

that we can adjust our freshening to suit our requirements. We have about 12 to 14 cows freshening every month except in the heat of the summer when we don't have any freshening if we can help it.

In three years we have not had one case of milk fever nor any serious under complaint. This good fortune, we think, can be attributed to careful feeding before calving. We never give a purgative at or near calving but feed light and have water in front of the cows all the time. During the three years we have lost only two cows, one of which choked in the stanchions at night, and the other had her stomach perforated with a nail. Impaction is unknown for when a cow goes off her feed she is attended to at once. In this regard I cannot but give credit where it is due and compliment our herd manager for unparalleled good fortune owing to good and efficient care.

I believe it would be impossible to do well with a dairy herd without having the instinet of a dairymen, and every farmer knows for himself whether he has it or not.

DAIRY FARMING IS O. K.

Our conclusions are that dairy farming offers a maximum return for the feed and care expended. It keeps the fertility on the land. It is of such interest that no man who is a lover of animals can help being enthused if he has good cows. After the year's business is done the herd should be much more valuable than on the previous year. So while making a good living from the milk a dairy farmer should be getting rich by the increasing value of his herd and the increasing value of his land. The labor problem is lightened for congenial yearly employment can be given to the men, so keeping them contented.

A Dairy Success in Alberta

J. C. Drevery, Cooley, Alberta.

I have been in Southern Alberta for six years. For five years I was engaged in mixed farming, growing wheat and keeping an average of 100 grade cattle and about 40 grade horses. I was forced to the conclusion that I was wasting time in keeping grade stock—although it was paying me—so I started to study the question of the different breeds. From all information available (and I made a careful and wide study of the matter), I decided to "go in" for registered Holstein cattle, Percheron horses and Berkshire hogs.

I then started in to get foundation stock and went to A. D. Foster of Bloomfield, Ont., for Holsteins. He visited different breeding establishments and bought me some grand good stock. He shipped me a carload—and since then I had him ship me another carload procured in the Bay of Quinte District. I also bought a number of good ones at other points in Ontario and British Columbia, and although I have made many sales I now have a herd of over 60.

BUTTER ONLY A SIDE ISSUE

I am in the breeding business, and aim to turn off high class stock. Butter making is only a side issue—as the milk is wanted on the place to push the growth of the stock. My young stock swept the prize list at Lethbridge Exhibition in 1912, taking 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, in the different classes—and that is the only time that Glen Ranch Holsteins have been shown so far. I have a thoroughly experienced Scotch couple in charge of the cattle and butter making and Glen Ranch butter won first prize at Lethbridge last August. This couple have been with me for over two years and know their business thoroughly. I got top price for my butter and could sell much more if I had it.

Conditions are decidedly favorable for dairying in Southern Alberta. We have no flies to bother. We have the very best of grass, pure

mountain water and an unlimited demand for dairy products. When I say that a large amount of New Zealand butter is shipped in here, one realizes what an opening there is for dairy farming. Altogether too much attention is being paid to wheat growing.

The Glen Ranch consist of 840 acres of which 300 is under cultivation. Every pound of feed grown is fed on the place as, in addition to my Holstein herd, I have 40 registered Percherons. I have over a mile of river frontage and a creek of pure water crossing the farm, so that I have running water in every pasture field. Dairying pays and pays handsomely in Southern Alberta and there is lots of room here for hundreds more of dairy farmers.

Plan for a Larger Milk Yield

By J. F. Whitley.

What virtue is there in heredity when it comes to abundant milk production per cow? Many a dairymen notices that a cow is good. Her heifers may turn out to be good milkers; sometimes they do not. What is the trouble? Apart from such considerations as feed, care and health, look for one moment at the possible value of the sire.



This is the Next Best Thing to Irrigation

Moisture is now the determining factor in crop growth. The farmer on irrigated land has had this problem solved for him. Other farmers can solve their own moisture problem as this market gardener is seen doing by thorough and intense cultivation and the consequent conservation of the moisture already in the soil.

It has been noted many a time that the cows bred to a particular bull have dropped good milking progeny. That bull came from good milking ancestry. There is the virtue of heredity worth thousands of dollars to our dairying industry. The melancholy reflection is that scores of these good milkers can be traced to sires that have been put for beef long before their real value had become known.

