

with that recent down-  
fall in Canada  
than any of the  
others of which we  
(Applause.)

people of the North-  
west had the idea that  
the others, others that  
were, and other still  
halfbreeds. The fact  
of the matter was that  
they were directing pub-  
lic life in the young  
country.

who went to the  
to be inoperative  
Canadian West, in-  
to the cities of the  
west there because of  
ment and hope for a  
Canada. In the East-  
west, West, they  
responsibility for the  
the West and of Can-  
ada.

at, banker, teacher,  
farmer, were all en-  
abled with the idea of  
the West, there was every-  
thing that Canada was  
as a nation by  
of the West.  
the influx of immi-  
grants, he said that if  
progress they must  
abilities of progress,  
conditions under which  
progress which could  
then touched on an  
and was not so much  
material, and which  
that the West must  
place in the fu-  
ture. In 1910, 52,000  
homesteads, pre-empt-  
ions for 11,500,000 acres  
called for a cultivation  
of land as a con-  
cluding title.

year 40,000 persons  
000 acres under the  
under the  
es, in 1905, 34,000.

est was taking in peo-  
ple, it was an outburst  
they had secured in-  
dustry for bringing in  
cultivation the great  
could not go on with-  
the city of Montreal.  
only at the beginning  
they had last year a  
280,000,000 bushels of  
occupation of land he  
had not yet come to  
the people enough in  
to double and treble  
in the next few years  
immigrant came into  
When they considered  
increased influx under  
they could expect in-  
crease in production to  
which Mr. Oliver  
draws to draw was that  
to the welfare of the  
the East, and he de-  
no patience with the  
died to make out that  
diversity of interests in

ORMS IN ENGLAND.  
Channel Disorganize  
fall Service.

March 26.—A furious  
blowing for the last 48  
English Channel, with  
It has completely  
the mail service and  
number of minor casual-  
ties. The steamer "Finland," which  
was blown into  
over Saturday evening,  
is expected to Southamp-  
ton at 10 o'clock this morning.  
The telephone and tele-  
graph lines have been blown  
down. The Spanish steamship  
from Porman, Spain, is  
off Sicily.

manufactory  
and gum-

ate Avenue  
Edmonton

ust Co.

... \$1,000,000  
... \$1,000,000

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say

ughnessy, K.C.O.  
an Horne, K.C.M.G.

te Rose Flour

Better! Goes Further!  
all the essential qualities  
and Bread Baking.

in Edmonton by  
LOUR MILLS,  
IPPELL & OTTOWILL.

## MIXED FARMING IN INNISFAIL

One Mixed Farmer has an Income of \$10,000—Grain Growers Be-  
come Manufacturers and Laugh at the Market Manipulators—Farm  
Mortgages Barely Averaged Five Per Cent of Land Value and Counter-  
balanced by Live Stock.

Bulletin Staff Correspondence.  
Innisfail, Mar. 23.—Innisfail has  
only one elevator and it was closed  
when the Bulletin representative vis-  
ited the town. It is known that the  
year 1910 was an off year but though  
Innisfail is 115 miles south of Strath-  
cona on the Calgary and Edmonton  
branch of the C. P. it, the elevator is  
not closed because of any crop  
failure, but because the farmers of  
Innisfail are feeding their grain and  
manufacturing their big grain crop  
into profitable pork, beef, mutton or  
horse flesh.

The settlers of the Innisfail district are  
of an intelligent, progressive  
class, mostly English speaking, from  
Eastern Canada, the British Isles and  
the United States. Around Mark-  
ville is a thriving settlement of Ice-  
landers. Some of these came direct  
from Iceland, but others from Man-  
itoba and Dakota. All the young  
people speak English fluently and are  
adapting themselves well to Can-  
adian citizenship.

**Innisfail Farmers "Dinnafail."**

Innisfail is an odd name, probably  
given by a railway contractor who  
came from Innisfail, Ireland. But the  
farmers are not falling. A local busi-  
ness man posted on the financial  
standing of the farmers was asked,  
"Are the farms around Innisfail  
mortgaged to fifty per cent of their  
value?" The financier took a pencil  
and paper and set down in a row the  
financial standing of about a dozen  
farmers taken at random from the  
Innisfail district, and the totals of as-  
sets and liabilities showed that the  
mortgages barely averaged five per  
cent of the value of the farm lands  
and in every case where the farm was  
mortgaged the farmer owns live stock  
far and above the mortgage liability.  
The name should be changed to Din-  
nafail.

