

# Farm and Dairy

& Rural Home

DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING & *Canadian Country Life.*

Western Canada Number

August 15, 1918



A Home on the Prairies

ISSUED EACH WEEK

Address all Correspondence to

The RURAL PUBLISHING CO., Limited, Peterboro, Ont.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

# !! YOUNG MEN ON THE FARM !! !! WHO CANNOT GO TO WAR !!

## Read This Announcement---It Will Interest You

Canada must have greater Agricultural Production

Canada needs men trained in the best Agricultural Practices

You will be of greater value to your country and to yourself if you will gather all available information regarding your own business as a farmer. The result is **bigger crops and bigger profits.** You can get this information during the fall and winter months at the

## ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Guelph

The Agricultural College belongs to the farmers of Ontario. It is a **special school** maintained by the Ontario Government where Agricultural investigation is carried on from one end of the year to the other, where young farmers may acquire the best practical and scientific knowledge concerning their chosen occupation.

### EVERY FARM BOY WITH ONLY PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION WHO IS SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE, CAN GO TO COLLEGE

#### THE COLLEGE TERM.

The College opens September 20th, 1918, and closes April 12th, 1919, with two weeks' holidays at Christmas. Most of the hardest work is completed before college opens and students enjoy again in the spring the best of the summer. They are free all summer to work at home and can then get into pace as soon as the information they have gathered at the college.

#### COURSES.

The Two-Year Course is designed particularly for young men intending to do good practical farming. It includes instruction in the following subjects: Varieties and culture of all farm crops; care and judging of all farm stock; farm dairying; fruit and vegetable growing; farm surveying and drainage; road making; farm bookkeeping; carpentry and blacksmithing; veterinary treatment; acids and fertilizers; law; beekeeping; extermination of insects and plant diseases; eradication of weeds; farm forestry; poultry raising; English Literature and Composition; public speaking. The course not only gives a practical education for life on the farm, but also "fills up" young men to observe, read, and think for themselves. At the end of the two-year course the Associate Diploma is awarded.

The Four-Year Course for the degree of B.S.A., which is conferred by Toronto University, is simply the two-year course, with the addition of two years of advanced study. Many do not think it is necessary, if you wish to obtain the degree. Students who complete the second year and have obtained 50 per cent general average and 60 per cent on the English subjects, at the second year examinations are allowed to enter the Third Year. The Third and Fourth Years make a more scientific study of Agricultural problems and prepare students for work of a scientific, as well as of

a practical nature. Graduates of the college are engaged as farm managers, district representative, agricultural teachers, Government investigators, agricultural journalists, etc.

#### EXPENSES.

In order to encourage farm boys to attend the college and to put this opportunity within the reach of the average young man, the Ontario Government bears a large share of the expense of the institution, and has fixed all college fees at the lowest possible figure. It is the cheapest school in Ontario. Figure this out for yourself. Tuition fee for one year, \$20.00; Board and room at \$4.00 per week. A rough estimate for one year, exclusive of railway fares, etc., is \$150.00. Can any other college give a young man's education at this figure? If need not cost this much the first year as students have opportunity to make some money, say \$25 by work on the farm.

#### THE COLLEGE AND FARM.

The Agricultural College and Experimental Farm is a more extensive institution than most people realize. The land property consists of 700 acres. Over one hundred acres is used for experimental purposes, where hundreds of small plots are arranged to test different varieties of all manner of farm crops and for creating new varieties by plant breeding. In this way the very best varieties for Ontario are discovered. The farm proper consists of 400 acres. This is used largely to raise roots and fodder for the many head of stock which it is necessary to have at an agricultural college. The College buildings consist of the Men's Residence, dining-hall, barns and stables and twelve large buildings, where the work of the different departments is carried on. A staff of over sixty professors, lecturers, and investigators is maintained for teaching and for scientific re-

search. The entire property represents an outlay of about two million dollars.

#### THE STUDENT BODY.

This college is favorably known all over the world, and as a consequence many countries are represented among the students. In 1914, there were students from eighteen different countries. The Ontario boy is in close association with men from many parts of the world, as well as those from every province of the Dominion. The result is a broadening of ideas, Education is not confined to class rooms, but includes social and residence associations. The average age of the O. A. C. student is 22 years, though it may vary from 17 to 35 years. Do not think you have been out of school too long. In the first year a good deal of elementary work is reviewed for the sake of students who have had little opportunity for education. We want young men to take advantage of the instruction given at this school, and we make it as easy as possible at the beginning.

#### STUDENT ACTIVITIES.

The Athletic Association provides recreation in all branches of sport and assists in keeping the student mind and body in a "fit" condition for study. Rugby track, hockey, basketball, gymnastics, swimming, etc., are popular pastimes. A large, well-equipped gymnasium, a fine canoe and a covered rink are at the students' disposal. The Y. M. C. A., Literary Society, and Philharmonic Society assist in the religious and social life of the students, and add to the attractiveness of the college course. The Students' Cooperative Association operates a store which supplies books, stationery, and athletic goods, at reduced prices. It also controls and prints the official college magazine, "The O. A. C. Review."

## COLLEGE OPENS SEPTEMBER 20th, 1918

(Closes April 12th, 1919)

Arrangements may be made to admit you a little later if it is impossible to come on September 20th.

A COLLEGE CALENDAR, GIVING FULL DETAILS OF COURSES, EXPENSES, AND REGULATIONS WILL BE MAILED ON REQUEST

Address Communications to G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., LL.D., President



We Welcome Practice  
Trade Increases the

VOL. XXXVII

ON the day that Lau in 1896, a pioneer, 350 miles north of a Montreal family w many years was the ch palium. Three or four its destination and was other it has clung to it thing else that appeared the years in which wool contents. It appeared was so long in reach months more would elap would bring to its writt tion went. Having been v ment" there was, doubtl distant household when landside finally reached history indicates that th getting in some of their ernment before came ar the knowledge of its exte home at Fort Vermilion.

The writer of the letter He had trekked away to th not to dig gold, nor to tra Why he had passed by Ma homesteading stage trav first parts of Alberta, a civilization had pushed h miles into the wilderness w on the land is a mystery, with the outcome of his v glosed with enthusiasm c and oak and his garden. since learned, a flour mill and a market for all he s and a market for the s plied by the traders. His a the agricultural possibilite country has increased with the years. So have his farm. Last year, from his farm million, 2,000 bushels of w ported by river boat and t end of the steel, re-shipp Edmonton and thence carr our superannuated transp the head of the lakes and a Small matter, 2,000 bush but so is the dollar bill b bargain that a cartload of s delivered at the station, in

One Corner of the f  
The farm of this hardy p main for many years the no of the grain producing areo dian West, but just south is the great Peace River d Brandon Fair last month I man who spent two months vestigating that north cor him well and he is not the disposed to exaggerate. " said, "in what is known a River district, a block of h ately 300 miles square, and 40 per cent is open prairie. port a farming population of million." Ninety thousand of good average farming la railway except where the into one edge of it. That was corner of the broad b English.

The south-west corner is of southern Alberta. Pretty h



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land—Lord Chatham.

VOL. XXXVII

TORONTO, ONT., AUGUST 15, 1918

No. 33

# The Bread Basket of the Empire

It Is Found on the Rolling Prairies of Western Canada—By R. D. Colquette

ON the day that Laurier was returned to power in 1896, a pioneer, living at Fort Vermillion, 250 miles north of Edmonton, wrote a letter to a Montreal family weekly, a paper which for many years was the chief source of my mental pabulum. Three or four months later it reached its destination and my memory more than anything else that appeared in that paper during all the years in which week by week I devoured its contents. It appeared that though the letter was so long in reaching civilization, several months more would elapse before the return mail would bring to its writer the news of how the election went. Having been very much "agin the government" it was, doubtless, great rejoicing in that distant household when the news of the political landslide finally reached it. But Canada's political history indicates that the interests were already getting in some of their fine work on the new government before canoe and dog train had carried the knowledge of its existence to that hardy settler's home at Fort Vermillion.

The writer of the letter was a bona fide settler. He had trekked away up there near the Arctic Circle not to dig gold, nor to trap black foxes, but to farm. His homestead stage; first located through some of the finest parts of Alberta, and, turning his back on civilization had pushed his way for hundreds of miles into the wilderness with the object of settling on the land is a mystery. But he was well satisfied with the outcome of his venture. His letter fairly glowed with enthusiasm over his crops of wheat and oats and his garden. Later, I have since learned, a flour mill was taken in and a market for all he grew was supplied by the traders. His enthusiasm over the agricultural possibilities of the north country has increased with the passing of the years. So have his farming operations. Last year, from his farm at Fort Vermillion, 2,000 bushels of wheat was transported by river boat and tote-team to the end of the steel, re-shipped by rail to Edmonton and thence carried by one of our superannuated transcontinentalists to a head of the lakes and sold for export. A small matter, 2,000 bushels of wheat, but so is the dollar bill that seals the bargain that a carload of 200 boxes will be delivered at the station, in due time.

**One Corner of the Basket.**  
The farm of this hardy pioneer may remain for many years the northern outpost of the grain producing area of the Canadian West, but just south and west of it is the great Peace River district. At the Brandon Fair last month I talked with a man who spent two months last year investigating that north country. I know him well and he is not the kind that is disposed to exaggerate. "There is," he said, "in what is known as the Peace River district, a block of land approximately 200 miles square, and of this about 40 per cent is open prairie. It would support a farming population of well on to a million." Ninety thousand square miles of good average farming land, without a railway except where the steel jobs up into one edge of it. That is the north-west corner of the bread basket of the Empire.

The south-west corner is down there in northern Alberta. Pretty hard hit with

drought in 1910, 1914, and again in 1918, but with several good and some bumper crops to its credit in the meantime. Besides, millions of acres of that land is irrigable and once they get the water on it old Jupiter Pluvius may lay on the job all summer, and there will still be full elevators and laboring grain trains in the fall. Then away east you may travel 800 miles, skirting a belt anywhere up to 350 miles from north to south. That broad belt is the floor of the bread basket. There are a few broken places in it. A few elevations, some of them dignified by the name of mountains, are found. Only one of these elevations is correctly named. It is south of Moose Jaw and is known as the Dirt Hills.

**In the Wooded Country.**  
There are broken stretches along the sides of the streams where the rules cut back into the prairie for a few miles. On the north and east sides there are wooded patches, not spread out in skirishing order, but standing in close formation as you penetrate further. Here or there you may find a light, sandy patch, marking the delta of some glacial river retreated far enough to let the Nelson river drain the country into Hudson's Bay. But for the most part the prairie stretches away to the horizon, the soil is a heavy clay and you may travel for scores of miles without finding a gad as big as a whipstock. And in the soil, which in places may not vary appreciably from the bottom of the furrow to the bottom of the deepest well, there is not an element needed by the growing wheat crop that is not found in abundance.

Although the production of cereals from this "bread basket of the Empire" is not a tithe of what

it will be when they are fully developed, the yield exceeds that of all the other provinces of Canada combined. The adjoining table, which includes the lean year of 1914, shows the comparison.

This table shows that the prairies have produced, during the last four-year period, for which figures are available, 799,223,500 bushels more of the great bread-making cereal than all the rest of Canada. Of course it is recognized that in other food products the prairie provinces fall behind. However, they are turning their attention more and more to mixed farming. They stand well up in beef production. Local abattoirs cannot handle the hogs that are raised and every week car loads of live hogs are shipped through to eastern packing houses, even from points far north of Edmonton. Butter and cheese of unexcelled quality are also being made in excess of local demands and many car loads find their way each season to Vancouver in the west and Montreal and Toronto in the east.

## Wheat and Flour Exports.

Figures are not available to show the amount of wheat and of flour from western wheat that is exported from Canada or used to make up the deficiency in other parts of the country, but the exports from Canada for the last four fiscal years is given in the report of the Board of Grain Commissioners as follows:—

Fiscal year.	Wheat exports (bushels)	Flour exports (barrels)
1914	120,426,579	4,832,183
1915	71,913,385	4,952,327
1916	157,745,469	6,400,214
1917	189,545,846	7,425,723

The above figures do not, it must be remembered, refer to the crop years, which begin on September 1. For the crop year in which the 1917 wheat went forward the exports are estimated by the Canada Food Board to be about 145,000,000 bushels. A bushel of wheat will make 60 leaves of bread. A simple matter of arithmetic shows that nearly nine billion leaves would be accounted for by Canada's wheat exports alone, to say nothing of the flour sent over. Without the wheat from the prairies the war would now be over and the Kaiser the victor. Sufficient reason for the statement that so far as the issue of the struggle is concerned the western farmer is in the front line trenches.

## Strategically Situated.

The western wheat fields are strategically situated for supplying the British market. The importance of this matter of proximity has been tremendously emphasized by the war. Submarine warfare has reduced the world's ocean-going tonnage so that ships cannot be spared for the longer routes. The Allies have, therefore, been almost entirely dependent on North America for outside supplies of food-stuffs, and although the United States were able, by strict conservation, to supply some 75,000,000 bushels from the 1917 wheat crop this was less than half the amount sent by Canada. A comparison of the length of the ship routes from the different wheat exporting countries shows how one ship on the North Atlantic route is worth two plying between Liverpool and the Argentine, and nearly four sailing to India or Australia. The distance from

(Continued on page 37.)

### What Western Canada is Doing in Grain Production

**C**OMPARISONS are not always odious. Sometimes they are illuminating and encouraging. The following table, by placing side by side the production of the prairie provinces and all of the other provinces of Canada, shows the wonderful growth of western agriculture so far as all staple grains are concerned and the predominant position the prairies now hold in this line of agriculture.

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CEREAL CROPS OF CANADA, 1914-1917.				
Eastern Provinces and B. C.				
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1914	20,322,000	162,235,000	16,866,000	92,200
1915	33,355,600	185,262,400	18,014,100	69,000
1916	20,467,000	96,295,000	9,251,000	47,300
1917	21,789,750	148,132,600	14,673,650	99,000
Tl. 4-yr. period	95,934,350	591,925,000	58,704,750	307,500
Prairie Provinces—				
1914	140,958,000	150,943,000	19,535,000	7,083,000
1915	242,046,000	334,840,600	35,317,200	10,559,000
1916	199,900,000	254,879,200	31,967,000	7,075,000
1917	211,953,100	254,877,200	40,384,100	5,835,900
Tl. 4-yr. period	885,759,100	995,439,800	127,203,300	30,552,900

Verily, Western Canada well deserves the designation of "The Bread Basket of the Empire." The prairies produce both the wheat and the substitutes.

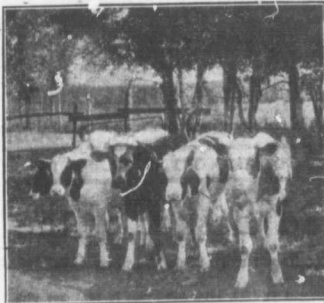
# Manitoba Encourages Its Livestock Industry

How Money is Loaned to Settlers With Which to Buy Cows?—By J. H. Eoans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture

THE Settlers' Animal Purchase Act was passed at the 1916 session of the Manitoba Legislature. The plan contained in the provisions of the Act is intended to operate primarily in that portion of the province lying between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba and north of Township 14. This country is somewhat broken, scrubby, and in some parts covered with bush. It is therefore somewhat difficult to bring under cultivation, and not altogether suited for grain-growing. It is, however, well suited for stock raising, possessing abundance of hay, pasture, water and shelter, all very essential to successful live stock raising. In view of these conditions, it was felt that if the settlers would engage in the raising of live stock, particularly cattle, farming in this part of Manitoba would become successful.

The Scheme. The Act provides for thorough inspection of the applicant's financial standing, his moral worth and the character of his land and the buildings and equipment which he possesses to enable him to care for the live stock provided under this Act. Each applicant must be a married man, residing with his family on his farm. It is also necessary that applicants form groups or communities numbering not less than ten. The object in recording this information is to facilitate future inspection. Distribution is to foster a better community spirit. Each group is required to have a president and secretary, and to transact its business, so far as possible, through its executive committee.

Cows are delivered on credit, covering a period of five years. Agreements are made in duplicate, calling for five annual payments, each becoming payable on November 1st of each year and bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum. In addition to signing the said agreements, each member of the group gives a bond for one-tenth his purchase price; for example a member who has received four cows valued at \$300, would give a bond for \$30. In the event of any member of the group not being able to meet his



In a Manitoba Farm Yard. A part of the Cummings' herd at Glenora, Man.

obligation, if it is found necessary each member can be called upon to aid in meeting the deficit to the extent of the bond given.

The title of ownership when the cows are delivered remains in the name of the Manitoba Government, and should the Minister of Agriculture or any of his authorized officials find, upon making proper investigation, that the cattle delivered are not properly being cared for, the Department may take and re-distribute them among the other members of the group. This vested right in the officials of the Department will largely eliminate any risk that any

member of the group will run as a result of having given his bond, because each member under this obligation, feels duty bound to protect the interests of his neighbor, in order to safeguard his own interests.

Administration of the Scheme. It may be said that so far no single exception has been taken to this feature of the scheme, and we have every reason to believe that it will work out very satisfactorily.

An applicant is under no obligation to take possession of cows upon delivery, if he does not feel entirely satisfied with the animals delivered and the price asked for them. Animals are delivered at cost, plus freight charged. The cows and heifers are all purchased in the open market, the majority of them being secured at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface. This enables the purchasing agent, Mr. S. G. Sims, to submit animals that are suitable, and to do so at a lower cost than would be involved were he to search throughout the province and assemble such small lots of cows as would be procurable at country points. Cows delivered either have had calves at foot, were in full profit or were expected to be so in the near future. The distribution of this class of animal enables the settler to go home and receive revenue immediately, without incurring any initial expense. While the Department would gladly have delivered heifers, the adverse experience of men who were conversant with the conditions in that portion of the province unanimously supported the conclusion that the settlers concerned must receive immediate help, and could not wait for any length of time for the heifers to mature and develop into revenue producing animals.

While there have been delivered approximately 3,000 cows and heifers, fewer than ten complaints regarding the quality of the animals and their suitability have been received, and in every case where the purchasing agent is shown that the animal is not a profitable one to keep, the necessary steps are

(Continued on page 39.)

## Government Aid for the Settler

The Man on the Land is Considered First in Saskatchewan—By W. W. Thomson, Director, Cooperative Organizations

SINCE the days of the earliest settlement it has been apparent with those familiar with conditions in Saskatchewan, that the future of the province is almost entirely dependent upon its agricultural industry. The lumbering, mining and agricultural industries of the northern portion of the province, when more fully developed will no doubt contribute materially to the general welfare of the province as the greatest asset of the province is her immense acreage of fertile, prairie and park land, which is so easily brought under cultivation and which produces grain, live stock and other farm products in such abundance. Under these conditions it was to be expected that the Government of Saskatchewan would devote special attention to the encouragement of agricultural enterprises. This expectation has been amply fulfilled as the following data will establish.

Lack of sufficient capital is one of the most serious difficulties experienced by all pioneer settlements. The "Farm Loan Act" passed at the 1917 session of the Saskatchewan Legislature provides a great measure of relief for her farmers. This Act established a board to be known as "The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board" and authorized this board to loan money on first mortgages to farmers for production or improvement purposes. Funds for this purpose are provided by the Provincial Treasurer, being raised through the sale of Saskatchewan Farm Loan Bonds which are backed by the security of the property of the borrowers and guaranteed by the province. This money is turned over to the Board at cost and is loaned to farmers at such a rate of interest as will cover only the actual operating expenses of the scheme. No profit whatever is made by the Board. This act has now been in operation for several months and considerable sums have already been loaned under the scheme.

loans must be expended on production or improvement purposes or on the payment of liabilities incurred for these purposes. No loan may exceed 50 per cent. of the value of its security. All loans are made for a term of 30 years and are repayable in 30 equal annual payments, but any loan may be paid up, in full at any time without the payment of

TABLE NO. 1.

Live Stock Distributed by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Pure-Bred Bulls .....	12	41	84	159	101
Pure-Bred Cows .....	28	14	12	6	15
Grade Cows and Heifers .....	349	483	368	242	1,257
Pure-Bred Rams .....	1,000	12	25	10	23
Grade Range Ewes .....	1,000	482	2,129	822	3,418
	1,283	1,083	2,619	1,360	4,824

a bonus or a larger amount than the amount due may be not definitely fixed and will fluctuate from time to time in accordance with the money market, but it is expected that at least an average saving of two per cent will be effected, and if this is realized, it is

pointed out that farmers will be able to discharge their present indebtedness in 24 years by simply continuing to pay each year an amount equal to what they formerly paid as interest.

The Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act, passed in 1912, makes provision for the sale of pure bred and high-grade female cattle, sheep and swine to bona fide farmers on cash and credit terms. This Act is administered by the Provincial Live Stock Branch. Under it, funds are provided with which the Live Stock Commission is authorized to purchase live stock to be resold to farmers at actual cost.

The following quotation from an official publication outlines the terms on which the stock is supplied. "Grade females are supplied on payment of a quarter cash or half cash, while pure-bred females, who supplied, must be fully paid for in cash, the Department being of the opinion that men embarking in the breeding of pure-bred stock should be in a position to finance the purchase of pedigree females. Up to \$400 worth of grade female stock will be supplied on a deposit of \$100 and up to \$1,000 worth as a deposit of \$500. This means that the Department gives credit to the amount of \$300 on the 25 per cent cash basis and an up to \$500 credit on the 50 per cent cash basis. Either grade cattle or grade range-ewes are supplied on these terms. Lien notes are taken to secure the balance due on the stock, and these are made payable, half at the end of the current year and the rest at the end of the successively following year after purchase. Sheep are supplied in the fall only, at notes for sheep become due July 1st and December 31st of the year after purchase. In this way the proceeds from the sale of the wool clip are supposed to take care of the first note and the value of the lambs should cover the balance. In all cases interest is charged at six per cent per annum, both before and after maturity. Pure-bred and



Threshing Wheat the Western Canada Way—right from the Stock.

(Continued on page 4.)

As previously stated all



A Dairy H...

## Saskatchewan

Have Formed a H... Set an Ob...

AMONG the newest industries to spring up in Saskatchewan is the dairy industry. The Saskatchewan Dairy Company, with a capital of \$100,000, has been organized. The company, which handles the production of cream and butter, is expected to be a success.

The creamery situation in the province has been a long one. The Saskatchewan Dairy Company, which handles the production of cream and butter, is expected to be a success. The company, which handles the production of cream and butter, is expected to be a success. The company, which handles the production of cream and butter, is expected to be a success.

Saskatchewan Elevator. There was another reason why the patrons of these elevators were so numerous last year to form their new organization. The success of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company was the result of the success of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company.



A Dairy Herd on the Prairies where Scenes such as this are not common, but where Dairy Cattle are ever becoming more Numerous.

—On farm of McGregor and Henderson.

## Saskatchewan Dairy Farmers Adopt Big Business Methods

Have Formed a Half Million Dollar Company—Control Nineteen Creameries as Well as Cold Storage Plants—Have Set an Object Lesson for the Dairy Farmers of Ontario—*H. Bronson Cowan, Editor-in-Chief, Farm and Dairy*

AMONG the newest movements of national importance to spring up in Western Canada, especially as it relates to dairy farmers, is the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, Limited. This company, with a capitalization of \$500,000, has 6,000 shareholders who control 19 creameries and four cold storage plants located at central points throughout the province. In addition they control a subsidiary dairy delivered in the capital city of Regina, as well as manufacturing and selling large quantities of ice-cream and butter. There is every indication that this company is going to prove a marked financial success.

### Saskatchewan Creameries.

The creamery situation in Saskatchewan is an interesting one. The development of the dairy industry in the province has been rapid. Many years ago, while Saskatchewan was still part of the Northwest Territories, and because there seemed little prospect of private creameries proving a success, the Dominion Government, took steps to form and operate a number of creameries. Some of these succeeded and some of them did not. Later, new ones were established. Thus the number increased. When the province of Saskatchewan was formed the Dominion Government turned these creameries over to the Provincial Government. In 1905-06 the prospects for these creameries were not encouraging. In 1907, there were only 213 patrons and shareholders of the cooperative creameries in the province. That year, a billion was manufactured only 66,246 lbs. of butter. Their average income was \$16,560. Mr. W. A. Wilson was then appointed dairy commissioner for the province. Largely through his capable direction the industry has grown by leaps and bounds. The butter manufactured amounted to 2,482,400 lbs. and the average creamery income was \$60,800. The quality of the butter manufactured improved in about the same proportion. Of late years Saskatchewan butter has been carrying off many of the principal awards at the big Ontario exhibitions.

From the outset the Dominion Government advanced certain monies to these creameries to assist them in their construction and operation. This policy was continued by the Provincial Government. So successful have the creameries been that last year 12 of them had repaid these loans to the Government.

From the outset these cooperative creameries were operated almost entirely under the direction of Dairy Commissioner W. A. Wilson. They purchased their supplies and sold their products cooperatively, although each creamery was operated as an individual business. In this way a path was prepared for a closer identity of interests such as has now been accomplished through the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, Limited.

### Saskatchewan Elevator Company.

There was another reason why the dairy farmers who were patrons of these creameries were ready last year to form their new big company. It was furnished by the success of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company. Nine or ten years ago the farmers of Saskatchewan who grew grain,

as most of them did, were practically at the mercy of the big elevator operators and grain dealers. They had to market their grain through their local elevators and the big terminal elevators at Port Arthur over the grading of their wheat or over the commissions of the dealers. Thus, it not infrequently happened that farmers after their year's work obtained less for their wheat than it cost them to produce it. Thousands upon thousands of them became greatly discouraged on account of these conditions.

Eight years ago the grain growers decided that the time had come for a change. They organized the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, Limited. They made up their mind that they would commence to own and operate their own grain elevators and in this way market their own grain. Their efforts were amply attended by most remarkable success. Their company has not had a set back of any consequence since its organization. The first year it operated 44 elevators, of which it erected 40. Year by year the number of local elevators has increased rapidly, as well as the size and strength of the company.

In 1916-17 the Saskatchewan Elevator Company operated 258 elevators and had 34,558,637 bushels of grain. Its net profits for the year were \$350,752. It had reserves of \$770,693, a share capital paid up of \$1,060,482, a share capital subscribed of \$2,778,450, and a share capital authorized of \$5,500,000.

Much of the success of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company was due to the fact that it was established under unusually favorable conditions. In Saskatchewan the farmers form about 80 per cent of the population and they pretty well run the affairs of the province. Their influence with the Government was so strong they succeeded in inducing it to advance to the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company 85 per cent of the cost of erect-

ing local elevators and to guarantee 20 per cent of its borrowings from the bank. In return the company had to give the Government security for such advances. The success of the company has been so great and its profits so large it has been able to repay all loans made by the Government each year as they have matured. To-day the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, Limited is one of the strongest financial farmers' organizations in Western Canada, if not in the world. It owns a magnificent head office in Regina, which is the pride of its farmer shareholders.

### A Comparison With Ontario.

There is a close similarity between the methods of marketing grain in Saskatchewan and selling cheese in Ontario, except that the dairy farmers of Ontario lack a big central company such as the one controlled by the grain growers of Saskatchewan. In Ontario, the local cheese factories correspond to the local grain elevators in Saskatchewan. The cheese made in these factories is bought by the wholesalers at Montreal, who grade it and store it preparatory to its export to Great Britain, just as in Saskatchewan the grain used to be, and still is to some extent, purchased by the grain dealers and marketed through the grain elevators at Port Arthur and Port William previous to its export. Thus Ontario farmers, who are patrons of cheese factories may well be interested in the methods employed by the grain growers of Saskatchewan in managing their own being employed by the dairy farmers of Saskatchewan, who control the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, Limited.

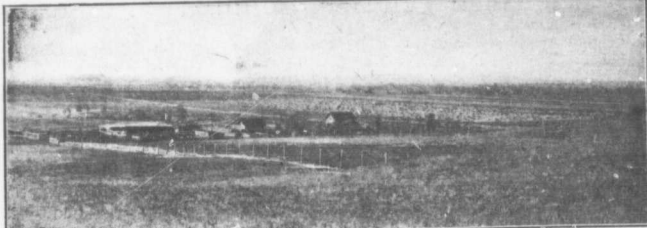
### Method of Management.

The method of management is simple. When the grain growers at any local point desire to erect or buy out an elevator they sell enough stock in their provincial company to enable them to do so. They thus become shareholders of their provincial company and not of a local company. The provincial company then erects or buys the local elevator. The shareholders at each local point have the power to elect a local advisory committee. This local committee advises with the provincial company in reference to the management of the local elevator. Each year the local shareholders elect one of their number 250 and 300 representatives of the local units. These representatives in turn elect the board of directors which manages the whole company. Thus every local unit is kept in close touch with the central and understands exactly how it is managed.

The main difference between Ontario and Saskatchewan conditions is that in Ontario our farmers have not been taken advantage of by the owners of the cheese factories as were the grain growers of Saskatchewan by the elevator operators. Most of the cheese factories of Ontario have been economical, in fact, almost too much so, in many instances, as the owners have often hesitated to make much-needed repairs. Nevertheless, conditions in Ontario have not been entirely satisfactory. For years, there have been frequent complaints over the methods of grading and weighing the cheese at (Continued on page 16).

### A Chance for Ontario Farmers

ARE the dairy farmers of Ontario, who are patrons of cheese factories, ready to adopt "big business methods" as the grain growers and dairy farmers of Saskatchewan are doing. If so, they should read this article. It outlines a way in which both the cheese industry and the farmers' movement in Ontario may be placed on a better and stronger basis than ever before. Read it carefully. Talk it over with your neighbors who are patrons of factories. Then write and tell Farm and Dairy what you think of it, and if you will be willing to help make a success of such a movement in Ontario.



A Homestead in the Grande Prairie District of Alberta.

## My Home in the Peace River District

What I Think of it After Four Years' Cropping Experience—By W. D. Albright

I REALLY do not see much use in writing this article. In the letter soliciting it our friend, the editor, adds a personal note as follows:—"I have often wondered if you were thoroughly satisfied with your change to the Peace River district and if pioneering in proving as agreeable as some of your letters would make it appear."

Since coming West I have had dozens of letters, pressing for answers, to such personal questions—"Just why did you go West?" "Do you actually like it better all?" "To be quite candid now, wouldn't you rather be farming in Eastern Canada?" Even the editors who request and publish my articles interrogate privately in the above vein. If they do not believe what I have written before, what reason is there to expect they will accept what follows? I have decided, however, merely to reiterate the truth. I mean every syllable of every sentence in this article and mean it with no qualification whatever, more than is explicitly stated in the context. Let me conclude this preface with three statements:—

I like farming.  
I like pioneering.  
I do not mind hard work, so long as I can see that I am accomplishing something.

Those who cannot read the riddle any other way had better put me down as a freak of nature and let it go at that.

There are two or more sides to every question. One might dictate a diatribe about the Peace River country that would send shivers down the reader's spine and cause him to exclaim thanks to heaven that he lived in a more favored land. And, again, he might sing psalms of praise that would stir a surge of wanderlust in the most phlegmatic. Both stories might be true, but neither would be the whole truth. Neither would be just. I could tell of summer frost as severe as 10 degrees below freezing in early August and of a week in January at from 40 to 60 below zero. I could tell of wet seasons when the grain scarcely stopped growing till autumn frost, and again of dry ones when ill-prepared fields hardly germinated until July. I could tell of cold, dry, windy springs when gardens lay all but dormant till June, and of autumns and the little growth there was, of eight inches of snow in the middle of May; of cold snaps in September, and of pioneer hardships in interesting variety. Let the "Little Canadian" stop here, for what follows will be calculated to disturb his complacency.

### The Silver Lining.

During four years cropping experience in Grande Prairie I never had a complete failure of grain, our poorest yield being in the dry and frosty year of 1916, when we had 14 bushels per acre of frozen wheat, 25 of barley and over 70 of oats. We have always been able to fan seed from our own crop, though on one or two occasions have thought best not to use the oats and barley. We have always had potatoes to sell; always plenty of vegetables and to spare; always an unlimited supply of wild Saskatoon berries—a very edible fruit indeed—for the picking; and initial experiments give promise that we shall be able to grow all the staple domestic small fruits successfully. Over 50 young apple

trees have survived their second winter. Manitoba maples, caragana, apricots, lilacs and other ornamentals are succeeding. One lilac bush, two years planted, bloomed this summer. Cereals of all kinds are luxuriant as I write on July 20th. Stooling was simply wonderful this past spring and the oat blades outside have been remarking that they never saw such oat leaves before. O. A. C. No. 21 barley is five feet tall and not fully headed. It is already lodging. Winter rye was five feet tall by early July. Potato tops are touching in the middle of their



A Fine Crop of Oats on an Alberta Ranch.

three-foot spaces, and we had a first mess of small tubers yesterday. Nearly all vegetables but onions promise well. I have just measured a ribwort herb, 27 inches broad. It was grown in the open from a young seedling transplanted in May. The stem is proportionate to the leaf. Herbert raspberries and many varieties of currants are heavily laden. We had ripe currants last fall from small bushes set out in 1916.

The finest winter and the most delightful summer I have ever experienced were in Grande Prairie, the former 1914-15, the latter 1915.

Cattle may be successfully wintered with a scantiness of shelter that would be barbarous in Eastern Canada. The dry cold they endure well if properly

fed. Shed shelter, windproof on three sides and open to the south, is all mature cattle need while their feed may be oat straw with a little hay or shag oats in the most severe weather and towards winter. Horses may range out the year round, but should have supplementary feeding when the snow is deep or the weather at its worst.

Swine are remarkably healthy and free from parasites.

Small-combed breeds of poultry thrive well and eggs are obtained by attentive poultry keepers every month of the year.

We have no barn rats, no potato bugs, and there are said to be no gophers north of the Athabasca River. Blessed Athabasca! May it ever flow full. During four and a half years' residence I have seen no destructive hail, and we rarely hear of any. I have never experienced a blizzard, a cyclone, or any storm as bad as many I have known in Ontario. We have considerable game. Excellent fish exist in the lakes and streams and add abundantly to many a settler's menu.

We have plenty of building material and fuel, both wood and locally mined coal.

We have good water, at depths varying from springs and artesian wells to bored wells 150 feet down. Alkali taint is almost unknown, but much of the spring water is slightly charged with soda.

### Hill and Valley Temperatures.

In the Grande Prairie country we have certainly a good wearing soil, quite rolling in contour, the high lands being very much safer from frost than the low-lying areas adjacent. The writer lives near the crest of an even half-mile grade, leading down to a slough over 100 feet beneath the site of the residence. On summer nights the temperature at that point is often 10 degrees lower than it is on the hill top and during cold dips of winter there may be a difference of 20 degrees. I have here observed elsewhere any apparent difference there is here between hill and valley temperatures. Because of this important difference many of our neighbors have been much less uniformly fortunate than we in the production of crops.

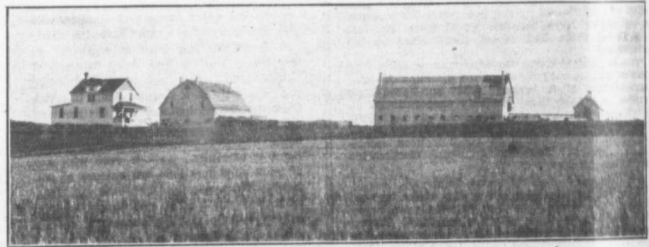
Prairie trails and graded roads are nearly always good, and easy to maintain. Snow roads are usually quite passable throughout most of the winter, the past one having been a partial exception.

Chinook winds greatly modify our climate. I have known a two-week period in February when for the first seven days the mercury never dropped to freezing, while during the second week it froze only slightly at nights.

### The Chief Drawbacks.

Chief drawbacks are a low, mean summer temperature, with liability to summer frosts, a dry spring, often dry and windy, and in some seasons periods of prolonged dry weather. The average annual precipitation in the neighborhood of 14 to 15 inches, a large portion of it occurring, however, during the snow period of June and July. We might also mention difficulty in finding suitable perennial hay crops that will successfully withstand the dry springs to which we are more or less subject; also mosquitoes and short days in midwinter, only seven and a half hours elapsing between sun-up and sun-down on December 21st.

Our latitude is about 150 miles north of Edmonton, longitude 200 or 300 miles west of the capital, present rail-connecting mileage being 425 miles. Our (Concluded on page 48.)



A Dairy Homestead in Alberta, a Province of great Dairy Possibilities.

## A Review

THROUGH the assistance of the Department of Agriculture of the province from disease which can prove in the Dominion has not been accomplished in the early stages of the epidemic. It is easy to see that the rest is not one of the best dairy cows to be shot. The doctor placed in that case the three who has just commenced major portion of his income to find that in the case have to be destroyed, a welcome task.

From the commencement dairymen of the province have strongly upheld veterinary staff, although many of them have suffered heavy losses through the destruction of stock, yet to-day the herds in numerous instances show no reaction. These farmers not only have the satisfaction of knowing their dairy cows are free from the dread tuberculin disease, but the children who depend so largely on milk as their staple food, will be of healthier and stronger type through the preventive methods used.

### The Commencement April, 1913.

The compulsory testing of cattle for bovine tuberculosis in British Columbia commenced in April, 1913. Prior to this a large number of testing had been done by members of the Veterinary staff. In the year 1909, 1314 cattle were tested free of charge, of which 191 reacted. No compensation was paid for these animals. During the year 1910, 1,578 head of cattle were tested, and 111 were found to react. In the year 1911, 3,321 cattle were tested, and 487 reactors were found. In 1912, 2,007 head were tested, with 123 reactors.

A large number of farmers were concerned about the spread of this disease in their herds, and during the testing of their own herds, some herds show disease; these herds are every six or eight months if any reactors to be found the following sum of money which had suffered from the disease:

1910	.....	.....
1911	.....	.....
1912	.....	.....

During the years from 1910 reactors was eight and has been that when by Act compulsory for the farmers to test their herds, it proved the efficacy of the material assistance to the Department of Agriculture to carry out their campaign against this disease.

A Real Provincial In 1913 the Veterinary systematic way to cover the starting with Victoria, the lands, the doctors carefully points, and then moved principal dairy section of Fraser Valley. Here there which produces very heavy close proximity to Vancouver a city of large population.

# Clean Dairy Herds in British Columbia

A Review of Five Years' Work in Tuberculosis Eradication—By R. J. Ferris, Dept. of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.

