



Empire Users Say

What better arguments could be offered than the practical experience of other farmers and dairymen who have had to solve the same problems as those now confronting you?

The labor shortage is increasing and the demands for greater production of farm products are more insistent than ever. Prices are

high, and opportunities for increasing your income have never been better than those afforded at the present moment. Cows mean money in dairy products, and are also a source of rapid increase in the productive qualities of your land.

Don't sell your cows because you can't get labor to milk them. Profit by the experience of men who have solved the milking problem. Mr. W. P. Huff of the Jasper Dairy, Edmonton, says about the

EMPIRE
MILKING MACHINES

I wish to advise you that the Empire Milking Machine, purchased through your Mr. W. H. Robinson, is most satisfactory in every way. We have had absolutely no trouble, and are highly pleased with results obtained. The machine was installed in September last, and we have milked over 80 cows night and morning with three double units, taking not more than one and a half hours. As to cost of operation, we milk for six days a week and morning this herd using only 5 gallons of kerosene and 14 gallon gasoline. This, we consider most reasonable as we operate a No. 4 Pump. The average production per cow has been the best this winter we have ever had since dairying in Western Canada. Have had absolutely no udder or teat trouble. The milk is more sanitary than by hand milking—The Dairy Inspector told me our milk is among the best and cleanest in the city. We are only too pleased to recommend your machine.

Write us for booklets containing letters from other farmers; these will be sent on request without cost or obligation to you. Ask for Catalogue Q.

The Empire Cream Separator Co.
of Canada, Limited.

MONTREAL, 99W TORONTO.



Registered Berkshires

April Pigs from carefully selected dams, mated to long, deep-sided, bacon-type sires. A big bunch of choice Boar Pigs to select from. A few more unrelated pairs.

W. T. BAILEY & SONS

Meadowland Farm

Druid, Sask.

STILL ANOTHER IMPORTATION

of high-class CLYDESDALE and PERCHERON Stallions and a few choice CLYDESDALE MARES in foal arrived at Edmonton, April 16th

This gives us more International Prize Winners than all other breeders and importers put together, and every animal is for sale very reasonably.

Remember that the Breeders' Gazette says: "A Galbraith horse is a guarantee in itself."

Over 1,400 Stallions sold by us since 1881.

Don't delay if you want to Secure ONE OF THE VERY BEST

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

10129 98th Street, EDMONTON, Alberta

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Livestock

A Judging Contest Idea

IMMENSE possibilities await those who are alive to the probabilities that lie in the enthusiasm of youth. While boys and girls are more fully employed than ever before on account of their older brothers absence on the firing line and killing pits of France and the necessity of keeping up prodigious efforts to maintain food production, this was not always so in the past and will not always be so in the future. And in the midst of this increased labor they merit greater encouragement. An enterprising genius recently undertook to encourage this by arranging with the Agricultural Society (Local Fair Board) at Roland, Manitoba, to put on a stock judging contest for boys and girls under 18 years of age, at the Roland fair this fall. It will be open to those who have never attended the Agricultural College, and a free trip to the Brandon Winter Fair, next March, is offered to each of the three of highest standing in the contest. The manager of the Brandon Winter Fair has agreed to put on a judging contest at that time, on a very similar basis to the one being staged at Roland.

There are considerable difficulties in the way of successfully working this idea out as is evident to one who has watched a first-year class at an agricultural college take their first judging class, but the possibility of interesting in an effective way a large number of boys and girls in better stock is also inherent in the scheme. There is ample opportunity for the extension of the idea among the agricultural societies or boys' and girls' clubs of Manitoba, if it can be made successful in this case. It should be carefully tried out in a number of places first before being applied in any wholesale scale to the province.

The Advantage of the Silo

The cheapest and best ration for livestock must contain a reasonable amount of succulent feed. An abundance of suitable pasture is unexcelled, and a substitute for this feed in winter or during a drought in summer is essen-

