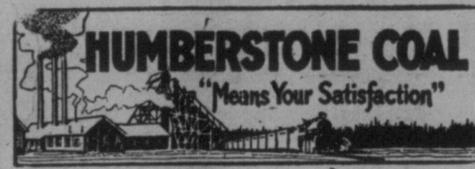


# The Farm Page



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A quart of milk has as much protein as seven ounces of sirloin steak, 8.6 ounces of fowl, or 4.3 eggs.

A quart of milk supplies as much energy as 14 ounces of round steak, 14.5 ounces of fowl, or 9 eggs.

**BE WISE USE MORE MILK**

**Edmonton City Dairy Ltd.**  
Telephones: 9264, 9262, 9261

**STOCKMEN HOLD MEETING, DISCUSS FEED SITUATION**

Hay and Feed Being Secured In North Alberta and From Other Provinces

A meeting of Southern Alberta stockmen was held in the city of Calgary, July 26th under the auspices of the Board of Trade for the purpose of giving the stockmen an opportunity of laying before the members of the Provincial Government details of the feed situation in Southern Alberta. The Premier, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Public Works and Provincial Treasurer represented the government. A large number of ranchers and farmers were present and set out the situation to the government.

A large number of old timers gave their views on the subject, including A. E. Cross, Calgary; Ed. Maunsell of Macleod and P. Burns of Calgary. They urged upon the government the necessity of putting into effect some reduced rates for the transportation of stock to feed areas of the north and for the transportation of feed from the north to the south. They urged that everything possible be done as the situation was exceedingly serious. The Premier and Minister of Agriculture outlined what the government had already done. This included the arrangement for free rates with the railway companies for stock shipped north to feeding grounds and return before the fall of next year; free rates for hay outfits both ways and free rates for hay shipped into the dry area from any of the Prairie Provinces. The expense of this is being borne by the Dominion and Provincial Governments and by the railways.

Arrangements are being made by the Provincial Government for the purchase of hay in Ontario and in Manitoba. The Minister of Agriculture stated that if possible at least one hundred thousand tons would be secured in this way. The Minister also promised that a man would be placed in the Calgary Stock Yards for the purpose of looking after the sales of animals shipped in by farmers to be sold on the Calgary market. A complaint was made that outside buyers were going through the country buying stock from people who were dried out and were not paying their market value. The members of the government urged that farmers ship their cattle to the Alberta Stock Yards in Calgary where a representative of the Department of Agriculture would see that they were sold for their full value and proper returns made. Correspondence respecting this should be addressed to Mr. C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, Calgary.

Quite a large amount of feed has been secured in northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan and northern Manitoba. Information respecting feed and feeding grounds can be secured by writing to Mr. J. D. Smith, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, who is in charge of this work for the department. The department has had several men travelling throughout the north country looking for locations on which to cut hay and to winter cattle. Many men have already been directed to such places and the department still has a number of good locations information about which can be secured by writing to Mr. Smith or calling at his office.

Application forms for securing reduced rates may be secured from the local railway agents. The application should be forwarded to Mr. J. D. Smith, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, and if in order a certificate will be issued by the Provincial and Dominion Departments jointly which will entitle the holder to secure free rates under the Relief Tariff.

Any stockman or farmer who does not own more than one hundred head of cattle or three hundred head of sheep may ship two carloads under the tariff. The stock may be shipped from south of a line running from Lloydminster to Chipman to Tofield to Camrose to Wetaskiwin but can not be shipped from one province to another. This stock must be owned prior to July 1st, 1919. Seven carloads of feed may be shipped into the dry area from any part of Alberta north of the line mentioned or from Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

**ENGLISH LIKE BAKING STRENGTH CANADIAN WHEAT**

The baking strength of Canadian wheat is what commends it the most to the English trade. The weak wheats of England require mixing with the strong wheats of Canada. As long as the Dominion produces wheat that will answer this purpose, just so long will Canada's wheat be popular with the English miller. There is only one way in which Canada could weaken her reputation for the production of wheats of high baking strength, and that is by the individual grower shifting his attention from the recommended and well-known varieties of Canadian wheat to unknown sorts which have not been thoroughly tested, and their baking strength established, according to a recent statement by the Dominion Cerealists, C. E. Saunders, Department of Agriculture.