THROUGH the sustained efforts of the Veterinary Staff attached to the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the dairy herds of our province possess a record of freedom from disease which cannot be surpassed by any other province in the Dominion of Canada. This work has not been accomplished without criticism, which in the early stages of the tuberculin testing was often pronounced. It is easy to come to the conclusion that the test is not conclusive, especially when some of the best dairy cows in your herd are condemned to be shot. The doctors have found themselves placed in what has been termed painful positions. To go and test the three or four cows of the farmer who has just commenced dairying and placed the major portion of his capital in his cattle, and then to have to be destroyed, cannot be considered a very welcome task.

From the commencement of this work, the leading dairymen of the province have strongly upheld the veterinary staff, and though many of them in the past have suffered heavy losses through the destruction of good bred stock, yet to-day their herds in numerous instances show no reactors. These farmers not only have the satisfaction of knowing their dairy cows are free from the dreaded tuberculin disease, but that the children who depend so largely on milk as their staple food, will be of a healthier and stronger type through the preventive methods used.

**The Commencement in April, 1913.**  
The compulsory testing of cattle for bovine tuberculosis in British Columbia commenced in April, 1913. Prior to this a lot of testing had been done by members of the Veterinary staff. In the year 1908, 1,814 cattle were tested free of charge, of which 191 reacted. No compensation was paid for these animals. During the year 1910, 1,878 head of cattle were tested, and 110 were found to react. In the year 1911, 3,321 cattle were tested, and 487 reactors were found. In 1912, 2,067 head were tested, with 123 reactors.

A large number of farmers were concerned about the spread of this disease in their herds, and during the testing of their cattle in 1909, some herds showed as high as 30 per cent reacted; these men generally have their herds tested every six or eight months and to-day there are few, if any reactors to be found. The department paid the following sums of money to compensate the owners who had suffered from the loss of their cattle:—

1910 . . . . .	\$3,182.50
1911 . . . . .	6,092.50
1912 . . . . .	5,694.00

During the years from 1909 to 1912, the percentage of reactors was eight and one-half. It is easy to be seen that when by Act of Parliament it was made compulsory for the farmers to have their cattle tested, the fact that a large number of the dairymen had proved the efficacy of the tuberculin test, was of material assistance to the members of the staff of the Department of Agriculture as they endeavored to carry out their campaign for the eradication of this disease.

**A Real Provincial Campaign Started.**  
In 1913 the Veterinary Branch commenced in a systematic way to cover the whole of this province. Starting with Victoria district and the adjacent islands, the doctors carefully covered Vancouver Island points, and then moved over to the Mainland. The principal dairy section of British Columbia lies in the Fraser Valley. Here there is a lot of splendid land close proximity very heavy crops. This being in a city of large proportions, there is provided a

ready market for dairy produce. During the years 1913-1914, more than 18,500 dairy cows were tested, and some of them re-tested, in the Fraser Valley district alone. Gradually the other parts of the province were visited, and the dairy cows at Kelowna, Grand Forks, Nelson, Kamloops and other interior points were carefully examined. A perusal of the Annual Report of Dr. A. Knight, Chief Veterinary Inspector, shows that in the year 1917, 15,398 head of cattle were tested and there were only 579 reactors and 54 suspects; 526 of those reactors were killed; 53 reactors and 54 suspects remained in quarantine. The number of reactors to the number tested averages three and three-quarter per cent. Comparing this one-half per cent, and also taking into consideration the fact that during recent years dairying has made rapid strides in this province, which naturally means a large increase in the number of dairy animals, we are coming to the place where it can be safely

times when the advisability of this expenditure has been seriously questioned. The Live Stock Commissioner, who has strongly supported this policy, has had the support of such leading organizations as the B. C. Dairymen's Association and also the B. C. Stockbreeders' Association. The farmers are determined to have, if possible, every dairy cow in the province under strict supervision. Realizing that it is a drain on the Department of Agriculture to compensate the dairymen for the cows slaughtered, and also that the farmer only gets a part of the value of his animal, a scheme has been suggested to the members of the Legislature whereby a tax be placed on every dairy cow. From the sum raised it would be then possible to compensate the farmer to the full amount for the loss sustained.

British Columbia now possesses some of the highest producing dairy animals in Canada, and by reason of the firm stand taken by the farmers of this province in demanding a dairy cow protected to the fullest possible extent from disease, they are laying a foundation for their pure-bred stock the benefits of which are above computation. Gradually the farmers from the central parts of British Columbia are building up pure-bred dairy herds. They have toured the southern section of Vancouver Island and the Fraser River Valley in order to get the best possible foundation stock for their farms. A herd of Holsteins has just been purchased in the Chilliwack district, which have been shipped to Quesnel. This necessitated a long railway journey and a drive of over 200 miles from the railroad, before they reached their destination. New dairy barns, and silos, have been prepared for their use.

This war has caused the destruction of vast numbers of pure-bred dairy cattle in Europe. The possibilities are that after the war Canada will be called upon to assist in the building up of these depleted herds.

On the plains and in the valleys among the mountains of British Columbia, will be found some of the finest types of the different breeds, and it is a satisfaction to know that these fine herds are to be given against that dangerous enemy—tuberculosis.



Three of the Choice Matrons in a British Columbia Dairy Herd.

This illustration represents the money end of three pure-bred Holstein cows in the Experimental Farm herd at Agassiz, B.C. First is Aurora Mechilde, R. O. P. in 350 days, 18,105 lbs. milk, 782.5 lbs. butter; R. O. M., 7 days, 657.4 lbs. milk, 55.8 lbs. butter. Next stands Lady Leona Effort, R. O. P. at two years, 14,539 lbs. milk, 607.4 lbs. butter; R. O. M., five years, 608.4 lbs. milk and 23.22 lbs. butter. To the extreme right is Agassiz, R. O. P., four years, 561.3 lbs. milk, 21.44 lbs. butter. This herd, in common with all other pure-bred herds in British Columbia, is almost all grade dairy herds, is subjected at regular intervals to the tuberculin test.

said that the control of bovine tuberculosis in British Columbia has reached an advanced stage.

Another striking feature of this work is the fact that post-mortems have been held on fully 95 per cent of the reactors and our inspectors have been able to find lesions of tuberculosis in 99 per cent of the cases.

The owner has an opportunity of retaining the animals in quarantine, especially if they are good milch cows. The inspector who is satisfied with the quarters assigned to the animal and no milk is allowed to be sold. The milk, if sterilized, can be fed to fattening cows or swine on the premises.

**Control of Importations.**  
It would have been practically useless to continue this work if steps had not been taken to control over the importation of dairy cows. Arrangements have been so made that no untested animals are allowed to be brought into the province; in fact it is tested before entry, and also by one of the Department of Agriculture staff, so that it has to pass through a dual test; this places the possibility of infected cows being imported at a negligible point.

The work of the inspectors consists also of the inspection of farm stock generally, especially dairy cows supplying milk, the sanitary inspection of dairies, stables, dairy utensils, and the general supervision of milk and cream offered for sale. This work has necessitated the outlay of large sums of money from the Provincial Treasury, and there has been

## Tractor Operation

OPERATING a tractor is not necessarily an arduous task requiring physical force, but rather attention and alertness are needed that the operator may immediately detect any wear or change in the various adjustments or difference in conditions that would in any way reduce the efficiency of the tractor. If the operator is to get satisfactory service from his tractor it is necessary that he should thoroughly understand the principles employed in the internal combustion engine. These are definite and fixed laws, not subject to variation and not difficult to understand.

No one should attempt the operation of a machine which he has never seen before, without first looking it over carefully and becoming familiar with the various mechanisms and functions of its different parts, and ascertaining that each one is performing its action properly. It should be put down as a fact that it requires intelligent care and attention to keep a tractor in proper condition to continue to do the work for which it was made. Nature does not help to offset the deterioration which takes place in the tractor. So that of necessity an endeavor should be made to reduce it to a minimum. The statement has been made that 70 per cent of the efficiency of a tractor is dependent on the operator. Be the tractor ever so good, the operator has a part to perform that means failure or success.—Grain Growers' Guide.

**CANADA**  
**MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL**  
**and EDUCATIONAL, gathered together**  
 in a few acres at the  
**CENTRAL CANADA**  
**EXHIBITION**  
**OTTAWA**  
**September 7th to 16th, 1918**

Increased Prizes for Live Stock, Farm and War Garden Products—Military Features—Government Exhibition of War Trophies—Aerial Feats—Dominion and Provincial Government Exhibits—Auto Show—Dog Show—Poultry Show—Better Baby Show—Pure Food Show—Horse Racing—Better and Bigger Midway.

"Big Time" Vaudeville Acts from the New York Hippodroms, in a first class programme.

Magnificent Mammoth Fireworks Display with Spectacular presentation of the Battle of the Somme, with Tanks in action.

Special old time Mardi Gras Festival on the closing night, Saturday, September 16th—Countless other attractions.

SEE LOCAL AGENT FOR RAILWAY RATES

STEWART MCLENAGHAN, President, JOHN W. BRANT, Treasurer  
 J. K. PAISLEY, Manager and Secretary

Farm and Dairy stands foursquare against everything that is detrimental to the farmers' interests, and whatever appears in its columns, either advertising or editorial, is guaranteed reliable.

## When the Crop is in the Barn--

YOUR harvest now in the barn is your bank account for 1918. There is double need, therefore, for protecting your buildings. Possibly your crop is not covered, in which case your ordinary insurance would, in these days of high prices, go only a short way towards covering the cost of re-building. The logical thing to do is to "prevent" your buildings being destroyed. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

### Why Lightning Rods?

Lightning Rods are the best insurance investment you can make. The report of Government investigations in Ontario on 7,000 buildings in 1915, show lightning rods gave 99.9 per cent. safety—"ALMOST ABSOLUTE SAFETY." This "Safety" has enabled eight big insurance companies in Michigan to reduce their rates 33 per cent. where farms are rodged. Rods help to pay their own way.

#### Note This Well

Over two-thirds of all the rural barn claims settled by 40 insurance companies in Ontario over a period of 12 years were due to lightning. Get your buildings out of the hazardous class, and your insurance rates must come down. When you rod your buildings you cut off two chances out of three of loss by fire.

#### Get the Bulletin No. 220

From the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario. On page 3 you will see the following:—

"To-day we know from experience that Lightning Rods, properly installed are almost absolute protection."

### Universal Lightning Rod Co.

Hespeler - - - - - Ontario

## A Year With United Grain Growers, Ltd.

A Farmers' Company with 36,000 Stockholders, \$3,000,000 Subscribed Capital, a Reserve of \$1,650,000, and Doing Business in Grain Implements, Live Stock, Lumber and Farm Lands. By E. J. Fream, Secretary, United Grain Growers, Ltd.

UNITED Grain Growers, Limited, organized on September 1st, 1917, has made steady progress since that time, and the wisdom of the two companies (the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co.) in deciding upon the amalgamation has been clearly demonstrated.

The company now has over 36,000 shareholders, most of whom live in the three prairie provinces, and who are divided into approximately 350 locals, and for the purposes of government each local elects a board of five members, the duties of this board including that of keeping in close touch with local conditions and assisting in the development of the business of the company at the local points; supplying the Board of Directors with information which may be required by the board, regarding the development of the company's business at such local point; recommending to the management of the company from time to time any line of action that the local board may deem best calculated to promote the best interests of the company, whenever requested to do so by the president or management of any company, acting as arbitrators in any dispute between any shareholder or customer of the company and the company. By this means the officers of the company are enabled to keep in close touch with local conditions and are better able to know just what is required of them in giving service to their customers.

#### Company Government.

Organized along such lines that it is possible for every farmer to become a shareholder, and with the selling value of the stock placed at such a figure that it is well within the reach of all farmers, the old method of government, by means of the personal and proxy voting system, would be unworkable with so many members; but this has been overcome by the organizing of the shareholders into local groups. Provision is made that a local must have not less than 40 shareholders, who elect from among their number one delegate to represent them at the annual meeting of the company, and proxy voting having been abolished, it now means that there is the personal representation from every district. It is provided further that on the basis of representation from a local shall consist of one delegate for each 125 members or major portion thereof. Arrangements have further been made whereby the expenses of the delegate to the annual meeting are paid by the company, and, therefore, at the next annual meeting, which will be held in Calgary next November, the directors and officers will present their reports to a meeting composed of approximately 350 duly qualified delegates, who will be fully empowered, under the charter of the company, to transact the business required of them.

The annual meeting is always attended by a large number of shareholders, who are there as visitors, and who are extended the right to a seat at the convention, but they cannot vote on any question which may be under consideration.

This method of representation has worked out very satisfactorily, and it would be an exceedingly difficult task to persuade the members to go back to the old style of personal and proxy voting at the annual meeting.

The delegates elect the directors, the board consisting of 12 members, and in order to secure continuity, it is provided that four directors shall retire yearly, but being eligible for re-election.

The head office of the company in

Winnipeg covers five floors of the Bank of Hamilton Chambers, approximately 27,000 square feet of floor space being occupied; while the head office of the headquarters for the western division at Calgary consists of about two floors of the Loughheed Building, with about 18,000 square feet of floor space.

#### A Staff of 850 Persons.

The number of employees needed to carry on the business of the company is approximately 850, this staff being divided—250 in Winnipeg, 180 in Calgary, 16 in Regina, 11 in Saskatoon, and 90 in Fort William. The number of elevator agents is about 300, while additional assistants are employed when necessary.

Organized just to help the members in the marketing of their grain, it is to be expected that considerable attention must be given to the elevator business, and this is done, first through over 300 country elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and over 100 terminal elevators in the company. These elevators have an average capacity of over 20,000 bushels, giving a total storage for farmers' grain of not less than 10,000,000 bushels.

The terminal elevator business is also taken care of by means of a terminal at Fort William, leased from the C.P.R., with a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, and a terminal at Port Arthur, owned by the company, with a capacity of 600,000 bushels. This latter elevator has a modern equipment for cleaning and drying grain, and can handle 150,000 bushels per day.

The grain commission department has been organized with the same idea of service, and in order to give the company has its own offices in the cities of Winnipeg and Calgary, thereby enabling the two divisions of the business to be kept in close touch with each other.

#### The Live Stock and Implement Departments.

The Live Stock Department has offices at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Edmonton, and by means of direct communication which has been established with both the south and the east is able to give valuable assistance to its customers, not only in selling the fat stock, but also in providing stockers and feeders. This department is rapidly growing and the company has been fully justified in underscoring this important work.

The company is also handling farm implements and machinery of all kinds, and to accommodate this business has erected large warehouses in Winnipeg and Calgary, and in the Saskatchewan business warehouses have been rented at both Regina and Saskatoon. The policy of the company in developing this branch of its business has been to make contracts with those manufacturers who turn out goods which are adaptable to conditions in Western Canada, and are of the high quality which the company demands for all goods bearing its name.

This department also handles other commodities, such as flour and feed, salt, fencing, apples, coal and other articles required by the farmer, and in connection with its coal business this has expanded at such a rapid rate that now the company has approximately 200 coal sheds at various points in Western Canada.

For years the company has been supplying lumber in carload lots to the farmers, this being purchased from the mills, but the business has now developed to the stage where the company will be supplying its customers with its own lumber, as U. G. G.

(Continued on page 21.)

Being a Sho

THE first number of **Grain Growers' Guide** was published in June, 1908. Consequently it has been associated with the past nine years and has made touch with the work of the Farmers' Movement was started in test against the vicious abuses in the grain trade. Outside of the Farmers' Movement was started in test against the vicious abuses in the grain trade. Outside of the Farmers' Movement was started in test against the vicious abuses in the grain trade. Outside of the Farmers' Movement was started in test against the vicious abuses in the grain trade.

The purpose of the **Grain Growers' Guide** is to aid in the economic and social which confront us, to assist in our opinion among our other workers as well as to do in order to that may come to enjoy the fruits of our labors, and to assist us in opinion, to trumpet in marshalling



# How Western Farmers Found Their Voice

Being a Short History of the Grain Growers' Guide and the Part it has Played in the Farmers' Movement

BY GEORGE F. CHIPMAN.

THE first number of The Grain Growers' Guide was published in June, 1908. Consequently, The Guide is ten years old. The writer has been associated with The Guide for the past nine years and has been in intimate touch with the work of the publication during that period.

What is known as the Grain Growers' Movement was started in 1901 as a protest against the vicious practices and abuses in the grain trade. The movement made steady growth and progress. It received comparatively little publicity from the press of the country and even less sympathetic support. Outside of the Farmers' Tribune the organized farmers had few journalistic friends. The grain growers were misrepresented by the politicians, bullied by the elevator combine, and, as far as possible, ignored by the federal government. It rapidly became apparent to the leaders in the Grain Growers' Movement that they must have a journal owned and published by the organized farmers. In no other way was it possible to educate their members, unite their forces and fight their battles against misrepresentation and falsehood. After long consideration it was decided to launch a paper of their own. E. A. Partridge, the war horse of the Grain Growers' Movement, was selected as editor, and under his direction the first issue of The Grain Growers' Guide appeared in June, 1908. The Guide was started as a monthly publication. The aim and object was set forth in the first issue by Mr. Partridge as follows:—

The purpose of The Guide's publication is to aid in the discussion of the economic and social problems which confront us, to assist in unifying opinion among our farmers and other workers as to what it is necessary to do in order that they and we may come to enjoy to the full the fruits of our labors, and, having thus unified us in opinion, to serve as a trumpet in marshalling our forces

for the accomplishing of whatever has been decided is best to be done.

## Starting the Paper.

The new paper was welcomed by the rank and file of the grain growers with the utmost approval. But Mr. Partridge, at that time the outstanding leader in the Grain Growers' Movement, was too actively engaged otherwise to have time for conducting The Guide. As a result, the July issue of the paper was never published and The Guide very nearly died in its infancy. However, the committee in charge sent out an S.O.S. call to Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, then on his farm at Brandon. He was conscripted and placed in editorial harness. Without any previous journalistic training Mr. McKenzie, nevertheless, had been for years in the Grain Growers' Movement and had a wide knowledge of the evils from which the grain growers were suffering. He put on the editorial harness and buckled down to work in earnest and The Guide continued to appear regularly each month and carry its message and its challenge to the grain growers of the prairie provinces. Mr. McKenzie continued as editor for three years, until the work of the Manitoba association became so heavy as to require his entire attention.

At the very beginning The Grain Growers' Guide was published as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and shortly after was adopted as the official organ of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta. Each of these associations has continued to employ The Guide as its official organ from the beginning until the present time.

## Elevator Combine Began.

From the very outset The Guide justified its existence and proved to be an important factor in the development of the whole grain growers' organiza-

tion in all its wide ramifications. The first real struggle in which The Guide participated was in the bitter fight between the Grain Growers and what was known as the elevator combine. In the early days the farmers of the West were plundered most shamefully by the elevator interests who enjoyed an absolute monopoly of the grain trade. Shortly after the publication of The Guide the elevator combine realized there was a new champion in the field. The Grain Growers' Grain Company had been in operation for two years and was handling a steadily increasing portion of the farmer's grain. Some of the elevator interests developed a scheme to undermine and, if possible, destroy the farmers' company, and create suspicion among the farmers against their own leaders.

In order to do this they hired a press agent who posed as a financial broker. He wrote letters designed to create suspicion and distrust and they were published over the name "Observer," and paid for as advertisements in a number of farm journals and other newspapers circulating among the Western grain growers. The Guide immediately challenged these letters and the part played by these publications in publishing them without giving the true name of the author. The indignation among the grain growers was widespread and subscriptions to these journals were cancelled in such large numbers that they refused any longer to publish the "Observer's" letters. Thus, in three weeks the scheme of the elevator interests was frustrated. A few months later The Guide had the satisfaction of publishing the whole inside story, together with the photographs of the men who employed Mr. Observer and the salary which was paid to him. From that day onward, the press of Western Canada had a more wholesome respect than even for the Grain Growers' organizations. Had it not been for The Grain Growers' Guide in that crisis, it

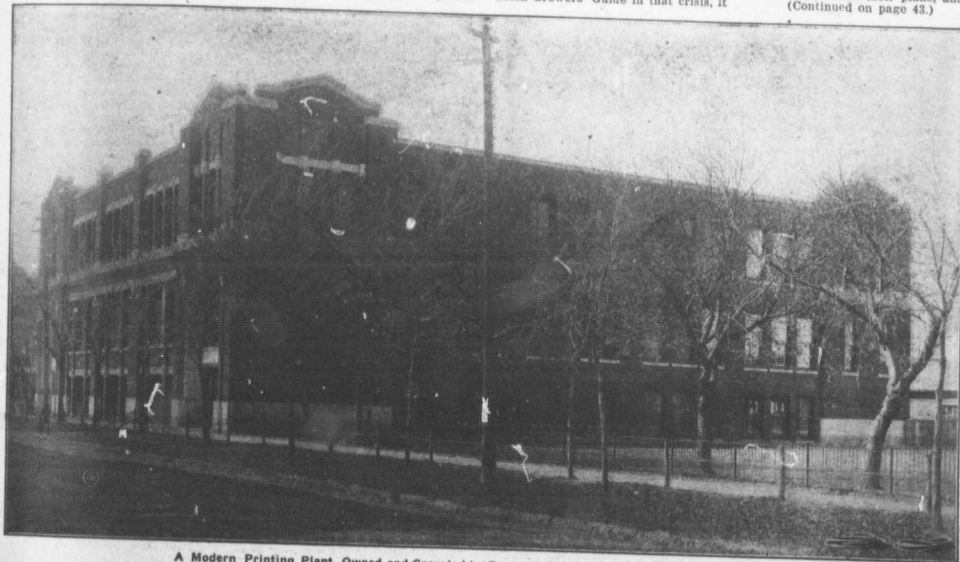
is quite possible the Grain Growers might have been divided amongst themselves and their organization broken.

The next move in the fight between the Grain Growers and the elevator interests was the action of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in cancelling the one cent commission rule. The design was to handle the grain through the elevators at a small commission or at no commission at all in order to draw the farmers away from the support of their own company. Here again The Guide was able to expose the scheme to the Grain Growers all over the three provinces. The result was that they supported their own company more strongly than ever, and after one year's experience the Grain Exchange restored the commission rule and has never since removed it. By this time the organized grain trade came also to have very considerable respect for the Grain Growers' Movement and to recognize its permanent feature in the grain trade. This was another case where The Guide justified its existence in the support of the farmers' organizations.

## The Siege of Ottawa.

It was only made possible through having their own paper that the Grain Growers of the West were able to force the tariff question into the field of federal politics. In the summer of 1910, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was preparing to appeal to the country in a general election. He mapped out a tour of the prairie provinces which he had not visited since he had been premier. It was planned as a triumphal march in which the oratory and the personality of the Canadian prime minister would win the support of the western voters. The leaders of the Grain Growers' Movement, however, decided it was a good opportunity to tell Sir Wilfrid Laurier the grievances of the West. They made their plans, and it

(Continued on page 43.)



A Modern Printing Plant, Owned and Operated by Farmers, the Home of the Grain Growers' Guide.

*Devonshire,*

[L.S.]



CANADA.

## PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING:

A Proclamation of conditional amnesty respecting men belonging to Class I under the Military Service Act, 1917, who have disobeyed our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, or their orders to report for duty, or are deserters or absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, } WHEREAS consider-  
Deputy Minister of Justice, } able numbers of men  
Canada, } belonging to Class I under our Military Service Act, 1917, called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada under Our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, although they have thus become by law soldiers enlisted in the Military Service of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully required of them under the said Military Service Act and the regulations thereunder, including the Order in Council duly passed on April 20 last,

Or have deserted,

Or absented themselves without leave from our Canadian Expeditionary Force,

And it is represented that the very serious and unfortunate situation in which these men find themselves is due in many cases to the fact that, notwithstanding the information and warning contained in Our Proclamation aforesaid, they have misunderstood their duty or obligation, or have been misled by the advice of ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons.

AND WHEREAS we desire, if possible, to avoid the infliction of the heavy penalties which the law imposes for the offences of which these soldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford them an opportunity within a limited time to report and make their services available in Our Canadian Expeditionary Force as is by law their bounden duty, and as is necessary for the defence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made known THAT THE PENALTIES OF THE LAW WILL NOT BE IMPOSED OR EXACTED as against the men who belong to Class I under Our Military Service Act, 1917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamation aforesaid; or who have received notice from any of Our registrars or deputy registrars to report for duty on a day now past and have failed so to report; or who, having reported and obtained leave of absence, have failed to report at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary Force, PROVIDED THEY REPORT FOR DUTY ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST 1918.

AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY WARN AND SOLEMNLY IMPRESS UPON ALL SUCH MEN, and as well those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist them in their disobedience, that, if they persist in their failure to report, absence or desertion until the expiry of the last mentioned day, they will be pursued and punished with all the rigour and severity of the law, SUBJECT TO THE JUDGMENT OF OUR COURTS MARTIAL WHICH WILL BE CONVENED TO TRY SUCH CASES or other competent tribunals: and also that those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist such men will be held strictly accountable as offenders and subject to the pains, penalties and forfeitures in that behalf by law provided for their said offence.

Provided however that nothing contained in this Our Proclamation is intended to release the men aforesaid from their obligation to report for duty as soon as possible or to grant them immunity from arrest or detention in the meantime for the purpose of compelling them to perform their military duty; Our intention being merely to forego or remit the penalties heretofore incurred for failure to report, absence without leave or desertion incurred by those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witnesses: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

*Thomas Mulvey*

Under-Secretary of State

## Orchard and Garden

### Death of D. Johnson

M. R. Dan Johnson, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, passed away a few days ago. In his death the fruit men of Canada lose a good friend and a sane leader. Mr. Johnson was called upon to take the superintendence of the fruit division before his predecessor, the late Alexander McNeil, had had time to properly organize the new division. The war added additional difficulties and to all of the problems which came before him Mr. Johnson applied himself with an undiminished energy. He was not in office long, but he was there long enough to prove his ability as an administrator. His good work has been ended altogether too soon.

### Fruit Crop Report No. 3

THE only changes in the Canadian apple situation since the beginning of July are a slight change off in prospects in British Columbia and the development of apple scab in Nova Scotia. Neither of these changes is very serious, nor do they greatly upset earlier calculations.

Practically no contracts have yet been made but it is certain that there will be a fairly strong movement of Nova Scotian apples westward to meet the demand in Ontario, Quebec and the prairie markets. In this connection it is interesting to note that last year, with a total crop of 750,000 barrels in the Annapolis Valley, Ontario received 350 cars, Quebec 600 cars and markets west of the Great Lakes 350 cars. This year the Nova Scotian crop is approximately 400,000 barrels, and the westward movement will be proportionate. It must be borne in mind, however, that there is an estimated shortage of 5,000 cars in the western States and that British Columbia will have a slightly smaller crop than in 1917. The crop in the west, however, is likely to be marketed from inland sources and increase the demand for eastern grown apples. A summary of the available crop as compared with last year's crop is as follows:

Nova Scotia.—Decrease of 15 per cent. Best varieties Gravenstein, Fallawater, Blenheim and Stark. Scab now developing. Spraying fairly general.

Ontario.—Increase of 25 per cent. Winters generally light and early varieties medium. Greening, Snow, McIntosh and Ben Davis are best of later sorts. Baldwin and Spy light everywhere. Scab prevalent and spraying not general.

British Columbia.—Decrease of 15 per cent. Best varieties Duchess, Wealthy and McIntosh. Jonathan and other varieties light.

Peaches will be a 50 per cent crop in the Niagara district, a faller in other parts of Ontario and in British Columbia 60 per cent of normal. Plums in the Niagara district are exceptionally heavy in the later varieties but early varieties are light. Other parts of Ontario have a very light crop. In British Columbia the crop is good. Pears in Ontario vary from 25 to 50 per cent of normal and in British Columbia there is a good crop. Grapes are not expected to exceed 75 per cent of normal. The Bureau of Markets of the United States reports the apple crop in the country to be only 15 per cent greater than in 1917.

Houses for chicks and growing stock should be raised a foot above ground. This will prevent dampness, and at the same time, if the front of the foundation is open, will not afford a hiding place for rats.

## Grade

### A Resume of

A STUDY of the industry in enactment of the same should first to the pool find on record at Horse Breeders' the eighth session of Manitoba due produced before the Rutherford, the constituency. Taint this is the requiring the understanding for publication.

The enrolment in the service has been improvement of hospital, through a ration for sires. The sired purpose, the ments must need character, so as to service stallion and poor conformation encourage the use likely to transmit prevent the use of those of recognition. With this end in Horse Breeders A formulated and year.

### Provisions of Op

As a basis of opinion provides that the offering for public shall obtain from Agriculture annual enrolment, and a portor or breeder's station for sale in rol such stallion. Enrolment are required by a bona-fide of registration of enrolment can only for stallions w and registered in nized by the Canada. This process of breeding, used breeding.

The Act also requires to be examined by veterinary inspectors and every after until nine years amiation deals with conformation and stallion and his descent in accordance thereon particulars are embodied in port made by the submitted to the Board consideration and consists of three consider the reports and cates, and in turn Department their a men, or otherwise, in power to reject their approval for the case of stallions con worthiness as to breed or un soundness. This based for enrolment endorsed by them together with their report to the form of enro

With regard to the most certificates in forms are provided respectively as scheduled Schedule A is amendments of recognized which have been examered worthy as to be formation, and founded un soundness of a h as set forth in the Act is embodied in the cate issued.

Schedule B is made of recognized which have been examined worthy as to

Garden

Johnston

Dominion Fruit passed away a his death the case a good friend Mr. Johnson was the supervision before his Alexander's property was The war added and to the before him Mr. with as was not in case ere long enough as an admira work. soon.

port No. 3

in the Canadian since the legis a strict British Colum of apple scan a ither of these orts, nor do they calculate. The acts have a certain that these ong movement of westward to Ontario, Quebec ets. In this con- ting to note the al crop of 736,000 nnapolis Valley, 854 cars, Quebec 865 cars of the S. This year the is approximately the westward proportions. In the west, the ed shortage of eastern States, and ubia will have a up than in 1917. If in the the from 1915 to the (the) for es. A summary p. as composed p. as follows: ecrease of 4 per eets Graveston, im and Stat Spraying stati

of 25 per cent ight and easy Greening, Snow Davis are best of in and 50 per cent prevalent and al. —Decrease of 3 varieties Duches. ash, Jonathan and light, and a 50 per cent district, a faller Ontario and a 60 per cent of the Niagara deally heavy in the early varieties as of Ontario have a British Columbia Peas in Ontario cent of normal. The of the United States crop in the 15 per cent and growing stock foot above great dampness, and it front of the field not afford a moist

August 15, 1918.

Grade Stallions Banished From Manitoba

A Resume of the Horse Breeders' Act—By J. H. Evans, Chairman, Stallion Enrolment Board

A STUDY of the horse breeding industry in Manitoba and the enactment of legislation affecting same should prove of great interest to the people of Manitoba. We find on record an Act, known as "The Horse Breeders' Lien Act, passed in the eighth session of the Legislature of Manitoba during 1893, and introduced before the House by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, then member for Lakeside constituency. As far as can be ascertained this is the origin of legislation requiring the enrolment of stallions standing for public service.

The enrolment of stallions for public service has for its object the improvement of horse breeding in general, through a standard of qualification for sires. To accomplish the desired purpose, the enrolment requirements must needs be restrictive in character, so as to eliminate from public service stallions of undesirable type and poor conformation; also to discourage the use of unsound stallions likely to transmit their defects and to prevent the use of stallions other than those of recognized pure breeding. With this end in view, the present Horse Breeders Act of Manitoba was formulated and made operative this year.

Provisions and Operation of the Act.

As a basis of operation this Act provides that the owner of any stallion offering for public service in Manitoba shall obtain from the Department of Agriculture annually a certificate of enrolment, and also that every importer or breeder, before offering a stallion for sale in Manitoba, must enrol such stallion. Applications for enrolment are required to be accompanied by a bona-fide pedigree certificate of registration, and certificate of enrolment can properly be issued only for stallions which are pure bred and registered in a stud book recognized by the Canadian National Records. This precludes the enrolment of grade stallions, or those of unrecognized breeding.

The Act also requires all stallions to be examined by a duly authorized veterinary inspector for the first enrolment, and every three years thereafter until nine years of age. The examination deals with the breed type, conformation and soundness of the stallion and its desirability as a sire in accordance therewith. These particulars are embodied in a certified report made by the inspector and transmitted to the Board of Enrolment for consideration and approval. The board consists of three members, who consider the reports and pedigree certificates, and in turn recommend to the Department their approval for enrolment, or otherwise. The board has the power to reject, by withholding their approval for enrolment, in the case of stallions considered to be unworthy as to breed type, conformation, or unsoundness. The decision of the board for enrolment, or otherwise, is endorsed by them on each report, together with their recommendation as to the form of enrolment certificate to be issued by the Department.

With regard to the form of enrolment certificates issued, four schedules forms are provided, designated respectively as schedule A, B, C and D. Schedule A is made use of for stallions of recognized pure breeding, which have been examined and considered worthy as to breed type and conformation, and found to be free from unsoundness of a hereditary nature, as set forth in the Act. This statement is embodied in the enrolment certificate issued.

Schedule B is made use of for stallions of recognized pure breeding, which have been examined and considered worthy as to breed type, but

found to be affected with one or more forms of unsoundness set forth in the Act. Indication of the exact form of unsoundness is embodied in the enrolment certificate issued.

Schedule C is an interim certificate of enrolment, which may be used for stallions of recognized pure breeding and considered, to be somewhat unfavorable otherwise, but which are required for temporary service in outlying districts, or until better stallions become available for use in the district.

Schedule D is also an interim certificate of enrolment made use of for stallions of recognized pure breeding, for which applications for enrolment have been received, but which are awaiting examination by the inspector. Upon examination being made, and the inspector's report received and considered, certificate of enrolment is issued in the form of schedule A, B, or C, as the case may require.

When a stallion is rejected for enrolment by the board, and the owner is not satisfied with the decision, protest is made whereby he may protest. In such cases the protest requires to be accompanied by a deposit of \$35 and a declaration by the owner as to his belief that the stallion in question is entitled to enrolment. These evidences of good faith being furnished by the protestant, entitles an examination of the stallion by an independent arbitration board, composed of three experts, one of which is appointed by the Department, one by the owner, and the third mutually agreed upon by the two first appointees. Where the protest is based on a question of unsoundness, the arbitration board requires to be composed of three qualified veterinary surgeons of good repute. Should the decision of the arbitration board be that the stallion in question is entitled to enrolment under the Act, the expenses incurred are paid by the Department and the deposit money is returned to the owner. If the decision of the arbitration board be otherwise the expenses incurred are to be paid by the person making the protest out of the \$35 deposited.

Violations of the essential provisions of the Act are being dealt with more strictly, and this will continue to be true as time goes on. An advanced piece of legislation such as this Act undoubtedly is call for a great deal of discretion in its enforcement during its initial period, and a great deal of educational work must, of necessity, accompany the administration of the law.

While there have been several prosecutions, the provisions of the Act are being lived up to to a marked degree.

It is difficult to fully appreciate at this time what this Act will mean to the future of the horse breeding industry in Manitoba. Already horse men openly comment that the day when the inferior class of horse can profitably stand for public service in Manitoba has gone.

I have noticed that as the price of milk goes up, patrons become more careless in handling it. They are also careless in filling contracts as to quantity in the winter months. If these two factors are not attended to, why should city milk producers expect more than a cheese price for their products?—A. Forester, Hamilton, Ont.

Heavy layers do not produce as large-sized eggs as do those of moderate qualifications. Food, too, has something to do with this. Heavy feeding, especially of middlings and green bone, will produce heavy laying, and consequently smaller-sized eggs.

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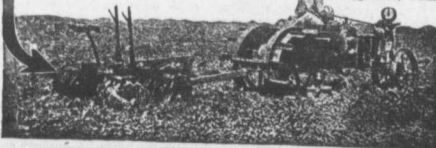
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## Every Farmer Knows:---

Transportation—next to production—is the most important factor in successful farm operations.

In Canada West, indeed, transportation comes before production—makes production feasible by guaranteeing the market.

## The Canadian Northern Railway

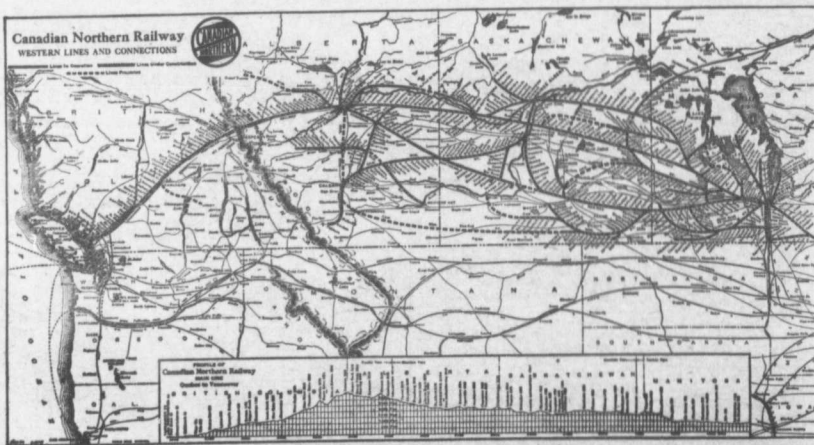
came into existence in Western Canada because vast sections of that great fertile region between Lake Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains were desperately in need of rail transport facilities.

Its western lines, built primarily to accelerate agricultural development, prospered and expanded, and to-day the C.N.R. extends for more than 6,000 miles throughout the occupied portions of the West.

Some 600 shipping points have been added to the map of the Dominion, and millions of acres are being cultivated to-day that were lonesome prairie before the advent of its steel.

It has grown from a granger road of a few hundred miles into a transcontinental system of upwards of 10,000 miles, giving splendid service from Quebec to Vancouver, and Victoria, B.C.

