

## Dairy Progress in Manitoba

SOME of the districts in central and northern Manitoba are making especially gratifying progress in dairying. Particularly is this true in regard to the areas settled by the Ruthenian people, but the development is not confined to the non-English communities. As one illustration of this progress the Rushmore creamery during the month of June made more butter than during the two years of 1910 and 1911.

The general practice among Manitoba creameries is to pay very promptly, and this feature is itself a popularizing dairying. From the Angusville cream station the cash accompanies the cream cans on their return trip to the farmer, while from many of the creameries the cheques go out within 24 hours of the receipt of each can of cream. In 1915 one creamery close to the Riding Mountain district made 100,000 pounds of butter. This year will show an output of four times that amount. The building up of the dairy industry has put hope and life into the Ruthenian settlers. Where three years ago only of them had only two, three or four cows, they now own and milk ten or twelve; where they were then making a very inferior class of butter at home, they are now sending regular shipments of cream to good creameries; where they were then dispirited, they now see financial success ahead.

The amount of cream supplied by these areas is very greatly improved in quality, and a constantly larger percentage of it grades number one. One of the lines of work that the Department is undertaking through its agents is to ascertain at each creamery just what the cream from each patron is like, and then by personal visits to the farms of those who are making mistakes offer suggestions as to needed improvements.

## Dufferin County Farmers' Tour

THE second annual tour of farmers, under the direction and organization of H. A. Dorrance, District Representative for Dufferin Co., Ont., was held July 5th, 6th and 7th, the line of travel being through Wellington, Halton and Brant Counties. Visits were paid to noted farms in these districts. The party, to the number of forty-one farmers from various sections of Dufferin County, was transported over the route in automobiles all owned and driven by farmers. During the trip some three hundred miles were covered and visits were made to a number of the leading flocks and herds of the province.

The first stop was made at The Maples, the home of the Hunter Herds. Here was gathered for inspection a representative selection from this well known herd. After a brief study of Hereford type, a short run brought the party to the farm of Geo. D. Fletcher at Erin. Here some attractive Shorthorns were shown the visitors. Proceeding to Guelph for lunch, the next visit was made to the Provincial Prison Farm and some time was spent with Warden Gilmore in examining some of the many points of interest at that important and interesting institution. Leaving there Messrs. Ballag's & Son was the next point of interest. This firm specializes in Brown Swiss Cattle, Shetland ponies, Hackney, Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses. The herd of Brown Swiss provided the main attraction at this point, being an entirely new breed to the party. The proprietor took some pains in discussing the various details regarding this promising dairy breed.

The following morning the tour was taken up again at Burlington and visits were paid during the day to the Shorthorn herd of Mitchell Bros.,

the Shorthorns and Clydesdales of Pettit Bros., the Holsteins of Lakeview Farm and to the Fisher Orchards. At each of the stops the visitors were shown the important features of each farm and brief talks and discussions took place regarding types of animals and methods of feeding, handling and stabling.

A Talk on Alfalfa. The third day of the tour was resumed at the farm of James Douglas, Caledonia, where considerable time was spent in listening to a very detailed talk from the owner of alfalfa with his methods of growing and handling alfalfa. Here, too, were shown many of the select Shorthorns from the long established herd maintained at this farm.

The next visit was paid to the Riverside Farm of J. A. Richardson, who, on a well laid and attractive farmstead, maintains a herd of Holsteins. Here, as at the other stops, a brief talk was given by the owner in connection with some of his methods and the usual discussions took place. Leaving this point and proceeding via Brantford the last visit of the tour was paid to the Oak Park Stock Farm near Paris. At this farm the party had the opportunity of looking over the Holsteins and the excellent flock of Shropshires which are the specialties of the proprietors, Messrs. Bailey and Son. From this point the party proceeded homeward by way of Galt, Hespeler and Guelph.

This is an excellent method of combining an educational feature and a holiday, and is a very popular event among the farmers of the county. It provides a method of obtaining firsthand information regarding various problems and of seeing the best in Ontario Agriculture.—D.

## Vacant Land in Alberta

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—One of the most interesting things in connection with the settlement of this country is the manner in which feed growing on lands held by companies for speculative purposes is allowed to go to waste. Millions of dollars worth of the finest pasture grasses are lost annually in this way. Some farmers are taking advantage of the situation by grazing their cattle and horses on the vacant lands, keeping their own land entirely unused. A great deal more work of this kind could be done. It allows the man with only a quarter section of this to run considerable stock. These are allowed to run out all winter, though some put up a little feed, which is fed to the cattle and horses in sheltered places.

There are more Americans coming to this district during the last year or two than ever before, but there is also room for a great many more both from the United States and from Eastern Canada.—"One Who Knows," Southern Alberta.

## Hog Pastures

PIGS make the cheapest gains on pasture. Brood sows running good pasture and nursing litters will do as well when receiving one to one and a half pounds of grain per one hundred pounds live weight of sow, as sows in dry lot receiving 3½ pounds grain per day per one hundred pounds live weight. The pasture just about cuts the feed cost in two. The pasture alone does not furnish enough feed for other than the brood sow with litter or for the weaned pigs. They should be fed some grain, so as to make a rapid growth. In this way the spring pigs can be ready for market before the weather sets in.

Alfalfa, clover, and winter rye make the earliest pastures. When these have been provided early spring seeding of such grains as oats and barley or rape is the next best thing.

## WIN AGAINST THE HESSIAN FLY

**TO Escape the Main Attack of the Fly**  
—sow your wheat late. The early brood is most destructive to young wheat and provides for future broods. Your own Experiment Station will tell you this.

**THE Best Wheat Yields** come from plants that enter the winter strong and vigorous. Your own experience will tell you this.

**TO Win Against the Fly**, seed late, feed the crop with available fertilizers which will hasten growth to overcome the late start, and secure vigor with consequent resistance to later broods. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre containing at least 2 per cent. of ammonia. Acid phosphate alone does not give the necessary quick growth and resistance to the fly.

In Farmers' Bulletin No. 640, U. S. Department of Agriculture, fertilizers are recommended to give vigor to late sown crops and resistance to the Hessian Fly. Write for our map showing best dates for sowing wheat in your locality; also our Bulletin, "WHEAT PRODUCTION," both mailed free.

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