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**PROSPERITY ON  
160 ACRE FARM**



Raising Hogs on a Western Farm.

Can a man farm and make money on 160 acres of non-irrigated land in Western Canada? D. E. Baldwin, of Kingsland, answers "Yes" and he is speaking from experience. Before coming to Saskatchewan in 1906, and taking up his homestead in the Kingsland district, tributary to the thriving city of Saskatoon, he had pioneered in four states of the Union, his parents moving from Ohio, where he was born, to Iowa, when he was a small child. Later he homesteaded in Nebraska, near David City, and was a pioneer settler in the State of Kansas, where he lived sixteen years, and Oklahoma, where he homesteaded in 1905. After about ten years in Oklahoma, he came to the Canadian West and began again on a homestead in 1906.

Here he has prospered, though he has never farmed more than 160 acres of land, and he has constantly refused the advice of his neighbors to increase the size of his farm. He believes he can get more real living out of life on a smaller farm. His policy is "always to run his business, and not let it run him." He is finding the operation of what in Western Canada is called a small farm both a pleasure and a profit to him. Probably his previous pioneering experience helped him to form this opinion.

How he farms a quarter section and gets more money out of it than many a farmer with three or four times as large an acreage, he told a representative of the North-West

Farmer, of Winnipeg, recently. "I never went into grain farming, but made my money out of cattle, hogs, horses and potatoes. I follow the rotation of barley, wheat and oats without any summer fallow whatever. I fall plow for all my grain crops and plow it again in the spring which, in addition to plenty of manure, has made the summer fallow absolutely unnecessary for me to practice. Instead of sowing rye on a separate piece of land, I intend to henceforth sow it with the oat crop when the oats are two inches high. This, I understand, has been tried in Manitoba and has been successful in certain parts. All the grain is used for stock purposes, and it is from that source that my revenue must be made to come."

"The summer feed for my sixteen head of cattle is sixty acres of pasture, and in the fall they run on the stubble and winter rye, which is usually sown about the first of August. During the winter they run out in the day time and are stabled at night, feeding on straw, hay, sheep's cast, and usually a few turnips. In the spring, winter rye offers early pasture, which they use until May 1st, at which time they are taken off and the rye allowed to ripen to be cut for crop."

"My hog proposition is operated on a ten-acre hog lot, surrounded by a woven wire twenty-six inches high, above which are three barb wires. I usually plan on raising two litters a

year, one litter coming in April, and one in September, and find that ten acres of pasture for five Duroc sows and their litters is sufficient to make a great reduction in the cost of rearing hogs, in fact, furnishing all the pasture they want to eat. The pasture consists of bromegrass, a little timothy and wheat mixed and rape. I have tried barley, but find it kills out much easier than oats and wheat. The bromegrass is good in the spring and the early fall. The rape is usually sown in April, and along with the grain pasture furnishes good summer feed. The hog proposition is a simple one. They are raised over the entire frame work. A pig run three feet wide extends out a considerable distance from this pen, over which straw is also placed. This shelter will winter from thirty to sixty hogs. A short distance away I have a box feeding house, twelve feet by twelve feet, in which the hogs are fed in winter."

He has a good income from potatoes. With this crop he has always

been successful in obtaining large yields. He plants six acres to potatoes every season and he has always had a crop of from 300 to 525 bushels to the acre. For all of his surplus he has found a ready market at never less than sixty cents a bushel, while he has received as high as \$2.50 a bushel.

His 160 acres are divided into sixty acres of pasture, ten acres of a pig lot, five acres for house, barn and hedges, and eighty-five acres in crops, consisting of thirty-five acres of oats, twenty-five acres of barley, nine acres of rye, and six of potatoes. Surrounding his buildings is quite an extensive hedge consisting of twenty rows of trees. The varieties are fox elders, ash, cottonwood, willow, caragana and evergreens, planted four feet each way. With the exception of the evergreens, they are now from eight to twenty-four feet in height, forming a fine protection which the owner would not part with for a great deal of money.

It is not difficult to figure that Mr. Baldwin is deriving a very satisfactory income from his 160 acre farm, since the day that he arrived in Saskatchewan, practically penniless, in 1906, he has broken the whole of his land, fenced his farm, built a \$4,000 house and a substantial barn and has acquired a fine herd of cattle, besides horses, hogs, and poultry, and is considered among his neighbors as a prosperous farmer.

**A Voice From Western Canada**



- (1) Sheep grazing on uncultivated land in the Brooks District.
- (2) A part of the Brooks Aqueduct showing one end of the syphon where it goes under the C. P. R. Main Line.
- (3) A first year's crop of wheat in the Brooks District. The house was erected under the C. P. R. Loan Policy.