## TIDEWATER TO TIDEWATER





# The Canadian Northern Railway

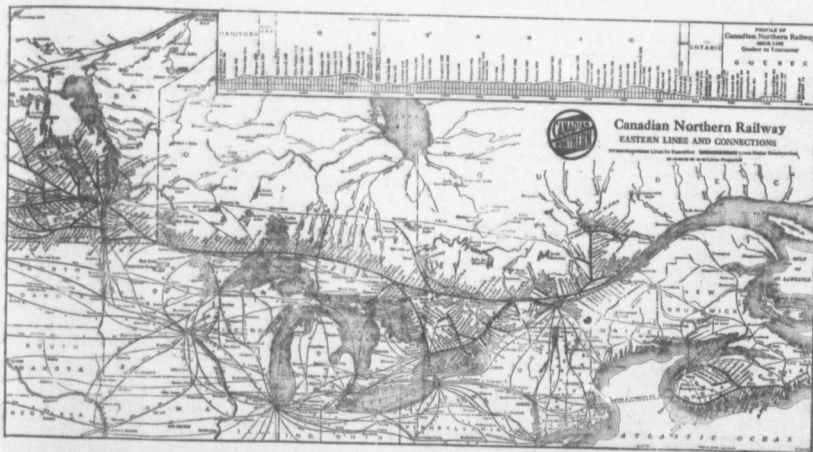
is operating to-day (6000 miles) through the most productive sections of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Its lines radiate from Winnipeg to the grain plains to the south, and to the well-wooded, well-watered mixed farming lands to the north in the three prairie provinces,—the flat southern wheat lands and the

## Beautiful Rolling Lands to the North

To-day these territories offer opportunities in abundance to the grower of grain, and to the farmer who builds for permanency. It would be hard to find in Ontario or Quebec, home sites more pleasing than are to be had in plenty in the wooded, watered, northern reaches of the three Prairie Provinces, and to-day the service of the road is better than ever. Any agent of the Company or the General Passenger Department at Toronto, Montreal or Winnipeg will be glad to send literature upon request.

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N.B.—New automobile entrance cor. Dundas and Egerton Sts. Admission \$1, covers auto and driver, including parking of car. Price List, Entry Forms, Application for Space, and all Information from the Secretary

L.L.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

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In the one time of all the year when new breeders become enthused with the idea of raising Pure-bred stock. At that time also the older breeders are looking about for additions to their herds.

To encourage this tendency we publish our

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It gives our live stock men an opportunity to let their brother breeders know what they have for sale, and it gives those who want to buy the opportunity of seeing what the other fellows have for sale.

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## Possibilities for Dairy Development in Alberta

G. B. Chadwick Makes Striking Comparison with Green Co., Wis.

THE advantages of Central Alberta as a dairying country were well set forth in an address delivered by G. B. Chadwick of Edmonton, at a luncheon given by the Board of Trade in honor of the delegates to the Alberta Dairy men's Convention, when it met in that city recently. Mr. Chadwick illustrated the possibilities of Central Alberta as a coming dairy country by contrasting it with Green county, Wisconsin, his native home. He spoke in part as follows:

"Personally, I am especially glad to have Edmonton recognized as a dairy centre, because I believe that on account of my early experience I am more keenly aware than the average person of the value of dairying as a fundamental industry upon which to build the enduring prosperity of a community, and also, because I believe so thoroughly in the especial adaptability of the Edmonton district to dairy farming.

"I was born and raised in Green county, Wisconsin. Wisconsin, with only 25 per cent of the area of Alberta, producing about \$150,000,000 worth of dairy products annually, is the leading dairy state of the United States, and Green county is the leading county in that State. I have, therefore, seen what the dairy business can do for a country, and I shall never be satisfied until I see much more dairying done in this country.

### A Comparison of Soils.

"The rich, mellow loam of the Edmonton district is far more fertile than the average soil of Green county, and acre for acre, with the same cultivation, it will produce as many pounds of milk per year as will Green county's land, and yet land down there sells at from \$100 to \$300 per acre. These high land prices mean that the farmers must pay in interest and taxes nearly as much per acre every year as would be required to buy richer land here.

"They have no natural advantage over us. Our oats and barley are enough better than theirs to offset any advantage they have in growing corn, and any slight advantage they may have at the ends of the pasture season are offset by their dry summers during which they are obliged to feed. Our dry winters are much more favorable to stock than their damp, raw winters with storms and chilling winds.

"Their advantages are purely the result of the intelligent and patient effort they have applied to their problems. We all know that in this country we have only been skimming off the crops that grow with the least work without any real attempt to get maximum results per acre. When we apply intelligent and patient effort to our rich soil and get to farming intensively, we shall accomplish wonders.

### A Picture of Prosperity.

"From what I have said, it might be taken that I have forgotten my loyalty to my native State and country. However, that is not the case, and I want to give you some idea of what has been accomplished in that small area, only 24 miles square. Just picture an area of that extent near how it compares with what I am about to tell you of Green county. An equal square here would just about lie between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan, and would include one of our best developed farming sections. Green county has everywhere good homes, big barns, the best of schools and good teachers; there are macadamized roads run at easy grades through the hills; rural free delivery to nearly every farm; telephones and

practically all the advantages of modern civilization, including more than 15,000 automobiles. She has a dozen banks, owned largely by farmers, and managed by men who are in sympathy with farmers and know and supply their needs. These banks have deposits amounting to six millions of dollars.

"This highly prosperous condition has been attained through the development of the dairy business. The county was originally settled by a colony of Swis, who brought with them the knowledge of cheese making, and the dairy business has therefore developed especially prominently along the lines of making Swiss Block and Limburger cheese. There are now 170 cheese factories and also three large milk condensing plants and three creameries, which handle the 215,000,000 pounds of milk from Green county's 42,000 dairy cows. The annual income from these dairy products is 4 1/2 millions of dollars.

### Think Of It!

"Think of it! A little patch of country that would lie between here and Fort Saskatchewan, or between here and Stony Plain, having as much as 4 1/2 millions from milk and its products. The sales of cattle for breeding purposes are enormous, for excellent herds of Holsteins, Angus Swis, Shorthorns, and Ayrshires have been developed and the county has become famous as being the home of choice dairy stock.

"The pork production is also very large, for hogs are raised on every farm.

"What has been accomplished there can be done here. It requires organized co-operation, and as is usually the case when anything of the ordinary is accomplished, some outstanding man, or men, can be found behind the work.

"Wisconsin was blessed with several whose names are now known wherever modern dairying is known. Such men as Gov. Hoard, Dean Henry and Professor Babcock are world famous and these men working through the press, the lecture platform and the university, are largely responsible for the position of Wisconsin as a dairy state. The university and the state department of agriculture have everywhere and at all times offered help and education to the farmers—even sending demonstration men to the homes to almost force education upon them. The result is that they organize and cooperate. Practically all of Green county's 17 cheese factories are run cooperatively. The farmers know the value of silos. Six hundred silos in that small county are the result of ignorance. They know the value of alfalfa and of crop rotation. The demonstration men organize cow testing associations. Wisconsin had over 40,000 cows on test last year.

"Now I have tried to tell you what has been accomplished on a patch of ground 24 miles square and how it has been done. Our natural advantages, I am convinced, are greater than theirs. We have Gov. Hoard to lead our farmers. Let us hope that he may soon be found."

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, to leave for England, where he will make a study of educational problems as they affect the men in khaki. Khaki universities have sent out more than 100,000 men to many military camps throughout England and France and the courses at these universities are to be investigated. The English system of sending returned soldiers on the land will also be looked into by Dr. Creelman.



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"Made in Canada"

## How Our Selection of Men Aids Your Selection of Oils

THE quality of all things depends, to a great extent, upon the workers and those who instruct and train them. Training and experience increase the product of your fields and produce higher quality grain. So it is with oil refining.

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Thus we select men for responsible tasks. And these are the men who produce petroleum products for better lubrication—greater power. Thus we produce oils that are as nearly perfect as human hands and minds can make.

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Tractors, Automobiles, Aeroplanes, Trucks, Gas Engines and Motor Boats give better service and last longer when lubricated with En-ar-co National Motor Oil. And there's equal satisfaction in White Rose Gasoline and other En-ar-co Products. Try them for yourself, what many thousands know—that the best is none too good for your motor.

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## Sask. Dairy Farmers Adopt Big Methods

(Continued from page 5.)

Montreal. Were Ontario farmers to own their own local factories through a big central company and to control and operate their own cold storage plants at Montreal, they would be in a position to overcome two of the greatest grievances they have felt for years, as well as improve the uniformity of their products and also effect great economies in the buying of their supplies and accomplish many improvements in other ways that should mean much to the dairy industry.

### Saskatchewan Dairy Farmers.

In view of the great success that has attended the operations of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, Limited, it is hardly to be wondered at that the dairy farmers of Saskatchewan were ready last year to form a similar company when the project was advanced by Dairy Commissioner, W. A. Wilson, especially as they had already realized the benefits of buying and selling cooperatively. Mr. Wilson's proposal was taken up energetically and pushed through to a successful conclusion with little delay.

The Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, Limited, was incorporated March 10, 1917. Its authorized capital of \$500,000 is divided into 420 shares with a par value of \$1,200. No farmer is allowed to hold more than 50 shares at \$20 each. No proxy voting is allowed. The cash dividends on the paid up capital of the Company's shares is limited to 10 per cent per annum. Patronage dividends may be declared in addition to the cash dividends. The government of the province of Saskatchewan may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to loan to the Company up to 75 per cent of the costs of any building and plant needed for the company's business. The rate of interest is not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, and the period for repaying the loans is 20 years. In addition the government guarantees the company's loans with the bank up to \$350,000, in return for which the company has to assign certain securities to the government and to the bank.

### Took Over the Locals.

As soon as the new central company was organized the work of taking over the local creameries was proceeded with. Some minor local creameries have signified their willingness to enter the amalgamation. A board of appraisers was appointed, consisting of three members. One of these was selected by the government, one by the new provincial company and one by each local creamery. This board examined and placed a valuation upon each local creamery. The farmers who held shares in the local creameries then surrendered this stock and took in its place a corresponding amount of stock in the new provincial company. Thus, instead of being shareholders in the local creamery only, they became shareholders in the big provincial company operating all the creameries. As the appraised value of the creameries varied and the value of the shares held by the farmers varied in proportion, the plan of issuing a certain number of \$1 shares in the Central Company was adopted, in order that such differences might be the more readily adjusted.

### Cold Storage Plants.

Noting that the dairy farmers who sent cream to the creameries were also producers of large quantities of poultry and eggs, the new company has arranged to handle these products in addition to butter. In order that all its products might be handled to the best possible advantage, four cold storage plants have been secured at central points. These are situated at Regina, Saskatoon, North Battleford, and Vonda. The

plants at Regina and Vonda are in operation. The other two plants will be ready for service within a few months. All first poultry and eggs will be handled only on a limited scale. So far only eggs are being handled and that in connection only with the Regina creamery. Eggs will be bought only according to national grades. As experience is gained, it is intended to extend operations to the other creameries.

Of the authorized capital of the Company \$500,000 there had been issued in June of this year \$196,000. Of that amount \$108,000 had been sold to farmers since the organization of the company, the remaining \$48,000 had been issued to the holders of stock in the local creameries in exchange for their stock. Additional capital will be sold as the needs of the business require. The prospects of the company are most encouraging. It has 5,000 shareholders and 8,126 patrons of its creameries. Last year its creameries manufactured 2,485,400 lbs. of butter and its total production for the province of about 4,000,000 lbs. There are some ten creameries situated at such points as Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, and other points which have not joined the new company. They will send their cream to the authorized central creamery last year manufactured 1,721,953 lbs. of butter.

### Officials Optimistic.

Early in July I was in Regina and had a long talk over the situation with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. F. A. Adair, and also with Mr. W. A. Wilson. During the past year Mr. Wilson has resigned his position as dairy commissioner and become the manager of the new company. Both appeared to be well satisfied with the progress that had been made by the company.

When asked what he considered would be the chief benefit that would be derived through the formation of this new company, Mr. Wilson replied "It will enable us to improve the uniformity of our product, as the company will have one head with one policy and one standard. Buyers will be able to buy their butter in large quantities, especially when they know that its quality will be uniform. They would much rather be in a position to buy by carloads than in smaller quantities. This we expect to create a demand for our product that we could not under any other method.

"One of the greatest benefits will consist in the economies we will effect. Through the central company we will be able to buy the supplies for all the 19 creameries we operate. This will so increase the volume of our orders as to enable us to obtain our supplies at the best possible terms. Through our cold storage plants, which have a capacity of 60 carloads, we will be able to store our products as occasion may demand. The experience gained through cooperation among the creameries before the company was formed is going to be of great assistance to us in carrying on the work to still better advantage under the new management.

### Method of Management.

The Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries Limited has followed the method of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company in its management. Locals have been formed in connection with each creamery, who advise in regard to the management of their local creamery and who appoint a director to attend the annual meeting of the Company, where the Board of Directors is appointed. It was the intention of the meeting. This method is not proving as satisfactory in connection with the Creamery Company as it has with the Elevator Company owing to the fact that the creamery patrons are more scattered

and frequently ship their cream by rail. For this reason a modification of the plan is likely to be adopted.

### Company's Finances.

Although the government has guaranteed the company's account at the bank up to \$350,000, the company so far has used only about \$150,000. This advance is guaranteed by the creamery output of the company. If the company proves as successful as the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, it will not experience much difficulty in paying off this advance out of its profits, in case where the government advances up to 75 per cent of the cost of erecting a new creamery at any point, this advance is secured by an assignment of the unpaid capital stock subscribed by the dairy farmers at that point, as well as by a first mortgage on the property.

### An Example for Ontario.

There are in Ontario some 1,200 cheese factories, as well as a considerable number of creameries. Most of these are owned by private parties, although in quite a number of cases, farmers own and operate the factories. For instance, in western Ontario there are 47 cheese factories owned by 4,251 patrons, which last year made 10,553,106 lbs. cheese. There are also ten creameries in western Ontario owned by 2,707 dairy farmers. The output of these creameries last year was 1,435,494 lbs. butter.

## Dairy Feeds I Have Found Most Profitable

Lessons From My Experience as a B. C. Dairyman—By G. S. Harris, Moresby Island, B.C.

There is one point that every dairyman, who has been at the game for an long period of time knows, "To get anything like good results from the dairy cow a fairly constant flow of milk must be kept up throughout the year." Once let the cows get down in their milk and it is next to impossible to get them back to the original flow again. Cows always milk well in the spring and early summer when there is an abundance of grass and thus it is that to get the best results we must supply these summer conditions the year round. Of course it is impossible to supply grass all the time, but one can provide sufficient feeds that will largely take the place of grass, such as silage, crops cut up, fed green, kale and roots. An abundance of these fodders reduces to a minimum the quantity of concentrates necessary to keep up the milk flow. In these days when milk feeds and oil cakes are so expensive, it is often a determining factor between profit and loss. With proper feeding the concentrated feeds may be probably reduced to about one pound of meal to six to 10 pounds of milk produced.

In British Columbia the climate is so varied and conditions so different that crops that give best results in any part of the province will be unsuited to others. The dry winter in the interior with its irrigation, where fruit and alfalfa grow to perfection, is quite different to the Fraser Valley and Delta district, where the soil is deep and rich and moisture plentiful. Here all kinds of grain crops and clover grow second to none in Canada. Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands have quite different climatic conditions to either the Mainland or the interior. The island winters are much milder, the landscape frequently stays green throughout the winter. On the other hand the summers are drier and the soil is not so fertile. It is a few of the crops most suited to dairying in the Islands district that I wish to discuss and more particularly silage crops, for we find an abundance of good silage is much the best and cheapest feed for our dairy cows.

For years the trend of all business has been towards centralization and cooperation. Should the dairy farmers of Ontario decide that the time to act has come, there should be little difficulty in forming such a company as has been carried out in Saskatchewan. The cheese industry offers a greater opportunity than any other, for the adoption of big business methods by the farmers of Ontario. There are thousands of farmers in Ontario who understand the business thoroughly and whose services could be enlisted to make a success of such a venture. So promising is the prospect for developments along this line believed to be that the United Farmers' of Ontario has had a committee at work for about a year investigating the situation, and it is believed that by the committee so far have been promising. The success of such a move, if undertaken, will depend, in the last analysis, on the individual patrons of the local factories. Are the dairy farmers of Ontario ready to cooperate in a big move of the kind? Talk the matter over with your neighbor. Then write and let Farm and Dairy know the result. Why should not the dairy farmers of Ontario own and operate one of the greatest cooperative enterprises in the Dominion? During the next few months Farm and Dairy expects to have this matter dealt with fully through its columns.

A few of the earlier varieties of corn come to a fair stage of maturity and although the crop is not so heavy as some of the later kinds, they yield more than offsets the difference. The "Northwestern Dent" variety is so quite the favorite. It gives a good tonnage and carries a large amount of green foliage, and the ears are ripe enough to husk for corn. Some growers after husking the corn make a splendid quality of silage from the stalks and leaves. Owing to the excessive moisture, the corn does much better on well drained soil and especially so when it follows a good clover sod. Through cultivation both before and after planting the soil is so aerated that it is the key note to success in corn growing. Corn, although giving much the heaviest yields of fodder, has its drawbacks. Firstly, where summer frosts occur it is not so sure a crop as some of the grains, and, secondly, the labor of raising a crop of corn is several times greater than many other crops that may be successfully used for silage purposes.

All sorts of grains, vetches, rye and winter oats, are excellent crops either to feed green or for silage. A mixture of these three grains in equal proportions by weight and sown at the rate 100 to 150 pounds of seed per acre, makes an ideal fall sown crop. If sown on light sandy soil, the hairy vetch is the best, while on the heavier clay soils the common vetch or much superior. The winter fall crops must be fairly well drained. If sown the last of August will give a maximum growth, but even if sown any month throughout the year business along the lines indicated above.

### Value of Cooperation.

As already intimated, the success of the venture has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, and on account of this success it has been found necessary constantly to extend its activities and improve its methods. It is inevitable also that with such small beginnings, without experience and without capital, the original and the methods (Continued on page 19.)



## How United Grain Growers Limited Serves the Farmers of the West

There is one message that this Western Farmers' Organization might send to the farmers of the East—that there is a profit in looking after your own business. From small beginnings this Company has grown to large proportions, with its 35,000 shareholders, its 300 interior elevators, its terminal elevators, its export company, its timber limit, its lumber mill, and the numerous branches through which it buys and sells for the farmer. Commercial success was not one of the objects of the founders of the Company. Their aim was to improve the conditions under which the farmer must do business. In spite of the fact that they ignored the object of commercial success they found commercial success just because they dealt with the farmer on a proper basis and because they served the farmers, commercial success came.

But the farmers' company does not exist just because there is sufficient profit in the handling of farmers' business to make such a company pay. It exists primarily to serve the interests of the farmer, to do the things for him that must be done by a commercial company and to do them in the way that they should be done. The success, therefore, of the farmers' company of the West in their different transactions is not to be measured by the service rendered to its clients. How great that service is, how valuable it has been found by the farmers of the West, can only be estimated from the size to which this company has grown.

But there is another function perhaps even more important for a farmers' company in business. It is a regulating force in such business. It sets a standard of practice that must be followed, approximately, at least, by other companies that wish to remain in business. It shows other companies that it is commercially practicable to handle farmers' business in the farmers' interest and thus the profit of a farmers' company is not limited to the shareholders nor to those who do business with it, but are spread all over the whole field of farm endeavor.

The following list shows some of the activities of United Grain Growers Limited:

- 1.—At 300 Elevators throughout the prairie provinces it buys grain or accepts grain for storage.
- 2.—It handles grain on Consignment and handles it in the interest of the shipper.
- 3.—Terminal Elevators for Storage and transfer of grain are operated at Port Arthur and Fort William.
- 4.—The Grain Growers' Export Company Limited handles grain for Port Arthur and Fort William until it is disposed of in Trans-Atlantic market. During the war the Allied Governments have made use of the services of this organization.
- 5.—Livestock is Handled on Consignment at Winnipeg, Calgary or Edmonton.
- 6.—As a Purchasing Agent for the farmers the Company buys implements, machinery, farm supplies and building materials, using its purchasing power to secure the best value.
- 7.—The Company Sells by Mail from its Catalog, shipping from Warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon or Calgary.
- 8.—Sales are made Direct from Showrooms at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary.
- 9.—Farmers' Cooperative Organizations purchase in quantity such supplies as Binder Twine, Coal and Lumber.
- 10.—Groups of individuals not completely organized into associations, combine to buy coal and other supplies in carload lots.
- 11.—For 35,000 Farmer Shareholders it provides a safe investment and experience in managing a great business.
- 12.—United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited handles farm lands on commission and it gives appraisals on farm lands.
- 13.—The Company Purchases Lumber in all British Columbia markets for its customers and has now established at Hutton, B.C., its own mills for the manufacture of lumber from its own tracts of timber land.
- 14.—In educational work, through Grain Growers' Associations and other channels the Company has spent nearly \$100,000.

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

# Irrigation Farming in Sunny Alberta

## Why an Irrigated Farm?

The first question asked by the farmer who has not had previous experience in irrigation is, "Why should I buy an irrigated farm, when I can get land in Western Canada that will grow good crops without irrigation?"

The question demands an answer. Irrigated lands cost more than non-irrigated lands in the same districts (although irrigated lands in Southern Alberta are sold for less money than lands without irrigation in older settled districts). Unless you can satisfy you that irrigated land yields a bigger return on the investment than non-irrigated land, you will not want to engage in irrigation.

It is our purpose to answer the above question, and all who are sincerely interested in an opportunity to farm under the most favorable conditions will find every word herein worth reading. The reasons you should buy an irrigated farm in preference to any other kind of farm cannot be told in a sentence or a page, but here are some points which help to answer the question:

1. The irrigation farmer is not at the mercy of the weather. You wouldn't live in a house without some kind of heating plant, trusting to the moderation of the weather, would you? Then why should you live on a farm with no watering plants, trusting to your crop and your prosperity upon the uncertainty of rainfall? By means of his irrigation system the irrigation farmer controls the moisture on his farm just as accurately as you, by means of your stove or furnace, control the temperature in your house.

2. The irrigation farmer gets bigger crops. Now and again the farmer on non-irrigated land gets a bumper crop. What causes a bumper crop in Western Canada? Simply this, the right amount of moisture at the right time. Given these conditions, a bumper crop is assured. But the most perfect climate is subject to variations; these conditions do not come every year. To the irrigation farmer they do come every year. His personal experience, the advice which the company's experts stand ready to give him, and the experiments of the Dominion Government are at his command to show just when he should use moisture, and how much. He may make mistakes at first, just as the man with a new furnace will not get the best results until he learns how to use it. But the man with the new furnace does not sit and freeze because he does not understand it at first; he studies his plant and soon masters it. So the irrigation farmer, studies his soil, his crops, the climatic conditions of his district, and learns to treat his land in such a way that when he plants a crop he knows he is going to reap a harvest. So while the farmer on non-irrigated land gets a bumper crop now and again, the irrigation farmer gets one every season.

3. The irrigation farmer can grow a greater variety of crops. Not only does he grow more to the acre, but he grows more kinds, thus permitting him to employ more scientific crop rotation, and supply more of his needs. In the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Irrigation Districts, for instance, he can grow alfalfa, "the king of feeders," with great success. Alfalfa on irrigated land is the foundation of the live stock and dairy industry. He can grow vegetables with greater success, by applying just the right amount of water at the right time; the same is true of small fruits, and, as the country develops, will doubtless prove true of larger fruits, which are already grown in the older irrigated districts of Alberta.

4. The irrigation farmer has a better climate. As there is less wet weather, he has more bright sunshine than in districts which depend on rainfall for moisture. His plans are not so often interrupted by unfavorable weather. If there is anything more expediting to a dry farmer than drought in the growing season, it is rain in harvest. The irrigation farmer never suffers from the first and rarely from the second. He does not have the loss of time of himself, his men, and his equipment on account of rain. His live stock thrive better. He has better roads, and in Alberta he has the finest climate of any agricultural section of the American continent.

5. The irrigation farmer has greater community advantages. The very nature of irrigation tends to close settlement. The farms are comparatively small, because they produce more to the acre, and fewer acres are necessary to support the farmer. The settlement is confined to certain definite areas, instead of scattered over a whole country. Consequently there are neighbors close at hand; schools, churches, telephones, mail deliveries, and all community organizations flourish as it is not possible under other conditions.

6. The irrigation farmer does not need to summer-fallow his land. In districts where dry farming is practised, half the land is summer-fallowed each year to conserve the moisture for the following year's crop. In districts where this is not necessary, much land is left in fallow. But in irrigation districts it is not necessary to leave land fallow in order to conserve moisture. As to weeds—every farmer knows it is in dry seasons the weeds make their great inroads. Water overcomes them largely, and whatever water falls to do is accomplished by rotation of crops and good cultivation. It is true the irrigation farmer puts more work on an acre than does the dry farmer (except in growing alfalfa) but does make every acre bear crop every year, instead of leaving half his farm fallow.

7. The irrigation farmer's land never wears out. As soon as it shows any disposition to lose its fertility, he plants it to alfalfa, which restores the nitrogen to the soil, and makes it richer than it was in the days before it ever knew a plow. The alfalfa he feeds to his live stock, and the manure, in turn, goes back to the soil, thus replenishing it doubly. After a number of alfalfa crops the land is planted to some such crop as sugar beets; then two or three crops of grain are taken; then back to alfalfa. A farm may be cultivated in this way forever without losing its virgin fertility.

8. The irrigation farmer makes a home. His system of agriculture, rotating crops over a period of years, means that he is going to give his life to his profession. He is not in the business to miss his soil for a few years, get two or three snap bumper crops, and move on, leaving his farm ready for the next owner. On the contrary, every year his land becomes more valuable, not for speculation, but for actual production. Consequently there is no purpose in leaving it. If, when he buys a farm, he plants on it some of the trees which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company furnishes free for the purpose, he will in a few years have fine groves and shelter belts, which relieve the bareness of the prairie and give his farm a home-like appearance. The shelter belts allow him to grow small fruits in a production that would otherwise be possible. With his dairy cows, his hogs, sheep, and poultry, his vegetables and fruit, he becomes as nearly independent as it is possible for anyone to be under the conditions of modern civilization. When other business or industry offers a future so desirable?

For full Information Apply to

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GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF C.P.R. LANDS

971 1st Street East

## What Manitoba is Doing for Its Boys and Girls

THE largest agricultural organization in Manitoba is the Boys' and Girls' Clubs. The organization is a big one, because the members have, through their industry and enthusiasm, gained the respect and admiration of all the grown-up people, who have had an opportunity of observing what has been done. This has resulted in help and encouragement being given whenever needed. The first clubs were organized in Manitoba in 1914, when club districts with 49 members undertook to raise chickens, potatoes and corn. From the very first the idea appealed to parents, teachers and pupils, and the following year there were 28 clubs, with 1,846 members. In 1915 there were 58 clubs, with 5,500 members; 1916 saw 110 clubs and 12,250 members; and last year there were 150 clubs, with 20,000 members. It is confidently expected that this year there will be 200 clubs and 30,000 members.

These clubs are conducted under the administration of the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture. Their objects and aims may be summarized as follows:

1. "To bring home and school together in understanding, sympathy, and cooperative efforts.
2. "To make the school the centre for the acquisition and dissemination of information of direct practical value to the community and to make the home and the home farm, with its implements, its live stock, its fields and farm buildings, the laboratory where all this knowledge will be applied under actual farming conditions.
3. "To arouse a spirit of loyalty to the school, the community, and the land. These are the reasons for the greater number of members who are able to read each other.

4. "To develop a better knowledge of the advantages and possibilities of rural life in Manitoba.

- (a) by providing an opportunity of finding out how much real pleasure there is in systematically carrying out a more complete rotation and appreciation of the assistance which members may be able to render each other.
- (b) by providing healthful and interesting employment as a part of the sports.
- (c) by providing a means of earning extra money.
5. "To encourage a right attitude towards work and to show that what is pursued in the right spirit is not recreation, for recreation has been defined as 'doing what one likes to do.'

6. "To foster in young people a sense of responsibility, and to help them to stimulate thought, initiative, and leadership.
8. "To assist in providing food to be given to the nation."

How Contests Are Conducted. All boys and girls in Manitoba who will be over 10 and under 19 years old when the club fair is held are eligible to become members, whether they are attending school or not. So far as possible the interest of every young person about the contest leaders must be selected from the adults of the community. Thus the leading gardener in the district might be leader of the home garden contest and the most prominent swine breeder would be able to render splendid assistance in the pig-raising contest. Some of the supplies necessary to the conduct of the contests are provided by the Government. Apples, as, for instance, eggs for hatching, are made available at cost. The culmination of the year's work is the fair, where the boys and girls exhibit the products of their industry. The prizes given in these fairs range all the way from \$2 for a first prize to ten or 25c for a tenth place. Special

prizes are given by the Government. For instance last year the boys and girls of the province who had completed a week of instruction as at the Agricultural Manitoba Swine Breeders' Contest would receive a similar prize if they raised a pig in each inspectorial district there are not less than 100 in the division.

The pig-raising contest is the most popular one. The boys' contest purchase one pig which they feed for four weeks. It is kept of the amount consumed, and in the work is scored on the basis of the gain in weight, etc., and the record card, if the boy must own the pig for the banks in Manitoba to lend money to bright boys are recommended to the teacher on the understanding that the money be paid back when sold.

A calf-raising contest is on similar lines, and is scored in the same way as the pig-raising contest. In the school fairs in Manitoba, the feeding ability of the pig of the province. The contests are of a much greater number because capital involved. The pig is either made into eggs or baby chicks, and the work of the young people is on the basis of the appearance of the chicks, and the record number raised in comparison with the cost of feed.

Grain Growing Contest. The one and five-acre contests require greater ability of the contestants than do the pig and calf contests. The prizes for bright active boys are successful in minor contests every year, and are no tackle a much larger number of boys every year of age, and they may own one acre or five acres of land offered for the best shortly before cutting and about grain exhibited, seed grain fair and at the seed grain fair.

Other contests in which children compete are the home garden, bread-making, canning, the selection of excruciating weeds, churning, and essay writing. Encouraged, however, to enter more than three or four.

This is a very brief sketch of what is being done for the boys and girls of rural Manitoba. The contests amount to 20,000 of the province are being given and greater interest in the every day life their influence must be enormous. The Department of Education is right in this junior club work one of the important activities, as it will help the development of future citizens.

Sugar maple trees are a valuable asset to a farm. Regular commercial sugar maple trees are tall and high. There is no sap, and beyond the wood, typically all prof. You don't plough or harrow, or fence ground for the maple. If you don't have to do any spring and you don't have to harrow from spring to fall. The season comes at a time when farm work is slack, and you require no spraying, pruning or watering. They strike, on untillable or rocky maple trees. Was a Godsend in the pioneer days. It was a row in the war scarcity of

prizes are given by private parties. For instance last year the T. Eaton Company paid the expenses of 27 club members on a trip to Winnipeg and a week of instruction and entertainment at the Agricultural College. The Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association will provide a similar trip for the boy or girl who raises the best pair of pigs in each inspectorial division, provided there are not less than 36 contestants in the division.

The pig-raising contest is a very popular one. The boys entering this contest purchase one or two pigs, which they feed for market. A record is kept of the amount and cost of feed consumed, and in the fall the boy's work is scored on the basis of appearance, gain in weight, economy of gain, and the record card. It is insisted that the boy must own the pigs. A number of the banks in Manitoba are willing to lend money to bright boys and girls who are recommended to them by the teacher on the understanding that the money be paid back when the pigs are sold.

A calf-raising contest is conducted on similar lines, and the results are scored in the same way. Calves must be born between March 1st and June 1st, and the calf classes at many school fairs in Manitoba testify to the feeding ability of the junior farmers of the province. The poultry-raising contests are, of course, open to a greater number because of the small capital involved. The start in the spring is either made with hatching eggs or baby chicks, and here, too, the work of the young people is judged on the basis of the appearance of the chicks, and the record card showing number raised in comparison to the number hatched, cost of feeding, labor, etc.

**Grain Growing Contests.**

The one and five-acre grain contests require greater ability on the part of the contestants than do the other contests. These are planned especially for bright active boys who have been successful in minor contests in previous years, and are now willing to tackle a much larger undertaking. It is open to boys between 15 and 20 years of age, and they may grow either one acre or five acres of grain. Prizes are offered for the best plots judged shortly before cutting and for the grain and sheaf grain exhibited at the local seed fair and at the provincial seed grain fair.

Other contests in which Manitoba children compete are the growing of a home garden, bread making, sewing, canning, the selection and naming of noxious weeds, churning, woodworking and essay writing. Pupils are encouraged, however, to engage in not more than three or four contests at once.

This is a very brief survey of the work that is being conducted among the boys and girls of rural Manitoba. When we consider that through these contests almost 20,000 of the children of the province are being given a new and greater interest in the affairs of every-day life their influence for good must be enormous. The Department of Education is right in considering this junior club work one of its most important activities, as it has to do with the development of Manitoba's future citizens.

Sugar maple trees are a specially valuable asset to a farm this year. In the general commercial sugar is scarce and high. There is money in maple sap, and beyond the work, it is practically all profit. You don't have to plough or harrow, or fertilize the ground for the maple harvest. You don't have to do any spring seeding, and you don't have to wait patiently from spring to fall. The maple season comes at a time when other farm work is slack. The trees require no spraying, pruning, fertilizing or watering. They stand, as a rule, on untillable or rocky land. The maple tree was a Godsend to Canada in the pioneer days. It is no less so now in the war scarcity of sugar.



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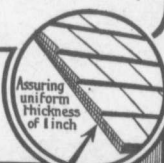
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**When Writing Mention Farm & Dairy**

# A Bit of Holland on the Western Coast

A Day With J. M. Steves, of Steveston, B.C., on His Dairy Farm, Behind the Dykes of the Fraser Delta

THESE are many centres in North America which claim for themselves the title of "The Holland of America," but I doubt if there are any others which have quite the same claim to the title as the Fraser River Delta, and more particularly the farm of Mr. J. M. Steves, of Steveston. Here we have the Holsteins, and here we have the dykes holding back the sea, and here we have intensive farming, although on a larger scale than anything in the real Holland.

Mr. Steves has 150 acres, and on it he keeps 90 head of high producing Holsteins, 40 of which are of milking age, and he does it without a silo, without corn, and during the past few years without buying but very little feed. The only feed which he buys is a little oil meal to mix with his home-grown grain. That this can be done seems hard to credit, but to anyone who has been there and seen things grow, the reason is quite obvious. The black alluvial soil of the Delta is rich almost beyond imagination, and in most years there is sufficient rainfall. Mr. Steves' farm is tile drained. A big ditch which surrounds the island, and which was thrown out to build the dykes, is used as an outlet for the tile, and a large herd of dairy cattle maintain the soil at its original high state of fertility. Mr. Steves' farm was one of the first settlers in the district, having come in 40 years ago. He has grown up with the country, and apparently has been making some observations of his own during the process. At that time some of the soil of the farm was prairie, some was covered with heavy timber, and some with wild crab apple trees, also a considerable portion was covered with water. The principal crops to-day are hay, about 50 acres, which I could not see enough for a 3-ton per acre crop, and which cut five tons per acre last year; oats, about 40 acres; roots, a couple of acres or three for seed, and the balance in pasture.

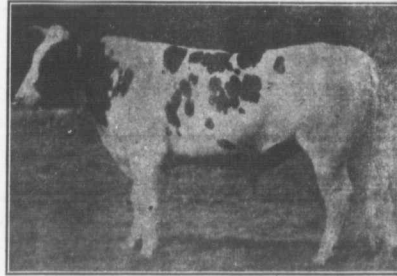
It is many years since the first Holsteins were kept on the farm, this being the longest established in Western Canada. Mr. Steves did his first testing in connection with the cow-testing association many years ago. The chief object being to see what the herd were capable of doing. Results being satisfactory, several years later official testing was started, and in this work the herd has established a most enviable record. Mr. Steves is a firm believer in the long time test. He believes in persistent production. It is one of the noticeable features of his herd, and is one of the points he looks for in the pedigree of a herd sire. When at his farm recently he showed me a yearly record of a cow who for ten months had less than 10 lbs. per month variation in her monthly butter record. He is also a believer in milking three or four times a day, claiming that the increased production more than pays for the extra labor involved, and that it more nearly conforms to nature than the two or three a day method.

Before going into further particulars regarding the herd, we may say that all the animals are registered in both Canada and the United States. Mr. Steves has had occasion on several times to sell animals across the line, and has found it advisable to have them all

registered on both sides so that he can make sales wherever it is most convenient.

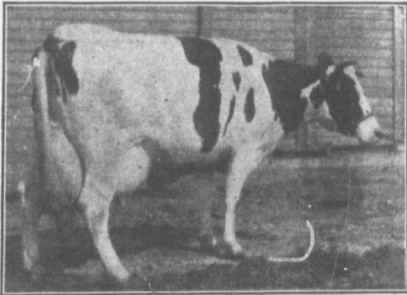
## The Sires.

One of the strong reasons for the position which this herd holds to-day lies in Mr. Steves' choice of herd sires. Particular attention has been paid to this point. A large number of the present milking herd are by Sir Gantry Meechthilde. This sire has now 30 daughters and one son in R. of M. and 10 daughters and two sons in R. of P. This is one of the highest records for any bull in Canada. A few of his R. of M. daughters are Canary Violetta Meechthilde, who at four years gave in seven days 607 lbs. milk and 25 lbs. of butter. In 30 days she gave



Sir Ormsby Colantha, Banostine, the New Herd Sire in the Steves Herd.

Mr. Steves takes considerable pride in this individual. Unfortunately the photo does not do him justice but it was the only one available at the time. Mr. Steves paid \$5,000 for this bull a short time ago, and just by way of proof that he was not mistaken in his choice, we may say that Mr. Schroeder, the noted Holstein breeder of Moorehead, Minn., paid \$10,000 for an almost full brother. By using such a sire as this in his already excellent herd Mr. Steves expects some splendid results.



Lady Pietje Canary, a Grand Cow of the Pacific Coast.

Dam of Lady Pietje Canary Jewel and grand-dam of the senior sire in Mr. Steves' herd. This cow has a 33.72 lb. four-year-old record, and is also dam of Pietje Helinda, 24.11 lbs. at 3 yrs.

