

The Farm Page



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IF WE PUT IN A WHITE ENAMELED SINK in your kitchen it will add 100 per cent to both the appearance of the room and to your personal satisfaction. The old style sink may be clean but it doesn't look so. The white sink is clean and looks to the personal satisfaction of the kitchen queen. Want us to tell you the cost?

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LACTONIC

The Great Health Drink

Made from pure, rich milk, by the best modern methods, and in a clean, up-to-date dairy. These materials and methods make Lactonic a pure, healthful and invigorating drink for people young or old.

Lactonic is especially good for those who are ill, or who, for any reason, require a different drink. Such people should drink Lactonic.

Edmonton City Dairy Ltd.
TELEPHONE 9264

DRY FARMING EXHIBITION AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

The International Dry-Farmed Products Exhibition will be held this year in Kansas City, September 24 to October 4. Preparations are being made to have western Canada well represented again this year, although the exhibition is held over two weeks earlier than usual. One of the features of last year's participation in the exhibition was the splendid showing made with roots and vegetables, many of the big prizes coming to Canada, especially to Manitoba. This year has been especially favorable to the production of these crops in most sections of the province, and it is expected that the winnings, even of last year, will be eclipsed at the coming exhibition.

ALBERTA'S NEW COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE

Will Supplement Three Already in Operation and Will Be Conducted on Similar Lines

Three new agricultural schools are being built this year by the Alberta Government. They will supplement the three already in operation and will be conducted upon closely similar lines, but after an enlarged and improved plan. Alberta has now had several years' experience of its localized farm school policy, and has found the results so generally satisfactory that it purposes to continue it in preference to the one big school method that is being followed elsewhere.

Gleichen, Youngstown, and Raymond are the new college centres. At each of these places there is now being built the first unit in what will ultimately be a complete teaching, boarding, and demonstration plant for the making of trained farmers. The buildings will be of uniform style and size in each case and will be equipped for experimental and academic work in all departments of agricultural science suited to the prairie provinces.

A group of three buildings at each of the three points will be erected this year. The college building proper will be of two stories and basement, solidly built of brick and stucco. The original schools at Vermilion, Olds, and Claresholm are frame buildings, but the government, having satisfied itself that the system is a good one, has now decided to build more permanently.

The architect's plan provides for an agency laboratory, dairy room, poultry room, and laundry in the basement; chemical room, dining room, one class room, and administrative offices on the main floor; physics laboratory, class room, sewing room, home nursing room, and assembly hall on the top floor. The cost of the school building will be \$60,000.

As illustrated in the accompanying sketch, a blacksmith and carpenter shop and power house will be directly at the rear of the school, and closely adjoining the power building will be the animals husbandry building. These two buildings are to cost about \$25,000, making the complete outfit on the first unit of the college plant \$85,000.

Six other buildings will remain for next year's program. They will comprise residences for the principal and farm superintendent, a boarding house for the farm crew, silo and cattle barn, horse barn, and combined implement shed and granary. Eventually a dormitory for the students will be added between the school and the other buildings, but in the meantime, living accommodation will be furnished by the townspeople on the old-fashioned boarding principle.

The term of 1918-19 was broken up at the Alberta farm colleges by the influenza epidemic. It had given promise of being a record year, and it is now expected that, despite partial crop failures in the southern and eastern portions of the province, the coming session will make up for time lost last year. The 1917-1918 attendance at Vermilion, Olds, and Claresholm was 328 students, and Gleichen, Youngstown, and Raymond will likely add from 80 to 100 each to that number. The chances are that Hon. Duncan Marshall, who, as minister of agriculture, is largely responsible for the system of local farm schools, will not be satisfied till there are 1,000 young men and women studying farm science in the Alberta provincial colleges, and even now, that day does not seem at all remote.