**Farmers Are Manufacturers Here.**

What is the reason of this financial  
success. No doubt the quality of the  
settlers, the richness of the soil, the  
fine climate and the limited number of  
hills have each had its effect. But  
the chief reason is that the farmers  
of Innisfail district have acted with  
great wisdom and have become man-  
ufacturers of the raw crop products  
of their farms and thus secured a  
diversified income. A partial failure  
owing to exceptional weather condi-  
tions or a manipulated decline in  
market prices has little effect on their  
bank balances.

Many of these settlers came here  
but a few years ago with little  
wealth or possibly a balance against  
it, now counting the well-till-  
led homestead, the purchased land—  
often all paid for—and the fat stock  
of cattle and swine, and the sleek  
horses, they are quite wealthy and  
are satisfied with their success in  
Alberta.

**Educated Agriculturists.**

The farmers are well versed in ag-  
riculture and the results show that  
they make a study of the growth  
of grain and are also studying the pro-  
fitable raising of cattle, hogs, horses  
and poultry. Root crops do well, but  
the roots are fed to the stock. One  
farmer estimates that by feeding his  
barley to his hogs he secures a dollar  
per bushel. Heavy draft horses sell  
at an average value of from \$400 to  
\$500 per team. Creamery butter nets  
the farmer about 20¢ per pound.  
About six or eight tons of dairy but-  
ter was exported in 1910 at an aver-  
age price of 18¢ per pound to the  
farmer, while 24 cents per doz. was  
the average net price of eggs.

In 1910 about 5,000 hogs were mar-  
keted at Innisfail. At a fair average  
price of 15¢ per hog these would total  
about \$75,000 received for the grain  
that had been manufactured into  
pork. The farmers of Innisfail were  
anxious for a government pork pack-  
ing plant and guaranteed 10¢ per  
pound if the government would estab-  
lish a pork packing plant.

The soil is a dark deep loam and  
very fertile, with a sufficient supply  
of moisture. The grain yields are  
quoted from 50 to 100 bushels oats  
per acre, up to 40 bushels fall wheat

per acre, and 40 bushels barley to the  
acre.  
It would take weeks of space to tell  
about all the successful farmers in the  
Innisfail district. But in order to  
show the diversified lines of mixed  
farming, the following examples are  
given of the detailed success of farm-  
ers in this district. There are no  
doubt others just as successful and  
perhaps more so.

**He Finds "It Pays to Have the Best."**

I. Bateman, owner of the Big Bend  
Stock farm, five miles northwest of  
Innisfail, has about 160 acres under  
cultivation and grows big crops of  
grain or grass. He has had great  
success with timothy and has experi-  
mented with 15 acres of alfalfa. He  
prefers alfalfa to red top for dairy  
farming. He devotes his attention to  
dairying and grows all his own feed  
and feeds all he grows to cattle, hogs  
and horses. His dairy herd consists  
of 27 pure bred Holsteins, supplied  
by a herd of 40 head of grade cattle.

**In his herd is the famous two-year-**

old heifer, Princess Helen De Kol,  
valued at \$500, with a ten months'  
stock farm, five miles northwest of  
Innisfail, has about 160 acres under  
cultivation and grows big crops of  
grain or grass. He has had great  
success with timothy and has experi-  
mented with 15 acres of alfalfa. He  
prefers alfalfa to red top for dairy  
farming. He devotes his attention to  
dairying and grows all his own feed  
and feeds all he grows to cattle, hogs  
and horses. His dairy herd consists  
of 27 pure bred Holsteins, supplied  
by a herd of 40 head of grade cattle.

**Another two-year-old heifer gave**

9,272 pounds of milk, testing 3.30 per  
cent, butter fat. Mr. Bateman also  
has a number of head of grade cattle,  
year-old, made a test record of mak-  
ing 13 1/2 pounds of butter in seven  
days.

**Wholesale Butter Making.**

This bunch of pure bred cattle are  
nearly all heifers from record of merit  
and record of performance dams and  
sires, while the bull at the head of  
this herd is Mercedes Howntye de Kol  
whose ancestral record shows 23  
pounds of butter in 7 days. This is  
the champion bull at Calgary fair  
and has won first every time shown.

Mr. Bateman has a bunch of pure  
bred Berkshire hogs. He feeds barley  
and skim milk and his seven-month-old  
pigs average 200 pounds each and  
sell at \$7.50 per cwt.

He separates the milk at home and  
sends the cream to the creamery. He  
feeds his returns from pure bred stock  
three times that from grade stock.  
As a rule his grain crop averages 60  
to 75 bushels oats per acre and his  
barley as high as 45 and 50 bushels  
to the acre.