2,821 lbs. of milk and 602.96 lbs. butter. S. C. M. Leonora Hengerveld, a Junior two-year-old, gave 22.45 lbs. butter and 444.8 lbs. milk in seven days, and 1,847.7 lbs. of milk and 38.79 lbs. of butter in 30 days. Ena Netherland DeKok 2nd, at six years old, gave in seven days 607.7 lbs. of milk, 27.62 lbs. of butter, and in 30 days, 2,539 lbs. of milk and 111.55 lbs. of butter; also Lady Pietje Canary, whose record at three years old is one of the greatest in Canada; butter, one year, 1,173.66 lbs.; milk in one year, 24,149 lbs.; butter in seven days, 32.81 lbs.; milk in seven days, 271.9 lbs. Lilith Pauline Calamity Jane 3rd, at three years, gave 556 lbs. of milk, 27.64 lbs. of butter in seven days, and 2,338.3 lbs. of milk, 108.53 lbs. of butter in 30 days. Wadmantje Canary, in seven days at five years old, gave 652.6 lbs. of milk and 33 lbs. butter; while at four years she gave 2,775 lbs. of milk and 123 lbs. butter in 30 days; also 10,232.3 lbs. of milk and 432.2 lbs. butter in 120 days. A few of his best R. of P. daughters are Eva Milland DeKok 2nd, mature cow, 1,959 lbs. of milk and 900 lbs. of butter; Wadmantje Canary, as a four-year-old, gave 18,712 lbs. of milk and 781.25 lbs. of butter; Lilith Pauline Calamity Jane 3rd, at three years, gave 19,862 lbs. of milk and 826.75 lbs. of butter; Canary Queen DeKok, mature, gave 19,857 lbs. of milk and 923 lbs. of butter; and Leon-

ora Meechthilde, 16,310 lbs. of milk and 833 lbs. of butter.

It is worth mentioning that when the herd at the Agassiz Experimental Farm was started, three cows of this same family were chosen to be the foundation of the new herd. The next herd sire to be used is the present senior sire, S. Pietje Canary, and from him are most of the young stock on the farm. He is a son of Lady Pietje Canary Jewel, whose record appears elsewhere in this article, and who is one of the many good cows which have been produced on the farm. Unfortunately this cow died as a result of an accident at four years old. Had she lived it is hard to say

just what records she might have made, as her three-year-old record

young bull carries some of the very best long distance blood of the breed. His sire is Sir Ormsby Banostine Champion, a son of the world's champion, Banostine-Skyhawk Ormsby, and whose sire is the nearest male relative to Banostine Bell DeKok, the former world's champion butter cow, and the first cow to make over 1,000 lbs. of butter in one year. His dam is Miss Colantha Korndyk Ormsby, 948 lbs. of butter and 18,721 lbs. of milk in a year as a Junior two-year-old, who is now running as senior four-year-old, and has 24 lbs. of butter in seven days, and is still giving over four pounds of butter per day, six months from freshening. This cow bids fair to make a new world's record for a senior four-year-old. The Junior four-year-old record, which is still higher, 1,400 lbs. of butter and 30,230 lbs. of milk, is already held by a cow of the same family. This sire's four nearest dams average 2,123.8 lbs. of butter and 24,832.4 lbs. of milk. If his dam finishes her present year as well as can reasonably be expected, the yearly average for the three nearest dams will be over 1,300 lbs. of butter. This is

(Continued on page 48.)



Lady Pietje Canary Jewel, the Dam of Sir Canopy Pietje.

This cow was one of the greatest of the breed but unfortunately she died before she had a chance to prove her real worth. Mr. Steves appreciated her value to such an extent that he is using her only son as his herd sire. Her record at three-year-old are as follows: 613 lbs. milk, 30 days; butter, 30 days, milk, 2,897 lbs., butter 135.25 lbs.; 60 days, milk, 6,467.4 lbs., butter 385.23 lbs.; 90 days, milk, 7,833 lbs., butter 287.7 lbs., and 966 days, milk, 24,149 and butter, 1,173.66 lbs.

Standard Stock Association has been organized by the Agricultural Section of the committee to build up standard stock feed in Canada, which will be sufficient to carry through the coming meeting of the committee day of last week to a closed into with the Sons of Kingston, a pot of oil cake, cotton seed meal and the other ingredients for the manufacturing of feeds. The concentration purchased in the United States arrangement of time ago with the United Administration. About dollars will be expended.

Manufacture of the and dairy feeds company. James Richardson now purchase all the necessary for the immediate care of these feeds, and them to the millers. This, the Government will use all the oil cake, cotton seed, available to build that will meet the needs of next winter when the Government is looking to an announcement from Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture.

For Hog and Cattle A contract was closed with the Campbell mill, with mills at Toronto, for the supply of pig and cattle feeds. The mills in the province sign with the committee to these feeds, the Campbell Company is the one that complied with all the requirements. At present the company feed 1,500 tons of the limited quantities of pig and cattle feeds. A ton in carload lots in Ontario, and the duties \$56.50 a ton.

The committee also at Thomas Renton, of James & Sons, of Kingston, as the milk manufacturing the Renton will inspect the quality and the manufacture, and also check up the records of the companies. The members are limited to 45 a ton present.

A Year with United Growers, Ltd.

(Continued from page 48.)

Rawmills. Limited, a subsidiary owned entirely by Grain Growers, is now doing the company has erected a sawmill in Northern British Columbia, having a capacity of 75,000 cu. ft. of ten hours, with this mill in conjunction, so that orders will in future be the company's own mills, the main line of the G. T. F. Station.

A Farm Lands Department

Another activity which takes since the amalgamation of another company known as the Growers' Securities Co., Ltd. the object of doing a straight business only in the lands. Valuations and details made through carefully selected agents throughout the three the aim of the company be both buyer and seller a role, which is possible through the complete organization of the company.

Still another activity of the company is that which is now being done by the United Grain Growers (B.C.) and the United Grain Growers of New Westminster, B.C., the needs of the farmers of Columbia by means of elevators.

Standard Stock Feed

ACTIION has been taken by the Agricultural Section of the Organization of Resources Committee to build up a reserve of standard stock feed in Ontario that will be sufficient to carry the farmers through the coming winter. At a meeting of the committee on Wednesday of last week a contract was entered into with James Richardson & Sons, of Kingston, to purchase all the oil cake, cotton seed meal, velvet bean meal and the other ingredients necessary for the manufacture of these feeds. The concentrates are to be purchased in the United States, under an arrangement entered into some time ago with the United States Food Administration. About half a million dollars will be expended in this way.

Manufacture of the standard hog and dairy feeds commenced last month. James Richardson & Sons will now purchase all the ingredients necessary for the immediate manufacture of these feeds, and will distribute them to the millers. In addition to this the Government agents will buy up all the oil cake, cotton seed meal, etc., available to build up a reserve that will meet the needs of the farmers next winter when transportation difficulties are at their worst, according to an announcement of Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture.

For Hog and Cattle Feeds.

A contract was closed by the committee with the Campbell Milling Company, with mills at Toronto and Peterborough, for the supply of practically unlimited quantities of the standard hog and cattle feeds. Although nine mills in the province signed contracts with the committee to manufacture these feeds, the Campbell Milling Company is the only one that has complied with all the requirements. At present the company has practically 1,500 tons of the feeds available for immediate shipment. The hog feed is available to the farmers at \$37 a ton in carload lots in bags to Ontario points, and the dairy feed at \$52.50 a ton.

The committee also appointed Mr. Thomas Renton, of James Richardson & Sons, of Kingston, as inspector of the mills manufacturing the feeds. Mr. Renton will inspect the equipment, the books and the manufactured article, and also check up the monthly returns of the companies. The manufacturers are limited to \$5 a ton profit.

A Year with United Grain Growers, Ltd.

(Continued from page 8.)

Sawmills, Limited, a subsidiary company owned entirely by the United Grain Growers, is now doing business. The company has erected a modern sawmill in Northern British Columbia, having a capacity of 75,000 feet per day of ten hours, with shingle and lath mill in conjunction, so that all kinds of orders will in future be filled from the company's own mills, situated on the main line of the G. T. P. at Hutton Station.

A Farm Lands Department.

Another activity which was undertaken since the amalgamation was the organization of another subsidiary company, known as United Grain Growers' Securities Co., Limited, with the object of doing a straight commission business only in the sale of farm lands. Valuation and detail reports are made through carefully selected local agents throughout the three provinces; the aim of the company being to give both buyer and seller a reliable service, such as is possible through the complete organization of the company.

Still another activity of this company is that which is now known as United Grain Growers (B.C.), Limited, serving as an elevator and warehouse at New Westminster, B.C., and serving the needs of the farmers of British Columbia by means of eleven branches

on the mainland and Vancouver Island.

The aim of the officers of the company is to give complete service and satisfaction, by means of promptness, completeness of protection and financial savings to its shareholders and customers, and that this aim is being realized can be shown by the statement that in eleven years the number of shareholders has grown to over 36,000, the subscribed capital to over \$3,000,000, the paid-up capital to over \$2,000,000, and the reserves to over \$1,850,000. Surely a sufficient answer to a query sometimes made that a company owned, operated and controlled by farmers cannot succeed.

Ontario Wool Prices

THERE were 720,000 lbs. of wool in the lot which Ontario sheep raisers shipped to Guelph under the cooperative plan for grading and

sale. The prices received for the wool were as follows: Fine medium combing, 76½¢; medium combing, 76¼¢; medium clothing, 73¼¢; low medium combing, 73¼¢; low combing, 67¢; coarse, 60¼¢; burry and seedy, 42¢; cotch, 50¢; dead, 50¢; grey and black, 41¢; tagged, 16½¢.

Selling charges amounting to approximately 3¼% will be subtracted from these prices when cheques are mailed to the shippers.

The growth from 280,000 lbs. last year to 720,000 lbs. handed under the cooperative scheme this year will be a great encouragement to the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association and their secretary, Mr. R. W. Wade, who has been responsible for initiating this scheme.

We respectfully request our readers to write the circulation department about our premiums for new subscribers.

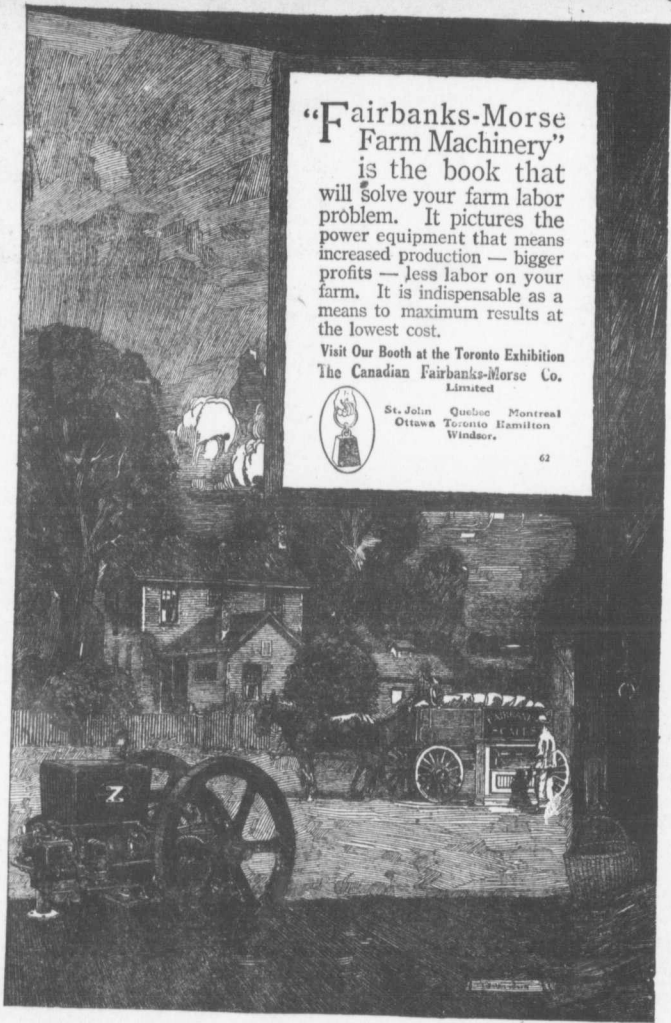
"Fairbanks-Morse Farm Machinery" is the book that will solve your farm labor problem. It pictures the power equipment that means increased production — bigger profits — less labor on your farm. It is indispensable as a means to maximum results at the lowest cost.

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62



An Incorporated Cow

THIS is the story of an incorporated cow.

The cow was kept and owned by a man in Rockwood.

He used what milk he could, and sold the balance to two neighbors. The big milk companies objected. They said he was virtually operating a dairy. They complained to the health department, and demanded that he be made to comply with all health regulations governing dairies.

It would have required the expenditure of several hundred dollars. So he went to his two neighbors and said:

"Let us incorporate my cow. You each take stock in her. I will retain a majority of stock. I will keep and feed and milk the cow."

They agreed to it. And thus was created Spokane's first incorporated cow.—Spokane, Wash., Press.

# An Alberta Ayrshire Herd That is Making a Reputation

A Few Notes of Interest on Mr. Rowland Ness and His Lakeview Exhibition Ayrshires

If the farmers of the Pacific Coast can claim that their conditions are especially suited to the Jersey, it must also be admitted that the Ayrshire is the breed best suited for the Prairie sections of Southern Alberta. This is the experience of Mr. Ness, of DeWinton, Alta., and the appearance of his herds when show time comes around is sufficient proof of the statement.

Roland Ness is a son of Mr. R. Ness, of Howick, and a brother of R. R. Ness. This explains, to some extent at least, his success with Ayrshire cattle. It apparently runs in the family. It is just eight years since he settled in the West, but during that time he has built up one of the best herds on the Prairie, and both his farm and equipment at DeWinton, would be a credit to any of our Eastern breeders.

DeWinton station, near which Lakeview Stock Farm is situated, is just 18 miles south of Calgary, on the Cow's Nest Line, and is a place well worth visiting. The farm consists of a three-quarter section of rolling land, 175 acres of which are under cultivation. This does not represent all the

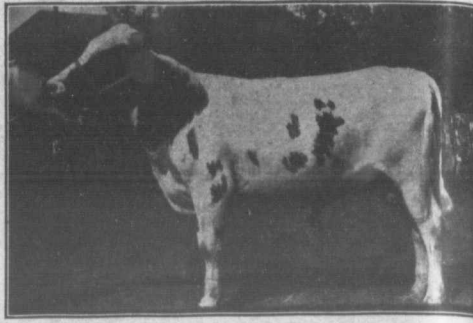
they do not measure up to his standard of excellence in other ways, receive the same treatment. This means that when a breeder secures a young sire from Mr. Ness, he is assured of both show type and heavy production.

### The Bulls.

Mr. Ness has always been particular in the choice of his herd sires. At present he has Burnside Masterman, and Lakeview Oyama. The former is a three-year-old and was one of the outstanding bulls in the Western Fair Circuit, having been champion at Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina. In spite of his immature years, he shows a strength of body and dairy type which is hard to equal. The junior sire also is a good individual, is two years old, and is being used quite extensively in the herd. These sires are giving excellent results. The line-up of young stock shown by Mr. Ness at the Western Fairs, is ample proof of the statement.

### Other Stock.

Not only does this farm carry a splendid herd of Ayrshires, but when Mr. Ness first came from the East he brought with him two Clyde Stallions and four mares. He now has 30 head



Lakeview Oyama, a Good Specimen of the Ayrshire Breed.

Junior sire in Mr. Rowland Ness' herd. This young bull won the Junior male championship at Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina. —Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

of horses on the farm, all but one team of which are registered Clydes.

Mr. Ness is also a successful poultry man. At his farm are to be found good specimens of the following breeds:—Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Dorkings, Pekins and Rouen Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys. Mr. Ness won four silver cups at Saskatoon Fair in 1917 on poultry alone.

Though living in what, until recently, was ranch country, Mr. Ness' buildings are all of the approved Eastern style, and are especially adapted for the system of mixed farming, which he carries on. The cow barn is 55 by 75 feet, and is equipped with steel fittings throughout. The horse barn is 50 by 75 feet, also moderately equipped. Situated on the farm is a private power plant, which operates by electricity all the small machinery, such as washing machine, pump-

ing, turning grindstone, running the fanning mill, and numerous other operations, besides driving the milking machine. This latter is one of the latest additions to the farm equipment. It was put in last fall, and Mr. Ness says he would be absolutely unable to continue dairying during present conditions without it. The same power which runs the machinery also operates the lighting system, which lights all the buildings about the farm.

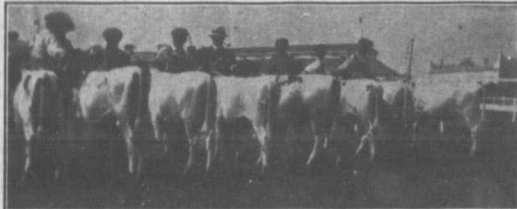
When Mr. Ness started dairying in the locality eight years ago, there was no other farmers engaged in the occupation, dairying being considered as not suitable to the district. He was alone in the business for four years, but at the present time there are 25 farmers shipping milk from DeWinton station. He also built the first modern dairy barn in that district, an example which has since been followed by many others. Mr. Ness ships his milk to Calgary, where it is paid according to its fat content, the price running about \$2.65 per cwt. in summer, and \$2.45 for the winter, although a considerable raise is expected before the coming winter.

### On the Show Circuit.

Like the rest of his big brother Rowland Ness, this experienced show man, and his record on the Western Fair circuit for the past five years bears out the statement. On the recent fair circuit in Western Canada, Mr. Ness was one of the strongest exhibitors. Besides the winnings of his senior sire, Mr. Ness also had an outstanding winner in Borrow Moss Lady Primrose, who won the championship at several of the fairs in the mature female class. Unfortunately we were unable to see a photo of this cow, but she is a hard one to beat. Also Lakeview Vera Secord, Junior champion female of several of the Western fairs. Rather than spend time in summarizing the prize won we may say that for the fairs at Saskatoon, Edmonton, Brandon and Regina this list won practically all the highest prizes, including senior and junior championships, both male and female, in several classes.

Burnside Masterman, Sr. Sire at Lakeview Ayrshire Stock Farm.

Mr. Ness is particularly proud of this animal, and has good reason to be so. This bull won grand championship at Saskatoon, Brandon, Regina, and Edmonton. He is but a three-year-old. Should he develop during the coming year as is naturally expected he should, he will be an unusually hard bull to beat. He represents the smooth, compact, type of Ayrshire, while Messrs. Laycock and McDonald's bull, which beat him at Calgary, is of a larger, heavier, slightly rangier class of animal.



Some of Rowland Ness' Young Stuff at Saskatoon Fair.

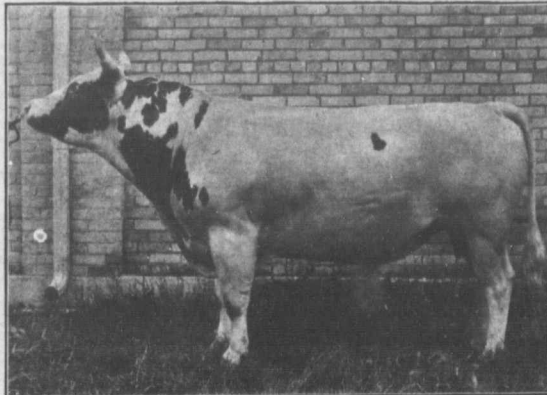
The Ness herd is particularly strong in the young animals. This fine row of youngsters was taken at Saskatoon and represents the sires for three animals, get of one sire. In this class Mr. Ness had three entries and won first, second and third prizes. Look down the line and see what an even lot they are. It would be difficult to find an even bunch of young stuff, both male and female, than what Mr. Ness took with him to the fairs this season. These young animals are sired by Burnside Masterman, the senior sire at Lakeview and they are all from R. of P. dams, for Mr. Ness does not raise calves to that age from any other class of dams.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

tiltable land on the farm and Mr. Ness is gradually increasing his area under crop and could have, if he saw fit, the whole farm in the regular rotation. Bordering the farm is a 100 acres lake from which the farm gets its name, and which also was the main reason for Mr. Ness' locating in that particular spot. A never-failing supply of water is almost an invaluable asset in Western Canada, as the work of supplying a large herd by artificial means is a very serious proposition.

### The Herd.

When Mr. Ness came to Alberta eight years ago, he brought out one cow and one calf. The cow, Burnside Elfrida, is now owned by the Alberta Government, and the calf, Lakeland Clara, was sold last fall at the Calgary Show. After giving the Ayrshires a try-out on this small scale, he returned to the Province of Quebec the following year and brought out 22 head, many of which are still in the herd. The following year he bought several from Mr. Trimble, of Red Deer, and also a few from Mr. Richards of the same place. The herd now numbers 87 head, 45 of which are of milking age. In it are eleven cows that are in the R. of P. and from those, and these alone, are the calves raised to replenish and increase the herd. So particular is Mr. Ness in this respect that all bull calves from other than the R. of P. cows, unless they are unusually fine individuals are castrated and sold for beef or veal. Even some of those from his tested cows, if



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Persons con-

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Address

# FREE-FOR-ALL

## Farm and Dairy Grain and Vegetable Contest

### Peterboro, Ont., September 12, 13, 14, 1918

## 19 Classes — 76 Cash Prizes

Any Farmer or Member of Family in Ontario or Quebec is Welcome to Compete. No Entry Fee. You do Not Have to be a Subscriber to Farm and Dairy.

Read Rules and Conditions Carefully

How nice it would be to say, "I won the First Prize at the Farm and Dairy Grain and Vegetable Contest."

## PRIZE LIST

### WHEAT (FALL)

(Not less than one peck to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### WHEAT (SPRING)

(Not less than one peck to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### WHITE OATS

(Not less than one peck to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### BARLEY

(Not less than one peck to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### RYE

(Not less than one peck to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### BEANS

(Not less than one-half peck to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### PEAS

(Not less than one-half peck to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### CLOVER

(Not less than one quart to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### ALSIKE

(Not less than one quart to be submitted.)

\*1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### TIMOTHY

(Not less than one quart to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### ALFALFA

(Not less than one pint to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### SWEET CLOVER

(Not less than one pint to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### POTATOES

(Not less than one-half bushel to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$10.00; 2nd, \$5.00; 3rd, \$3.00; 4th, \$2.00

### JUNIOR CLASSES

Open Especially to Women, and Children 18 years of Age and Under

### CORN (GARDEN SWEET)

(Not less than one dozen cobs table corn to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1.00

### BEETS

(Not less than ten samples to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1.00

### TURNIPS

(Not less than one-half bushel to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1.00

### CARROTS

(Not less than one peck to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1.00

### CABBAGE

(Not less than three heads to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1.00

### PUMPKINS

(Not less than two samples to be submitted.)

1st Prize, \$5.00; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.50; 4th, \$1.00

### RULES

1. Any person may compete in as many different classes as desired, but no entrant can compete for more than one prize in any one class.
2. Any article entered for competition must be the bona fide property of the person or persons entering same and must have been grown or produced during the present year by the person or persons exhibiting same, and if any doubt arises on the subject proof will be required. The judges shall be obliged to cause any exhibitor, with reference to whom such doubt arises, or with reference to whom any such notice has been given to make a statutory declaration of compliance with the terms of these rules. If any person or persons shall enter any article for exhibition, as grown or produced by himself or herself, when such has not really been so, he or she shall forfeit any and all prizes which may have been awarded to them, and shall be precluded from exhibiting in the future.
3. All entries are required to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th day of September. All entries must be sent by parcel post or express, prepaid, to the Circulation Manager of Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, Ont.
4. Should there be only one exhibitor in a class, such exhibitor shall only be entitled to one prize in said class, but in cases the judges do not think the article exhibited is worthy of the 1st prize, they shall use their own judgment as to which prize to award such exhibitor, and their decision shall be final.
5. Upon the discovery of any fraud, deception, or dishonest practice, either in preparation, ownership, or of any representation concerning any article exhibited, which may have affected, or may have been intended to affect the decision of the judges, Farm and Dairy shall have power to withhold payment of any prize awarded, and may publish the names of such persons, or not, as may be deemed most expedient.
6. The 1st prize ticket will be red; the 2nd prize ticket blue; the 3rd prize ticket white; the 4th prize ticket yellow. Tickets and prizes will be mailed previous year.
7. Grains and vegetables exhibited must be the growth of the current year. Grass, alsike and clover seeds may be the growth of the current or previous year.
8. Every person or persons, MUST write their name, address, name of specimen entered and class to be entered in, and enclose with each and every specimen entered. DO NOT FAIL TO DO THESE. Make it as plain as possible.

### CONDITIONS

Persons contesting for these prizes must advise us not later than the fifth day of September, 1918, advising us as to what classes they are going to enter. You can enter as many classes as you wish, only one entry in each class. No one is barred. We want the ladies and children to get after these prizes, so no doubt many of you are far better gardeners than your men folks. All samples must be delivered to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro', Ont., not later than Tuesday, September 10th.

Address the **MANAGER OF CIRCULATION** for Any and All Information Desired  
It Will Be Our Pleasure to Answer Questions

# Farm and Dairy

AND  
Rural Home

"The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks cows."  
Published every Thursday by  
The Rural Publishing Company, Limited  
Peterboro and Toronto.

47

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**, \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.

**ADVERTISING RATES**, 12 cents a line flat, \$1.68 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches. Copy received on Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

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Toronto Office—37 McCaul Street.

United States Representatives:  
Stackpole Special Agency

Chicago Office—People's Gas Building.  
New York Office—Tribune Building.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 30,000. The actual circulation of each issue including copies of the paper sent to subscribers, who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 18,000 to 20,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss. No such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that is reported to us by you, and if its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated, it is a condition of this contract that in writing to **Farm and Dairy**, you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy, you state: '...Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our main support...'"

Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

### OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away any advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss. No such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that is reported to us by you, and if its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated, it is a condition of this contract that in writing to **Farm and Dairy**, you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy, you state: '...Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our main support...'"

**The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.**  
**PETERBORO AND TORONTO**

"Read not to contradict and to confuse nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

## The Hog Situation

THE recent action of the Food Board in removing all restrictions on the domestic consumption of pork products lends the light in on an interesting situation. Last fall a serious meat famine threatened the allied countries of Europe. A cry for help was sent across the Atlantic and America's answer was a greater hog production campaign, which covered the entire continent. Those who were bold enough to ask questions as to the danger of over-production were assured that hogs had been slaughtered to such an extent in Europe that the utmost that America could do, both by greater production and conservation at home would hardly be sufficient to over-take the shortage in the allied countries of Europe. So the farmers of America got busy to produce the needed pork and that without the guarantee of a profitable market that producers in any other line of industry would have demanded.

And now it seems that the Food Controllers of Canada and the United States overestimated the needs of Europe and under estimated the productive power of the farmers of this country. Already the needs of Europe have been met and supplies are said to be accumulating in this country. The fall pig crop is yet to come, and this will aggravate an already difficult situation. The demand from Europe is, of course, still great, and it may be that the removal of restrictions in Canada will also tend to help out the situation. But there is still a danger that storage space on this side of the water will soon be filled to capacity, and if that is allowed to happen prices will drop rapidly.

It is just here that the government will be expected to take action. The unprecedented production of pork this year is not due to a normal increase in production. It is a production swollen out of normal proportions by government propaganda. It is patriotic production entered into on the assurances of the government that the pork was needed and the price almost certain to remain stable. Farm and Dairy does not criticize the government for its production campaign. It is better to have too much

food than too little. But the government owes it to the producers to protect their market and see to it that the farmers are not allowed to sell this year's pig crop at a loss. If pork during the coming fall would be sold at less than cost of production plus a fair profit, the confidence of the farmer in all appeals addressed to him will be severely shaken. It is a case where government and packer should get together to stabilize the market and ensure fair play all around.

## Western Agriculture

THE Canadian West is a country big with promise. It is a land of magnificent distances and its agriculture is a record of great successes and disastrous failures. It is a land of tremendous booms and ruinous depressions. It is up and then down, but always advancing. The energies of its people and the resources of the country are guarantees of steady development and ultimate success. All that is now lacking in the basic industry of the west is stability,—the guarantee of profitable returns to the farmer every year.

This stability always follows in the wake of live stock development and in this line Western Canada is making tremendous strides. The prairie provinces are now meeting all of their domestic needs and are exporting ever increasing quantities of meat, dairy products, eggs and dressed poultry. At Western fairs this year the live stock sections were filled as never before. All of our principal breeds of live stock were all represented, and in many sections the western exhibits would compare favorably with the same sections at the largest fairs in the East.

When the settler becomes a stock man then farming will become more of a permanent industry and less of a gamble. Grain growing is always the instrument through which the pioneer gets his start but, at best, exclusive grain growing is merely one stage in the development of a diversified agriculture, and the west is quickly advancing to a well-rounded system of farming. The extremely short crops in some sections this year will retard live stock development to some extent, but this very adverse condition will but emphasize the need for more live stock and a different system of farming. The West realizes this need and in this, the third special Western Canada Number of Farm and Dairy, may be found many of the evidences of agricultural advancement west of the Great Lakes.

## Price Fixing

THE demand for the fixing of maximum prices on all food products, or at least on all products in common use, is becoming steadily more insistent. The Canada Food Board demurs. The members of that Board have had some experience in price fixing. They know more of its difficulties than the rank and file of consumers. Probably, too, the Canada Food Board possesses more information on the subject than do the editors who voice the consumers' complaints through the press. In the long run, however, the Food Board will feel the influence of public opinion and may be forced to adopt price regulation as a settled policy.

The adoption of such a policy will give rise to many and vexatious questions. On what basis will food prices be fixed? It seems to be the settled policy in all countries to fix prices on food considerably below the price that would be fixed by supply and demand. This is equivalent to saying that prices are fixed at such a level that the farmer cannot compete in the open market for either capital or labor, and production, therefore, is imperilled. The farmer will also ask, with every show of reason, why his products should be singled out from all others for regulation. He will fall to understand just why the wages of labor and the price of machinery and supplies should not also be regulated in the same way. The men who till the land will do a little more from patriotic motives than any other class in the community, but they cannot carry on their operations at a financial loss, and will quickly resent anything that looks like unfair discrimination. From all standpoints the policy of general price fixing is a more difficult one to initiate than the critics of the Canada Food Board imagine.

## Supplement the Pastures

AN Ontario dairy farmer recently furnished us with an example of the results that accompany liberal feeding at this time of the year. Our friend is a breeder of registered Holsteins. A few years ago, he tells us, one of his good young cows due to freshen during the winter was allowed to put due to freshen during the winter with little supplementary feeding. She freshened in due time, was entered in Record of Performance and made 14,000 lbs. of milk during the year. The second summer, being under official test, this cow was given a full grain ration along with pasture. When she freshened again she was entered a second time in Record of Performance and made 20,000 pounds of milk in that lactation period. "I began to wonder," our friend relates, "if the good feeding the second summer was not in large measure responsible for that extra 6,000 pounds of milk. I decided that it was. I changed my method of handling my dairy herd in July, August and September, and I have had a general and profitable increase in production."

This is a lesson we can all afford to learn. There is no time when dairy cows need liberal rations more than when pastures are short. Even if immediate returns do not seem to make supplementary feeding profitable the strength and vitality of the herd is being maintained at its maximum and the cows will go into winter quarters in better condition and able to produce a greater winter flow than would otherwise be possible. He who saves money by allowing cows to "pull through" on short pastures will spend as much and more when he attempts to bring them back to normal condition later in the season. This, of course, refers to good cows. Poor ones will not pay for grain at present prices, whether it is fed in summer or in winter.

## Save the Clover Seed

A FAMINE in clover seed seems inevitable. In Canada the severe winter killed out much of last year's seeding of red clover and there are, comparatively speaking, few fields available for a seed crop this coming fall. Seed supplies, which are usually carried over in considerable quantities, are informed, were largely used up last spring in spite of the high prices that prevailed. In the United States, also, the available supplies of clover seed have been largely exhausted and, as in Canada, prospects are not promising for a large seed crop this year.

Farmers who have good fields of clover that were cut early for hay and are now showing a good second growth, should carefully consider the profits to be gained and the necessity of saving the second crop for seed. The clover seed crop is not a difficult one to secure and there are very few districts in its clover growing sections where clover crushers are not available. Wherever there is a possibility of having the clover seed hulled, good profits will be made by saving the second crop clover for seed.

When there is enough dampness in hay or anything it will spoil. In the soil a process similar to the spoiling of the hay goes on when there is moisture in the soil, and when this goes on plant food is being made available so the crop can use it. When the soil is dry the making of plant food available is slowed up, if not stopped.

Unless properly used in combination with manure and legume crops, chemical fertilizers are a good deal like patent medicines; their effect is temporary, and their continued use is necessary to keep the patient well. We are not condemning the use of mixed fertilizers. Under certain conditions, when the soil is "rick" or quick results are required for certain crops, mixed fertilizers may be used to advantage, but their use does not usually cure the disease, it only lessens it. Better adopt a plan of self fertilization and soil and crop management which shall make and keep the soil fertile.

Weeds use up moisture. When they grow in a crop they compete with the crop for the moisture and weeds usually keep on growing after the crop is cut, thus using moisture that should be saved up for next year's crop.

## Prairie Crops

Succulent Feeds Are Ever Available

Killies

NEXT to the native crop that comes to the production of the prairie, is the old stand ard feed chiefly in the threshed sheaves, under the grain is ripe. To form a very satisfactory crop of roughage and combing of wintering of dry cows. The percentage of protein palatability is first class of production and hand as low as can be reached. Hence why this feed is so important a ration of the dairy cow conditions.

Oats are also used for turage with good results. In the regular feeding they provide succulent pasture at the time where turage is likely to be burned.

Oats are also being grown on farms for silage. In Canada it is not so successfully a mixture of oats and corn or a first class quality of corn make a good substitute crop.

Alfalfa has great possibilities. It is not as widely grown as clover. Wherever it has its value as a fodder crop, passed, as its yield is that of ordinary crops, special value for milk because of its high protein. Some failures have been in the West owing to an insufficient amount of the penetration of the level where they can get water supply and drainage, and sometimes the soil alfalfa has succeeded and more general use is merited.

Corn has much to do for dairying, especially in the northern states. The number of silage in has increased from a few to about 100 in a few years, course, is still a very small dairying is still in its infancy with its abundance of great increase of silage fields. The silo is a necessary dairying, even in the West than in more moderate areas. Our winters have been so severe, the need winter feed is so much on that account. Corn for feed has grown successfully nearly all Manitoba and a considerable portion of Saskatchewan. 34,000 acres of corn were harvested last year and will certainly increase in the future.

The three crops above are the most profitable for dairying in the West. Others of considerable which might be mentioned are, sweet clover, red clover, but space will not allow.

## Saskatchewan Dairy Co.

THE Saskatchewan Dairy Association will this year conduct a dairy trials similar to that conducted in Ontario for several years. The competition is open of herds composed of cows each and prizes will be for the largest amount of per cow delivered or shipped creamery in Saskatchewan the 12 months ending Nov-



## Prairie Crops That Make Dairying Profitable

Succulent Feeds Are Even More Necessary West Than East — By W. C. McKillican, Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

**N**EXT to the native prairie grasses, the crop that contributes most to the production of milk on the prairie, is the old standby—oats. Oats are fed chiefly in the form of un-threshed sheaves, usually cut before the grain is ripe. These sheaves form a very satisfactory combination of roughage and concentrate for the wintering of all classes of cattle. The percentage of protein is good, the palatability is first class, and the cost of production and handling is about as low as can be reached. I see no reason why this feed should not continue to be an important item in the ration of the dairy cow under prairie conditions.

Oats are also used for annual pasturage with good results. Sown after the regular seeding is completed, they provide succulent nutritious pasture at the time when grass pasture is likely to be burnt and bare.

Oats are also being used on some farms for silage. In districts where corn is not successfully grown, oats, or a mixture of oats and peas, make a first class quality of silage and make a good substitute for the corn crop.

Alfalfa has great possibilities as a profitable dairy crop, but as yet it is not as widely grown as its merit deserves. Wherever it has succeeded, its value as a fodder crop is unsurpassed, as its yield is about double that of ordinary crops and it is of special value for milk production because of its high protein content. Some failures have been experienced in the West owing in some cases to an impervious subsoil which prevents the penetration of the roots to the level where they can reach permanent water supply and due to lack of inoculation, and sometimes to poor preparation of soil. In some Western soils alfalfa has succeeded admirably and more general use may be anticipated.

Corn has much to do with successful dairying, especially in Manitoba. The number of silos in this province has increased from a mere handful to about 100 in a few years. This, of course, is still a very small number, but dairying is still in its infancy and with its spread we may expect a great increase of silos and corn fields. The silo is a necessity in successful dairying, even more so in the West than in more moderate climates. Our winters being longer and more severe, the need of constant winter feed is so much the greater on that account. Corn for fodder can be grown successfully throughout nearly all Manitoba and a considerable portion of Saskatchewan. Over 54,000 acres of corn were grown in Manitoba last year and the acreage will certainly increase rapidly.

The three crops above mentioned are the most profitable crops for dairy farming in the West. They are others of considerable importance which might be mentioned, such as broom grass, western rye grass, timothy, sweet clover, red clover and others, but space will not permit.

### Saskatchewan Dairy Competitions

**T**HE Saskatchewan Dairymen's Association will this year conduct a dairy herd competition similar to that conducted in Western Ontario for several years past. The competition is open to the owners of herds composed of five or more cows each and prizes will be given for the largest amount of butter fat per cow delivered or shipped to any creamery in Saskatchewan during the 12 months ending November 2nd,

1918. First prize, \$50, donated by The Robert Simpson Western Co., Ltd., Regina; second, \$30, and third, \$20, The T. Eaton Company, Limited; fourth, \$15, and fifth, \$10, P. Burns & Company, Ltd., Regina. Any one wishing to enter this competition should write the Dairy Commissioner, Regina, for particulars.

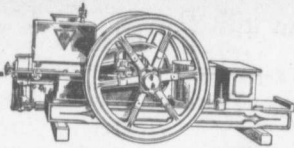
A judging competition will be held at the convention, open to teams of three boys under 15 years of age. Prizes will be a silver shield, \$25, \$20 and \$15.

With a view of inducing butter-makers to more carefully examine their products, a butter scoring competition has been arranged for. In addition, there is an attractive list of prizes for the exhibits that will be staged in connection with the convention.

### Conditions in Leeds

**E**DITOR, "Farm and Dairy."—It might be interesting to your many readers to know how things are in this part of Leeds. We are, of course, all at the hayting which, while not so large as in 1917, is fairly good. The fore part of July was very wet, but for the past two weeks it has been ideal weather for making hay, which gives a farmer a chance to lay out his work ahead, and make the most of his time. As to the grain crop, it is just fine. Potatoes, too, are No. 1 and this hot weather is making the corn look up where there is any.