**EDUCATION BILL FOR IRELAND HAS BEEN PROPOSED**

Like Great Britain, Ireland is also to have a comprehensive education bill. A committee, consisting of four experts on education, named by Mr. A. Samuels, attorney general for Ireland, is to frame an educational measure intended to link up the primary and secondary schools, establish continuation schools, and create facilities for technical education. The announced hope of those interested is "that in spite of the sectarian differences that prevail in Ireland, the bill will be so framed as to safeguard in every possible way all religious views and tenets."

**ONLY ABOUT HALF ENOUGH HAY IN ALTA. FOR STOCK**

Feed Situation Is Being Handled By Government Through Dept. of Agriculture

At the meeting of stockmen and representatives of the government which was called by the Calgary Board of Trade last week, Premier Charles Stewart stated that half a million tons of hay are required to feed Alberta's stock during the coming winter and only about half of that amount is available. Information as to available hay supplies is being gathered by government representatives, and the names of those who will be able to winter additional stock is being secured. An effort is being made to contract for 100,000 tons of hay outside Alberta, and representatives of the government expressed their determination to see that the cattle industry of the province was not imperiled. By shipping in hay and shipping the cattle to where there is feed in the province, it is hoped that what seemed to be a very serious situation will be met and handled with a minimum of loss to the stockmen.

Representative stock men from the dry area were present in considerable numbers, and their statements were given with a moderation and emphasis which would impress members of the government as to the seriousness of the situation. One thing should be impressed on the stockmen and farmers and that is not to be stampeded into sacrificing their cattle. The Department of Agriculture is going to have a man located in Calgary who will be prepared to pay a reasonable price for any breeding stock which is offered. This is hardly necessary, for cattle which are shipped to the competitive market there will bring all they are worth, as prices are not governed to any great extent by local conditions. However it will be a matter of satisfaction to some of the timid shippers to know that there is this check on a break in prices.

**TRADING IN BAD EGGS FORBIDDEN BY LEGISLATURE**

Act of Last Provincial Legislature Provides Protection For Consumer

The people of the province are probably not aware that there is in force an important act forbidding trading in bad eggs. This was passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature and is now in force.

By this measure all people purchasing eggs from producers are obliged to separate the bad from the good eggs and they are forbidden to do business with the bad ones as soon as their condition is found out. This condition is arrived at by candling. The first handler, as he is called in the act, must candle the eggs purchased and reject those that are unfit for food.

This is an important protection which the consumer has not had up to the present time. The terms by which these eggs are described in the trade are mouldy eggs, black rots, spot rots, blood rings, mixed rots, addled eggs, etc. The producers are likely to profit very greatly by this also as the reputation of the product will be immeasurably raised by the new law. It is estimated that not less than one-sixth of the total annual egg crop is lost by the inclusion of bad and stale eggs in shipments. The condition of these eggs is due to improper care in the first place. Some of the eggs have been kept in too hot a place, there has been some neglect in the gathering of eggs in a good many places, particularly in the country, and the product has been held too long before being sent to market.

The Department of Agriculture is appointing inspectors to examine the product in trading places and will have power to institute proceedings for violation of the act. Violations of the act involve a penalty not exceeding \$100.00.

If you do not like the music of a hammer, don't carry one.

**CAN REDUCE COST PORK PRODUCTION BY USE PASTURE**

Considerable Number of Crops That May Be Used For Pig Pasture

The cost of the production of pork can be materially reduced by the use of pastures. Under ordinary conditions where a pig is fed on grain alone, it takes careful feeding and a very thrifty kind of pig to make 100 pounds gain from 500 pounds of grain, and more frequently 600 to 700 pounds of grain are consumed. Experiments with pasture and self feeders at Brandon Farm, states an Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture, have shown that it is possible to make good gains at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds of grain to the 100 pounds of pork with the addition of pasture. Pasture cannot be used satisfactorily to replace grain, but it may very profitably reduce the grain consumption by one-third. As the pasture can be grown very cheaply and the pigs do the harvesting themselves, the cost of producing a pound of pork may be reduced 20-25 per cent. This may mean the difference between profit and loss.

