

sown without a grain crop the clover has a stout, healthy root, and winters well without difficulty on this farm. We have a fine lot of clover from this spring's seeding."

[When a representative of the "Advocate" visited the Exp. Farm in July last, several magnificent plots of clover that had wintered well and were ready for cutting were to be seen. Alfalfa, common red and alsike were equally good, and unsurpassed by anything he had seen on the Exp. Farms of the United States.—Ed.]

Dairying.

Dairy Situation in Manitoba.

Owing to the circumstances brought about by the unfortunate Barre failure in the dairying industry, following similar failures of other concerns a few years ago, the dairy situation in Manitoba is at present in a very unsettled state. The circumstance is rather a peculiar one, in the fact that it is a sudden reverse at a time when some of those interested were led to consider that better times in the dairy world were in sight. Dealers in dairy supplies say they never experienced a better season. Dairy supplies were selling briskly, and every indication was given that the industry was going to be on a better footing.

The present failure, therefore, is peculiar in the circumstance that it comes as a reverse in the midst of seeming prosperity, and it, unfortunately, is looked upon as showing that the prosperity enjoyed was in some way an inflated condition brought about by a false adjustment of the balance of the trade. Those engaged in the industry have lost confidence in their powers to make dairying a success in Manitoba, and in that state the feeling is at present suspended.

The past history of dairying in the Province leads all who have studied the matter to conclude that the Province will never occupy a leading place in the dairying world. On the other hand, however, a reasonably extensive business will always be carried on, and it will be necessary to have that business on a more solid basis than it has occupied heretofore. The Territorial creameries, guaranteed and supervised by the Dominion Government, have proved a success in a financial and a popular sense, and there is little doubt that the trade would establish equal popularity and security under similar conditions in Manitoba. It is certainly the most satisfactory solution of the problem in sight at present, and it should be well thought of by the members of the Dairy Association and be brought up at their winter meeting, when, should a resolution to that effect become the finding of their deliberation, the Dominion Government could be approached on the matter, and failing their acceptance of the situation, the support of the Provincial Government might be enlisted.

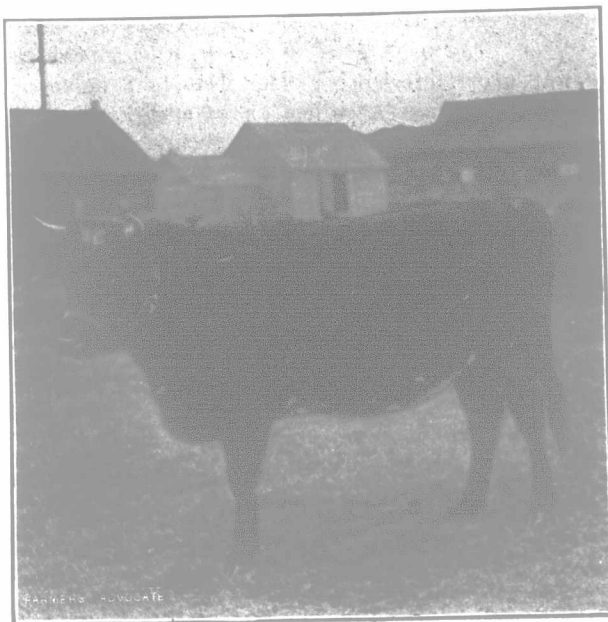
In the meantime, the question is one in which the best consideration of all engaged in the industry is demanded, and it is unanimously felt that some radical change of conditions is necessary.

Dairying as an Educator and Disciplinarian.

BY W. M. CHAMPION, REABURN, MANITOBA.

I consider Manitoba has so many advantages in the line of dairying that I cannot see why the farmers do not take more interest in this business. I know we are not all situated alike, that on many farms the work of making butter is more than can be expected of the overworked wife. But there are so many good central creameries now that are carried on in a straight business manner and that make a paying market for the cream shipped to them, and as this is an age of machinery, with the cream separator driven by any of the cheap powers, such as the turbine (steam), gasoline engine, or even the tread-power, all of which work satisfactorily, the work is not laborious. Then the skim milk is fed at home to calves and hogs, which all make a good profit; but the sticking point seems to be the milking of the cows, where skilled labor on the farm is hard to procure; that the hired men refuse to milk. Why? Because many farmers expect their men to milk cows before the day's work commences, or after it ought to be finished. If I was a hired man I would kick at that, and go to work with a farmer who buys his butter, but I have never found any difficulty in getting my hired man or men to milk cows as part of their day's work. I always try to get the best men I can; men who in a few years will be on farms of their own, and I explain to them the profits of their hour's work with the cows, and that their wages are sure, whether we get a crop of grain or not, and although we have been favored the last few years by a cropping, I have seen seasons in Manitoba when it was very thankful to have the cows to depend on, and I think wherever it is possible to make good butter on the farm it pays better. I mean good butter, and there is no excuse for not mak-

ing better butter on the farm than can be made at a factory. Our young people have the advantage of attending our well equipped dairy school free for the tuition. Now let us figure for a moment the profits of the home dairy: The factory, very justly, charges about four cents per pound for making butter, counted by measurement of an inch of cream in their gauged cans; now, fifteen ordinary cows will produce 100 inches of cream per week, making 100 pounds of butter, 400 per month. Taking it for granted the churning is done by power, it allows \$16 per month



CHARLOTTE.

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer. First prize at Minnedosa, 1903.

PROPERTY OF MR. A. R. DOUGLAS, FRANKLIN, MAN.

to the young girl or young man on the farm for the work of two hours a day for twelve days in the month. Pretty good wages, but such is the case, and the buttermilk will pay for shipping the butter once a week. In the case of shipping cream, it ought to be delivered three times a week, making the twelve days per month, and no buttermilk to pay for it. Now, I believe that the wife or daughter who undertakes this task should receive that extra profit, for it has been proved over and over again that shipping cream to a well-equipped factory is as profitable to the farmer as any line of agriculture he can go into. And what does dairying teach us? It teaches us cleanliness, which we are told is next to punctuality; it teaches us punctuality, which is a virtue; and where dairying is carried on as it should be, there is a tidiness prevails; all surroundings, buildings and fences are generally in shape, which assist to make our lovely country more beautiful.



RESIDENCE OF MR. E. ORR, FRANKLIN, MAN.

(See Gossip, page 1181.)

Farmers' wives, possibly you have more time than your husbands in which to "talk up" the Farmer's Advocate. It goes without saying that you would like to have the very best works on agriculture in your homes. Why not begin finding subscribers at once, and obtain some of our premiums? Look at our premium list, then see what you can do.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Forestry Work in Manitoba.

[From a paper read by A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man., before the Canadian Forestry Association at the last annual meeting.]

The peculiar weakness of human nature to be in haste to become rich, continually acts as a drawback to the sure but gradual accumulation of wealth. The young man of enterprise, industry and ambition is generally in too big a hurry for permanent success. The profits on a quarter-section of wheat, with its speedy returns in ready money within a year or two from the commencement of his work, is more alluring than the slow accumulations through stock raising or tree planting and their consequent permanent values. The too common but mistaken idea, that it takes too long to wait to get any good from tree planting, must be corrected.

What encouragement have we to plant trees? In the first place we are assured that the planting of trees will accomplish what we seek to accomplish. They will protect from winds, modify the temperature, and yield a certain amount of fuel. In the second place, we have good reason to believe that other good effects will follow, that the rainfall will be better distributed, our springs preserved, the air rendered more humid, and fruit culture facilitated.

In the third place, we know that trees will grow on our prairies, if properly planted and protected. It was formerly believed because nature had not permitted them to grow, that trees would not grow on our prairies. This, the artificial groves scattered over our province, as well as our own experience here at home, sufficiently refute.

In the fourth place, we are not pioneers in this business of forestry. The Western States have led the way, and have thousands of groves of trees from 40 to 50 feet in height.

Our Government have already well begun the work here, and last year four hundred thousand trees were planted by the settlers in the prairie portion of our province, under the supervision of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The varieties of trees furnished consisted of Manitoba maple, cottonwood, elm and Russian willow. Ninety per cent. of these trees were growing and in a healthy state at the closing in of winter. It will require this spring about one million trees to meet the demands of applicants who are taking advantage of this co-operative tree-planting scheme inaugurated by the Dominion Government. The increasing number taking advantage of this scheme shows that our people are alive and wide-awake to the necessities and possibilities of tree-planting in this great region. We have only to keep the ball in motion to produce grand results to show that the encouragement and assistance given will not be tendered in vain.

The objection that the state should not pay a man for improving his own premises, would be logical were the improvement limited to the man's private benefit. Raising trees bears no analogy to raising a crop of potatoes or wheat. They are not annuals, they live after we are gone. They are bequests to our successors. They are factors of climate, of general agriculture, of the people's healthfulness. As rivers and lakes are public benefactions, so are forests.

The framers of our co-operative tree-planting scheme viewed the matter in this light, and have built upon this principle. The right of the Government is also recognized to supervise the trees it has paid for.

While such belong to the farms where they are growing, and are as inalienable as the soil, in justice to itself the state steps in and declares that they shall not be neglected or removed; that the cutting shall only be by governmental permit to the proprietor of the farm, to the end that such forests shall be preserved for climatic uses and rural beauty.

In order to make a success in growing trees, we must be thorough in preparation of the land before the trees are planted. They need to be well cultivated until they are large enough to take care of themselves, and unless this is done, it is of

but little use to think of growing a good shelter belt. After breaking up the sod, it is advisable to take off at least one crop of grain before planting trees. The sod will then be fairly well rotted, and the trees will grow faster, but without doubt the best preparation is summer-fallow the year previous to planting. The next best is land that has been under hoed crops of some kind. A hoed crop between the rows of trees the first year is sometimes advised, but from observations made the past summer between trees grown with