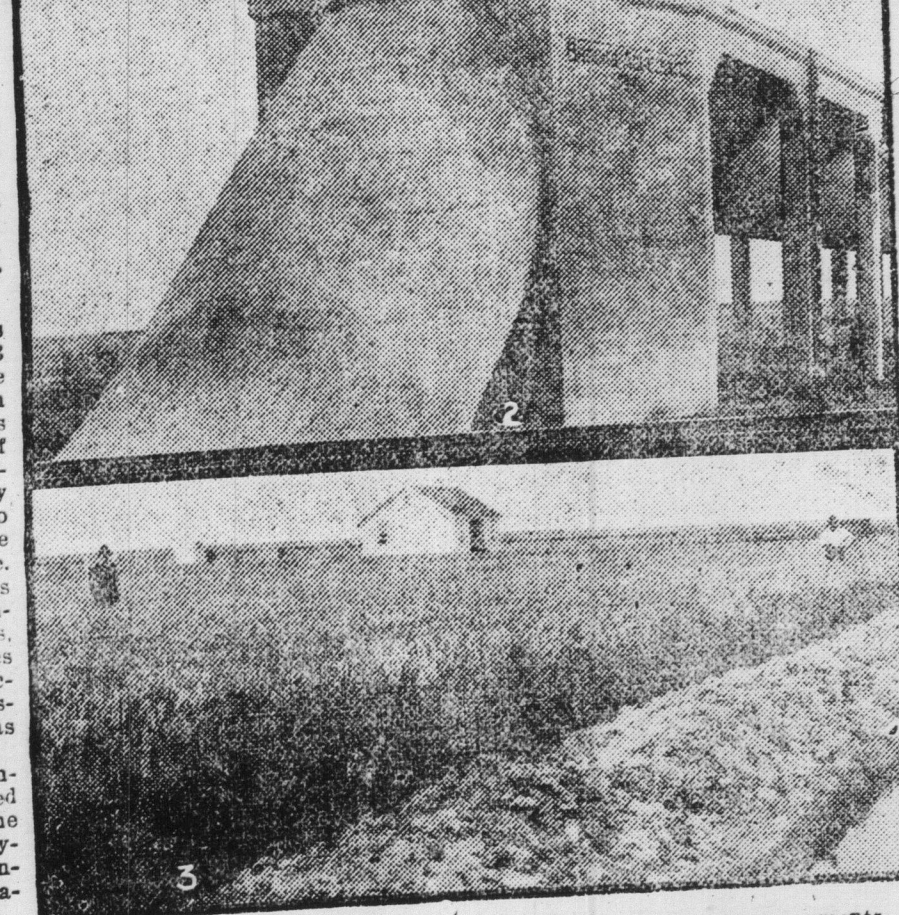
At Cassils, Alberta, 73 miles west of Medicine Hat, and 103 miles east of Calgary, on the coast-to-coast line of the Canadian Pacific Railway an area of land was taken up this year by a colony of Seventh Day Adventists from Washouville, Oregon. They certainly made up a splendid community. To my great surprise, most of them are taking up farming for the first time. There are professional men, businessmen, clerks, teachers, music teachers, nurses, mechanics, carpenters, and representatives of several lines of work. A desire for healthful occupation, together with the necessary ambition to make money, has led them to settle in this country.

The climate is delightful, the intense heat being usually tempered by cooling breezes. Though the summers are short, the long daylight hours with continuous sunshine, force the crop to early maturity.

I have seen thousands of sheep grazing in the prairies, the huge herds of cattle and horses ranging everywhere and the golden harvests as far as the eye could reach. Huge tractors do all the heavy work.

On account of the drought this year, the crops on dry land in this section have been almost a total failure. But on the irrigated land, this particular community has just been holding its agricultural fair at been holding its agricultural fair at the Brooks, six miles east of here. The exhibit of cattle, horses, sheep, grains, alfalfa and vegetables was certainly far above the average. This is especially surprising, as it represents the first attempt at farming in this section of the country.

The water supply for irrigating here comes from the Rockwell dam, 150 miles west through the Bow River. At Bassano there is an immense dam, from this and one-half millions. From this dam, the water is conveyed through large main canals to the smaller



ones. Each quarter section has a headgate or weir where the water is measured to the farmer. Then the farmer has to build a main ditch with many laterals, to get the water spread over his land. The "ditch riders" regulate the amount of water that each farmer shall have. They oversee six miles of ditch. The farmer pays the Canadian Government \$1.25 an acre per year for the use of the water.

The flume at Brooks, a great piece of engineering work, is about four miles long and 300 feet high. It carries the water from one hill to the other, a distance of about four miles. The structure of reinforced concrete cost over two million dollars. Over twenty millions have been spent on this irrigation system and as much again will be spent before it is completed.

A short distance east of Cassils is the soldier colony; 50 ready-made farms fenced, with necessary buildings, and 60 acres of land broken. These farms are sold to returned

soldiers on long term easy payments. To the south is Taylor's sheep ranch where they have over 25,000 head of sheep. This is only one of the many large sheep ranches in this section. Near Brooks is the farm belonging to the Duke of Sutherland—a farm of 7,500 acres. This year they have 3,000 acres in wheat, and 500 acres in alfalfa. Some of the land produced 2 1/2 tons of alfalfa to the acre. They have had three cuttings this year. There is so little rain here that there is no difficulty in curing the hay. Twelve miles south of here is Lake Newell, the fishing ground for everybody. Wherever there is any water, there are thousands of ducks and geese. The duck hunting season has just opened and we have been well supplied. Flax is a good crop. The seed is used for linseed oil, the stalk, which is very tough, for linen fiber. It now brings \$4.92 a bushel. Wheat and oats are usually put in for the first crop.

H. T. B. Cassils, Alta.

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