No Questions Asked

No one noticed it particularly and as the question of the reason for the alteration was not raised by the opposition, Sir Thomas White volunteered no explanation. But there was an excellent explanation, which clears up the situation. It was announced immediately afterwards that Baldwin Limited, of Swansea, Wales, had bought from the Imperial Munitions Board the very large plant which the latter had erected for the British government in Toronto, on Harbor Commission property. What price they paid has not been disclosed and there is no suggestion that the fact of Stanley Baldwin, M.P., lately a member of the firm, being parliamentary secretary to the treasury, and therefore a member of the Lloyd-George administration, has any bearing on the transaction. The amount paid for the plant, moreover, though its disclosure might be interesting, only concerns the taxpayers of Great Britain. But it is understood that Baldwin Limited declined to begin the manufacture of tin plate in Canada until they were assured of adequate protection against outside competition. And apparently this was a very easy matter to arrange.

A Secret Correspondence

No doubt Sir Thomas White and Mr. Baldwin had a considerable volume of correspondence; the latter was a prominent leader of the tariff reform party in England, and Sir Thomas is one of the foremost exponents of the gospel of protection in Canada. Probably they exchanged views upon fiscal questions and found themselves in complete agreement. The tradition that British ministers must never secure any political favors for themselves out of their position is very strict and it may be safely concluded that Sir Thomas' action was perfectly spontaneous, taken to encourage a new industry and put his principles into practice. Anyhow, one more is added to the list of protected industries in Canada. Tin plate, which, by the way, consists only partially of tin, is chiefly used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, and vessels of various kinds. If there is any increase in its price, as there probably will be, the fruit, vegetable and fish canners will have to pay higher prices for their supplies, and in turn will have to pass on the extra charge to the consumer. Most people have only a limited sum to spend on canned goods and if the prices, which are high enough already, are increased, they will buy less. There will accordingly be a smaller demand for certain fishery and agricultural products and once more the natural industries of the country will have been penalized to help urban manufacturers.

A Previous Attempt

What is the opinion of Dominion Canners Limited on the subject? They can scarcely complain as they are fervent exponents of the protective principle. Nor can a certain member of the cabinet, who is deeply interested in the manufacture of metal products, be highly pleased. Some years ago a firm started a tin-plate industry on a small scale at Morrisburg, Ontario, and applied to the government for tariff protection. They prepared a strong case and many members of the cabinet were understood to be in favor of granting the request. But this particular minister was interested in a tin-plate factory in an American city and put up a strenuous and successful resistance to the proposal. Usually the staunchest of protectionists, on this occasion he could have graduated for membership of the Cobden club. However, the moral of the whole incident is that the sooner all requests for tariff protection come up for public hearing before a committee of parliament, the better for the interests of the plain folk of Canada—Grain Growers' Guide.

FATHER FIRES SON FOR AIDING UNION WORKERS

John Miller, Jr., son of the head of the Keystone Watch company, of Riverside, N.J., who went into the factory to "learn the business" from the bottom up," was fired by his father, following a walkout of 1,000 of the company's employees, whom he is alleged to have aided in unionizing. Miller, who has been interested in unions ever since he put on overalls, is said to have been instrumental in organizing more than 70 per cent of the employees.

PROTECTIVE SYSTEM AND TIN PLATE

J. A. Stevenson in Grain Growers' Guide Tells of One Change Made in Last Budget

There is a pretty little story, illustrative of the workings of the protective system in Canada, to be narrated in connection with the manufacture of tin plate in Canada. Prior to the last budget, item 343 of the customs tariff read:

"Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars, plates or sheets, tin-strip waste, and tin foil—free."

From 344 read:

"Tin ware, japanned or not, and all manufactures of tin, n.o.p.—British preferential rate, 15 per cent; intermediate tariff, 22½ per cent; general tariff, 25 per cent."

One of the changes introduced in the last budget was the striking out of the words "plates or sheets" from item 343. Tin plates and sheets therefore come under "all manufactures of tin, n.o.p.," which means "not otherwise provided for" and accordingly became liable to the scale of duties laid down in No. 344.

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NO FREE SHIPPING IN SASKATCHEWAN

The half rate which had been in effect on the shipping of cattle and sheep in Saskatchewan has been withdrawn, according to notice received from the department at Ottawa. The information states that the government in Saskatchewan is unwilling to pay the half rate, consequently cattle shipped from Saskatchewan points must be shipped at the owner's expense, as payment of half the freight by the Dominion Government was contingent upon the Provincial Government doing likewise.