These details are given to show the  
"all-grain farmers" what success the  
farmers of Innisfail are making with  
mixed farming. As Mr. Bateman  
says, "The work is divided the year  
around, but so are the monthly  
chores, and there is no fear of a  
financial failure owing to eccentric  
weather."

**Over \$10,000 a Year.**

James C. Brown lives about four  
miles west of Innisfail, on the river,  
and has a very little. He devotes his  
attention to horses and cattle.  
He also raises about 6,000  
bushels of grain, most of it being  
fed on the farm. He has a bunch  
of about 75 or 100 head of horses,  
mostly Clydes. He expects to sell  
in a year about 15 to 20 teams at  
about \$500 per team, or nearly  
\$7,500 for his horse stock. He has  
about 75 to 100 head of cattle and  
expects to turn off about 30 beef in  
a year, which at about \$20 each  
would make about \$1,500 more. He  
is also interested in dairying, milking  
about 15 cows, and he has a small  
bunch of hogs as well. Altogether,  
Mr. Brown will have a snug annual  
income from his stock farm, while the  
raises much more from the sale of  
the high-salaried city man has to  
buy. The farmers around Innisfail  
fall ask no pity from a city man at  
pay as salaries go.

Hugh MacDougal, of Little Red  
Deer Settlement, engages in mixed  
farming and raises horses, cattle,  
hogs and poultry. He keeps a good

grade of, shorthorn cattle and sells  
beef steers at three years old. He  
has contracted for delivery on 1st  
April, 1911, for a bunch of steers at  
6¢ per lb. For the last two or  
three years he practically feeds all  
his grain.

**"20,000 Bushels and a Lot More."**  
Henry Berkemeyer, about three  
miles north of Innisfail, had about  
400 acres in grain last year. One  
day, when threshing, a friend asked  
him how much grain he had. Mr.  
Berkemeyer replied, "I have 20,000  
bushels threshed and a lot more to  
thresh yet. I don't know how  
much I have." To another he re-  
marked, "I will be ready to sell oats  
when I set 70¢ per bushel." The ex-  
planation is simply that he feeds his  
grain to his cattle and hogs and is a  
member of the Meat "Manufacturers"  
Association, and snaps his finger at  
the market manipulators, about whom  
the "Grain Growers" complain.

He feeds from 100 to 500 hogs, ac-  
cording to season and ships hogs by  
the carload. When a bunch of pigs  
are far and ready for market he  
ships them and even believes they  
from his neighbors, if necessary, to  
complete a carload.

**Sales of Fat Pigs and Cream.**

A. Davidson, about seven miles  
west of Innisfail, is making a suc-  
cess of mixed farming, especially  
dairying. He ships milk to the  
creamery, and has a good exhibit-  
tion hall, stock yards and race  
track. The attendance at the 1910  
fair was about \$25,000. He sells the  
live stock, 350 entries for agricul-  
tural and domestic products and  
\$1,185 paid in prize money.

The fair for 1911 will be held on July  
13th and 14th.

At the seed fair held in Febru-  
ary the judges remarked on the ex-  
cellent quality of the seed exhibits.  
C. P. Ashmore took first prize in  
spring wheat on a score of over 30.  
The attendance was large and great  
interest was manifested in the judg-  
ing competitions.

**The Short-course School in agricul-**

ture this winter was also a success,  
and those attending took much in-  
terest and received much benefit in  
agricultural education.

**The government held a dairy**

school for about thirty days, from  
February at the Innisfail Creamery.

The United Farmers of Alberta  
have a local union at Innisfail, with  
about 12 members. E. J. Fream, of  
Innisfail, the general secre-  
tary of the U.F.A. for the whole  
province, has been in the district  
moving his office to Calgary. He will  
be missed at Innisfail, for he was  
much interested in various organi-  
zations and anxious for the develop-  
ment and improvement of Innisfail  
and district.

**Twenty Years' Steady Growth.**

Old-time travellers on the Calgary  
and Edmonton road, near where Innisfail  
now stands. The first settlers locat-  
ed in the district, near the present  
near Poplar Grove, about 1883. G.  
W. West built the first store in 1891,  
the year the railway came north  
from Calgary. From then till now,  
for twenty years, the town of  
Innisfail has steadily grown till it is  
now on solid foundation as a pros-  
perous agricultural town, surrounded  
by wealthy farmers and comfortable  
homesteads.