As to the help problem, there don't appear to be any great shortage in this locality as far as I can see. Business is pushing ahead as usual, while all are agreed to do the best ever to help the boys who are doing all in their power to help win the war and save the country.—W. F. Armstrong, Leeds Co., Ont.



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**D**EPENDABILITY is the keynote of the Alpha. It RUNS when you want it to—chugs away all day and you never need to think about it.

It's always reliable; always ready. Why?

Because it's so simple and sturdily designed and so expertly and honestly built.

There's nothing complicated about the Alpha—no electric batteries; no delicate attachments to "keep you guessing."

Just oil it; turn on the fuel—either gasoline or kerosene—and the Alpha does the rest.

It takes a whole lot of the drudgery out of farmwork, and, in addition, saves time and fuel.

### JUST ASK ANY ALPHA USER

Alpha Gas Engines are made in 12 sizes, 1 1/2 to 28 H. P., and in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

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The extra long shell places the spark down in the cylinder instead of in a pocket in the cylinder head as does the ordinary plug.  
All new Fords, Overlands, Maxwells and Studebakers are factory equipped with



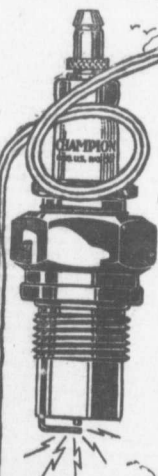
### Dependable Spark Plugs

No matter what car you own there is a Champion Plug that will make your motor produce the greatest amount of energy for each drop of gasoline used.

The patented asbestos-lined copper gaskets on the shoulders of Champion porcelain insulators insure dependability and long life at any speed.

Ask any dealer for Spark Plugs with "Champion" on the porcelain—it guarantees "Absolute satisfaction to the user or free repair or replacement will be made."

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Champion Long Shell Spark Plug  
Price, \$1.00

Champion "Minuteman" Spark Plug Cleaner

Cleans a set of plugs perfectly in a few minutes without taking the spark or even getting your hands dirty. All you have to do is half fill the tube with gasoline, screw in the plug and shake for a minute. Sells everywhere for \$1.00



## FIELD NOTES

### The Western Provinces as Seen Through the Car Window

**D**URING the past month considerable speculation has been indulged in by the Eastern States, Canada and the world in general, as to the crop situation in the Prairie Provinces, and as to whether or not Canada, as a wheat producing country, will measure up to expectations. Such a variety of reports have been coming in from various sources that it has been impossible to form a very reliable estimate as to what conditions are actually like. It is possible, therefore, that a few notes regarding observations made from the car window and from conversation in different localities during my recent trip through the West may help to some extent to clear up the situation. There are localities in the West this year where the probability is that there will be a good crop. There are other localities where the very opposite is the case.

We will start at the Ontario boundary and follow the districts through which I have passed during the past month. I went from Toronto to Winnipeg by C.N.R. This line enters Manitoba from the State of Minnesota at the southeastern corner of the Province. Once the sand hill region is passed the crops are good as far as Winnipeg. In fact, from what I could gather, what little grain growing area there is east of Winnipeg, is blessed with a crop. Also north of Winnipeg, and south to the U. S. border, the crops are good. This condition exists as far west as the Fortage plains, but somewhere between that and Brandon there is a very decided change, and at the time of my visit to Brandon, about the middle of July, the prospects in that locality were very poor indeed. It was my privilege to ride in an auto for a few hours in the country surrounding the city and I saw large areas of wheat and oats from eight inches to a foot in height, which were already headed out. This condition, I understand, is quite general for a long distance both North and South of Brandon. From Brandon to Regina, except for small strips where apparently the rainfall was greater, things are about the same. From Regina to Saskatoon, all along the line of the C.N.R., much the same condition exists, with the exception also of small areas where the crops are good. However, when we get within 30 miles of Saskatoon there is a marked improvement, and for 30 miles or so in every direction from Saskatoon there appears to be a good crop. From Saskatoon to Regina, considerably the farther north one goes. From Regina to Calgary by C. N.R. we passed through the famous Goose Lake country. In former years this had some of the most important wheat growing districts of the West, but this year there will be very little to thresh. With the exception of narrow strips of land, the general conditions are much the same until within 40 miles of Calgary. Around this city there seems to be a belt where at least there will be a good crop of green feed, and a considerable quantity of wheat for threshing. From Calgary westward the main line of the C.P.R. follows the valley of the Bow river, and it is impossible to give accurate conditions because the vision from the car window was limited, and in any case the area of wheat land between Calgary and the mountains is not very large.

**W**HILE British Columbia is not generally considered as a wheat producing province, either in the quality or quantity of wheat for milling purposes, pos-

sibly the crops in that province may be worthy of mention. British Columbia also has suffered this season from a severe drought, but it is quite apparent that the ideas of British Columbia farmers and the ideas of the prairie farmers as to what condition of prairie crops are different in British Columbia. I saw crops of grain and hay which from my Ontario point of view looked very good, but which the farmer there said were not as heavy as what they usually have. In the Chilliwack valley and along the Fraser, the fall seeded crops were being cut and according to those with whom I spoke will give a considerably heavier yield than the crops seeded in the spring. This is due to the fact that last winter was very mild, and the fall seeded crops had every chance to grow and develop late in the fall and early in the spring, while the spring seeding was suffering to some extent as the result of an unusually dry summer. On Vancouver Island conditions are very much the same, except that the rainfall there is usually heavier than on the mainland, and this partially makes up for the fact that the soil may not be quite as rich as that of the Fraser valley.

**O**N the return trip, coming through the mountainous region between the mountains near the coast and the main range of the Rockies, there is a splendid illustration of the value of irrigation. Along the river valley through which the C.P.R. passes, there are several large farms with private irrigation schemes. Under the irrigation ditches, and in several passages on the train were wondering at the splendid crops of oats, potatoes, beans and other crops, which were growing on these farms, while the hills at the back of the farms and other flat land lying immediately alongside were burned brown. The solution of the question was reached when it was ascertained that these flats were being supplied by irrigation. While approaching Calgary, I was speaking to a farmer on the train regarding the crop situation in southern Alberta and regarding the effect of recent rains. This farmer had a few head of cattle on his land, and was feeling quite elated over the rain. He said, "It will give us green feed" and large areas which otherwise would have to be plowed up or pastured off, will now be worth cutting for winter feed. It will mean great savings of trouble in connection with the live stock of the country during the coming winter. From Calgary I went north by C.P.R. to Edmonton. This section of the country, like most others, had some of the poorest sections. There are large sections which will not yield a crop of wheat for threshing, and there were other sections which, however, as Edmonton was approached conditions much improved, and fine heavy fields of both wheat and oats are to be seen on every side. This condition, however, was not as satisfactory as it appeared, for from Lacombe northward one of the noticeable features was that in the gardens at houses along the track the potato crops were quite severely frozen, and upon making enquiry I learned that the frost which had nipped the potato crops had also had its effect upon the wheat. This was proved a little further on when we began to see the farmers in the fields with binders cutting the green wheat. From Edmonton to Winnipeg I went by the mainline C. N.R. and was particularly struck by this link the track runs through a

country which, if it had not been for the frost, would have been blessed with an excellent crop of not only wheat but oats as well. However, the time of my going through was long enough after the frost that some estimate could be made of its effect. Here and there were fields which apparently had been touched, and in some districts there were spots in the field which were still a healthy green but in which the majority of the wheat was already turning a pale yellow. Just how far this condition exists I do not know, but when daylight came after the second night of the trip somewhere, northwest of Chicago in Prairie, it was evident that the frost area was past. From reports of men on the train I learned that somewhere between the Portage and Dauphin region was where the frost area came to an end, and that from there to Winnipeg conditions were about the same as they were when I went through at the beginning of the trip.

The question is often asked, In just what parts of the west will there be a crop? and in reply to such a question I might say: Take a map of the prairie Provinces and draw a line northward and southward half way between Portage la Prairie and Brandon. It may be safely estimated that east of this line crops are well up to the average. I understand also that crops in the usually considered dry belt along the American border, are in places fairly up to the average. Take a section around Calgary, north as far as Red Deer, and south for a hundred miles or so, they are fairly good. Then draw a line across from Red Deer to Saskatoon, and angling down in the direction of Winnipeg. North of this, if it had not been for the July frost, there would have been promise of a good crop. But this great area at present can be counted on for a large production of cattle feed for the coming winter but for practically no wheat. This then cuts the area for which I mark a crop of wheat can be produced to the extreme eastern part of Manitoba and a few isolated sections scattered through the southern part of the other Provinces.

### Large Herds Most Profitable

**F**ARM management experts have pretty thoroughly substantiated their claim that large dairy farms are more profitable than small dairy farms. Jno. A. Hopkins, of the Dairy Experiment Station, has been investigating an additional phase of the situation. On a "per cow" basis, as much money was made from a small herd as a large one?

The 87 dairies, which Mr. Hopkins investigated, were divided into nine classes, according to the number of cows, from those with less than ten to herds of 75 to 100. Then a careful study was made of the conditions affecting the returns from the cows in each class. Among the factors considered were interest, depreciation, value of cows, pasturage, cost of maintenance and labor, cost of management, and credit for manure and calf. The data showed the wisdom of having good cows, comfortably though not expensively housed, and fed wisely. The following is the summary Mr. Hopkins makes of his findings:

The superior productiveness of large dairies was found to be caused in part at least by the better type of cows which they kept. The cows were usually, though not necessarily, of higher grade but were more productive individually; and their superior production was seen to go with greater intelligence in selection, feeding, and care. This was incident to the specialization of the larger dairies. The investment per cow in dairies producing the same grade of milk decreased as the size of the dairy increased.

There was no considerable variation in amount of feed used in the different classes, but the larger dairies were able to buy feeds more cheaply by buying in large quantities.

The cost, per cow, for hauling milk decreased as size of dairy increased up to 40 cows, then increased slightly all the addition of another horse became necessary. The cost decreased again as size of dairy increased.

Cost of bull service, per cow, decreased as size of dairy increased up to 40 cows, then increased slightly. A second bull was added, then increased again as a third bull was added in dairies of over 80 cows.

The amount of labor required per cow decreased as size of dairy increased until the dairy reached the size of 20 cows, then remained practically constant for dairies producing like grades of milk.

Cost of supervision increased slightly with the size of dairy. However, this added expense was more than offset by greater intelligence of management.

Measured by profit, the efficiency of the dairies increased with their size with the exception of Class II, which was the least profitable class.

The cost per quart for the production of market milk decreased as the size of dairy increased.

The larger dairies produced a high grade of product than the smaller ones and disposed of it at a higher and better price.

### Production and Increasing Profit

**J.** C. McDOWELL, of the Dairy Division, states very clearly in a pamphlet of the Department of Agriculture the importance of proper selection of dairy cows. He says:

"It is well known that dairy cows, to be profitable, must be comparatively large producers, yet few people fully realize the remarkable rate at which income advances as production increases. Tabulations of A.S.T. cow-testing association records from various parts of the United States, covering a period of four years, show that when the average production of cows increased from 150 to 200 pounds, the income over cost of feed advanced from \$21 to \$34; that is, a gain of 56 percent over cost of feed. An increase from 200 to 250 pounds raised the income over cost of feed to \$50, the next to \$63, the next to \$76, and the next to \$100, and the next to \$115.

"As the butterfat production increased from 150 pounds to 250 pounds, the income over cost of feed advanced from \$21 to \$83. In other words, as production doubled, income over cost of feed advanced three times. When the butterfat production increased from 150 pounds to 49 pounds—that is, trebled—the income over cost of feed advanced from \$21 to \$100, or almost five times as much. Relation of butterfat production to income over cost of feed: Average results from 5,587 yearly records of 40 cow-testing associations:—

Average production of butterfat	Average income over cost of feed
100 pounds per year	\$ 9.00
150 pounds per year	21.00
200 pounds per year	34.00
250 pounds per year	50.00
300 pounds per year	63.00
350 pounds per year	74.00
400 pounds per year	87.00
450 pounds per year	100.00
500 pounds per year	115.00

"If no expenses except the cost of feed had been considered, one cow that produced 450 pounds of butterfat a year would have shown as much income over cost of feed as 20 cows belonging to the group whose average production was 100 pounds. Had all expenses been considered, the result would have been even more striking. As applied to dry periods, the herd of dairy cows, the figures are only approximate, and doubtless they are true only within a limited range of production when applied to groups of cows, yet within reasonable limits of production they appear to hold true of all classes of dairy cows regardless of breed, age, weight, date of breeding, or geographical location."

# CO-OPERATION

It ain't the guns and armaments  
Nor funds that they can pay,  
But the close co-operation  
That makes them win the day.  
It ain't the individual,  
Nor the army as a whole,  
But the everlastin' team work  
Of every bloomin' soul.—Kipling.

THE information given below conveys some idea of the progress that has been made in Saskatchewan during the past seven years through the medium of Co-operation.

Our Shareholders now number 22,000, and, together, we have handled 127,000,000 bushels of grain. We make our own business by minding our own business. Co-operation is sufficient for any eventuality, and only by it can we hope to tackle successfully the problems which will confront us after the war. Let us prepare together.

"The East is East and the West is West, but never the twain shall meet." So wrote Kipling, but the twain shall meet—in Co-operation.

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# The Upward Look

## As Your Strength

“ALL power is given unto me in heaven and in earth”—Matt. xxviii, 18. “Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might.”—Eph. vi, 10. “My power is made perfect in weakness.”—2 Cor. xii, 9 (R. V.).

There is no truth more generally admitted among earnest Christians than that of their utter weakness. There is no truth more here generally misunderstood and abused. Hence, as elsewhere, God's thoughts are heaven-high above man's thoughts.

The Christian often tries to forget his weakness; God wants us to remember it, to feel it deeply. The Christian wants to conquer his weakness and to be freed from it; God wants us to rest and even rejoice in it. The Christian mourns over his weakness; Christ teaches His servant to say, “I take pleasure in infirmities; most gladly will I glory in my infirmities.” The Christian thinks his weakness his greatest hindrance in the life and service of God; God tells us that it is the secret of strength and success. It is our weakness, heartily accepted and continually realized, that gives us the claim and access to the strength of Him who has said, “My strength is made perfect in weakness.”

When our Lord was about to take His seat upon the throne, one of His last words was: “All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth.” Just as His taking His place at the right hand of the power of God was something new and true,—a real advance in the history of the God-man,—so was this clothing with all power. Omnipotence was now entrusted to the man Christ Jesus, that from henceforth through the channels of human nature it might put forth its mighty energies. Hence He connected with this revelation of what He was to receive, the promise of the share that His disciples would have in it: When I am ascended, ye shall receive power from on high (Luke xiv, 49; Acts i, 8). It is in the power of the omnipotent Saviour that the believer may find his strength for life and for work.

It was thus with the disciples. During ten days they worshipped and waited at the footstool of His throne. They gave expression to their faith in Him as their Saviour, to their adoration of Him as their Lord, to their love of Him as their Friend, to their devotion and readiness to work for Him as their Master. Jesus Christ was the one object of thought, of love, of delight. In such worship of faith and devotion their souls grew up into intense communion with Him upon the throne, and when they were prepared, the baptism of power came. It was power within and power around.

And what Jesus was to these first disciples, He is to us too. Our whole life and calling as disciples find their origin and their guarantee in His words: “All power is given to me in heaven and on earth.” What He does in and through us, He does with almighty power. What He claims or demands, He works Himself by that same power. All He gives, He gives with power. Every blessing He bestows, every promise He fulfills, every grace He works,—all, all it is to be with power. Everything that comes from this Jesus on the throne of power is to bear the stamp of power. The weakest believer may be confident that in asking to be kept from sin, to grow in holiness, to bring forth much fruit, he may count upon these his petitions being fulfilled with Divine power. The power is in Jesus; Jesus is ours with all His fulness; it is in us. His members that the power is to work and be made manifest.

And if we want to know how the power is bestowed, the answer is

simple: Christ gives His power in us by giving His life in us. He does not, as so many believers imagine, take the feeble life He finds in them, and imparts a little strength to aid them in their feeble efforts. No; it is in giving His own life in us that He gives us His power. The Holy Spirit came down to the disciples direct from the heart of their exalted Lord, bringing down into them the glorious life of heaven into which He had entered. And so His power, which is His life, is strong in the Lord and in the power of His might. When He strengthens them, it is not by taking away the sense of feebleness, and giving in its place the feeling of strength. By no means. But in a very wonderful way leaving and even increasing the sense of utter impotence. He gives them along with it the consciousness of strength in Him. “We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us. This feebleness and the strength are side by side; as the one grows, the other grows, too, until they understand the saying, “When I am weak, then am I strong; I glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest on me.”

The believer learns to look upon Christ on the throne, Christ the Omnipotent, as his life. He studies that life in its infinite perfection and purity, in its eternal life and glory; it is the eternal life dwelling in a glorified man. And when he thinks of his own inner life, and longs for holiness, he lives well-pleasing unto God, or for power to do the Father's work, he looks up, and, rejoicing that Christ is his life, he confidently reckons that life will work mightily in him all he needs. In things little and things great, in the being kept from sin from moment to moment for which he has learned to look, or in the struggle with some special difficulty or temptation, the power of Christ is the measure of his expectation. He lives a most joyous and blessed life, not because he is no longer feeble, but because, being utterly helpless, he consents and expects to have the mighty Saviour work in him.

The lessons these thoughts teach us for practical life are simple, but very precious. The first is, that all our strength is in Christ, laid up and waiting for use. It is there as an Ailing life, which is in Him or us, ready to flow in according to the measure in which it finds the channels open. But whether its flow is strong or feeble, whatever our experience of it, be there it is in Christ: All power in heaven and earth. Let us take time to study this. Let us get our minds filled with the thought: “That Jesus might be to us a perfect favourer, the Father gave Him all power. That is the qualification that fits Him for our needs: All the power of heaven over all the powers of earth, over every power of earth in our heart and life too.”

The second lesson is: This power flows into us as we abide in close union with Him. When the union is feeble, little valued or cultivated, the radius of strength will be feeble. When the union with Christ is rejoiced in as our highest good, and everything sacrificed for the sake of maintaining it, the power will work: “His strength will be made perfect in our weakness.” Our care must therefore be to abide in Christ as our strength. Our one duty is to be strong in the Lord, and in the power of His might. Let our faith daily go out of self and its life into the life of Christ, placing our whole being at His disposal for Him to work in us. Let our faith, above all, confidently rejoice in the assurance that He will in very deed, with His almighty power, perfect His work in us.

Note.—A selection from Rev. Andrew Murray's book, “Abide in Christ,” which may be secured through Farm and Dairy, if desired, for 40 cents.

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# Women as an Organized Force on the Prairies

By Mary P. McCallum.

EVERY great movement must have a beginning somewhere. Perhaps it is not always easy to trace the causes that lead up to that beginning. But there is no doubt that lack of opportunities for farm women to meet with each other for social affairs or to work for those things to which women in the last few years have been giving their attention led up to the organization of the Women Grain Growers in Saskatchewan. This largely influenced the women in Alberta to organize also. Later, Manitoba women saw the advantages to be gained from being part of a great organization such as the Grain Growers' Association, and they, too, became a part of it. In the days before organization of women's clubs if women were fortunate to live within driving distance of a church they saw their neighbors occasionally on Sunday. In many cases there were not even the churches to make things more companionable. When there were churches there were very often too many churches. They divided the people then into cliques, sometimes none too friendly with each other. There were the Methodist women, the Presbyterian women, the Anglican women, and other denominational women. Each denomination attended its own ladies' aid and missionary societies, little coming in contact with those women of other denominations. There wasn't provided a common meeting ground for each and every woman in the community.

Those things which are now generally interesting to women were not mentioned in polite society, let alone discussed. Women were given little encouragement to consider their political status. Farm women did not generally trace through the farmer's difficulties to their own. They did not see that the farmer's problems were their own, and that their lines of thought and endeavor were inseparable. Before women realized the value of organization for themselves they were evidencing the values of the organization to the farmer. They could see his gradually-improving condition and were fast learning that in unity is strength.

Farm women began to see that these Grain Grower meetings were not the unalloyed evils they seemed to be. Although they took the men folks over to the school-house or to town, and kept them there until all sorts of unearthly hours, they realized that through this meeting together men were getting their neighbors' viewpoint, and the focusing of the farmer's viewpoint was gradually and constantly changing farming conditions. Better farming conditions and distribution of farm products were being achieved through the farmers' organizations.

Then women began to take stock of their own condition. They could see that the reason that they did not have the modern conveniences and comforts on the market was because they could not afford them, and they could not afford them because a protective tariff kept them just out of reach of the ordinary farm people. As someone has aptly described the awaker: "Women began to see that back of their special department and problems, the efficient management of the home and the care and training of children lay the economic problem. Labor-saving devices, conservation of health, better rural schools and high standards were directly connected with better markets, cooperative buying and selling, and better agricultural credit." In other words, the farmers' problems were

their wives' problems too. What could be more natural than that she should assist the farmer's movement, and that is exactly what she did."

## The Very Beginning.

There is no gaining that the club movement among farm women grew primarily out of a pronounced need for some form of social intercourse. The monotony and isolation of farm life with its consequent restricted opportunities for recreation and development of service was the despair of many a thinking woman. How was she to retain the advantages which life on the land offered to her, the privacy, the simplicity, the joy and restfulness of the life lived close to nature and at the same time effectively assist social movements or the betterment of community and national life. As an individual she could accomplish little. She must become a part of an organization.

In June of 1912 Miss Frances Marion Beynon came to the staff of The Grain

Association. A resolution was also passed asking the men to pass by-laws allowing the women to have their own local executive and charge of their own funds. It be'g impossible to organize on a definite basis until said by-laws were passed by the men's convention. It was decided to form a nucleus for a future organization by appointing a committee of women to carry on the work for the ensuing year.

## The Second Convention.

The second convention was larger and better in every way. The women had more definite ideas along lines of organization. There were over 80 women registered. Being partly conducted and addressed by farm women, its success was a proof of their ability to accomplish and carry on the work of organization of a provincial association. The a'ndment to the constitution of the Grain Growers' Association having been passed allowing the formation of women's auxiliaries and div-

ision and solidarity among the farm people of all the Dominion. An association known as the United Women of Ontario has been formed, which will be of a provisional nature until the general meeting next fall.

## Some Achievements.

The most lasting achievements of the Western women's organizations are not those which can be listed adequately. They are the increased interest of women in one another and the sympathy and understanding for the other women's position. The monthly meetings are looked forward to because they relieve the loneliness of the prairies. Last winter the writer attended the three provincial conventions of farm women. When one heard of women driving 90 miles to a meeting, then one realized that the value of the club was beyond our usual understanding. One who is in close touch with the changing viewpoint of farm women cannot but be conscious of the influence of the farm women's clubs.

But there are many very real and tangible achievements of these farm women through their club work. Three achievements are outstanding—franchise work, temperance work, and the public health campaign. Gradually these women's organizations are seeing the things they are striving for being placed on the statute books of their respective provinces.

## Rural Education.

Our farm women have been giving a great deal of their attention also to the bettering of the rural schools. Many sections are directly responsible for consolidation and for improved school grounds and buildings. Others have worked and have established hot lunches at school. Still others are installing playground equipment. Many rest rooms have been established in view of the fact that the fit of the farm women. Many have travelling or permanent libraries. A number of the sections have actively participated in cooperative buying. Others have beautiful cemeteries, have built community halls, have promoted the social side of farm life by having picnics, debates, literary evenings, lectures and amateur plays. But through all this diversity of variety of work runs the common thread of striving after greater economic freedom. The women are not looking for a slight of hand that they invited themselves to become a part of the men's organization, and they thought such a course the best, because they wished to add their shoulder to the wheel that will eventually turn round to better farming conditions in the Canadian West. The women's sections are merely providing convenient machinery for the wise members of the association to discuss those things in which men do not generally interest themselves, but which are a part of the scheme for better rural conditions.

## Inter-provincial Council.

At the 1915 conventions of the Women Grain Growers and of the United Farm Women steps were taken to nationalize the organizations. Since the United Farmers in three provinces only have women's sections, the nationalization of the organization extended beyond those three provinces. The Inter-provincial Council, however, is preparing to take in the representatives of the other provinces so soon as they organize, the personnel and the representation on the Council. (Continued on page 31.)



Some of the Builders of the Women's Sections of the Farmers' Organizations.

Top row: Mrs. A. Tooth, Ell, Man., first president of the W.S.G.A., and present vice-president Mrs. Violet McNaughton, Harris, Sask., hon.-secretary, W.S.G.A., and for four years president; Miss Jean Reid, Alx., Alta., hon.-president, U.F.W.A. first provincial president. Lower row: Mrs. S. V. Haight, Keeler, Sask., provincial president, W.S.G.A., and for four years vice-president Mrs. Walter Parby, Alx., Alta., provincial president, U.F.W.A., Mrs. J. S. Wood, Okaville, Man., provincial president, W.S.G.A., formerly vice-president.

Growers' Guide. From the first she wrote vigorous articles advising the farm women to organize that they might better their status, socially, politically and economically. At that time women were just beginning to raise their voices in demand for the franchise. Miss Beynon emphasized the fact that it could never be granted to women unless women themselves organized and worked for it. This continued until the winter of 1913, just a few weeks prior to the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The late F. W. Green, then secretary of the association, wrote Miss Beynon, asking her for suggestions for a convention for the women who annually attended the convention with their husbands. This happy inspiration on the part of Mr. Green brought about a successful convention of farm women in Saskatoon in February of 1913.

At that convention the women were unanimous in approving of holding future conventions of like nature and of organizing a Women's Grain Growers'

ing women full standing in the association. It was possible to proceed with the work of the organization. Provincial officers were elected, following as nearly as possible those of the men's organization. The particular difficulty of the meeting was that of lack of funds to carry on the coming year's work. Having resolved to become an integral part of The Grain Growers' Association, it was decided to wait on the men's convention and ask for an appropriation to finance the work of the women's organization, instead of asking control of and -sing their own funds, which would make them a distinct association and cut them off from all privileges in the main association. A committee was delegated to ask the men's convention for a grant of \$500 to carry on the work for the year.

The movement in Saskatchewan stimulated a similar movement in Alberta, later spreading to Manitoba. Rumors are abroad that when Quebec farmers organize their farm women will organize with them. The whole field seems alive to the great need of

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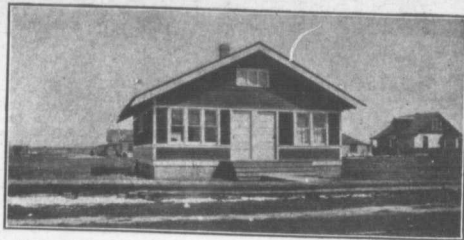
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A Few Western Women made the Building of this Rest Room Possible.

This in an illustration of the Prairie Circle Rest Room at Cereal, Alta. One side of the building is used as a home for the doctor, while the large room on the other side has been used as a rest room, also for holding meetings, teas and so forth. At the present time it contains three beds and is being used as a small hospital.

### What Perseverance and Cooperation Has Accomplished

Mrs. Chas. W. Layton, Cereal, Alta.  
 IN 1909 this section of Alberta was opened for homesteads, and people from all parts of the United States flocked in, some taking pre-emption and others scrip. Every quarter was taken. There was no railroad or water. Shacks were all one could see, and even these were all one could see, as lumber had to be drawn 150 miles. Water and coal also had to be drawn for miles.

In 1911 some of the lonely women of this district decided to get together and hold meetings once a week in the different shacks, just to have a social good time. They organized with twelve members and called themselves the Prairie Circle, each member paying a fee of 10 cents per month. Sewing for bachelors was one of the ideas of the club, and we also did any other good we could. Soon we had 20 members. Shortly after this the town of Cereal

was surveyed and the railroad came in. We decided to buy a lot on which we could build a rest room, for many farmers' wives had to come so far to shop, and we thought we should have a place to go when in town to rest. This was especially needed for women with children, for after riding 18 or 20 miles over rough roads and holding a baby in one's arms, a rest is certainly needed. We built a rest room, a small building, 14 x 18 feet, with just one room. This was open to the public. We could not afford to keep anyone in charge, so just fitted it up comfortably. We gave dances and teas and tried in every way possible to make money. We paid for our lot in three years, and also paid for the building in a few years.

In 1915 we decided to branch out, so merged with the Women's Institute. Not caring to part with our name, we called it Prairie Circle Branch of the Women's Institute. As we did not have a doctor in the district, we decided to

(Continued on page 32.)

## "War-Time Cookery"

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Send name and address for new "War-time Cookery" This book contains recipes chosen by the judges as the best and most practical recipes submitted in our recent cash prize competition. It is intended to assist in the conservation of food and to effect savings in home cooking and baking.

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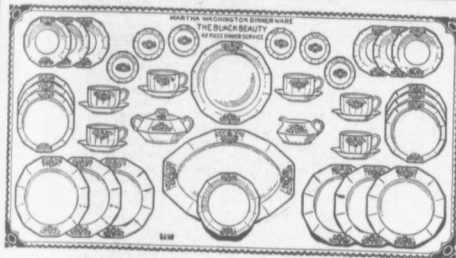
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What Perseverance and Co-operation has Accomplished

(Continued from page 81.)

have a Victoria Order nurse, and we gave the rest room to the nurse as a home for one year. As times were picking up and crops getting better, the question of closing the rest room came up for discussion. Some did not like the idea of going into debt, but the majority ruled, with the result that we erected a building 28 x 32 feet. One side comprises of a coat room, bedroom and small kitchen; the other, a large room the entire length of the building, with a door into the kitchen. The front entrance is on the east side. The farmers gave their time and labor in helping with the shingling of this building and the women helped out on a lathing job. We also did the inside shingling. The total cost amounted to about \$1,500. Had it not been for this our project would have feared to make the village.

We had been thinking of again letting a nurse use on side of this building, but were approached on the question of using it for a doctor's home and office, and we have agreed to do this for a year at least. We are paid \$25 a month rent for this doctor's home. Now we are going to put three beds in the other side of the building for a small hospital, as we have a good doctor and nurses are brought in from the country for treatment. As this arrangement does not add to our rest room, we have the use of a room in the school building for a rest room. We have no one in charge, and it is turned simply. Nothing of value is left in it, and it is left open to the public.

We haven't our new building free from debt, but we have something to work for. I am sending along an illustration of it, which may prove of interest. When the building for this building is not in use for hospital work, of course we can use it for our meetings, for teas, etc.

An Hour at a Potlatch

Mrs. H. Calhoun, Yale-Car, Dist., B.C. SOME time ago an Indian named Duncan, who had been ailing with consumption, died on the reserve near Tappan. His brother-in-law, old Edward Adam, immediately notified the different factions of the tribe, and many friends and relatives came to pay their last respects to the departed brave. Months passed and during that time a photograph of the deceased was enlarged to life size. On receipt of this novel work of art, old Edward Adam once more called his kinsmen together—this for a doctor's home and enjoy his hospitality, according to time-honored custom. They came from all directions, these Siwashs, whole families of them—some driving, their tents or blankets and pitched on their tents on the Indian reserve bordering Shuswap Lake, near Tappan. Some of the young men—who were coming to the first to arrive, set out on horseback, equipped with all the paraphernalia of the cowboy, to bring in the "fattest calf." Presently back they came, whooping and yelling like midwestern and prairie hillbillies, bearing the ends of their lariats.

For the three or four days of the "Potlatch" the clerks at the village store were besieged by a throng of natives. Highly-colored, worked-leather prints and calicoes were bought by the clutches (Indian women), who with deft fingers fashioned them into garments to be worn next day. The men were more interested in looking at the things as tobacco, oranges, candy, "pop," canned goods, biscuits, etc., and when the stock of some of these articles began to run low at the store, we were hauling in a fresh article each night of these Indians were in obtaining the last few packages, so as to sell them at a higher price to their fellows.

On the second evening of the festivi-

ties a party of us drove down in our car. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and after a hot day on the farm the cool breeze off Shuswap Lake was very welcome. As we neared the scene we caught a glimpse of the shining waters of the lake, with the full moon overhead and the "city of tents" came in view. Vehicles of every description were parked in the central houses, which had formerly been occupied by the chief. As we slowly approached, amid a medley of children and dogs, very old men in their central houses, to the running band of the car, and said, "What a chance for a ride?"

When we alighted, we were greeted by old Edward Adam and taken to view the dance then in progress. The room was void of furniture, but hanging conspicuously on the wall was the portrait of the departed Duncan. The floor was occupied by several clutches and Siwashes (many of all ages, who were the admiration of the on-lookers squatted around the room. The dance itself would be difficult to describe, there being so little motion to it. The dancers moved slowly by themselves, one foot following the other sideways, but gradually moving around the room. The men almost went along, so little did they lift their feet. As the line was raised, alternately above their heads, keeping time with their steps. They were accompanied by the beat of four large timpani drums, and the beating of hands, all keeping perfect time and the whole company droning repeatedly a monotonous phrase of five or six notes. As the dancers became tired they were changing places, until they took their place. When "time" was called, the dancing ceased amid the shouts and cheering of the crowd. In a few minutes the whole performance was gone through again and this continued till morning.

The costumes of some of the old women were rather odd looking, reminding one of the popular conception of Joseph's coat. They were raised, also were bright colored handkerchiefs on their heads. The young women looked trim and quite up-to-date, in dark skirts and white midiey blouses with hair ornamented. The men were the usual attire of white men, with the addition of brilliant ties. One old Indian caused a sensation by appearing in the scene resplendent in all his war paint. His head was bedecked with feathers and paint and he wore a buckskin suit with gaudy patches worked in and fringes hanging in his sides. Our host informed us that "Plenty men dress like that when men go to kill each other."

The atmosphere of the room would hardly have met with the approval of a medical health officer, and although we were much interested in this novel entertainment, we were glad to find ourselves in the open once more.

After all the festivities were over the nature of the women returned to their homes, having, to all appearances, thoroughly enjoyed the potlatch, although some of them probably had no sleep for three days and three nights.

Kill Flies and Save Lives

THE fly has no equal as a germ carrier, as many as 500,000,000 can be on the body of a single fly. It is definitely known that the fly is the carrier of the germs of typhoid fever and it is widely believed that it is also the carrier of other diseases, including, possibly, infantile paralysis.

The United States government makes the following statement: "The destruction of house flies: Formaldehyde and sodium salicylate are the two best fly poisons. Both are superior to arsenic. They have the advantage that it is widely believed that they are not a poison to children and are convenient to handle.

A formaldehyde solution of approximately the correct strength may be

made by adding three teaspoonfuls of the concentrated formaldehyde solution, commercially known as formalin, to a pint of water. Similarly, the proper concentration of sodium salicylate may be obtained by dissolving three teaspoonfuls of the pure chemical (a powder) to a pint of water. An ordinary glass jar with a stopper is most suitable for holding the solution, only partially filling it. A saucer or small plate on which is placed a piece of white blotting paper inside the rim of the dish, is put bottom up over the glass, the whole is then quickly inverted, a match placed under the edge of the glass, allowed to remain for use. As the solution dries out from the saucer, the liquid seal at the edge of the glass is broken and more liquid flows into the lower receptacle, thus keeping the paper moist.

We should not forget the stables, and other out buildings when fighting flies, and to spray the ground such places. The United States government also suggests that one pound of borax to 12 bushels of manure will be found desirable as it is without injuring the manurial qualities or affecting the farm stock. Scatter the borax over the manure and sprinkle with water. This is a time for copperas (sulphate of iron) dissolved in water, crude carbolic acid or any kind of disinfectant, may be used in vacita.

How We May Improve Conditions

FOR the past two or three years we have attended the Women's Institute meeting at Millbrook, Ont. (about 15 miles from Peterboro'), at which we were addressed by the Department of Agriculture has addressed the gathering. This year the speaker was Miss Duncan, of Toronto, who spoke on "Conditions as we Find Them and What to Do to Improve Them."

The marketing question was one of the first points mentioned, Miss Duncan contending that producers can aid themselves in raising the quality of large degrees, so that we may have better products on the market than we have been having along some lines. For instance, there is the egg question. In some of our best egg windows we see a card above a plate of eggs reading "Strictly Fresh" or "Strictly New Laid." While this may have been absolutely correct at the time it was placed there, as the sun beams down through the window, giving a very warm temperature, with the result that the germs begin to grow in the egg, and will eventually be harmful to those who eat them.

Some may say that the storekeeper is responsible for this condition, but if we would bring the point to the store-keeper's attention and demand better conditions, he would be glad to improve.

In our stores also there is much unprotected food. With the knowledge we have to-day of science relating to disease, we find many things we are sure of which arise from dust. If we wash and cook food thoroughly we may avoid disease, but this is one way in which it spreads.

Another point dealt with was the importance of doing our own canning of vegetables rather than making use of the commercially canned products. "Probably we know more to-day about home canning," said Miss Duncan, "than we ever did in the past. We are realizing that we can do much to save many of the vegetable things which we have not been in the habit of saving in the past. Last year I worked out the cost of some of our canned goods. I took the ones that we grew and figured the cost of them and the cost of the new rubbers for the jars in which to form. It cost me about six and one-half cents for an Imperial quart. If buying these at the store we would have to pay from 13 cents to 20 cents." At home last year we canned sweet corn until we could not run down in the ditch in the spring of the year. We need an educational campaign among patrons conducted by the makers to prove to all the value of what they should, one reason for this be-

ing the lack of labor-saving devices. Oftentimes the women do without labor savers in order that their husbands may get something to help them with their work, and Miss Duncan does not always let the breeze pass by for the lack of conveniences in the home, as it is her opinion they should share alike. One of the labor savers which she mentioned was a vacuum refrigerator. "A good housekeeper never have any spoiled food around," she said. "I have great faith in the soup kettle, the salad and made over food, but as it is in order to run my Duncan threw out a suggestion for using probably a few tomatoes and some corn which has been left over, to use in the soup kettle. I don't think you would find one slice of bread wasted in our home in a year," continued Miss Duncan. "We gather up the crumbs which are left from eating the bread and use with potatoes, put in the soup kettle, or use for some made over food."

"We cannot hear too much about food conservation. If we had been accustomed to saving to the very utmost in the past, we would not now find it so hard. We have not always bought judiciously, and this has been one of the great evils of our day. When I consider that the imported foods are very much more expensive than those grown in our own country, and also that they are not as good as food, surely we can wait until our own things come in. With the possibilities of the canning and drying of our surplus supplies, we can put away such things as we over produce, and come in. There is no special need of us buying very much from outside of our own country in the line of fruits and vegetables, and that we should endeavor to buy intelligently and not be tempted to pay exorbitant prices for foods which are of little value. For instance, there is about the same amount of nutriment in a quart of milk as in a quart of condensed milk, but we pay as much as \$1.10 for oysters and 14 cents for milk.