There are a considerable number of crops that may be used for pig pasture. The ordinary grain crops such as wheat, oats, barley and rye are quite suitable. Sown in the spring, these crops are ready for pasturing at the time that spring pigs born in March and April are old enough to use pasture to advantage. Spring rye is the first of these crops to be ready to use. The pigs eat it well and produce good gains on it. However, it soon passes the most palatable stage and becomes more woody as it shoots into head. Oats and barley are about a week later than rye in reaching the proper stage for harvesting but are relished rather more by the pigs and continue in a suitable condition for pasturing for a longer time. Wheat also produces good pasture but is no better than other grains and the seed is more expensive.

For later summer and fall pasture, there is nothing better than rape. Sown in early spring it is ready for pasture about the middle of July, or, if sown later, it reaches pasturing stage in about six weeks from the date of sowing. Pigs like it very well; it produces a large amount of feed and stands pasturing well. It is one of the best plants for hog pasture.

Another good fall pasture is fall rye. If sown in midsummer it is ready to pasture in a month from the date of sowing. It produces a good grade of pasture until severe frosts come and does not head out in the fall.

Perennial crops may also be used as pig pasture. Alfalfa will produce more pasture per acre probably than any other pasture crop. Pigs do very well on it and produce economical gains. However, it costs more to start with alfalfa as the land must be prepared two years ahead and sown one year ahead of the time it is to be used. Also, its greatest growth is in May and June when on the average farm there are few pigs to use pasture as the spring litters are too small, and very few fall pigs are raised. The second crop of alfalfa comes in well for later summer pasture for spring pigs. Pigs root out alfalfa and soon destroy it if allowed to. It is advisable to put rings in their noses when they are pastured on alfalfa.

The ordinary grasses such as bromes and timothy make first-class pig pasture in the spring months. But, as in the case of alfalfa, there are usually not many pigs to use pasture at that time. In midsummer and fall when pigs need pasture most, the grass pasture is often dry and harsh and not so suitable for pigs.

Pastured pigs should be confined to pens for a few weeks at the last before shipping to market. While on pasture they take a great deal of exercise, especially if of the more active breeds, and as a result grow well and make good frames with plenty of lean meat but may not put on enough fat. By shutting them up for about three weeks at the last, they make amazing gains in weight, thus increasing the profit, and get into a more finished condition for market. Pigs of the more sluggish breeds may be finished on pasture.

**JAPANESE BUY 800,000 ACRES FROM PERU OWNER**

It is reported that Dr. Augusto Durand, a prominent land owner, and proprietor of the newspaper La Prensa, has sold approximately 800,000 acres of land near Huenuco, on the Amazon watershed, to a Japanese syndicate. Three hundred additional acres are in negotiation. The land lies in the sub-tropical belt, and is suitable for sugar, cotton, coffee, cocon, and similar products. This land purchase is considered the forerunner of a big Japanese colonization scheme in Peru.

In the game of life, a bit entitles you to first base, but the ability of your followers score you home. Are you fellows pinch hitters?

**MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSE FEES**

1. \$5 in case of a motorcycle, and for any other motor vehicle according to the length of wheel base in inches as follows:	
For motor vehicles not exceeding 100 inches.....	\$15.00
Exceeding 100 inches but not exceeding 105 inches.....	17.50
Exceeding 105 inches but not exceeding 110 inches.....	20.00
Exceeding 110 inches but not exceeding 115 inches.....	22.50
Exceeding 115 inches but not exceeding 120 inches.....	25.00
Exceeding 120 inches but not exceeding 125 inches.....	27.50
Exceeding 125 inches but not exceeding 130 inches.....	30.00
Exceeding 130 inches but not exceeding 135 inches.....	32.50
For every motor vehicle exceeding 135 inches.....	35.00

2. The foregoing fees shall include the cost of one set of number plates.

3. The fee, payable after October 1 in any year, shall be one-half of the fee above prescribed.

4. Fire engines and fire patrol apparatus, police patrol and municipal owned ambulances shall be exempt from payment of the above fees, but such motor vehicles shall be registered and number plates issued on payment of fee of one dollar for each pair of number plates on filing of the statement required under section 3 of "The Motor Vehicle Act."

**E. TROWBRIDGE,**  
Deputy Provincial Secretary.  
Edmonton, April 24th, 1919.

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