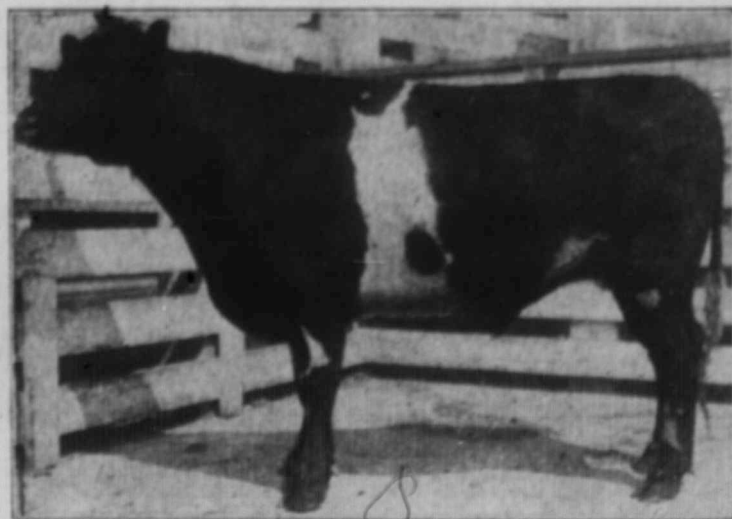
tial for greatest production and profits. he grown, and, to a lesser extent, on the class of livestock maintained. No farmer with two or three cows should think of building a silo, but for a herd containing ten cows or more, or the equivalent, a silo may advantageously be erected. Silage is feed pre-eminently suited to the feeding of dairy cattle. It, however, is a very excellent and cheap feed for beef cattle, sheep and horses. If any particular district is not suited to corn growing, peas and oats, peas, oats and vetches, clover, alfalfa, etc., may be substituted for that crop.

Silage at \$3.50 per ton is cheaper cattle feed than mixed hay at \$12 per ton. Corn silage is 30 per cent. better than shocked corn from field. The same holds equally true of unthreshed oats or oats and peas saved for winter feed. Silage from peas and oats produced milk 20 per cent. cheaper than oat sheaves, 30 per cent. cheaper than straw and turnips and 40 per cent. cheaper than hay. At the same cost per ton, silage is better feed than roots for beef or dairy cattle. Moreover, considering present labor conditions as well as cost of harvesting, keeping qualities and cost of storage, silage, where grown successfully, is more economical than roots. Silage needs no pulping or other preparation for feeding. Silage for winter use is in itself the cheapest feed, and it also makes all other roughages and grains more palatable, wholesome and profitable.

Silos for Summer Use

Good pasture, if available, is the cheapest summer feed. Where permanent pastures fail, an annually sown pasture of rye, or oats and barley may, under present labor conditions, be the cheapest substitute. However, the use of soiling crops or summer silage may be the only available means of providing succulents. As a rule, silage is more profitable and more cheaply grown than are soiling crops and is more cheaply harvested and fed during the busy season. Where suitable pastures are not available the summer silo provides the cheapest feed and greatest profits.

Finally, the farmer with a silo need never fear losing the crop of alfalfa or



Three-Year-Old Grade Shorthorn Steer owned and fed by Mrs. Thomas Jones, of Invermay, Sask., and sold on May 16 at the Winnipeg Stock Yards by the United Grain Growers Livestock Department for \$17.25 per 100 pounds, the highest price ever paid on the open market at Winnipeg. He weighed 1,845 pounds and brought \$317.40. He was one of a farmers' co-operative shipment brought in by Harry Knight, of Invermay, Sask.

late sown grain. Silage making does not depend on the dryness of the weather. The silo is the cheapest storage building on the farm in proportion to the tonnage capacity. The silo allows the carrying of more stock per acre on the farm and is a labor saver, a money maker and a soil enricher. This is the season of the year to build more and better silos.

Co-operative Stock Improvement

Improving livestock succeeds best when done co-operatively, and it is the only way that the improvement can be kept up continuously. In England and

Scotland where most of the breeds of livestock are whole communities raise of cattle, hogs, sheep, much so that these have given the name of the as they call it in English Sheep, Hereford, Yorkshire Hogs, etc. I kept on improving the are improving them in quantities in the United into the raising of communities have over the country for rise, as Northfield, M. staines; Waukesha Co. Guernsey; Georgia C. Holsteins; New Holsteins; and so on. great deal of improves plished already in th but the improvement on. It is like the s been started down hi goes, the bigger it ge

In community livestock of improving the to the minimum. In cost is no more for r and pure-breds than f farmer to raise com and it is easier to sel manly where all the same breed. When a en raising one breed, women and children, in and take a pride i is a big factor in the

It will pay farmers to raise one breed of it be cattle, horses, I will result in a more of the stock and a financial returns and interest in stock the farmer can secure.

Abortion in

I have a team of f. One had a colt on Jc June 12. I bred the on the ninth day after seemed to be in foa ber 16 I was cutting der and took a few the stable at night, the mares. Before I fed on hay and oats. substance much like not so long was bet something similar ca at noon. Both were the morning in ad oats. The mares wo appeared normal. If so, did the fresh been recently frosts might it have been oats? Would this have any effect on poses of the mares F.M., Sask.

The term abort pelling of the foetus womb before the mares, without dou east their colts pr of the fact that bo within such a short it points to a com similarly on both would indicate th they had eaten or tem had acted har Green frosted oat particularly if dan smut, might easily possible that their some effect on their by causing a little getting them to co predispose them t again more easily. Nevertheless, we w ing these mares a to breed, as they This opinion we e fact that the caus not contagious.



The Homesteader