"Another way in which we waste is due to the fact that we do not always cook our foods properly. Since our women's institute is full of women who are organized, people are more willing to follow out suggestions given by other women. Every woman is really an experimenter, and it is one of the things that is really good, it is a splendid plan to pass it along through the institute.

"It is claimed that there are about 8,000,000 people in Canada. If every one saved one teaspoon of sugar a day it would amount to 4 1/4 tons of flour a day. If each saved one teaspoon of flour a day it would amount to over 60 tons in a year, an ounce of beef or bacon saved would amount to 250 tons. If each saved a slice of bread it would amount to 17,500 tons per year, or in other words, 17 shipsloads."

In speaking about economy in dress, Miss Duncan said that we have the ability of having the girls on the farm take up the short course in sewing whenever possible, and in this way cut down expenses along this line, as well as being of value to the girls themselves.

"These are a few of the many problems which affect our various communities," said Miss Duncan, "and although I see and speak of many things, we must not forget that we need to keep up institute work as well. We should make it a point to have some paper and regular discussion at our meetings, in order that we may be able to take up new work when the war is over."

Why is worth from 25 cts. to 30 cts. a cow for feed. It should be considered until we have the farms in the ditch in the spring of the year. We need an educational campaign among patrons conducted by the makers to prove to all the value of what they should, one reason for this be-

HOME CARE About Floort Cov

"AUNT GRETA" asks her best floor finish for bringing for each house. This, to my mind, is a large question, but I differ from her likes and dislikes. I prefer one kind of covering, yet I prefer something very, very easy to use when the floor has become soiled. Aunt Greta has made a very wonderful carpet. For my own discarded all our rag carpet, and covered it with linoleum, and the hall and the bathroom with cloth, which resembles hair. I consider the labor saving in the rooms cleaning, but I do not wish to return to the old carpets. "Aunt Greta" asks why her parlor—would it would be best to lay down a new carpet on the floor. I would suggest a light and dark striped floor the sides next to the old floor to which it is being added. This, to my mind, is more in keeping with the in the house, and much painting. We have had our dining room floor for years, and it will last yet—"Grandma."

Why Should Girls

I HAVE been following curious in Farm and why girls leave the farm very glad that "Sister Sara" has experienced. I think it is the principal reasons. I've long since read this question, and generally, I would ask so bachelors who are going to get married. "What good reason is a girl for staying on the farm?" I've been housekeeping father and brothers for three years, and I've seen a lot of had all the washing, baking, mending, general house work besides milking and gardening, there has been no time in the house, and to get to show for it? I've saved for a definite purpose. In many I've been home I've much as I could save I've lost a certificate. I've had that too.

Now it isn't the money alone that motivates a girl to leave the farm; it is the desire to get ahead of her life; and I think it is the very latest life I've worked fairly. But it takes very much like running away. I see and speak of many things, we must not forget that we need to keep up institute work as well. We should make it a point to have some paper and regular discussion at our meetings, in order that we may be able to take up new work when the war is over."

I tell you, you bachelors, puzzle your brains over it, there is nothing worth keeping a girl on the farm. I've seen a lot of people who sell it, and let her have to do as she likes with. Let as much as possible, within your power for her. Above all, let her know that you care for her, that she work contents, means permit, give her things to work with in the house. I know there are grand old farmers who are careless for their women, but do so. Give a girl something to do. I say, and a little honest



HOME CLUB

About Floor Coverings

"AUNT GRETA" asks what is the best floor finish and best covering for each room in the house. This, to my mind, is a very large question, as different housewives have likes and dislikes, and favor one kind of covering, while another prefers something very different. Each one ought to use whatever kind she can afford, for my kind Aunt Greta has made a very wise use of her old carpets. For my own part we have discarded all our rag carpets to the rag bag, and covered our bedroom floor with linoleum, and the upstairs hall and the bathroom with striped cloth, which resembles hardwood. We consider the labor saving in keeping the rooms clean is worth more than the extra expense, and we do not ever wish to return to the old method of carpets. "Aunt Greta" asks special advice about her parlor—whether or not it would be best to lay a hardwood floor. I would suggest a covering of light and dark striped floor linoleum around the sides next the walls over the old floor to where the new rug will cover. This, to my mind, would be more in keeping with the other rooms in the house, and much better than painting. We have had linoleum on our dining room floor for over fifteen years, and it will last many years yet.—"Grandma."

Why Should Girls Stay?

I HAVE been following up the discussions in Farm and Dairy as to why girls leave the farm, and I was very glad that "Sister Sarah" gave her experience. I think she has hit one of the principal reasons. I've been thinking about this question, and as I see it generally, I would ask some of you bachelors who are puzzling your brains about it—"What good reasons has a girl for staying on the farm?"

I've been housekeeping for my father and brothers for three years, so I'm speaking from experience. I have had all the washing, baking, cooking, mending, general house work to do, besides milking and gardening. In fact, there has been no hired work done in the house. And what have I got to show for it? I'm saving money for a definite purpose, and in the three years I've been home I've not saved as much as I could save teaching school for six months with only a temporary certificate. I've had that experience too.

Now it isn't the money question alone that I emphasize, and I'm not afraid of work; and I think farm life is the very nicest life going if it is worked fairly. But it makes me feel very much like running away from it all when I see so much of "give it all to the boys." And when a woman has to work with pretty much the same old inconveniences as she did ten or twenty years ago, the farmer is yearly adding new up-to-date machinery with which to do his work. So many men seem to think anything is good enough for the house; that a woman has nothing to do.

I tell you, you bachelors, who are puzzling your brains over the question, there is nothing worth while to keep a girl on the farm. Let a girl raise a calf, a pig or a sheep each year, and sell it, and let her have the money to do as she likes with. Let her have as much as possible, within reason, to show for her work. Above all, give her to understand that she's worth something, that her work counts. As far as means permit, give her up-to-date things to work with in the house.

I know there are grand exceptions. Farmers are not all thoughtless and careless for their women, but too many are so. Give a girl something to work for, I say, and a little honest apprecia-

tion, and I fancy in most cases she'll like the farm first-rate. I'd like to some day be settled on a farm, in my "own nook," but I confess I'd be a little afraid to marry a farmer.—"Beth."

Women as an Organized Force, etc.

(Continued from page 30.)  
ter-provincial Council of Farm Women is to follow as closely as possible the lines already followed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Provision is made for two representatives from each provincial executive and one from the Grain Growers' Guide. This board has not yet become fully organized, but when it is it will have the purpose of unifying work and objects of the women's sections, and to direct the activities of all the farm women along similar lines. Many times in the past there has been demonstrated a dire need of such unifying. Before next winter's conventions this board may

have something to do in standardizing still more the work of the women's sections of the associations.

Increasing Recognition.  
Perhaps no movement is so much a democratic evolution as that of the organized farmers in Canada, including the women's sections. Perhaps no movement has been quite so good for those who are a part of it as has been that of the organized farm women. Those who were in attendance at that first convention were far from being the self-possessed, efficient, public-spirited women citizens that they are to-day. They were in most part unaccustomed to taking their rightful share in public affairs or discussion. Many of them were unused to organization routine and form. Many had never voiced an opinion in an open meeting before. To-day we have in our farm women's organizations those women who are the leaders of women, not only farm women, but Canadian women as a whole. We have those

women whose opinions are respected and solicited, and the utterance of which is moulding public opinion and thought to-day as it has never been moulded before. The hearts of Canadian women to-day turn for inspiration and guidance to those among our farm women who have in the past few years risen from obscurity to the first place in national thought. They have risen, not of themselves, but of a consuming impulse and desire to make rural life in the West safe and secure, and just for each other, for themselves, for their children, and for those generations that shall yet people our wide prairies. They saw that organization was the open door to that security and betterment. They entered only to find greater possibilities than they dreamed of, and having entered they will go on and on till the people on the land have achieved that social, economic and political freedom, which belongs by right to those who make up the world's basic industry.



What Will You Do For Help?

FARM help is scarce, but this condition can be relieved to a marked degree by using machines that accomplish more work in a given time with less man power.

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## Trading Activities of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers

A Sketch of the Development of the Great Cooperative Enterprise—  
By George Broadley, Assistant Superintendent of Organization,  
S. G. C. A., Regina, Sask.

Robert Owen, the father of the Co-operative Movement, who was born one hundred and fifty years ago in the little Welsh village of Newton, "with only one main street, but surrounded with beautiful scenery of rippling brooks, rushing waterfalls and shady glens," is still in touch with terrestrial affairs, the perpetuation of his ideal, as represented by the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan and its romantic history during the last four years, his soul must be filled with happiness at reaping the fruit of the scriptural promise: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shall be seen after many days."

While the origin and development of the Grain Growers' Movement, embracing as it does the three western provinces and representing a total membership of 75,000, is one of the many romances of Western Canada, the story of the trading activities of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is even more so.

Until the year 1914 this association confined its operations to "organization, education, the defence of the farmers' interests in matters of legislation." During the period, following the first meeting of grain growers at Indian Head, on December 15, 1901, to the twelfth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Moose Jaw in 1914, the spirit of cooperation had so permeated the membership that when the convention assembled one of the important and far-reaching decisions following their deliberations, was the adoption of a resolution committing the association to cooperative trading.

### Cooperative Trading Resolution.

At this stage of our story it might be interesting to place on record the actual resolution which was adopted as the seed corn of this great undertaking. It was the second day of the convention—or to be chronologically exact, February 12th, 1911—during the afternoon session, that the following resolution was moved by Mr. J. B. Mussellman, of Cupar, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Sales, of Langham:

"Whereas, the resolution is in favor of cooperative trading by the members of this association, under the provisions of the Agricultural Cooperative Societies' Act. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Board of Directors be instructed to make immediate arrangements to act as purchasing and selling agents for any Locals of this Association which may be organized under the said act and for such other organized bodies or members of the Association as the executive may see fit. Such arrangements may, if deemed advisable by the executive, involve the formation of a special department to undertake the trading and organization work of this association, and if such department is organized an official shall be put in charge of the same who shall be responsible solely to the executive."

During the discussion the statement was made, which is challenged and denied, that: "The farmers of the prairie provinces create more wealth per capita than those of any other province in Canada and retained for their own use a smaller portion of this wealth than was retained by any other class of wealth producers in the Dominion of Canada."

The resolution, after a warm and interesting discussion, was unanimously adopted and thus was instituted one of the most daring of the various enterprises upon which the grain growers of the prairie provinces have embarked during the last 17 years.

At the first blush, with a knowledge of the conditions upon which this enterprise was expected to be undertaken, it was, in the language of the

West, "a big order," and accepted with more or less misgivings, by those upon whom the responsibility rested of putting the scheme into operation, and must strike the casual reader as destined to suffer the same fate which has overtaken many similar enterprises in the past.

### Some of the Difficulties.

Some of the difficulties which those in charge were called upon to encounter in carrying out the demands of the convention was the fact that, in the first place, no provision was made for financing the scheme, which important matter was left for the directors to work out as best they might. In the second place no plans were made or suggestions offered as to where or how the stated trading method was to be secured to carry on the operations. In the third place the only office accommodation was two rooms in the Wingler Scott Block, Moose Jaw, and the only staff of the organization possessed was Mr. J. B. Mussellman, who at the same convention was appointed successor to the late Mr. Fred W. Allen, and Miss Kate Winton, stenographer, who still retains an honored position on the staff as the oldest paid member of the association.

But the cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, has, during the subsequent four and a half years, so overspread the province of Saskatchewan, that during the year ended Dec. 31st, 1917, the total trading activities represented a turnover of \$1,500,000; while the increase for the first six months of the present year is 56 per cent on the turnover for the first six months of the previous year.

The staff, which at the time of the 1914 convention was represented by the General Secretary and his stenographers, was now represented by department heads and stenographers numbering 52. The little "dinky" office of two rooms in Moose Jaw has been replaced by the present palatial Farmers' Building in Regina, which is also the home of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company and was erected by the latter in 1915 at a cost of over \$150,000.

The question naturally arises how this unique result has been achieved, when as already intimated, no provision was made for financing the demand for this departure into the realm of commerce. The romantic nature of the undertaking will, to some ex-

tents be understood when it is recorded that the trading activities of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association actually commenced without one cent of capital, that is, of course, only partially correct, because a credit of \$1,000 was secured from the Organization Department. But it was only due upon for the sum of \$200, as the amount of deposits received. At the very commencement of the trading department was more than adequate to liquidate this loan during the few days, and the balance of the thousand dollars still remains to the credit of the department from which it was obtained.

During the first nine months of operation the turnover amounted to \$300,000; in the year 1915 the receipts had totaled to \$850,000, which in 1916 exceeded the million dollar mark by \$58,000; and the returns for 1917 were \$1,543,000.

### Some of the Activities.

One of the important lines of trading which has been developed is lumber and building material. Indeed it is the proud boast of the association that it is in a position to supply from the Regina office everything required in the construction of houses and farm buildings, including plans, specifications and estimates, down to the last coat of paint. These trading activities also include fuel for heating and cooking; as well as domestic supplies such as flour, groceries, dry goods, etc., at a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent.

Regarding the latter, however, it should be added in parenthesis, that they are handled by a mail order department, which was established in Winnipeg a few months ago with a staff of eight employees; bringing the total employees in the trading department at the present time to 60. Other articles supplied in large quantities are twine, belling, fencing, feed, etc.

It might be interesting at this stage to indicate some of the advantages which this new departure has afforded the grain growers of Saskatchewan. It had long been the impression amongst Saskatchewan farmers that they were paying higher prices for their commodities than any other portion of the Empire. When the association's cooperative wholesale department was established in 1914 the first large contract entered into by the central executive was for the supply of binder twine. In response to a circular sent to the members a deluge of orders was received, far exceeding the most sanguine expectations; principally due to the fact that the retail price of binder twine for the previous year was from 20 per cent to 50 per cent higher than that quoted by the association. During a single week orders for 700,000 pounds of twine were received and the total amount of

bons sale orders, accompanied by cash deposits, which were received that season amounted to approximately 2,000,000 pounds.

Similar success was effected in building material. During the first year of operation an enormous saving was effected by farmers purchasing their lumber cooperatively in car lots. Dimension and ship lap lumber, which was retailing from \$29 to \$31 per thousand feet, were supplied by this method at only \$25 per thousand feet, such record was achieved. It is hardly possible for the fact that the association is enabled to purchase supplies in such large quantities they are enabled to purchase from the Saskatchewan grain growers at wholesale prices.

The same is true of mixed palats. Owing to the terms of the association to purchase in large quantities at advantageous terms, it was enabled to supply to its patrons paints at the unheard of price of \$1.65 per gallon, of the same quality as that sold by the Winnipeg wholesale and jobbers. As a result of war conditions and the tendency of prices to advance, these prices, of course, do not at present obtain.

### Wholesale Order Department.

During the first year of operations the Central was in a position to make possible to complete arrangements for the supply of 20,000 tons of coal, which was disposed of to the locals at a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent, amounting to \$500,000 of dollars. This line of trade is developing so rapidly that it is only a matter of time before the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' trading department will be in a position to be able to own and operate its own mines.

In addition to the large quantities of groceries and dry goods which are being supplied through the mail order house in Winnipeg, and the immense volume of trade which is being undertaken from the Central in Regina, another line of activity has been undertaken in the supply of oranges and apples, which is, perhaps, one of the association's most spectacular accomplishments.

Two years ago, during the potato famine which affected the prairie provinces, potatoes were selling all over Saskatchewan at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$1.90 a bushel, with the threat of a famine immediately upon us. We replaced the price would go up to that of a bushel. Quick to respond to such a challenge the association at once gave a bushel and shipped in 100,000 bushels of potatoes which were disposed of without any loss to the trading department at 85 cents a bushel.

Similar results have been accomplished in the handling of apples. During the first year of operations the association shipped in 15,000 barrels of apples, with similar advantageous results to the purchaser; which has been repeated on a similar large scale during the intervening years. The association is not engaged in the business, however, to make dividends, the consequence of which this service is being rendered without any loss.

In this connection it is interesting to observe that the trading activities have been materially assisted by the work of the Organization Department, which, during the last few years, has been conducting an active and aggressive campaign. At no time in the association's history has the education and propaganda work been more energetically pursued than during these four years of cooperative trading. For the last 15 months this work has been in charge of H. H. McKinney, and during this period of service, as the first superintendent of organization, there has been a greatly increased activity, resulting in a marked increase in membership. The province is divided into 16 districts, each being in charge of a director, who is assisted by a number of sub-organizers. There are approximately 1,200 branches, of which 395 are organized as registered cooperative societies. The regular locals, which are not incorporated, are also transacting a great volume of

(Continued on page 11.)

## The Makers'

Butter and Cheese manufactured to send contributions to the department, to assist matters relating to the and to suggest subject matter.

## Waste of a Valuable

WHY is a by-product of the cheese industry in the butter cans in Ontario being sent to take care of? Each season have saved 1,000,000 lbs. The Straffordville Butter Co., of Straffordville, in an equipment for when on May 15th, 1914, number 1st, 1917, five months, paid for the oil still had \$531 for the pay and \$531 for the pay Thompson of Hillier, Ontario made 12,103 lbs. of whey proceeds from same being

Why should this valuable permit to go to waste? Why are people who are at the plant and Franco do not better at all. Then run out an ounce or two a week please. Here is a list to show some real patriots and conserving these by being wasted.

There is a serious leak business. Imagine a pipe capacity wasting in by-pr-

Let the children

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## WINK WORTH READING

To Our Readers:—

Our department through the columns of Farm and Dairy would like to call the attention of all its readers to the great Fall Contest that department is now arranging. It is to be a FREE-FOR-ALL, open to all farmers or members of their families in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The prizes offered are larger than are given at the regular fairs, and in most of the classes four prizes are hung up. The judging will be done in Peterboro' by a committee of five distinguished earlier members of the committee will be from the Peterboro' Fair, one from the Department of Agriculture at Toronto, one from the United Farmers of Ontario, one from among the farmers of Peterboro' county. This contest is FREE to everybody in Ontario. DO NOT MISS IT. Write for a card to be a subscriber to Farm and Dairy to win any of the prizes. We have no strings of any kind attached to it, and we not only want Farm and Dairy readers to compete, but we invite each reader to tell some friend and try to get them to enter. NO ENTRY FEE TO ANY ONE. FREE TO ALL.

The grain and potato classes are open for ALL, but the Junior classes are open only to those under 18 years of age. We ask everybody to talk about it, and then talk more. Entry blanks must be filed not later than August 25th. Read our large advertisement in this week's paper.

Looking for your cooperation, I am,

Yours truly,

MANAGER OF CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

**The Makers' Corner**

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making, and to suggest subjects for discussion.

**Waste of a Valuable By-Product**

WHY is a by-product left after the cheese is made. So valuable is the butter fat left in it that a large number of cheese factories in Ontario have installed equipment to take care of it and in the first season have saved from \$2,000 to 4,000. The Stratfordville Cheese and Butter Co., of Stratfordville, Ont., put in an equipment for skimming the whey on May 18th, 1917, and by November 1st, 1917, five and a half months, paid for the outfit \$700 and still had left \$531 for the Cheese Company and \$531 for the patrons. R. W. Thompson of Hillier, Ont., last year made 12,103 lbs. of whey butter, the proceeds from same being \$4,326.10.

Why should this valuable food be permitted to go to waste? There is a crying need for butter-fats and our own people who are at present in England and France do well if they see butter at all. Then rations call for only an ounce or two a week while we have plenty. Here is an opportunity to show some real patriotism by saving and conserving these butterfats now being wasted.

There is a serious leak in the cheese business. Imagine a plant of 60 tons capacity wasting in by-products \$1,000

In a season, \$37 wasted after every ton of cheese is made. Could any other business succeed under the same conditions? Is it possible that any man having the least bit of business experience would attempt to put up an argument in favor of this wastage, and is there any sane argument that can be put up in favor of wasting anything? "Just think" in Ontario with nearly 900 cheese factories, there is being wasted annually over 1,500,000 pounds of butter fat.

**Some Doubts Cleared Up.**

The ironment of the cheese plant has largely been misunderstood the proposition of skimming the whey. His greatest fear has been that the feeding qualities of whey that had been skimmed was very poor. In fact, his impression has been that when the butter fat was taken out, nothing remained but water. This impression is caused through a lack of knowledge as to what is really contained in whey.

Dr. Van Syke, the American authority, gives the following as composition of whey:

- 72.2 per cent water.
- 5.50 per cent milk sugar.
- .51 per cent albumen and casein.
- .37 per cent fat.

100 per cent whey.

The Ontario Agricultural College also quote the same figures.

Taking the water out of whey there is left the solids or real food value:

- 5.50 milk sugar.
- .51 albumen.
- .37 fat.

6.88 per cent solids.

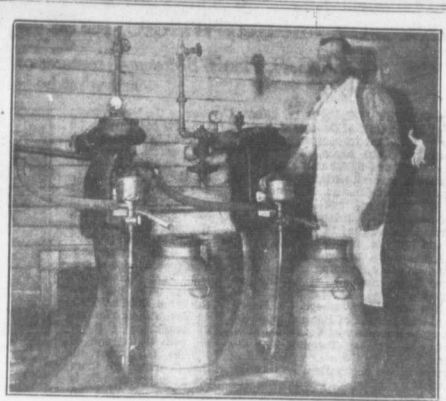
The 5.50 lbs. of milk sugar do 100 lbs. of whey and the three-quarter pounds of albumen are equal in food value to five and three-quarter pounds of cane sugar and represent 95 per cent of the food value of whey, hence, the remainder of solids or butter-fat, if taken out, represents only five per cent of food value. If the hogs or other animals fed get all the fat (which they do not) it would bring no larger return than 17 cents per pound, whereas if turned into butter, would bring from 40 to 50 cents.

Under usual conditions in a cheese factory, the fat in whey does not reach the hog, because it rises to the surface of the tank and they draw from the bottom. Then again, a large percentage sticks to every receptacle used in handling it, so much sticks to side of whey tank, farmers' cans, pails and troughs, that not one-tenth of a pound of fat in a hundred pounds of whey will actually reach the stomach of the hog.

The fat in unskimmed whey rises to the surface of whey tank, cools and becomes rancid. The milk sugar turns to lactic acid, which is not fattening. Its value as a food for young animals is destroyed and it is simply a sour sticky mass, unfit for the stomach of man or beast.

A mistaken impression prevails in regard to whey butter, one thinking that it is not as good as other butter. Now, nothing could be farther from the truth. Whey butter, if made under equally favorable conditions as dairy butter, is its equal, and in some cases, better. In fact, it is well known in this Province that eminent dairy authorities have given whey butter the highest prize in dairy butter class at dairy exhibits, not knowing that it was whey butter. It is true, that it has been made with unlabeled dairy and whey butter and any difference in taste could not be discerned.

It is the writer's opinion that farm papers, agricultural colleges and dairy instruction departments should distribute articles on the skimming of whey and the making of whey butter. It is being done in other countries and results are favorable. We are asked to conserve butter fats even to the extent of every home making butter. What better opportunity is wanted than the one suggested here? Whey butter can be used for home consumption, releasing other butter for export overseas. J. E. McMURRAY



Sharples Whey Separators Used in Cloverdale Factory

**Evidence of Big Profits in Whey**

Proof by the experience of others. Note the actual dollars and cents evidence, proving what the Sharples Whey Separator means to cheesemakers. There is "hidden value" of butterfat in every 4,000 pounds of whey—but a Sharples gets it for you. It will save you enough butterfat to pay for the separator and part, if not all, of your cheesemaker's wages the first year. It is an extra, easy profit. Install a Sharples now.

**SHARPLES**

**Whey Separator**

is covered by a six-year Maintenance Guarantee that your yearly oil and repair cost will never exceed \$2.00. No other machine carries such a guarantee—their repair bills average from \$30 to \$50 a year.

**R. W. Thompson Saves \$4,000**

Hillier, Feb. 11th, 1918. The Sharples Separator Co., Toronto.

Dear Sir:— I am giving you below a statement of whey butter made in the season of 1917. Also receipts from same. I may say that my two No. 22 machines are giving good satisfaction. I have had the one 5 years and the other 7 years and they are both in good shape yet, and have cost but very little for repairs.

The success combine churn has given perfect satisfaction and has not cost me one cent for repairs, and I have had it for three years. Total milk received and made into cheese in 1917 . . . . . 3,878,807 lbs Total whey butter made . . . . . 12,103 lbs Total receipts from whey butter . . . . . \$4,326.55 Yours truly, (Signed) R. W. THOMPSON.



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- Young's Point Cheese Factory, Young's Point, Ont.
- Morrisburg Cheese Factory, Morrisburg, Ont.
- Foxboro Cheese Co., Foxboro, Ont.
- Milbank Cheese Co., Milbank, Ont.
- Bright Cheese and Dutter Co., Bright, Ont.
- Christopher Roth, New Hamburg, Ont.

A Sharples representative will call and help place the whey skimming proposition before your patrons without any cost to you. No factory is too small or too large to make this extra profit because Sharples Whey Separators are made in sizes from 2,000 pounds to 5,000 pounds per hour. An installation will pay for itself without touching your cheese money or assessing shareholders or patrons.

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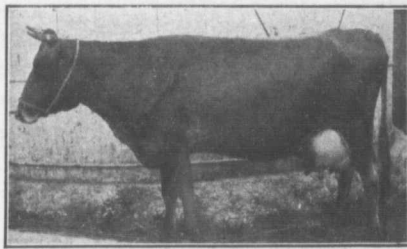
CANADIAN KODAK CO. Limited TORONTO, CANADA

# Moresby Island, where Jerseys, Hampshires and Yorkshires Thrive

Mr. G. S. Harris, Secretary-Treasurer of the British Columbia Jersey Breeders' Association, and what he is doing at his Island Home

MORESBY ISLAND is situated in the Gulf of Georgia, 5½ miles north-east from Sydney, B.C. It comprises 1,400 acres, of which 210 are cleared and fit for cultivation. The balance is covered with timber of varying degrees of density. It is owned by T. W. Paterson, ex-Lt. Governor of B. C., and is held in lease by Mr. G. S. Harris for a term of 15 years. The soil on the land is mostly rough, rocky land, but there are valleys of heavy tenacious clay running into lighter loam. This land is used for the production of crops. Besides being an extensive breeder of Jerseys, Mr. Harris keeps a large flock of Hampshire sheep and quite a number of Yorkshires hogs. When he started farming on the island, which by the way was his first venture in the occupation, he saw the possibilities of sheep-raising on the rough land of the island. Consequently he purchased 100 grade Hampshire ewes, which he turned loose on the hills, estimating one ewe for every 10

year on the island, when the two cows which he entered in the cow-testing association made the two highest records for that year among 11,580 cows of all breeds entered from all parts of Canada. Through the use of the best sires available this standard has been maintained. The present sire is Colosse Park Chief, who carries 37½ per cent the same blood as Golden Ross Chief, who has 37 daughters in R. of M., with an average of 535 lbs. fat a year, although most of them are young cows. He is also sire of Viole La France, the new junior three-year-old champion with 892 lbs. of fat. His



Anna Lisa of Moresby.

This is one of Mr. Harris' best Jerseys. She is a splendid type and Mr. Harris is thinking of showing her at some of the fairs this fall. Her record as a junior two-year-old is 526 lbs. of fat in 325 days. She is 12 x 30 feet and has many others of her kind on the Moresby Island farm.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

per feeder in the field into this the grain is put, and the hogs help themselves ad libitum. The milk is given to the younger ones in a side pen, to which the older ones do not have access. They, the older ones, receive no milk, but are given all the water they want to drink.

## Farm Management.

If there are any points in connection with his general farming that Mr. Harris emphasizes more than others, it is the fall seeding of grain crops and the filling of the silos. On the farm are three silos—two are 12 x 30 feet and the other is 14 x 32 feet.

Mr. Harris counts on having these silos filled every year. If his corn crop does not show appearance of being sufficient to fill them he uses a mixture of rye, oats and vetches. He feeds silage twice a day every day of the year, varying the amount according to the condition of his pasture in summer, and to the amount of other feed on hand in the winter; but the silage, whether it be corn or other mixture, forms the bulk of the ration. At the time of my visit Mr. Harris was engaged in cutting a field of this mixed crop, a photo of which appears in this issue. This crop was the heaviest crop of grain that I have ever seen, and stood from six to eight feet high. It was sown in September 1st, 1917, and was hit cut ripe for seed on July 22nd, 1918. Mr. Harris' reason for favoring fall seeding is that the grain gets its growth during the time of year when there is the most rainfall—that is the fall, winter and early spring season, and then when the dry weather of July and August comes round it is in condition for ripening. At present Mr.

(Continued on page 48.)

## The Bread Basket of

(Continued from

Liverpool to Halifax in Buenos Ayres, 6,346 miles, 12,000 miles and to Australia, 12,500 miles. The country 150,000,000 bushels are stored up and renewable because the Allies the shipping necessary for the shipping necessary. The ships are now commissioned at the rate of a month in excess of the great army which the States is building up require an increasing carry reinforcement of supplies. Even when the world's shipping will a long period in transporting troops. The ad shown carries may, therefore, in years and the western continue, in a very shape be the bread basket of

For years farm labor scarce on the prairie has been growing steadily with boom years free labor absorbed by railway construction. When the cost of farm machinery occasionally heavy. The especially the calling men from 20 to 22 years made further heavy in available supply. The been in the last few considerable exodus, especially foreign born, to the U. S. is stated on good authority that in that country, years ending July, 1917, 1918 and gained 119,000, 190,000. In spite of the drain on the man power prepared for the substantial increase. and wider machinery, harder work is the. The productive capacity of the grain grows, with the exception of the farmer growing states, exceeds other farmer under the

## Conditions Favor Max.

This is not because the man. It is due to the order which he works. The cons, seed and harvest to purely local. The the minimum of the turning. Level land, stones, allows the use of automatic machinery, to which is only limited by of horses a man can handle. It lends itself most readily farming and the tractor accomplish a near-early immediate future. A man here team can do the work of plowing a day. With tractor he can account ten. Great as is his vation per man, it will with the general use of tractor. That increase pressed in the number of delivered to the terminals. wheat for the use of G and other wheat imports will rapidly swell to which will make even of the banner year of significant in comparison.

To the prospective sets be emphasized that with few years the has marked change in the that he will be called upon becoming established on free land, accessible for and of desirable thing of the past. The land in abundance, but it chased from the present question of how this if he no more than the comers is receiving recognition. It is becoming something must be done



Some Moresby Island Jerseys.

These are some of Mr. Harris' Jerseys which were snapped at random as they were having their afternoon bite of clover. The Moresby Island herd look like producers, and their work, as revealed by a few years' records, show that their appearance is no mockery. One reason for Mr. Harris' success in getting a lot of milk from his cows lies in the fact that he makes it a point for his cows to be always supplied with an abundance of cheap roughage. The silo is in use all the year round, and he finds that it pays.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

acres. These sheep received absolutely no attention, except to round them up each spring for shearing and each fall to cull out the surplus of the flock, which in itself is quite an item when you figure on 100 per cent increase each year. Occasionally some of the sheep become wild, and cannot be caught, but these at some season of the year when their flesh is in the best condition, are run down and either captured or shot.

Besides these, he also has about 30 registered Hampshire ewes, which stay about the barns, but which also receive no attention, winter or summer, except on two occasions during the past eight years, when the weather was a little more severe than usual, he put them in the barn during the night.

## The Jerseys.

The Jersey herd consists of 25 pure-breds and 20 grades. Mr. Harris started with grades and a couple of pure-breds, using a pure-bred sire, but is gradually working into pure-bred cattle, and doing so just as the pure-breds are able to beat the grades in production, but no sooner. All receive the same treatment, are milked twice daily and are out on the pasture every day, winter and summer. They do not, however, depend on the pasture for their sole supply of food.

One thing which, possibly more than any other, gave Mr. Harris an incentive to go ahead and work up a high producing herd, was in 1910, his first

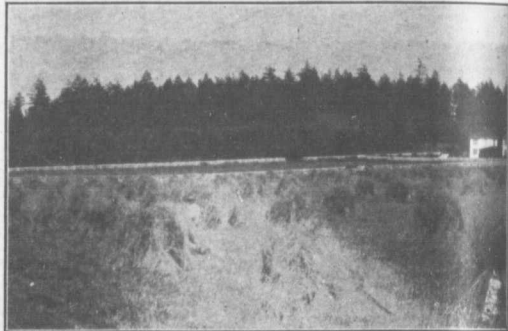
dam is Oregon Tormentor Glow, 10,700 lbs. of milk, 585 lbs. fat at two years old, with first calf. This bull is just one year old, that is a fine big fellow, that should give good results.

Mr. Harris has kept his cows, both grades and pure-breds, in either the cow-testing association or the record of performance. Consequently he knows exactly what each cow has done ever since he went on to the farm. Possibly the cow which Mr. Harris is most proud of is Anna Lisa of Moresby. This is a cow of almost faultless type, and has a junior two-year-old record of 526 lbs. fat in 346 days, freshening just in the twelve months. Another is Anna Page, with 10,914 lbs. of milk and 520 lbs. of fat, mature record, and 524 lbs. of fat as a four-year-old. At the time of my visit to this farm this cow was still giving 40 lbs. of milk in two milkings, two months after freshening. Another one is Frisky, whose record for the past year is not yet officially announced, but judging by the figures which we saw, and which we are not able to publish, she will be a little better than anything yet produced on the farm.

Mr. Harris is a firm believer in long-time testing. He says a year's test is not bad, but what he wants is a good average for a

period of years. Some of his long-time records may be of interest. A few of his grade Jerseys are—Marie, total for three years, milk 33,000 lbs., butter, 1,836; for seven years, 58,693 lbs. milk; average fat for seven years, 485 lbs. Goldie gave in five years 45,450 lbs. of milk and 2,066 lbs. of fat, and in three years a total of 32,287 lbs. milk and 445 lbs. of fat. In 1917 only two cows in the herd gave less than 300 lbs. of fat, and they were two-year-olds. One cow, 18 years, gave in two years, with one freshening, 323 lbs. of fat and 276 lbs.; and in 1914, when meal feed was cheaper than it is at present, and more of it was fed, only one cow in the herd gave less than 300 lbs. fat. During the past five years the average per year of the milk herd of 16 grades has been 323 lbs. fat. That is for the grades. The pure-breds run a little higher.

On this farm the hogs are a very important side-line. Pure-bred Yorkshires are kept—about five brood sows and sixty or more younger pigs. As the milk is separated on the farm there is every opportunity for hog-raising. The hogs are kept on pasture with a hop-



A Grain Field on Moresby Island.

There are several points of interest in connection with this field of grain. First, it illustrated the value of fall seeding in British Columbia. Mr. Harris sowed this field on September 1st, 1917, and cut it for seed on July 22nd, 1918. Mr. Harris' reason for fall seeding is that the grain gets its growth during the season when the rain is at its heaviest, and then when the dry weather of July is ripen. This crop is a mixture of rye, oats and vetches, sown equal parts by weight. It was entered in the Field crop competition and won 27 points out of a possible 100. The man who was sent to judge the field did considerable searching to find one bull thistle upon which he made his deduction of three points and Mr. Harris usually cuts this feed and puts it into the silo, but this year he had sufficient other material to fill his silo and wanted to save this for seed. No house in the background, this house is a most unusual structure. It consists of two opposed buildings joined together by a single story structure. One would imagine it rather inconvenient in the interior, but such is not the case. This house was built by an ex-captain, who chose Moresby Island upon which to retire, and it was he who built the house.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

## The Bread Basket of the Empire

(Continued from page 3.)

Liverpool to Halifax is 3,500 miles, to Buenos Ayres, 6,246 miles, to Bombay, 12,000 miles and to Adelaide, Australia, 12,500 miles. In the latter country 150,000 bushels of wheat are stored up and rendered unavailable because the Allies cannot spare the shipping necessary for transporting it. Ships are now being put into commission at the rate of 100,000 tons a month in excess of sinkings, but the great army which the United States is building up in France will require an increasing tonnage to carry reinforcements, munitions and supplies. Even when the war is over the world's shipping will be taxed for a long period in transporting the returning troops. The advantage of the short route may, therefore continue for years and the western plains will continue, in a very special sense, to be the bread basket of the Empire.

For years farm labor has been scarce on the prairie. The situation has grown steadily worse. In the boom years free labor was largely absorbed by railway and building construction. When the war broke out voluntary enlistments were especially heavy. The draft law and especially the calling out of young men from 20 to 22 years of age have made further heavy inroads on the available supply. Besides, there has been in the last few years a considerable exodus, especially of the foreign born, to the United States. It is stated on good authority that we lost to that country during the two years ending July, 1917, 309,662 people and gained 119,000, a net loss of 190,000. In spite of the tremendous drain on the man power, the acreage prepared for the 1918 crop shows a substantial increase. Bigger outfits and wider machinery, together with harder work is the explanation. The productive capacity of the western grain grower, with the possible exception of the farmer in the best growing states, exceeds that of any other farmer under the sun.

### Conditions Favor Maximum Production.

This is not because he is a better man. It is due to the conditions under which he works. The busy seasons, seed and harvest time, are comparatively cool. The fields are large and the minimum of time is lost in tilling. Level land, free from stones, allows the use of wide-gauge automatic machinery, the size of which is only limited by the number of horses a man can handle. Besides, it lends itself most readily to power farming and the tractor is likely to accomplish a near-revolution in the immediate future. A man with a six-horse team can account for five acres of plowing a day. With a fair sized tractor he can account for eight or ten. Great as is his wheat production per man, it will be increased with the general introduction of the tractor. That increase will be expressed in the number of bushels delivered to the terminals. The surplus of wheat for the use of Great Britain and other wheat importing countries will rapidly swell to proportions which will make even the production of the banner year of 1915 look insignificant in comparison.