MILLABLE PORTION U.S. WHEAT CROP 840,000,000 BUS.

Expected Bumper Crop Shrinks Until Now There Is Just Enough to go Around

The total area seeded to winter wheat in the United States last fall was nearly 50,000,000 acres. Thousands of farmers, established in Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, were anxious to take advantage of the government's guarantee. Then came the mildest winter on record, and in February there was confident anticipation of a bumper crop which would far eclipse in magnitude anything in preceding crop history in the United States. The probability was generally estimated at 1,300,000 bushels. Newspapers in the United States which were friendly critics of the government's policy, began to talk about the loss of \$1,000,000,000 which the government would lose on its wheat guarantee.

There were plentiful rains in the spring, and on June 1 an official forecast was issued from Washington that the total wheat crop of the United States would be about 1,230,000,000 bushels, or a crop one-fifth larger than any that was ever before harvested under the Stars and Stripes. Hot, moist weather came in June and the crop shrank to 1,116,000,000 bushels, which was the forecast from Washington on July 1. The weather continued hot in July. The wheat crop of the northwestern states was very seriously damaged, and on August 1 an estimate of 940,000,000 bushels was announced from Washington. That was a shrinkage of practically 300,000,000 bushels since June 1.

"Just Enough to Go Around"

Wallace's Farmer, of Des Moines, Iowa, says in a recent issue:

"The bumper crop has disappeared, and now we have a very ordinary crop, in fact, a rather small crop, considering the enormous acreage seeded.

"Canada has been hit in much the same way as our own north-west. Prospects in Australia and India have also turned out much poorer than expected. England, who was talking several months ago about the burdensome wheat crop in America, will now doubtless change her mind. The world would be facing a serious predicament now, indeed, if the United States had not put its guaranteed wheat price into effect a year ago and thus secured an abnormally large acreage. For a time it looked as though this large acreage would produce a yield which would be truly embarrassing, but the weather during June and July has co-operated with fungus pests in such a way as to reduce the yield to a point where there seems to be just enough wheat to go around in nice shape.

"Much wheat, especially spring wheat, is of very poor milling quality. In Iowa, spring wheat is selling as low as \$1.70 per bushel, and much of it will be fed to the hogs. The millable wheat crop of the country this year is probably about 840,000,000 bushels."

STANDARDIZING POTATO TYPES IN MANITOBA

The Manitoba Potato Growers' Association proposes to standardize four commercial types of potatoes for the province. These are as follows:

The Early Ohio type, Irish Cobbler type, Beauty of Hebron type, and Green Mountain type. Potatoes, even of different varieties, but conforming to these types, can be sold under one or other of these commercial names.

The following varieties are included in the four commercial types of potatoes proposed for encouragement:

1. Early Ohio type (including Early Ohio, Early Market, Early Six Weeks, White Ohio, Ohio Junior). Tubers round, oblong or ovoid; skin flesh-colored or light pink, with numerous small raised russet dots.
2. Irish Cobbler Type (including Early Potosky, Extra Early Eureka, Irish Cobbler). Tubers roundish, skin creamy white.
3. Beauty of Hebron Type (including Country Gentleman, Crown Jewel, Early Beauty of Hebron (or Bovee), Gem of Aroostock, Harbinger, Beauty of Hebron, New Queen, Quick Crop, White Elephant, Morgan Seedling). Tubers elongated, somewhat flattened, sometimes spindle-shaped; skin creamy white, more or less clouded with flesh color or light pink.
4. Green Mountain type (including Carman No. 1, Delaware, Dookey, Freeman, Gold Coin, Green Mountain, Green Mountain Junior, Norcross, Snow, State of Maine, Uncle Sam, Section 2, Charles Downing). Tubers moderately to distinctly oblong, usually broad flattened. Skin a dull creamy or light russet color, frequently having russet brown splashes toward the seed end.

These types are the ones listed on the United States market and are of greatest commercial value to Manitoba. Many of the common varieties differ mostly in name and lend themselves to inclusion in the general classes named.