**W. R. Wilson is manager of the**

Union Bank, and H. L. Hillborn  
manager of the Canadian Bank of  
Commerce. Innisfail has a good list  
of stores and many business places,  
as the following list shows—three  
general stores, two hardware, three  
shoe stores, three gent's furnishing  
stores, two furniture stores, two  
butcher shops, a shoe maker, a  
blacksmith, a harness maker, two  
liveries, three implement agents,  
three lumber yards, a tin shop,  
a jeweller, a barber, two pool rooms,  
four real estate agents, three auc-  
tion rooms, three boarding houses,  
restaurants, two hotels, two licensed  
bars, a town constable, a Royal  
Northwest Mounted Police station,  
Justice of the Peace, two lawyers,  
two drug stores, a doctor, an under-  
standing of the law, a pool-room, a  
reading room in connection.  
The industries already stated  
have a cement block factory and a  
brick yard. The output of brick is  
quoted at 2,000,000 brick for a  
year. Thirty miles to the west,  
portable saw mills are cutting about  
300,000 feet of lumber, which is  
shipped to Innisfail.

**A Thrifty Ten Year Old Town.**

Innisfail was incorporated as a  
town about ten years ago. The

EDMONTON BULLETIN  
THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911.

present council are Messrs. G. W.  
West (mayor), W. Watt, S. P.  
Fream, E. J. Fream, W. G. G. G.  
McLean, H. J. Satterley, with L.  
C. Harry as secretary-treasurer and  
W. H. Schwerdtfeger as town con-  
stable. The improvements planned  
for 1911 include macadamizing the  
streets, new cement sidewalks and  
installation of electric light and  
waterworks.

The streets now have plank side-  
walks and much grading and drain-  
ing has been done. Three bright  
gasoline lights have been placed at  
the main corners of the business  
section.

The fire hall cost \$35,000, with  
\$5,000 apparatus, consisting of a  
gasoline fire engine, hose reels, a  
chemical engine and a hose-drying  
tower topped by an alarm bell. The  
volunteer brigade consists of forty  
men, for eight of whom sleeping  
rooms are furnished in the fire hall.  
The brigade is paid for real fire  
and granted prizes for competition in  
practice work.

**Educational Institutions.**

The six-room brick school cost  
about \$30,000, and has an attendance  
of over 200 pupils, under Principal  
W. Norman and four assistants. The  
classes range from Standard I. to VII.  
and the results on examinations have  
been excellent. The school is well  
equipped, having also a library  
valued at \$250 and apparatus for  
teaching and similar lines report some-  
what of a lull, although little change  
in values is noted. Nevertheless,  
the prevailing feeling is optimistic  
and merchants as a rule regard the  
future with confidence. Local  
wholesale trade at Quebec has im-  
proved during the week and from  
now on a gradual increase is ex-  
pected.

**Innisfail Has Many Churches.**

Church of England—Rev. White-  
head.  
Presbyterian—Rev. J. Short.  
Methodist—Rev. J. H. H. H. H.  
Methodist—Rev. W. Munton.  
A Roman Catholic church.  
The Mechanics' Institute library  
contains about 600 volumes, mostly  
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**The Province is an up-to-date**

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Methodist—Rev. J. H. H. H. H.  
Methodist—Rev. W. Munton.  
A Roman Catholic church.  
The Mechanics' Institute library  
contains about 600 volumes, mostly  
fiction.

## GOOD TRADE OUTLOOK FOR ENTIRE DOMINION

Dun's Review Reports Great Busi-  
ness Activity Throughout Canada—  
Increased Earnings of Rail-  
roads Reflect Conditions in All  
Parts of the Country.

New York, March 24.—Canadian  
trade dispatches to Dun's Review  
from the branch offices of R. G.  
Dun & Company, in the leading in-  
dustries of the Dominion of Canada,  
show a general continuance of the  
satisfactory conditions heretofore re-  
ported, numerous cities stating that  
the country volume of transactions  
is considerably in excess of the cor-  
responding period a year ago. Some  
complaint, however, is received from  
one or two sections of adverse cli-  
mate, which have had an un-  
favorable effect, but this is re-  
garded as temporary, and with more  
settled weather, improvement is con-  
fidently looked for. Montreal re-  
ports that the return of winter con-  
ditions, together with one of the  
heaviest snowstorms of the season,  
has retarded any increase in trade  
activity, and dealers in clothing, dry  
goods and similar lines report some-  
what of a lull, although little change  
in values is noted. Nevertheless,  
the prevailing feeling is optimistic  
and merchants as a rule regard the  
future with confidence. Local  
wholesale trade at Quebec has im-  
proved during the