To the prospective settler it should be emphasized that within the last few years there has developed a marked change in the conditions that he will be called upon to face in becoming established on the prairies. Free land, accessible from the railways and of desirable quality is a thing of the past. There is vacant land in abundance, but it must be purchased from the present holders. The question of how this idle land may be made more easily available to newcomers is receiving increasing attention. It is becoming recognized that something must be done to get the

dog, out of the manger, and public sentiment is being rapidly shaped to that end. What steps will be taken that are still a matter of conjecture. One of the proposals is the compulsory listing for sale of all vacant land, the owner to set a price that will hold for a year, being induced by a good stiff tax on his own valuation to keep the price at a reasonable figure. Government land purchasing schemes, by which vacant land will be taken over and sold on acceptable terms of payment are also freely discussed. The people of the west are comparatively well informed on the land question and a marked improvement in the terms on which the non-productive speculator may be pried loose from his holdings and bona fide farmers allowed to fill in the gaps, may be confidently looked for. The settler of the future will not be called upon to devote his energies to extending the frontiers. He will take his place in settled communities, where transportation facilities are already provided and where at least some modern community conveniences are established to minister to his needs.

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Yours very truly,

Somana, June 6th, 1918. H. MACKAY.

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# A Holstein Herd That is Worthy of Attention

Mr. Geo. Bevington of Winterburn, Alberta, is Building Up a Show Herd That Are Also Producers on His Farm Near Edmonton

AMONG the numerous Western farmers who during the past few years have worked into the breeding of Holsteins, in addition to their regular farming operations, there are none more worthy of note than George Bevington, of Winterburn. It is just six years since the Bevington herd was founded. At that time Mr. Bevington went to Oxford County, Ont., and after visiting the leading herds, secured from among them all 40 head of about the best specimens of Holsteins that he could buy. At the present time the herd numbers about 70 head, 40 of which are of milking age. This is a much smaller number than it is the intention to have in the herd, but owing to the difficulty in securing help and the persistent call for larger production of wheat, about a year ago Mr. Bevington sold a large number from his herd, and devoted more attention to wheat growing, retaining the herd as it stands to-day from which he intends to build his future herd.

Having his time fully occupied with farm management as well as his other outside duties, for Mr. Bevington is a man who is in considerable demand regarding matters of public interest, he decided when securing a pure-bred dairy herd to also secure a competent herdsmen. Such a man he secured in Mr. Lorne Logan, formerly of Amherst, N.S., and at one time herdsmen at Avondale Farms, Brockville. Mr. Logan has been with Mr. Bevington for several years, and undoubtedly considerable credit is due to him for the present standing of the herd.

## The Herd Sires.

It is a much used phrase that the herd sire is half the herd. Realizing this, Mr. Bevington has been careful in his choice of herd sires. The present herd sire is Sir Bell Pieterje. This is one of the bulls which made the Western Fair circuit this year, and though at first glance he possibly does not appear to be a phenomenal animal, yet upon closer examination he is found to be about as full of quality as anything on foot to-day. The real test of any sire, however, is the offspring. Sir Bell Pieterje has now ten daughters in the herd, and while none are as yet of milking age, their appearance is such as to warrant a considerable degree of optimism regarding their productive ability. These heifers have been winning high money at all the fairs at which they have been shown during the past two years.

The junior herd sire is Colony Major Posch Tensen. He was purchased at the Colony Stock Farm, B.C., and is a bull that is hard to beat. In fact, his only successful competitor in the Western Circuit is Mr. Joseph Laycock's noted champion, who has never been beaten at any fair, and those over which he has won in the showing need suffer no disgrace. This young sire is not only of excellent type, but he comes of the very best producing strain. His dam is Pauline Colantha Tensen, 31.95 lbs. of milk in 7 days, 131.34 lbs. in 30 days, and 5,229.9 lbs. of milk and 242 lbs. of butter in 60 days. She is the dam of

Pauline Colantha Mercena, who has a record of 28 lbs. of butter at four years of age, and of one other tested daughter. Her sire is Lord Cornelius Tensen, the sire of Alice Tensen, 29.12 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 117.28 lbs. of butter in 30 days. Also Oceola Tensen, 16,901 lbs. of milk and 433.75 lbs. of butter in R. O. P. Her dam is Pauline Colantha Posch, who has a record of 29.35 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and who is the dam of Lady Pauline Colantha, 21 lbs. at three years old. His sire is a brother of Madame Posch Pauline, with 34.69 lbs. of butter in a week, and he is a son of Prince Abbecker Mercena, who has 21



Black Beauty DeKoi, a Western Prize-winner.

This substantial looking cow was winner of the grand championship at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Regina Fairs. Black Beauty DeKoi represents the large open ribbed type of Holstein, a type that has produced some of the most wonderful cows of the breed, but a type which to some extent is being sacrificed to-day in order to secure a greater degree of fitness in quality. However, the main object of the Holstein is to produce milk, and a large, strong cow, such as this is an exceedingly popular cow in the West.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.



Lady Belle Pieterje, First Prize Junior Calf at Calgary.

Junior Champion at Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina. This is a heifer hard to beat. In type, color and breeding, she represents the smooth Holstein which is so much in demand to-day. Yet combined with beauty she has plenty of substance. Such heifers as this are not merely the result of accident. They come from good breeding, and good feeding. She is sired by Colony Major Posch Tensen, junior sire of the Bevington herd.

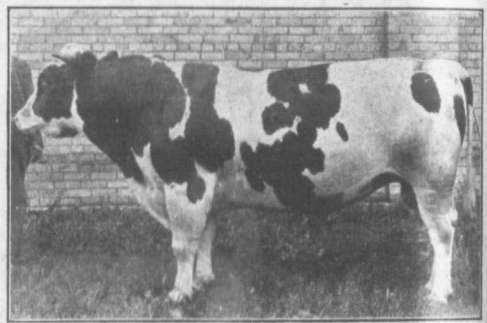
—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

record of merit daughters and four proven sons, besides two daughters in Record of Performance; while his dam is Madame Posch, with 16.45 lbs. of butter in a week as a two-year-old, and who is the dam of Madame Posch Pauline and one other tested daughter.

This sire has as yet no offspring in the herd that are over one year old, but in the calf class at the Western fairs during the past season they have been heavy winners wherever shown. Apparently he is transmitting his splendid type and vigor to his offspring.

## Production.

Owing to the lack of proper conveniences no official testing has been carried on at the farm. However, Mr. Bevington has always taken advantage of every occasion of public testing at the fairs or elsewhere to prove the producing ability of his herd. In these cases he has always been able to hold his own. Two years ago at Brandon one of his heifers, 21 months old, won first place over 14 competitors. At Calgary on a previous occasion two of his cows, Jacobs, Johanna and Ionie Mercena, Posch, won first and second place



Colony Major Posch Tensen, Junior Sire in the Bevington Herd.

If the bull is half the herd the future generation of Holsteins at Winterburn should be something unusually good. Mr. Bevington has always been particular regarding his herd sires, but when he secured this fellow he made an unusually good bet. This bull carries the very best of breeding, he is a splendid type and he weighs though as yet a young animal, well over a ton. Note his great length, his deep set body and how close he stands to the ground. This bull was bought from the Colony Farm in B.C. His dam was raised by Mr. Fuller of Newell and his pedigree, as may be seen in the article adjoining, is of the best.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

attending the other circuit. While the success of each respective circuit may not have been quite as great as had the whole herd been together, yet in both cases they have been among the very strongest competitors wherever they have been shown. A few of the more noticeable animals in the herd this year are as follows:

Black Beauty Dendra, who won the championship at Edmonton, Saskatoon, and several other of the larger fairs. Another is Lady Belle Pieterje, Junior yearling, who won first prize in her class at Calgary, and also won the Junior championship

Trading Activities of

(Continued from

must sooner or later more modern ones. It is expected that an entry by inexperienced farmers only be guilty of mistakes also encounter numerous including doubt and anxiety its members; but chiefton of powerful interest to the ideals of the association.

As a result of departing various branches and a charge of experience management, many of mistakes have been rectified, which at first had been the result of ed experience have been and the success of the as shown by the record four years, not only chimera that the farmer a poor business man; but infinitely more value, it the world a definite ex addition to having placed Growers of Canada in the securing that independent producers of an import the world's wealth they slow to demand as they have been reluctant to

Having thus forged a past so unique and a purely satisfactory and there should be no difficulty the future with hope and that it holds for them a great and achievement than the file of the membership even dared to contemplate

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ter, providing the soil shape they will make and give heavy yields.



# Farm Harvest

"Going Trip

GOING DATES

August 2

and

August 2

August 2

and

August 2

**Trading Activities of Sask. Growers**  
(Continued from page 34.)

must sooner or later give place to more modern ones. It was also to be expected that an enterprise conducted by inexperienced farmers would not only be guilty of mistakes, but would also encounter numerous obstacles, including doubt and suspicion amongst its members; but chiefly the opposition of powerful interests, unfriendly to the ideals of the association.

As a result of departmentalizing the various branches and placing them in charge of experienced and competent management, many of these primitive mistakes have been rectified. Difficulties, which at first beset the association, as the result of a more ripened experience have been overcome, and the success of the undertaking, as shown by the record of the last four years, not only dispels the chimera that the farmer is necessarily a poor business man; but what is of infinitely more value, it has given to the world a definite example of the value and success of cooperation; in addition to having placed the Grain Growers of Canada in the position of securing that independence, which as producers of an important section of the world's wealth they have been as slow to demand as their exploiters have been reluctant to recognize.

Having thus forged ahead, with a past so unique and a present so entirely satisfactory and encouraging, there should be no difficulty in facing the future with hope and confidence that it holds for them a greater success and achievement than the rank and file of the membership have, as yet, even dared to contemplate.

**Dairy Feed I Have Found, Etc.**

(Continued from page 16.)

ter, providing the soil is in good shape they will make quick growth and give heavy yields. It is a good

weeds for what weeds survive the choking effect do not mature seed before being cut and put in the silo.

**Peas and Oats.**

Peas and oats planted in the spring make an excellent silaging crop to follow the fall sown crops for cutting and feeding green. Peas and oats not only make a good quality of hay, but are a splendid silage crop. There is one point that is well to remember in the silaging of any grain crop, and that is that the addition of plenty of water at filling time is nearly always advisable. As a rule grain crops do not compact tightly enough in the silo to prevent moulding in places unless some extra moisture is added.

Clover, both the common red and the white, grow like weeds in this part of the country, and give splendid yields of hay. In occasional seasons, when there is a spell of wet weather at haying time, the clover may be allowed to good advantage. In such cases it must be cut up finely and plenty of water added to insure good quality.

Thousand headed kale is a very succulent crop greatly relished by the cows. Being ready to feed through the early fall and winter months, it stimulates the milk flow at a time when the pastures are short and thereby aids greatly in the keeping up of an even milk flow. The best method of planting is to start the seeds in a small bed and transplant to the field about the first of June. Handled in this way the land may be promptly worked up and practically free from weeds before the plants are set. There is so much work about a crop of this kind that it pays to have the land made very rich and worked deeply before planting to kale. Although it will give tremendous yields of the very best kind of cow feed, it may not be advisable to grow in these times when farm labor is so scarce as there is a great deal of labor re-

**Manitoba Encourages its Live Stock**

(Continued from page 4.)

taken to have such animal replaced by a suitable one.

In view of the unprecedented demand for live stock of all kinds, particularly dairy cows, due largely to the abundance of feed and the record prices received for dairy produce, it has been no easy matter to procure a supply of animals suitable for distribution. The Department, however, has adhered strictly to the policy that it were better to deliver a lesser number of a desirable quality, that would be of assistance to the settler, than to be less cautious and deliver a larger number where it was felt that the animals would not be suitable as the foundation for a breeding herd.

While this scheme has been in operation a little over two years, the Department has every assurance that it has already filled a much needed want and has proven of great assistance to the territory in which it operates. Further practical evidence of this is that the plan commands the confidence of the farmers concerned is supplied by the large number of applications received from districts in which cows have already been delivered; also the constant requests for more animals received from settlers who have already received cows. The Department does not give the settlers anything they do not pay for, the scheme being a straight business proposition and an advanced form of rural credits.

The Department has ample security in having the lien on the cattle and their offspring. Up to date payments have been promptly made, and a settler where he so desires, can pay off the entire amount at any time he is able to do so.

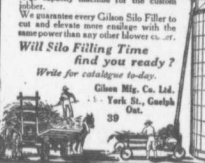
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<b>August 22nd</b> <b>and</b> <b>August 29th</b>	From stations in Ontario West and South of Toronto to and including Hamilton and Windsor, Ont. From stations on Owen Sound, Walkerton, Teeswater, Wingham, Elora, Listowel, Goderich, St. Mary's, Port Burwell and St. Thomas branches. From stations Toronto and North to Bolton, inclusive.

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**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

# Type and Production Combined in Springfield Ayrshire Herd

## The Herd of Laycock and Macdonald is Well Known on the Show Circuit and They Pay Thier Way at the Fair

If you were to ask Messrs. Laycock and Macdonald, of Calgary, why they followed dairying, they would probably tell you that having their farm as it is, within the limits of the city of Calgary, they are close to a good market, and also that the price of land and the high taxes which they have to pay, make it imperative that they follow the style of farming which would give them the greatest yield per acre. If you were to ask why they chose the Ayrshire in preference to other breeds they would tell you that it was because of the particular suitability of that breed as compared with others for the district in which they live.

It is eight years since the Springfield herd was started. The beginning was four head, which Mr. Macdonald secured in Eastern Canada, and the herd as it stands to-day has been bred practically from these cows. Two of these cows stood first and second in the Brockville dairy test eight years ago, one of them milking 40 lbs. of milk in a day, testing over 5 per cent. This cow was bred by Messrs. Johnson & Sons, of Lynn, Ont., and has since produced in private record 12,090 lbs. of milk, testing 4.4 per cent fat in 283 days. It was on account of their proven ability to produce a large quantity of high testing milk that he chose these cows for his foundation. Another of his foundation cows was Bonny Bessie, who has given 11,000 lbs. of milk in a year, testing 5 per cent. This cow is of the old Annie Laurie strain. The other foundation cow was Lily of Low Spruce, with a record of 19,529 lbs. of milk, testing 3.8 per cent, butter fat. With such a foundation as this it is easy to understand why the herd to-day has a reputation for production, and that Messrs. Laycock and Macdonald are satisfied with the breed they have chosen.

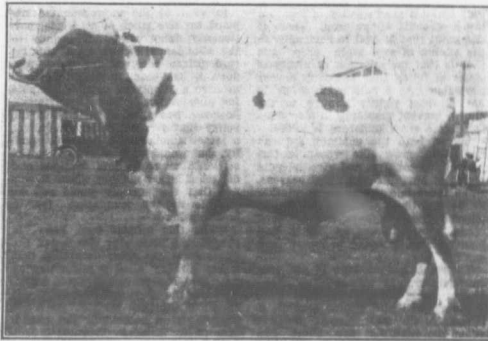
### Some Bulls Used.

The first sire which was used in the herd was Stonycroft King, bred by R. B. Angus, of London. The second was William W. W., a son of Burcheis King George and Lady Lockerby. Through the use of these two sires Mr. Macdonald lays the credit for the herd as it is today. The present sire, who has been used for the past year, is Humeshaugh Competence. This is a sire of great substance, and has been practically unbeaten wherever shown. This year the only fair at which he was beaten was at Calgary, where Springfield Prince, a young bull of Messrs. Laycock and Macdonald's own breeding, beat him out for highest honors. There are two in the herd four heifers and two young bulls from this sire. His dam is Nananema, bred by Alex. Hume, of Campbellford, Ont., and a former winner at the Guelph Dairy test.

### The Present Herd.

While this herd has had a very successful season in the Western Fair circuit, its show value should not be judged by the prizes received. This is due to the fact that as a whole the herd entered the exhibition campaign rather under condition. Up till a few days before the first fair it was not intended that the herd should be taken out. Little fitting was done in preparation. They were taken in off the pasture and did not become accustomed to stall feeding till the fairs were nearly over.

Some of the more noticeable animals in the show herd at the fairs this year were a yearling heifer, which won first in her class at Calgary, also junior champion, a sire who is the grand champion. This heifer is full sister to Springfield Prince, a young bull who won out over the senior sire at the Calgary Fair. Another extra good one is



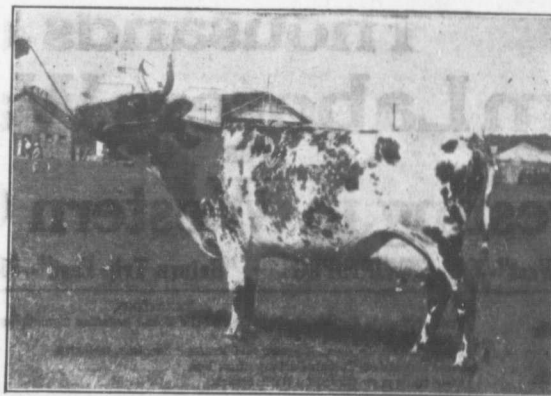
Humeshaugh Competence, Senior Herd Sire at Springfield Stock Fair.

A show Ayrshire without horns. Take a long look at this fellow and apart from a lack of horns where could you fault him. When this fellow steps into the show ring his lack of that typically Ayrshire feature, the correctly turned horn, he looks somewhat out of place. This and his great strength of outline and depth of body combined with a strong masculine appearance give at first glance a slight appearance of roughness. But to return to the question of horns, why should a breed that has so many desirable points be obliged to labor under the handicap of such a detriment to their safety and general usefulness, as horns. Furthermore, why should horns be made one of the important points of the breed in the show ring, and why should the style of horn chosen as the correct type be of the form most likely to punish an eye out of an attendant, or to work injury to a stable mate. This bull, however, in spite of his hornless condition, was a winner in strong company everywhere he was shown, with the exception of one fair. He is owned by Messrs. Laycock and Macdonald of Calgary, who are justly proud of him. They are also proud of his offspring, several of which are now in the herd. For further particulars about this excellent animal and about the rest of the Springfield herd, read the article on this page. Messrs. Laycock and Macdonald are on the right hand when they use such a sire as this in their herd.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

a calf that was first and junior champion in Edmonton, Lethbridge, and Medicine Hat. Another is Springfield Buster, a junior yearling bull, who won first prize and junior championship wherever shown, and another is a senior bull calf, who looks to have a future ahead of him, and who won first prize at Edmonton, Medicine Hat, and

second at Lethbridge and Red Deer. The reputation of a herd is formed not only by the animals retained in the herd, but also by those that have been sold. This is true in the Springfield herd as well as in any other. One of the choicest cows of this herd was Springfield Beauty. She was recently sold to Mr. Pihlage, of Calgary. This



A good one in the herd of Messrs. Laycock and Macdonald, of Calgary.

Note the almost perfect conformation of this cow. Note her straight top line, her depth of body and straight under line. From horns to heels she represents the typical Ayrshire. Also notice her color, which is not so typical of modern Ayrshires, but which was more common a few years ago. In spite of the change of fashion, this color is still carried by many of the best cows of the breed, among whom are the noted Annie Laurie family, also the Joan Armour strain. This place in the herd classifies it as a sample of several others in the Springfield herd. This cow when Messrs. Laycock and Macdonald secured the foundation for their herd they chose cows of creditable records in public dairy tests, cows that had given a high test of butter fat. One of the features of the Springfield herd is the excellent crop of young stock which is growing. When these are a few years older they will be a hard bunch to beat, either in the show ring or in the production of milk.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

cow has been a prize-winner at the Western Fairs. Some idea of the value which is placed on this herd by other breeders is shown by the fact that when the Curtis Cattle Company wished to establish a herd of Ayrshires in addition to their famous herd of Herefords they showed their interest in the Springfield Farm and secured four cows for the foundation stock. There were also sold to Mr. W. L. Barker, of Calgary, six cows and a young bull. These, besides numerous smaller sales, have been made during the past year. Mr. Macdonald, who is manager of the herd, is a strong believer in the keeping of private records. It was his intention to do so continuously, but by keeping them in shape for a few years he was obliged to quit. He found it practically impossible to get the records properly marked up and in shape for adding at the end of each month. He says there are excellent prospects for the Ayrshire in Alberta at the present time. The failure of the present crop is showing farmers that it is not well to depend on wheat alone, and that a few dairy cows are a splendid thing to have in order to make a valuable use of the crop that is not good enough to market. Many farmers are establishing pure-bred herds and many others are securing pure-bred Ayrshire sires to use in their grade herds. In supplying this demand, those pure bred herds of the various breeds which are now well established, will fill a very necessary want and the likelihood is that as the years go by dairying will become a very important sideline among the grain farmers in the West.

The Laycock and Macdonald families within the limits of the city of Calgary, and a visit to the farm would certainly be profitable to anyone who is interested in Ayrshires, or who is interested in any kind of dairy stock.

never see a handsome driver. Giddap, horse redoubled his whiskers an effort.

"Still," Elihu said while, "there may be about him. I half s but will find it out they did. What they stopped. Giddap slapping him with there was no move ed his head on eye the white of one eye. Elihu wore along ordinarily a profane were times with him seemed entirely appropriate. This was o

"What's the matter,quired innocently, for litated in equine myst

"Matter!" snapped balked: that's what th

"Perhaps not," Elihu taking the reins which had dropped in disgust and clucking in vain.

out on Elihu took the bridle, but he would neither would he be ad perfectly satisfied w position in life.

"If you read," ventured a halcyon horse would of dirt inside his under li

Elihu grinned. "Mebbe," he said,

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"Greatest we've seen Elihu replied enthusiastically here," nodding at ter, "is an artist and w stop so he could drink

says. "Wal," observed the broader grin, "he'll ha to get a good bit drink."

"Probably," Elihu ans see this landscape on some magazine sometime see the up-to-date lit here."

The old man took a of tobacco.

"By gosh," he exclaim feigned surprise, "if I great!"

"His name's Nebuchad character Jones," Elihu cusing Winter again.

"I mean the horse," st plained.

"Do you know him?" "Sure. I sold him to the man you bought, h named him Congress, c goes very fer without st siderin' quite a spell. We over his shoulder as h hope you ain't got fer to lookin' for that magazine

Elihu took his hat. "Congress is your name," he said. "Well, Congr is ready to act the part with you."

All that day they trav by jerks," as Elihu said, when the first anger had been to enjoy the trip a They spent the night

### Ayrshires in Alberta

IT is now nine years since I first visited Alberta and took in a couple of the summer fairs of that province—at Edmonton and Calgary. The West was then getting its first start in dairying. Interest centred in the sports which were shown at Angus cattle. The Mr. Shorthorn, with some under development, was then the favored milk cow. At these fairs, there were good exhibitions of Ayrshires, Jerseys and Holsteins, and as an Ayrshire fan I immediately foresaw a great future for my breed in that province. The Ayrshire is rugged; therefore she can withstand the climate. She is a grazer; therefore she can turn to abundant prairie grass into milk and butter.

A few years ago I met a few other men from Red Deer. Mr. Richards, also had some nice Ayrshires at the time. Then the Ayrshires were not so common, and the private records that I heard of spoke well for their ability at the time. Since then the Ayrshires have increased in Alberta, and once established, the breed will hold its place on merit—'See land Always.'



# The Boomerang

(Continued from page 28.)

never see a handsome boss or a better driver. Giddap, there!" and the horse redoubled his pace apparently without an effort.

"Still," Elihu continued after a while, "there may be something mean about him. I half suspect there is, but we'll find it out quick enough." They did. "Giddap!" said Elihu, the bay stopped. Elihu slapped him on the reins. But there was no move; instead he turned his head on one side and rolled the white of one eye at his new owner. Elihu swore angrily. He was not ordinarily a profane man, but there were times when him when profanity seemed entirely appropriate to the occasion. This was one of them.

"What's the matter?" Winter inquired innocently for he was uninitiated in equine mysteries.

"Matter?" snapped Elihu. "He's balked; that's what the matter."

"Eh, eh!" Elihu encouraged, taking the reins which his companion had dropped in disgust, and slapping and clucking in vain. They both got out and Elihu took the horse by the bridle, but he would not move. "Neither would he be backed," he admitted perfectly satisfied with his present position in life.

"I've read," ventured Winter, "that a horse would not start if you put dirt inside his under lip."

Elihu grinned.

"Mebbe," he said, "you might try."

He tried it with the result that he was soon the possessor of an unpleasant suggestive of having embraced a mud puddle with fervor. Elihu laughed and Winter swore and reached for the whip.

"Gt in here," he cried sharply five minutes later. "Here comes a team."

Winter got in silently and the team approached slowly. It proved to be a great-looking old mare with a peaked hat and a load of milk cans. He drove up opposite them and grinned broadly.

"Nice day," he remarked.

"Great," said Elihu.

"Fine scenery around here," he of the hat and cans continued.

"Greatest we've seen anywhere," Elihu replied enthusiastically. "My friend here," nodding toward Winter, "is an artist and we just had to stop so he could drink it in, as he says."

"Wal," observed the old man with a broader grin, "he'll have a chance to git a good big drink."

"Probably," Elihu answered, "you'll see this landscape on the cover to some magazine sometime if you ever see the up-to-date literature up here."

"The old man took a generous chew of tobacco."

"By golly," he exclaimed with well-feigned surprise, "if it ain't Congress!"

"His name's Nebuchadnezzer Sennacherib Jones," Elihu corrected, indicating Winter again.

"I mean the boss," the other explained.

"Do you know him?"

"Some. I sold him to Jim Hodges, the man you bought. Him of, We name him Congress because he never goes very far without stopping and considers quite a spell. Well, he called over his shoulder as he drove on, 'I be lookin' for that magazine cover.'"

Elihu took out his pipe and looked at the horse thoughtfully.

"So Congress is your name, is it?" he said. "Well, Congress, when you ever want to act the people will be with you."

All that day they traveled "steady by jerks," as Elihu said, and Winter, after the first anger had worn off, began to enjoy the trip again.

They spent the night ten miles

short of where they expected to, and the second night they were fifteen miles from home. They crossed the Burley town line the next morning just as the church bells were ringing about the village a mile distant. Elihu was uneasy.

"It's just our luck," he complained, "to have him balk in the village. We've got to watch his tail close."

But that was the only sign by which they could judge the buyer's intentions—the violent switching of his tail a few seconds previous to stopping, and a tendency to paw before starting.

"That's Wash Daniels comin' to meetin' now!" Elihu broke out a minute later. "He's allus round out a mile out."

Winter looked ahead and saw the Daniels carryall coming leisurely down a crossroad so as to intercept them at the corner. It was full, every crack and cranny being wedged tight with three generations of Danielses. When Elihu's eyes came back from them to the tail of Congress, he swore again.

"There he goes, George, there he goes," he whispered. "Gt out and take him by the bits and hang on for dear life."

As he spoke Congress stopped with a jerk and Winter taking his cue jumped down and seized him by the bridle. But George was out first and, taking a wrench from his seat, dropped on his back beneath the wagon just as the Daniels rig drove up.

"Mornin', Mr. Winter," he called.

"Hello, El, what's the matter?"

No reply, but a prodigious rattling beneath the wagon.

"Busted something, El?"

Elihu stuck his head out between the wheels.

"Oh, it's you, Wash," he said. "Say, you ain't got a piece of wire howe you?"

"Whoa there!" he dodged back fearfully. "George," he cried, "don't you let that fool boss start and break my old neck!"

Winter sidled around behind Congress before he answered; "Be as spry as you can, he seems to be getting impatient."

"Drat him," Elihu muttered, "he should be made of whalebone. He's a road enough now to kill a common boss."

The deacon did not have any wire with him, but he had a piece of leather string which Elihu, coming from beneath the wagon, accepted thankfully.

"Been tradin' horses, El?" Daniels asked.

"Eup," Elihu answered, getting down once more to adjust the string.

"Good-lookin' hoss," was the deacon's comment, and he would have said more had not his wife reminded him by a punch in the short ribs with her umbrella that it was past church time. So he confessed to having been leaning out of the surrey and looking backward until they rounded a bend in the road.

When the carryall was out of sight Elihu came from under the buggy once more.

"That wagon busted mighty quick, didn't it George?" was all he said.

Winter laughed uproariously.

"If I had some of your ingenuity," he said admiringly, "I would wish more cases than I do."

A few minutes later they drove into the village. Congress, head and tail erect, swept through the streets, his feet falling as lightly as though treading on eggs. They met several teams and passed some, and as they whirled past the church Winter caught a glimpse of Deacon Daniels's face pressed tight against the window of his pew. Without another stop they reached home, and as quickly as possible Congress was unhitched and turned into the back pasture.

Time passed. George Winter returned to the city, and September commenced pointing with a crimson finger toward October, but still Congress ran in the pasture growing fat and handsome every day. The fact that Elihu did not drive his beautiful bay provoked some comment, but he was ever ready with satisfying answers, so no one learned the truth, and you may be assured that he forgot to tell anyone.

For some reason he had been unable to find anyone who cared either to buy or trade for Congress; probably because he never showed him. It did not appear as suspicious so long as the horse could be at pasture, but when winter came there was no excuse, and in vain did Elihu scratch his head and try to find a way out. As autumn came on he could think of nothing else for the time was fast becoming when he must show his hand. Tired of practicing deceit any longer, he ran about decided to tell the truth and had the chances when, on a bright September morning, Deacon Daniels changed the whole face of the situation.

The deacon had had his eye, privately of course, on Congress ever since that Sunday morning. A fancier of horses himself, the picture of the beautiful bay would not leave his mind. Often during the summer, with a herry pail on his arm to allay suspicion, he had journeyed to the back pasture and there at his leisure had sized up the horse and returned each time more enthusiastic. This morning as he drove up the road he was deep in thought.

"Mornin', El," he called heartily, driving up to the barn. "Nice mornin', ain't it?"

"Eup," said Elihu, "pretty fair."

"Goin' to have an early fall you think?"

"Mebbe."

"Got your corn all cut?"

"Eup."

"Say," abruptly, "what you got for horses, El?"

"Nothin' that would suit you."

"I'm lookin' for a friend," the deacon informed, "Cousin of mine. Jim Hodges is his name."

Elihu drew in his breath with a gasp.

"Lives 'bout two miles this side of St. Albans," he asked quickly.

"Yes. Do you know him?"

Elihu laughed.

"I guess I do," he said. "I traded hosses with him once." He spoke in a vague manner which conveyed the impression that the transaction took place years before.

The deacon smiled.

"If you traded with Jim you got beat," he ventured.

"I got a pretty good-lookin' hoss," Elihu returned, "but I'll admit that he's a good trader."

"I guess he is," the deacon agreed.

"He wrote me a while ago about tradin' a good-lookin' into a couple of fellers from York State last summer. What about your hoss, do you want to sell him?"

"Why, yes, if I can git my price—three hundred cash."

The deacon whistled.

"It's a good price," Elihu admitted, "but you don't find hosses like him every day."

"Is he safe in the harness?" the deacon asked. "Jim wants something his wife can drive."

"Now, look here at the start," Elihu announced. "I ain't goin' to ironclad this hoss to you or anybody else. I don't like the idee of a man's not buyin' his own hoss, for there's likely to be more of a kick comin' if everthin' ain't right afterwards."

"Oh, that's all right," Daniels hastened to assure him. "I'll stand back of you."

"All right," Elihu agreed. "But remember I don't blanket-warrant him. I ain't drove him enough to get acquainted with him, but as far as I know he is perfectly safe. He's seven

years old, sound as a nut, and can road better'n the most of 'em."

"Hitch him up and let me try him?"

"Sure," Elihu agreed. Nobody ought to buy a hoss without tryin' him."

He had expected this and was prepared to risk it, for the stake was great—he was willing to chance anything for the sake of evening up with Jim Hodges. So he started briskly toward the pasture and returned in a few minutes with Congress.

The deacon watched him harness and noted the horse's docility with approval.

"Jim's wife could handle him all right," he remarked.

"Sure," Elihu agreed, bucking the last strap.

They got in and left the barn with a flourish. Elihu drove and speeded up the bay so that the deacon was obliged to hold on his hat and catch his breath.

"Well," he gasped, "he can go I should say."

They reached the corner half a mile away and Elihu was preparing to return when the deacon interposed.

"Go round the square," he commanded. Elihu's heart fell, for it was two miles around the square. But he was a sport and would play the game to a finish now or never.

They started off again at a brisk pace, Elihu taking horse as usual, but keeping a sharp eye on Congress. They had gone scarcely fifty yards when the bay switched his tail violently. Elihu cast about helplessly. Though the land was his on both sides of the road, he could not command it to open and let either the deacon or the horse, much as he would have liked to. Then with a sudden jerk he reined Congress to the side of the road. "Whoa!" he cried, tugging at the reins. "Durn ye, won't ye stop?"

"What's the matter?" the Deacon asked.

"Come nigh forgettin' it," Elihu explained. "But while we're over this way I want you to see my colt. He's about the neatest colt for his age that I ever see."

And pointing over the fence he indicated at the other side of the pasture beneath some trees a mare and colt.

"Of course," the deacon felt beautifully. "I'd like to see him. He's half-brother to mine."

"I guess I wanted you to see him," Elihu explained, "wanted you to compare 'em." And stepping to the fence he called the mare to him.

When he had exhausted that topic he found another, and so for half an hour they leaned on the fence and talked.

"He stands well," the deacon observed, nodding toward Congress.

"Eup," said Elihu with a slight cough, "that's one of his strong points."

"Then the bay commenced to paw and Elihu got in."

"We'd better be gettin'," he said, "it's gittin' nigh dinner time."

About a week later the deacon met Elihu in the village.

"The horse got there all right," he said. "I saw him that I put him of, you, and he answered that he remembered you well, only he thought that you lived in Burley, New York. He said to tell you that he was very much pleased with the horse and that he hoped to trade with you again some time."

"Jim's a sport," Elihu said.

And the deacon wondered what he meant.

Maple Frosting.

Cream one cup maple sugar with one-quarter cup butter till very creamy. Flavor with vanilla and spread on cake with a broad-bladed knife while cake is hot.

Farm and Dairy readers can assist us, help themselves, and do a good turn for their friends. Write the circulation department about it.

## Government Aid for the Settler

(Continued from page 4.)

All typewriters now manufactured are visible writers. The Underwood is the Pioneer. It has a lead on all others of ten years—ten years of constant striving for perfection. As J. George Frederick says "The Underwood has had striking success in the typewriting field. Its factories, though they have been greatly enlarged fail to keep up with orders. Success has come to this company on a silver platter. It put a fine typewriter on the market, and held patent rights which allowed it to sit on the one best way of making a visible writer."

Frederick was editor of Printer's Ink, with something of a reputation for hitting the nail on the head. United Typewriter Co., Limited, 135 Victoria St., Toronto.

bulls, boars and rams are supplied on a half cash basis, but bulls can also be purchased under the quarter cash option, notes for the balance being given." Table No. 1 on page 4, gives the number of the different kinds of live stock distributed during each of the past five years.

### Municipal Cooperative Hail Insurance.

Hail storms constitute one of the most serious hazards in Western farming. In the aggregate they account for losses from hail are small when compared with the total production of the province, but to the individuals whose crops are destroyed, the loss is usually serious. Under these circumstances it was considered in the general interest to provide a means whereby the hazard would be borne largely by the community instead of by the individual, and with that end in view the Hail Insurance Act of 1912 was placed on the statutes.

This Act made provision for municipal cooperative hail insurance on the principle of a provincial tax made operative by local option. When 25 or more rural municipalities each passed a by-law agreeing to join together to insure the crops, within the municipalities, against hail, authority was given them to secure a special tax not to exceed four cents per acre, on all land in the municipalities, and

a commission known as the Hail Insurance Commission, was appointed to administer the scheme. The commission sets the rate of the special tax which is the source of revenue, the funds from all of the contracting municipalities are pooled and all claims and expenses are paid from the common fund. All crops in the municipalities are automatically insured without further action by the owner. In case of damage from hail, insurance is paid at the rate of five cents per acre for each per cent of damage suffered by the crop, e.g., if 50 per cent of a crop is destroyed by hail \$2.50 per acre is paid, if the crop is totally destroyed, \$5.00 per acre.

This system of hail insurance has now been in operation for five years. During the first year 115 rural municipalities came under the scheme and the number has since been increased to 127. The system's chief advantage is the fact that it provides a necessary protection at actual cost. Profits for shareholders are absolutely eliminated and operating costs are reduced to a minimum.

### Assistance in Marketing.

An early realization of the fact that ultimate success in farming is impossible without proper systems of marketing is responsible for the active part which the Saskatchewan Government has always taken in promoting marketing organizations designed to procure for the producer the fullest possible return for his produce. As a result of the government's policy in this connection, Saskatchewan has made remarkable progress in organizing the marketing end of her agricultural industry. In the past organization for marketing purposes was practically unknown in Western Canada, but to-day, thanks largely to the encouragement and support accorded such organizations by the Provincial Government, cooperative marketing organizations handle the bulk of Saskatchewan's dairy products and a large and ever increasing proportion of her grain, live stock, wool and dressed poultry trade. Particular regard to the assistance which has been given to the dairy industry and the developments which have resulted therefrom, will be found elsewhere in this issue; we will, therefore, here make mention only of the assistance given in the marketing of the farm products.

### Assistance in Grain Marketing.

Under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company Act, the government of Saskatchewan loans this great agricultural enterprise 85 per cent of its capital required to erect its elevators. The farmers in the territory tributary to the proposed elevator are required to subscribe for an amount of the Company's capital stock sufficient to defray the cost of the necessary material and labor, and must pay 15 per cent of this in cash. The Government then loans the Company the remaining 85 per cent, the loan with interest being repayable in 20 equal annual payments. It is this assistance, coupled with efficient management, and the loyal support of its shareholders, which has made possible the phenomenal development of this Company, which first commenced operation in the fall of 1911 and is today the largest grain handling concern on the North American Continent. In 1911 the Company had 2565 shareholders and owned 46 elevators. Today its shareholders number well over 19,000 and it owns 302 country elevators in Saskatchewan, as well as its large and well equipped terminal at Port Arthur, at which point it has also under construction a considerable hospital elevator for the handling of damp and damaged grain.

### Assistance in Live Stock Marketing.

As previously stated, the building up of the live stock industry of the province has received considerable

attention from the government of late years it has that some more active of marketing stock in progress was to the end of the year. This was made by the Co-operations Branch into stock marketing employment in the fall of 1911. It is now explaining the shipments of stock in Minnesota, Wisconsin, States of the American suggesting that the same system in Saskatchewan result in material added result nine farmers' as up this line of work 20 cars of stock were 1912, 11 associations total of 140 cars of stock in this way increased 555 cars of stock worth \$1,650,000.