Every dairymen who is doing anything at testing his individual cows, and all progressive dairymen appreciate the far-reaching benefits of such study, knows that it would be worth at least 1,200 pounds of milk extra per cow to secure the right bull. All members of cow testing associations should cooperate in the purchase of good pure bred sires, changing them round after two years in one section, and prove thereby the immense value of heredity in their own herds.

I sincerely believe that the formation of clover seed growing associations would be a powerful agent for the proper development of the clover growing possibilities of the Province of Ontario. —Dr. M. O. Malte.

Poultry kept under proper conditions, properly handled and properly cared for, will pay and pay just as well as anything else on the farm.—Geo. Robertson, Pres., Poultry Association, Ottawa, Ont.

The Farmer Getting a Raw Deal

In Canada the farmer gets a raw deal. At least this is the opinion expressed in a recent interview by Mr. J. H. Haslam, of Regina, Chairman of the Commission to Investigate Agricultural Credits, which has just returned from a tour of Europe. The Canadian farmer, he says, suffers under the greatest handicap in the world in the matter of facilities for borrowing money. He is obliged to pay anywhere from eight to 20 per cent on advances, while the European farmer with less land and a smaller investment can secure almost any amount he may ask for at from two to six per cent. It was recognizing this injustice to the Canadian agriculturist that the Commission was appointed to investigate systems that are working out successfully in other countries and make recommendations to the Canadian Government.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Commission has been struck very forcibly with the need for a credit organization, said Mr. Haslam, and a report will soon be issued in which a suggestion for action will be made. The idea will be to make the farmer's interest paramount. At present the man on the soil gets no consideration

along those lines and he has unconsciously become the victim of a money system which is making a number of extremely wealthy, while as a result he is restrained in all his farming operations and Canadian agriculture is severely crippled.

"Farmers in the Canadian West are paying \$200 for binders that cost \$54.11 to make. Implements are

thought almost entirely on credit and it is because the system to which the farmer has to subscribe is so unjust that such a big difference occurs," said Mr. Haslam. "In Canada the banks make the big thing out of the handling of money; in Europe the farmer is the great beneficiary. Here the banker as a man is a very prominent and important person; in the European countries he is a common-place citizen."

LESSONS FROM THE OLD LAND

In the older continent, according to the Chairman of the Commission, the man who owns land and produces something the country must have is held in the highest respect. The banker acts merely as an agency to provide the farmer with whatever capital is required for him to carry on his operations. The Government has such control of the banks that they are to every purpose Government utilities. In the old countries bank managers never receive such handsome salaries as they do in Canada or the States. The Bank of France is the greatest financial institution in the world, next to the United States Treasury, yet the head of it receives only \$15,000 a year.

The Canadian farmer with difficulty uses any medium whatever to facilitate the buying of things he needs, and although he does not realize it, he is actually paying as much sometimes as 10 per cent interest on the accommodation. The state of affairs affords a striking contrast to the manner in which the farmers' welfare is

(Continued on page 7)

An Instance of

S. J. Goodfellow

I had cow testing gets at the root of a farmer may make his

I commenced working every milking in 1902, all kinds into a regular system, my record from that time on being no one to weigh his milk to milk the next cow.

I simply read a short on a board hanging by paper every Sunday totals in a book kept the milk is very easy, getting into the habit are of wonderful interest.

The longer one keeps cows the harder it becomes that gives the least money they are all good little difference between the list.

WHERE THE APPLICABLE The cow that gives short season is the one good opinion of those while the one that gives a week all the year a splendid reputation the acting sister has. As cows that is at the top sequence the farmer will unless he has his record and Canadian agriculture is severely crippled.

"Farmers in the Canadian West are paying \$200 for binders that cost \$54.11 to make. Implements are

Last year, owing to a I sold my entire herd at firm. I regretted the no my herd as there is no of production might have I demonstrated to my of time can be as profitably as that spent weighing results.

Organic Matter

By G. W. W.

If crop yields are increased, as they must be, and systems are provisioned up and properly in organic matter in the soil. Analyses of samples of cultivated soils collected the state show a considerable increase in the older cultures nearly half the or less. In some of the same organic matter, originally lower.

Along with the loss of some the loss of the more associated with the organic considerably greater than whole.

UNAVAILABLE FOOD

When fresh organic matter contact with the soil, the rise to a large amount of other organic acids in the fresh organic matter, due energetically upon the mineral and by its solvent action of available plant food. The portion of organic matter