In North Dakota it is found that with the passing of the one-crop system of farming extensive bonanza wheat farms are not only less and less profitable, but unsuited to the new system of diversified farming. They are gradually being broken up into smaller farms and sold or leased.

ORGANIZED LABOR GAINING GROUND FAST IN INDIA

B. P. Wadia, Pres. Madras Labor Union Gives Interesting Facts

Labor is rapidly organizing in India. In Madras, there are now the Textile Workers' Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Rickshawwalla's Union, Printers' Union and the Railway Workshop Union.

Speaking at a meeting in London on July 26th, Mr. B. P. Wadia, president of the Madras Labor Union, said that the workers of Indian textile factories were paid \$5 a month for a week of 72 hours. During their 12-hour day they were allowed 30 minutes for a meal, but it took so long to file out of the factory and back again, that as a matter of fact each man had only about 12 or 13 minutes in which to swallow his food.

This was India under the reformed factory legislation of 1911! Previously the men had worked a 14, 16 and 17½-hour day.

Housing, said Mr. Wadia, was still only an academic problem in India, and housing arrangements are non-existent. Children between the ages of nine and fourteen were employed in factories for six hours a day.

Mr. Mitchell enjoyed a reputation for a calm, judicial manner of conducting the affairs of his organization at critical times, and for his untiring devotion to the men he served. As a platform speaker he was a ready debater, speaking rapidly, though distinctly. He made a careful study of the conditions of the mining industry in America and of social questions generally, and had written considerably on those subjects.

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GREAT AMERICAN LABOR LEADER DEAD

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, died at his home September 9. He was only 49 years of age. He was secretary-treasurer of a sub-district of the United Mine Workers of America in 1895, and rose steadily to the position of president.

When he assumed the duties of president in 1898, the United Mine Workers numbered 43,000 members. From this figure he saw the organization grow until the membership was considerably in excess of 300,000. Some of his notable achievements were the securing of a general wage increase for the miners in 1900, and the winning of the great anthracite strike in the same year, wherein 143,000 mine workers participated. He also aided in the extension of the eight-hour work day in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan and other states.

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MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES

1. \$5 in case of a motorcycle, and for any other motor vehicle according to the length of wheel base in inches as follows:

For motor vehicles not exceeding 100 inches.....\$15.00
Exceeding 100 inches but not exceeding 105 inches.....17.50
Exceeding 105 inches but not exceeding 110 inches.....20.00
Exceeding 110 inches but not exceeding 115 inches.....22.50
Exceeding 115 inches but not exceeding 120 inches.....25.00
Exceeding 120 inches but not exceeding 125 inches.....27.50
Exceeding 125 inches but not exceeding 130 inches.....30.00
Exceeding 130 inches but not exceeding 135 inches.....32.50
For every motor vehicle exceeding 135 inches.....35.00

2. The foregoing fees shall include the cost of one set of number plates.

3. The fee, payable after October 1 in any year, shall be one-half of the fee above prescribed.

4. Fire-engines and fire patrol apparatus, police patrol and municipal owned ambulances shall be exempt from payment of the above fees, but such motor vehicles shall be registered and number plates issued on payment of fee of one dollar for each pair of number plates on filing of the statement required under section 3 of "The Motor Vehicle Act."

E. TROWBRIDGE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.
Edmonton, April 24th, 1919.

WHY LOSE INTEREST WAITING?

You have a sum of money—large or small. You cannot decide quickly how to invest it.

Every day you hold that money uninvested, you are losing interest on that money.

In times like these, when so many investments are uncertain, you are well-advised, of course, to take your time choosing a permanent form of investment.

In the meantime, however, why not purchase Province of Alberta Savings Certificates?

They are sold in denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00, \$25.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00 and \$10,000.00.

They bear interest at 5% per annum, compounded half-yearly.

The General Revenue Fund and all the Assets of the Province are at the back of your investment.

Withdrawals may be made at any time without notice.

Interest begins from the date of deposit and accumulates each day, regardless of how short a period your money remains invested.

Send for folder fully explaining Savings Certificates Plan, or better still, begin an account now by mailing your first deposit.

Address all communications to Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

HON. C. R. MITCHELL, Provincial Treasurer. **W. V. NEWSON,** Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta.