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POINTERS IN THE SELECTION OF DAIRY COWS

By E. E. Rockwood in Hoard's Dairyman.

Without doubt the best way in which to fill gaps in the working herd or to increase present numbers lies in raising them from the best producers already on the farm. Occasions arise, however, when this is not practicable and one or more animals must be purchased outright. This transaction always carries an element of doubt as to the result, since the only final test is a record of performance at the pail, something very difficult to secure unless the purchase is made from a progressive, up-to-date man who keeps a complete record of every animal.

Here are a few pointers for prospective buyers, suggestions which will be helpful

to the unskilled in the art of selection.

In the first place, it is admitted by all unbiased breeders and dairymen that no one breed possesses all the good points. But wherever located, these good ones carry in form and make up the same cancel points.

general points.

The accepted standard calls for the wedge-shape, thin in front and wide in the rear, viewed from the front. And this description is further exemplified by the side view presenting a much greater depth of body at the flank than at the depth of body at the flank than at the forward portion; ribs well sprung; paunch capacious. The back of a dairy cow does not present the straight lines of the beef animal. A rugged spinal column drooping slightly at maturity, apparently under the great weight of the digestive organs which it supports, marks the best dairy performers of whatever breed. The higher of arch the rump with the vertebræ out-standing clearly is another sign of the animal to be chosen. animal to be chosen.

The head should be clear cut, neck thin,

eyes prominent and bright, muzzle broad, the latter indicative of a good feeder.

Importance of the Udder

Passing to the udder, that most important feature of a good dairy cow, it should be capacious, with teats well placed and of good size. While a pendulous udder is possessed by some big milkers a better type is the one which is broad, extending well up both back and front. Small teats are sometimes excusable in a young cow; yet even heifers differ in this respect and for comfort in milking these appendages should be even at first calf young cow; yet even helfers differ in this respect and for comfort in milking these appendages should be even at first calf long enough to be easily handled. They may develop later on and they may not. But no one wants to bother with a cow with undersized teats. This organ, the udder, is the laboratory or milk factory, hence it is highly important that it be a good one. A big udder is not necessarily a sign of a big producer, some may say, since cows with those of ordinary capacity have made splendid records, which is very true, yet in picking out a milker by external indications alone it is safe to place some stress on this feature. I have rarely known a big milker possessed of a small udder. Of course the age of the cow makes a difference, but a heifer, even at two years old with first calf, should have better than a small one if she is ever going to amount to anything. An illustration of what can be done in this direction was shown in a grade Jersey heifer with the first calf, which had an udder measuring 45 inches in circumference. measuring 45 inches in circumference. She proved to be one of the best cows we ever owned, an exceptionally rich and heavy producer.

Other Points Desired

The milk-veins and milk cells, so-called, are other pointers in selecting the profit-able cow. These should be large in a mature animal; of course, they do not contain milk, but indicate the direction of abundant supply of blood to the udder, something very essential in the elaboration

of the lacteal fluid. In summarizing, look for wedge shape, both front and side view, rugged spinal column with distinct arch over the hips, thin thighs which curve outward to accommodate a capacious udder, wide springing ribs and a well developed middle section or paunch, where a large amount of food

must be assimilated. Other features may suggest themselves, but these are the main points to be considered when buying. That there is much in outward indications of an animal's value was demonstrated a few years ago when Professor C. D. Smith of the Michigan and the state of the state gan Experiment station selected twenty cows from almost as many different herds and of no particular breeding, which when tested produced over 300 lbs. of butterfat each in a year.



G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in t. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Number 10

The Range

Reputation

Don't Buy Any Range "Unsight, Unseen"

If anyone should ask you to buy a team of horses "unsight, unseen," from a mere printed description you would think he intended to "sting" would think he intended to "sting"
you. Now there is no more sense in
buying a range "unsight, unseen" thar
there is in buying a team of horses—nor
is it necessary. The Great Majestic is in use
in almost every township in the United States
west of the New England States. Possibly one of your neighbors has
been using one for years—and is thoroughly satisfied.

If not, there is a dealer somewhere in your county who sells them
—and it will pay you to drive an extra ten miles, if need be, to see
and carefully examine the Great Majestic—the range with a reputation
—built on honor—of the best materials—before investing your money
in a range of any kind.

in a range of any kind.

You don't buy a range every day, or indeed, every year, and when you do, you want the best your money can procure—that's the

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It is the only range made entirely of milleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break, and while the first cost of a Great Majestic may be more than some other ranges, it outwears three ordinary ranges.

The reservoir Against Fire Boy

The reservoir is all copper and heats like stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from the fire has a stamped from the fire has a stamped from the fire has a stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped from one piece of copper hand lining of fire box. It was a stamped

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The Majestic is put together with rivets (not bolts and stove putty). The joints and seams will remain air tight forever. The oven is lined with guaranteed pure asbestos board, covered with an iron grate —you can see it. No heat escapes or cold air gets in. Takes but half the fuel used in other ranges for perfect baking.

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DESTITUTION IN CANADA

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, who are well known in England as students and writers upon sociological and economic questions, have contributed to The Crus-ade, the organ of the National Committee for the Paradicipal Committee for the Prevention of Destitution, an article upon conditions in Canada which contains much food for thought for those who are endeavoring to solve these vital social and economic problems which confront us in Canada today. Dwe:ling on the practical absence of destitution in the Dominion, and the conditions which make this possible, the article sounds a note of warning that unless Canadians learn from the experience of the old world and America, Canada will have poverty and its attendant evils just as

poverty and its attendant evils just as surely as have all the other older countries. "It is refreshing," says the article, "for two people who have spent years in study-ing the problem of destitution in Great ing the problem of destitution in Great Britain to pass through another part of the British empire and find destitution practically unknown to the whole eight millions of its population. We have journeyed thousands of miles, rested in magnificent cities, counting their inhabi-tants by hundreds of thousands; passed over miles of cultivated fields and bound-less prairies; gone through vast stretches of forest and seen the output of prolific mines; and in spite of whole districts of barren waste of rock and sagebrush, and of some overcrowded quarters of cities of some overcrowded quarters of cities of some overcrowded quarters of cities which are not far off being slums—we cannot say that we have seen even the smallest class of destitute persons. There smallest class of destitute persons. There are individuals in temporary distress. Here and there in the great cities you may find a roomful of persons—here and there in the shack you may find families who are in essentials below the poverty line. But the optimistic Canadians are right (and all Canada is just now more optimistic than the typical Western American) in feeling that, of destitution as a disease of society they have practically none."

Causes of Prosperity

The writers proceed to enumerate the causes of this wonderful prosperity—the free land; the variety of inventions and contrivances which help the homesteader to comfort where formerly his life was one of privation; the fact of a perfectly collosal and almost ubiquitous unearned increment in that the railways are constantly extending, the immigrant and stantly extending, the immigrant and British and foreign capital constantly pouring in, the values in land are moment-arily increasing; new railways being built, new mines opened, new industries estab-lished; there is an insatiable demand for

lished; there is an insatiable demand for labor, inducing high wages and no unemployment even in winter.

"How long will this last?" continues the article. "It may easily be predicted that as soon as the unappropriated land practically accessible to the urban laborer exhausted, the usual wages. becomes exhausted, the usual wage-earning proletariat will emerge."

Cities Still Uncivilized

The causes which produce destitution, The causes which produce destitution, say the writers, are already at work in Canada. "To put it shortly, the Canadian city is still essentially uncivilized—it is neither properly paved or drained, nor supplied with water fit to drink, nor equipped with any adequate health organization. After ages will wonder at the stupidity of a government and a people which take so much trouble to bring in immigration from every corner of Europe, and, for sheer lack of public thought, let their own Canadian babies die in quite unnecessary holocausts, and die in quite unnecessary holocausts, and for sheer lack of civic organization allow for sheer lack of civic organization allow even the laborers brought over to be decimated by typhoid fever due to contaminated water supply. All this infantile mortality and adult sickness would show that the production of a destitute class is beginning. The claborate eugenic precautions taken at the ports are being nullified by the production of cripples and degenerates in the interior. Presently, too, the problem of the widow and orphan, as yet almost unfelt, will begin to demand a wise collective provision. Finally, the absence of any adequate provision for training the Canadian youth so that he may grow up more than a manual laborer will presently lead to the unemployed problem. All this demands thought—thought which does not seem yet to be given."

MORE BARNARDO BOYS

A party of 300 Barnardo children sailed on the Corinthian Saturday for Canada. The total this year was 1,002.