During the past year has been made to encourage of work and a representative of the Co-operations Branch free of charge to assist in handling their This representative as manager in receiving, packing and shipping, and accompanies him to market to aid him in dealing animals. By these operations are encouraged system a trial, and a result in the amount of stock operated is to be expected.

### Marketing Wool again.

During the past five operative Branch of the of Agriculture has active wool marketing agency men of the province. W paper twine are supplied, and a warehouse in Regina to which sheep their shipments of wool wool is received, advanced approximately two-thirds market value of the wool immediately forwarded there. The wool is then graded carload lots, and the less the cost of handling, it returned to the producer charge whatever is net marketing services of The following table shows work has developed.

Year.	Number of consignments.	Number of pounds.
1911	179	62,404
1912	318	129,328
1913	457	175,496
1914	522	202,000

This work is again being on during the present as the time of writing could been received from sheeping in the neighborhood of the wool, and all of it sold by the Department, recently organized "Co-operative Wool Growers' service is at the disposal of the sheepman of the province. It is appreciated is evident steady increase in the wool handled.

In the same way cooperative marketing stations operated during the past. The Killing stations have been at Regina and Saskatoon month of November and and poultry producers have invited to ship their products those stations where they killed and dressed under the supervision of experts provided Provincial College of Agriculture payments at approximately prevailing market prices. Orders are forwarded to factors immediately upon

## Mention Farm and Dairy when Writing

# FALL WHEAT

**Seed may be scarce. Farmers should secure their supplies early**

In spite of the severe experience of the past season there is still a great deal of interest in Fall Wheat in Ontario, and it is very important that the acreage should be maintained. Seed is likely to be somewhat scarce, and farmers should make arrangements for their supply early, and, as far as possible, do so through their usual channels.

## FALL WHEAT SEED \$2.50 BUS.

In order to supplement local supplies, the Ontario Department of Agriculture has arranged for a limited quantity of No. 6 Wheat from New York State, a variety which corresponds with Dawson's Golden Chaff in Ontario. This will be available at \$2.50 per bushel, in bulk, at Ontario distributing points.

The world is in dire need of wheat and although the satisfactory crops of the current season have improved the food situation, there is no doubt there will be a strong demand for wheat for some years to come.

## Ontario Department of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

HON. GEO. S. HENRY,  
Minister of Agriculture.

DR. G. C. CREELMAN,  
Commissioner of Agriculture.



ONTARIO

attention from the government, but of late years it has become evident that some more satisfactory system of marketing stock must be devised if progress was to be made. With this end in view a special inquiry was made by the Cooperative Organizations Branch into systems of live stock marketing employed elsewhere, and in the fall of 1913 a bulletin was issued explaining how cooperative shipments of stock were being made in Minnesota, Wisconsin and other States of the American Union, and suggesting that the adoption of the same system in Saskatchewan would result in material advantage. As a result nine farmers' associations took up this line of work in 1914 and in 1915 11 associations marketed a total of 140 cars of stock comprising, and in 1917 the number handling stock in this way increased to 35 and 555,000 lbs. of stock were sold for \$1,050,000.

During the past year a special effort has been made to encourage this line of work and a representative from the Cooperative Branch is now sent free of charge to assist local associations in handling their first shipment. This representative assists the local manager in receiving, marking, grading and shipping the stock and then accompanies him to the terminal market to aid him in disposing of the animals. By this means many associations are encouraged to give the system a trial, and a large increase in the amount of stock marketed cooperatively is to be expected.

**Marketing Wool and Poultry.**  
During the past five years the Cooperative Branch of the Department of Agriculture has acted as a free wool marketing agency for the sheepmen of the province. Wool sacks and part twine are supplied at actual cost, and a warehouse is provided in Regina to which sheepmen consign their shipments of wool. When the wool is received, advance payments at approximately two-thirds of the market value of the wool are immediately forwarded to the producers. The wool is then graded and sold in carload lots, and the full proceeds, less the cost of handling, are ultimately returned to the producer. No charge whatever is made for the marketing services of the Branch. The following table shows how this work has developed.

Year.	Number of consignments.	Number of pounds.	Average price realized.
1914	179	69,404	17½¢
1915	218	150,828	20¢
1916	417	279,890	23½¢
1917	523	325,616	45¢

This work is again being carried on during the present season, and at the time of writing contracts have been received from sheepmen promising to market all the wool available in the neighborhood of 400,000 lbs. The wool and all its value is sold by the Department, through the recently organized "Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers Ltd." This service is at the disposal of every sheepman in the province and that it is appreciated is evidenced by the steady increase in the quantities of wool handled.

In the same way cooperative poultry marketing stations have been operated during the three years. Poultry has been operated at Regina and Saskatoon during the months of November and December, and poultry producers have been invited to ship their flocks to those stations where they are graded, killed and dressed under the supervision of experts provided by the Department of Agriculture. Advance payments are also approximately the prevailing market price at the points are forwarded to the producers immediately upon receipt of

the birds, and the dressed birds are placed in cold storage and marketed by the Cooperative Branch when the market seems most favorable. The following table shows how this work has developed since it was first inaugurated in the fall of 1915:

Year.	Quantity of poultry handled.
1915	27,029 lbs.
1916	39,423 lbs.
1917	79,739 lbs.

**How Western Farmers Found Their Voice**

(Continued from Page 9.)

devoled upon The Guide to rally the Grain Growers in support of the scheme. The result was that wherever Sir Wilfrid Laurier stopped to make a speech in the prairie provinces, he was met by a delegation of grain growers. They told Sir Wilfrid in the plainest words permitted by the English language, just what was wrong with the policy of his government. Sir Wilfrid's education professed rapidity as he passed through the prairie provinces. At Brandon, he thought the tariff was all right. In Saskatchewan he had his doubts and promised to look into it. Before he got through Alberta, however, he was

it would be impossible to consider in detail the phases of the struggle in which The Guide has taken part. Through having their own paper the leaders of the Grain Growers' Movement have been able to get more closely in touch with their members and to reach them promptly every week. The development of the cooperative movement throughout the world has been brought home and published year by year through The Guide. Thousands of articles on political, social and economic questions have reached the farmers through The Guide, which would not have been available had not the farmers published their own official organ.

**As Official Organ.**  
From the very beginning a special department in The Guide was set apart for each of the organizations who employ it as their official organ. These departments have been conducted by the provincial secretaries of these organizations. Every week for the last nine years the reports of the local associations have gone throughout the length and breadth of the prairie provinces. Seven or eight years ago farmers read of the work of the Grain Growers, and scores of local associations were organized by men who had only read of the work through the

including its equipment, was approximately \$250,000. The present growth of The Guide will make it necessary, shortly, to add additional stories to the building.

**35,000 Weekly Readers.**  
In ten years The Guide has grown from nothing to a circulation of 39,000 weekly, which is the largest circulation reached by farm journals in Western Canada. In the early days The Guide sustained very heavy financial losses. It has cost the Grain Growers' organization many thousands of dollars to keep The Guide in the field. The subscription price was raised from \$1.00 to \$1.50 in 1915. The readers of The Guide have loyally paid the increased price to help put The Guide on its feet. The advertising revenue of The Guide has also grown steadily until at the present time, at the end of its tenth year, it is standing on its own feet financially.

**Looking Forward.**

What the future holds in store for The Grain Growers' Guide depends on the future of Canada. The Grain Growers' organization will be one of the biggest factors in remoulding the national life of Canada and in that sense the Grain Growers' Guide must play its part with the loyal support of its readers who will be able to do so. The Farmers' Platform, designed to improve economic and social conditions, has already been adopted in a large measure by the provincial legislatures and the Parliament of Canada. The steady increase in the growth of the farmers' organizations throughout Canada and the educational work done by The Grain Growers' Guide and other organs of the farmers' movement in the east will bring about a wider fulfillment of that platform and a better Canada in which to live. It is the hope and purpose of those connected with The Grain Growers' Guide that it shall be able to play its part well in the great work and great struggle in which the organized farmers are engaged. And when this fight is ended and the victory won, there will be a great service which The Guide can render to its readers for all time to come.

**A Holstein Herd That is Worthy of Attention**

(Continued from page 38.)

upon him, yet his farm management shows every evidence of being capably conducted. The farm is situated ten miles from Edmonton, and is, therefore, conveniently located for the selling of milk. Mr. Bevington finds the rich productive soil of that part of Alberta particularly suitable for the heavy production of milk on the part of his Holsteins. The problem which is possibly the most serious at present is the finding of suitable pasture for his cattle in the high-priced land so close to the city. For several years he has been obliged to grow pasture crops which mean considerably more cost than where free range is available. It is his intention in the future to purchase a half section of land 100 miles or so further West, where land prices are lower, and where range pasture will be available. This land will be farmed and pasture will be secured for the cows on range land adjoining that which he will buy. In this way the cattle can be economically maintained during the winter months, and if necessary can be brought back to the home farm for the winter.

Mr. Bevington is making a decided success of the dairy business and his own business ability, combined with the experience of a man such as Mr. Logan, makes a combination which works for success in every instance. Should this herd do as well as the foregoing years have as rapid an advance as it has had in the few years since it has been established, there is no doubt that it will be recognized as one of the leading herds, not only in the West, but in the whole of Canada.



**The Contribution of One Cow to the Production Campaign.**

The purchase of a fine cow, Vicky Vale Beechwood, is shown here with the equivalent of the amount of butter she produces in a year. Twenty little over 200 pounds in a year. Vicky Vale Beechwood in producing a half ton of butter in 364 days has done the work of five ordinary cows. All that would be necessary to further emphasize the difference in producing power between a real good cow and an ordinary cow would be an addition to the illustration of four tubs stacked on a wheelbarrow.

absolutely sure that the tariff was wrong and he promised to appoint a tariff commission to investigate it. But the Grain Growers wanted no tariff commission; they wanted action. The "siege of Ottawa" was planned by the leaders and again The Guide was effective in rallying the Grain Growers. The result was a special train carrying 500 Grain Growers to the House of Commons, where the members of the government and the House of Commons were listened for four hours to the farmers of the West, the farmers of Ontario and the Eastern provinces in their demand for justice.

**The Reciprocity Defeat.**  
In February, 1911, the reciprocity treaty was negotiated with United States and an election was called. R. L. Borden (now Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada), toured the West in the summer of 1911 and was met by the Grain Growers the same as had been Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Borden, however, proved obdurate and refused any consideration on the tariff question. The result of the election is well known, and Sir Robert Borden has been Premier of Canada ever since. But the tariff still remains a live issue and will be more lively as the years go by.

pages of The Guide. In the last two or three years the farm women have developed their own organizations. A department in The Guide has been set aside especially for their use and for the publication of the reports of their local associations. The organized farmers have always championed the cause of women in their demand for equal representation in their own organizations. Following suit, The Guide has supported the farm women in their work and sought to aid them in every way to bettering rural conditions in the West.

**The Home of The Guide.**  
When The Guide was first published in its own plant nine years ago, the staff consisted of six people, and in the printing plant there were 25 additional members. To-day, in the new building, The Guide staff proper comprises 43 members, while the staff in the printing plant comprises 110 additional people. The entire plant is owned absolutely by the organization. It is devoted to the publication of The Grain Growers' Guide and also to commercial printing by the farmers' companies and by the trade generally, and is one of the largest printing establishments in Western Canada. The cost of the new plant,

# An Automobile Ride on Vancouver Island and How It Ended

A Visit to Airedale Stock Farm, the Home of Dean Bros. of Keating, B.C., Where They Keep Good Jerseys, Berkshires and Wyandottes

IT was on the evening of July 23rd. I had been in Victoria to see Mr. Macdonald, Live Stock Commissioner for British Columbia, and had intended taking the afternoon boat for Vancouver. Mr. Macdonald said, "Wait. Take the night boat, and in the meantime we will go for a spin out into the country this afternoon." Much as I would have liked to have got back to Vancouver, the offer was too good to turn down and so I stayed. We got away about 4.30 p.m. and for several hours during the long evening of the Pacific Coast we spun along the splendid provincial highways which extend in all directions on Vancouver Island. Where all we went I do not exactly know. We passed Burrard's Inlet; we stopped off at the Experimental Farm at Sydney, where we inspected the herd of Jerseys. We also stopped at Dr. Toimie's farm and saw

small in numbers, were certainly about as fine in appearance as one could wish to see. They were of the large strong type, with straight top lines and with large udders and teats. Questioned as to their production, one of the Dean Brothers remarked, "They are all R. of P. cows, except the two-year-olds, but any of these that do not qualify this year will not have a chance to do so next year. That is our standard. We won't keep anything that will not qualify, and do so without paupering." When the remark was made that down in Ontario we had never heard of their herd, Mr. Dean replied: "No, we have not been saying much about them. We were just lying low and waiting until we really had something first-class to talk about." There are at present eleven milking cows in the herd, all of which are

large, strong animal of good type. He is sired by Tidy George and his dam is Gold Milkmaid. Only one of his daughters is milking yet, but she is a good one, and speaks well for this value as a sire. The latest addition to the herd is a new sire, not yet a year old, which was recently brought from James Bagg & Sons, of Edgeley, Ontario, and is a grandson of Sunbeam of Edgeley, who was R. of P. champion of Canada. His dam was Mabel of Edgeley, and his sire Edgeley Bright Boy. This young animal shows every characteristic of prepotency and should be a valuable addition to the herd. In the herd they have also had the use of Old Basing King George, a son of Rosalind of Old Basing, Jersey champion of Western Canada, and champion of all Canada until displaced by Sunbeam of Edgeley. With such a combination of producing blood as this, the future of Airedale herd should be assured.

### The Poultry.

Whether or not the poultry on this farm should be classed as a side line is merely a matter of opinion. The flock formerly consisted of 3,000 White Wyandottes, but owing to the

scarcity of food, and the present law which prevents the feeding of home-grown wheat, which formerly was one of the special feeds on the farm, they have been compelled to reduce the flock to about 1,000. They are strictly of the utility class. Little attention is paid to show type, and the Deans claim that in many cases the best production leads away from show type. As a proof of the producing



Young Jerseys on Airedale Stock Farm

ability of the flock, for two seasons from 1915 to 1917, they stood first in Provincial egg laying tests on dry breeds, and in the following season stood second.

### Hogs.

While not so numerous as the poultry, the hogs are also a valuable asset to the farm. They are of the best type Berkshires. Two brood sows are

### The Farm Buildings at Airedale.

It would be hard to find a finer setting for farm buildings or a neater outfit of buildings than is to be found on this farm. The farm lies in a valley between the main road and a high ridge of hills. It extends slightly up the face of the hill upon which slope the buildings are situated. They are just high enough above the level of the flat land to be high and dry and to give them a fine view of the farm. The view from the road as one drives in, seeing the bunch of buildings nestled against the foot of the steep hill, with the house in the foreground, the barns slightly further back and to one side, and with the extensive poultry plant extending along the hill face slightly higher up, makes a picture that is very pleasing indeed. The buildings are all modernly equipped with labor saving devices which high up on the hill behind the barn is a spring. Water is piped from this spring down to the buildings, and is on tap wherever wanted anywhere about the house or barn.

his Holsteins. The doctor unfortunately was away and we did not see him.

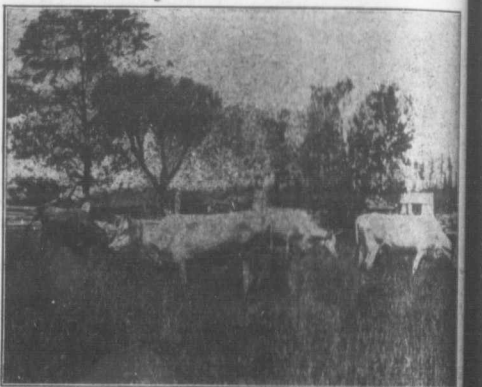
Just as the sun was getting low and we were homeward bound, Mr. Macdonald wished to take a side road which would lead us through a bit of new country, which he admitted was also new to him. In doing so we soon found ourselves in a blind lane, which led to a group of farm buildings. These turned out to belong to the Messrs. Dean Bros., widely known as extensive raisers of Wyandotte poultry, and as we also found out, are owners of one of the finest herds of Jerseys on the island. The Deans have lived on their present farm since 1862, at which date the old people came to British Columbia and started in the bush. Since then the farm has been cleared and improved until it has now 100 acres of arable land with a creek across the farm at which the cattle can always get water, and with a spring on the hill, which supplies running water in all the buildings for all purposes. The farm is eleven miles from Victoria, to which the cream from the Jerseys on the farm is shipped.

But to return to the herd. We walked out to the pasture and here we saw a bunch of Jerseys, which though

entered in R. of P. and all will qualify at two milkings per day. Here are a few of the records:—Gloriana Airedale gave in last R. of P. test 8,721 lbs. of milk and 498 lbs. of fat; Gertrude of Airedale, four years old, with 9,217 lbs. of milk, and 481 lbs. of fat; Lassie of Airedale, 9,217 lbs. of milk and 481 lbs. of fat as a six-year-old. According to this last cow's figures for the present year, she should make at least 190 lbs. higher record than these figures, which are last year's. Another is Bessie of Airedale, with 8,914 lbs. of milk, 474 lbs. of fat as a four-year-old. Some of the younger ones are given Lucy, two-year-old, who has given 7,538 lbs. of milk testing about 5 1/2 per cent; Golden Girlie, another two-year-old, with 7,000 lbs., testing 5.8 per cent, and has still one month to run; another two-year-old, Golden Gloriana, who is averaging over 800 lbs. per month, and a three-year-old, Golden Lassie, who has just finished a year with 5,160 lbs. of milk testing about 5.2 per cent.

This comprises the present milking herd, and judging by the appearance of the young stock, they should at least be equal to their dams.

The old bull, from which are most of the young stock not in milk, is a



Record of Performance Jerseys on Airedale Farm.

It would be hard to find as fine a looking bunch of Jerseys as are to be seen at Airedale Farm. There are two standards which the Dean Bros. have adopted and it is that every cow in the herd must qualify in Record of Performance, and it is also that every animal must be true to type and has a real show animal. It is a noticeable feature in the herd that there are no cows who are not good individuals. There are no weak backs, no unshapely udders, and the whole herd appear to be large testes. Such a herd as this can only be put together by the strict selection of foundation stock, by careful breeding, and by systematic weeding. Apparently this herd has now come to the place where freaks are unknown. Practically all the two-year-olds this year will qualify in Record of Performance and yet still greater importance they will do so on twice a day milking and without special attention. Should it happen that one or two of them do not make the grade, they will not be retained in the herd.

TO the mind of the average farmer or even the prairie farmer, Jersey cows are known as a land of big trees, mountain ranges, and rugged great wealth in mines and it is only in recent years that we of the outside have known that tucked in among the folds on the islands of the thousands of acres of country land, and that even now the land is being developed as progressive as any on to it. If there is any particular adaptability and any particular adaptability bred over the others in British Columbia, it is this so at Vancouver and on the several islands of the coast. Here the climate and soil of the area give conditions not sending them any other sheep to their native home on Jersey Island, but, combined with the soil of Vancouver, makes it almost breeding of Jerseys.

Some persons here the Jersey Breeder's Association of British Columbia, which was organized February, 1918, they decided to hold a meeting. This society is the Jersey Breeder's Association of British Columbia. The officers for 1918 are: President, W. H. Hartley, B.C.; Vice President, J. H. Borton, Chilliwack, B.C.; Treasurer, G. S. Harris, Montserrat; Directors: A. W. H. Hartley, B.C.; N. N. Grimm, B.C.; J. H. Borton, B.C.; G. S. Harris, B.C.; J. H. Borton, B.C.; G. S. Harris, B.C.; J. H. Borton, B.C.; G. S. Harris, B.C.

According to the constitution of the Association, it is the education of the consumer in regard to the value and quality of milk produced as a man to increase dairying production and to increase the value of pure-bred Jerseys; to vertise the pure-bred Jersey stock, including animals in British Columbia, to all at times spread the value of the efficiency of the Jersey cow to do everything possible to grow Jersey into the newer areas to strengthen their establishments; to make a list of the members of the association. The following are members: H. P. Barton, B.C.; J. W. Bellhouse, Chilliwack, B.C.; H. W. Bullock, Vancouver, B.C.; J. H. Borton, Chilliwack, B.C.; G. S. Harris, Montserrat, B.C.; J. H. Borton, Chilliwack, B.C.; G. S. Harris, Montserrat, B.C.; J. H. Borton, Chilliwack, B.C.; G. S. Harris, Montserrat, B.C.; J. H. Borton, Chilliwack, B.C.; G. S. Harris, Montserrat, B.C.

**FOR SALS AND WANT ADVS.**  
THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH IN ADVANCE.  
MONEY TO LOAN—\$50,000.  
farms; mortgages paid off.  
R. Victoria, B.C. Toronto.

**IMPROVE YOUR BREAD-MAKING**  
Impove it make a larger, better loaf of finer color and texture, fully whiter, etc. It can be made for 100 loaves. Holdaway's Baking Powder, 35 Scott Street, Toronto.

**FARM WANTED**—I wish to farm in southern part of Ontario, near Cobourg, 100 to 150 acres, well built, well watered and convenient to school and Methodist preference. Please send description, price and terms to H. M. Farm and Dairy.

**FARM FOR SALE**—A hundred acres in the County of Prince George, one-half mile from the village of Wellington, suitable for general farming. This year a house and a frame tenement, a lumber barn, shed, and outside buildings worth \$2,000. If interested apply to T. J. Hays, Agricultural Department of Agriculture.

**HOLSTEIN**  
Sweet Fresh Enails  
down to the last forkful!

THE FLYING SAUCER  
on a daily eight. No business  
in getting milk around the  
country. Call for a list of  
farms, with a view of making  
a new career, no matter how  
General Long Leaf Yellow  
No. 33. Not for sale. Write  
for price and catalogue.  
See No. 65. List 47 York St.

Ended

JERSEYS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TO the mind of the average Easterner, or even the prairie farmer, our most recent prairie product has long been known as a land of big trees, of mighty mountain ranges, or rapid rivers, and of great wealth in mines and fisheries. It is only in recent years, however, that any of the outside have become aware that tucked in among the hills and situated on the islands of the coast, are thousands of acres of excellent farming land, and that even now this land is being occupied by distant farmers who are as progressive as any on the continent. If there is any preliminary in nature and any particular adaptability in nature bred over the others in British Columbia, it lies with the Jersey. More particularly is this so at Vancouver Island and on the several islands of the western coast. Here the climate and the presence of the sea give conditions more nearly resembling those any other in Canada, their native home on Jersey Island. This fact, combined with the steady market for cows in the cities of Victoria and Vancouver, makes it almost ideal for the breeding of Jerseys.

So numerous have the Jersey breeders in British Columbia become, that in February, 1916, they decided to form a Jersey Society. This society is known as The Jersey Breeders' Association of British Columbia. The officers for 1916 are: President, F. H. A. McInnes, University of B.C.; President, A. H. Menzies, Pudef Island, B.C.; Vice-President, E. H. Barton, Chilliwack, B.C.; Secretary, Treasurer, G. S. Harris, Morseby Island, B.C.; Directors: W. H. Barton, Ayrshire, B.C.; N. N. Grammer, Port Washington, B.C.; W. McInnes, Bardsia, B.C.; T. J. Smith, Nankeivik, B.C.

According to the constitution the objects of the association are to cooperate in the education of the consuming public in regard to the value and economy of milk and milk products; also to promote the increase dairying production in British Columbia; third, to increase the use of pure-bred Jerseys; fourth, to advertise the pure-bred Jersey herds and ranches in British Columbia; fifth, to do at all times agreed to the knowledge of the efficiency of the Jersey breed; and to do everything possible to introduce the Jersey into the newer sections and to strengthen their establishment in the older communities; sixth, to promote cooperation among members of this Association. The following are the charter members: E. H. Barton, Chilliwack, B.C.; W. B. Bellows, Galiano Island, B.C.; H. W. Bullock, Ganges, B.C.; F. C. Vernon, B.C.; Jas. Cook, Chemung, B.C.; G. T. Corfield, Corfield P.O., B.C.; Dean Ross, Kealines, B.C.; N. N. Grammer, Port Washington, B.C.; G. S. Harris, Morseby Island, B.C.; T. H. Hutton, Bardsia, B.C.; H. H. Hurford, Courtney, B.C.; W. McInnes, Bardsia, B.C.

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. MONEY TO LOAN—\$5.00—Land on farms; mortgages paid off. Reynolds, 77 Victoria Street, Toronto.

IMPROVE YOUR BREAD—HoMaMa's Improver will make a larger better flavored loaf of finer color and texture. Perfectly wholesome. Send 15 cents for package of 100 Loaves. HoMaMa's Products Company, 25 Scott Street, Toronto.

FARM WANTED—I wish to purchase a farm in southern part of Ontario or Durham county. 100 to 150 acres. Must be well built, well watered and good soil. (Methodical preferred.) In reply, give full description, price and terms. Address 164 N. Farm and Dairy.

FARM FOR SALE.—A hundred acre farm in the County of Prince Edward, with three and one-half miles of fine white clay of Wellington, suitable for stock, sheep or truck farming. Large brick house and a frame tenement, large barn, and silo, and outbuildings. Purchase worth \$12,000. Terms apply to T. J. Raynor, Steel Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**HOLOCHEE** Sweet Fresh Ensilage Grown to the last Toronto

THE HULL SILO is a perfect method of preserving the best of your stock feed. It is a simple, practical, and economical method of preserving your stock feed. It is a simple, practical, and economical method of preserving your stock feed. It is a simple, practical, and economical method of preserving your stock feed.

R.C. H. McKinnion, Revelstoke, B.C.; Prof. J. A. McLean, Vancouver, B.C.; H. H. Menzies, Pender Island, B.C.; J. Moore, Armstrong, B.C.; Miss L. Frank Mount, Tomsie P.O., B.C.; F. Rice, Bardsia, Ganges, B.C.; L. Hest, Nankeivik, B.C.; A. J. Smith, Ganges, B.C.; T. D. Smith, Bardsia, B.C.; W. E. Smith, Revelstoke, B.C.; L. P. Sully, Westhead, B.C.; Prof. Stevenson, Saanich, B.C.; A. H. Street, Bardsia, B.C.

Unfortunately it was not the privilege of Farm and Dairy's representative during the recent western trip to visit all of these breeders, but if the herds that were seen are a fair sample of the herds of the future of the Jersey in British Columbia, Columbia has received a great impetus to its credit, not only in Jersey, but in other kinds of live stock. A few of the Jersey records published at the first are: 11,522 lbs. of milk and 448 lbs. fat in one year as a two-year-old. This is one of the best records of the breed. Others are: Mature cows—Blissom of Ayrshire, 14,677 lbs. milk, 774 lbs. fat; My two-year-olds—Hurr's Lassie, 10,727 lbs. milk, 677 lbs. fat; and 447 lbs. fat in 10,585 lbs. milk, 624 lbs. fat. Three-year-olds—Lady Pauline, 12,176 lbs. milk and 680 lbs. fat; Dell Smith, 12,116 lbs. milk and 616 lbs. milk, 663 lbs. fat. Two-year-olds—Vera, Lovers, 11,815 lbs. milk and 644 lbs. fat; Phloxie, Mont Jeanie, 9,915 lbs. milk, 628 lbs. fat.

CATTLE ENTRIES AT C. N. E.

WITH the rapid approach of closing day for entries, officials of the Jubilee, or the prospect, will feel to note the tremendous number of inquiries from new exhibitors throughout the live stock exhibition, many of President T. A. Russell, who is interested and fat cattle exhibit in the Shorthorn class. The official statement, as indicated, is continued, "of the larger number of farmers who are being introduced into their fields for the future of the live stock industry."

To the liberal premiums and improved extended classifications now so attributed, in some measure at least, the awakened interest among the small calves revised the classifications and endeavored to offset the higher cost of feed and labor by adding considerably to the merit by 25 per cent, cut down his feelings that every possible encouragement should be given to breeders, more than offset this decrease by adding over \$5,000 to the premiums. The net increase over last year in cattle is \$1,848; while the dairy department, including dairies and poultry sections, shows an increase of \$1,148, with the increase in some cases there are as many as eight prizes, thus affording the smaller man a splendid opportunity to get inside the money. In the horse, harness, Canadian and Galloway, French and English, have less than four prizes, and, as stated above, some few of these. Prospects are unusually bright in both sheep and swine, and some are predicting a record entry in both these industries. The increased number of entries and early entries received fully reflect the increased attention which sheep and swine are both receiving throughout the country.

The early harvest prospects and the forward nature in general of work on the farms is expected to be shown, not only in the entry list, but in the attendance. Breeders who have not as yet sent in their entry should do so at once and help improve an exhibit that promises the ability of a striking demonstration of the ability of Canada to go ahead and win the Allies with meats and dairy products while the war lasts, and later to help replenish the depleted herds and flocks of Europe.

AYERSHIRE NEWS  
GREAT AYRSHIRE BULL FOR CANADA.

RECENTLY Gilbert, McMillan, of Huntsdon, Que., imported from the famous "moor" farm, Redmond, Wash. This calf is not only a good individual, but a calf backed up with remarkable records. His dam of the sire, Willowbrook Bloom has a record of 16,256 lbs. milk, 716 lbs. fat, 434 per cent fat. His dam's dam has a record of 17,805 lbs. milk, 744.02 lbs. fat, 430 per cent fat. The dam, recently sold at the Elgin sale, for over \$1,500. The paternal grand sire, Redmond Peter Pan, grand champion of Great Britain and America, and the maternal grand sire is Willowbrook Browie's Robin Hood. One of the grand dams is a half sister to the noted Rate 4th. Such a record makes Willowbrook Peter Pan 3rd is an acquisition to Mr. McMillan's already fine herd.

# 2 RECORD-BACKED AYRSHIRE SIRE

- From one of our females with a 2-year old record of 11,631 lbs. milk, 440 lbs. fat. Her dam made 14,415 lbs. and 509 lbs. fat.
- Out of one of our choice cows with a 4-year old record of 13,288 lbs. milk and 533 lbs. fat, and whose dam has a 16,938 record with 650 lbs. fat.

These chips are fine big fellows, well marked, and out of our finest females. Act without delay if you want either of these sires for your herd, as we are pricing them for early selling.

They are the choicest of breeding, being by our BRIERY BOY OF SPRINGBANK, by NETHERTON KING THEODORE.

## WILSON McPHERSON & SONS ST. ANNS - R. R. 1 - ONTARIO

**AYRSHIRES**  
If you want Ayrshires of the right kind, write us. Possibly we have what you want.  
**PALMER BROTHERS** - NORTHWICK, ONTARIO  
Young calves, either sex, weaver run, G. P. cows, it will pay to come and see or write for prices if wanting anything in choice Ayrshires.  
**PLEASANT VIEW AYRSHIRES**  
A. HENDERSON - R. R. No. 4 - ATHENS, ONTARIO

### Poultry as quoted by WALLER'S, 713 Spadina Ave., Toronto

Old hens over 6 lbs. each	Per lb.	Per lb.
Old hens over 6 lbs. each	dressed,	live
Old hens 3 1/2 to 6 lbs. each	.....	.....
Old roosters over 6 lbs. each	.....	.....
Old roosters 3 1/2 to 6 lbs. each	.....	.....
Broilers 2 to 3 lbs. each	.....	.....
Choice ducks, heads off, over 6 lbs. each	.....	.....
Choice ducks, heads off, under 6 lbs. each	.....	.....
Trade trade demands the best extra feed poultry.	They will pay a premium on fancy birds.	

**THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS.**  
Write us about your next herd sires. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion bull cow, Sunbeam we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times.  
**JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONT.**

**ELMCREST AYRSHIRES**  
Herd Sire—Glenhurst Torr's Master, sired by Loamsmock Comet. Young stock for sale, all ages, at reasonable prices. One exceptionally good yearling bull. Write for prices  
**SANDLAND BROTHERS, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONTARIO**

**SPRUCEHURST AYRSHIRES**  
We have a choice lot of cows, heifers, and calves, bred for economy of production, large tests, size and type. Special prices for New Ontario buyers. Two litters choice bred and milked, Redmond and Fairweather Stock, \$15 each, registered.  
**D. LEITCH & SON R. R. NO. 2 CORNWALL, ONTARIO**

**Ontario Veterinary College**  
Under the Control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario  
Established 1862  
Affiliated with the University of Toronto  
College will reopen on Tuesday, the 1st of October, 1916  
110 University Avenue Toronto, Canada  
CALENDAR ON APPLICATION

**E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M. S., Principal**

**ROAFAIRG**  
AT FACTORY PRICES  
We Are The Largest Distributors of ROAFAIRG in Canada.  
ROAFAIRG is a complete system of equipment for the dairy farmer, and is the only system that can be used in any climate.

**BONE SPAVIN**  
Cured by Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, no matter how old the blemish. Full price refunded if it fails to cure either Bone Spavin, Ringbone or Splint. Fleming's Yest Footed Veterinary Adhesive. For a list of dealers or to receive our free book "FLEMING'S BONE SPAVIN AND RINGBONE PASTE" write to CHEMISTS  
82 GERRARD ST., TORONTO, ONT.

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# AYRSHIRES

The Gateway to Prosperity

## Howick-Huntingdon Ayrshire Club

### POINT ROUND. 35 Head

ESTABLISHED FOR 50 YEARS

and during that time animals sold have never failed to give satisfaction. Females of all ages and two bulls for sale.

JAMES BRYSON, BRYSONVILLE, QUE.

### BRAEBURN. 30 Head AYRSHIRES OF TYPE AND QUALITY

True Ayrshire type and production our aim. Herd sire "Burnside Fanny's Renner" (son of Auchebraun Fanny 9th). Females of all ages and one young bull for sale.

J. P. CAVERS, ORMSTOWN, QUE.

### STONEHOUSE. 45 Head THE HOME OF QUALITY AND PRODUCTION

Stonehouse Ayrshires have always been noted for their producing ability and are still living up to their reputation. Females of all ages for sale.

HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.

### SUNNYSIDE. 50 Head AYRSHIRES THAT MAKE GOOD

Look up the records made by animals bred at Sunnyside. Herd sire "Sunnyside Masterpiece," one of the leading Canadian bred sires. Females of all ages and two young bulls for sale.

J. W. LOGAN, HOWICK, QUE.

### SPRINGBURN. 50 Head

A Satisfied Customer is Our Best Advertisement

**BIG MILKERS** At Ormstown, 1914, our winnings in milk classes as follows: 1st and 3rd, aged cow; 1st and 3rd, R. O. F. cow; 1st, 2-year-old Dairy Herd and Champion cow. **FEATS** GILBERT McMILLAN, HUNTINGDON, R. R. NO. 2, QUE.

### BURNSIDE. 150 Head

LEADERS FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The home of the Champion "Hobland Masterpiece." His gets have won more prizes than any other Ayrshire bull. The only bull that has qualified in the Scotch, American and Canadian R. O. F.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

### BEAVER MEADOW. 40 Head

R.O.P. Ayrshires of Type and Constitution

The leading R. O. F. herd in Eastern Canada. Females of all ages and a few choice young bulls for sale.

W. C. TULLY, ATHELSTAN, QUE.

### RIVERLEA. 40 Head

Herd headed by "Stoneycroft Pickle's Frise," Junior Champion, Ormstown, 1912. His dam half-sister to Auchebraun Brown Kate 4th. Stock of all ages.

R. A. ARTHUR, HUNTINGDON, R. R. NO. 2, QUE.

### WOODBURN. 30 Head

I am offering two bulls, fit for service, and two bull calves, sired by "Lesnessock Golden Love" and from R. O. F. dams. Prices right.

A. A. BRUCE, HUNTINGDON, R. R. NO. 2, QUE.

### Howick-Huntingdon Ayrshire Club

Represents 50 Breeders and 2000 Ayrshires

Can supply anything you want.

JAMES BRYSON, President.

GILBERT McMILLAN, Secretary.

### OAK CROFT. 35 Head

Imported and Canadian bred. Herd header "Lesnessock Maranthou" (Imp.). A few females and bull calves for sale.

WM. GIBSON, GLENELM, R. R. NO. 1, QUE.

### LONGACRE. 50 Head

Breeding of Quality. The best blood of Scotland and Canada are to be found here. Females of all ages and a few bull calves for sale.

CHAS. S. FERRY, HUNTINGDON, R. R. NO. 1, QUE.

### HILLVIEW. 40 Head

Imported and Canadian bred Ayrshires. One daughter and 16 granddaughters of "Lochfergus Cherry" (Imp.). The cow that sold for \$2,750 at the New England Cattle sale. Females of all ages for sale.

R. M. HOWDEN, ST. LOUIS DE GONZAQUE, QUE.

### WILLOWBANK. 40 Head

Foundation cows of choicest imported and Canadian breeding. Young stock from such bulls as "Glenhurst Torrs Mayor" and "Lesnessock Golden Love." Females of all ages and three young bulls for sale.

CHAS. F. HYDE, HUNTINGDON, QUE.

### CHERRY BANK. 40 Head

This noted herd needs no introduction to the public. Its record is behind it. Our herd is now made up of some of the most noted strains of prize-winning and R. O. F. animals. Special care given to selecting animals on order. In small or large lots, a big lot to choose from in the district. Let me hear from prospective purchasers.

P. D. MCARTHUR, HOWICK, QUE.  
38 miles from Montreal, G. T. RY.

### KELSO. 40 Head

Many noted Ayrshires have been bred at Kelso and we are still breeding the same kind. Females of all ages and two young bulls for sale.

D. A. MACFARLANE, GLENELM, R. R. NO. 1, QUE.

### EDGEWOOD. 60 Head

Ayrshires of the choicest strains. A very select offering of young females and bull calves for sale.

D. T. NESS, HOWICK, QUE.

If You Wish Further Information Regarding the AYRSHIRE BREED  
What They Have Done in the Past—What They are Doing To-Day  
And What Their Prospects Are for the Future  
Write for LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT  
TO THE SECRETARY of the ASSOCIATION.

W.F. Stephen

Secy CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASSN

Huntingdon, Que.

W.F. St

# AYRSHIRES

The Gateway to Prosperity

## Bedford District Club

### EVIE STOCK FARM

At CHESTERVILLE, Ont.  
Can supply you with young stock of both sexes from imported R. O. P. dams and sired by Imp. Champion Baronet—4420. For prices, etc., write to

JAMES AND C. C. BALLANTYNE,  
163 NAZARETH ST. MONTREAL, QUE.

### Ivy Lodge Ayrshires

I have still on hand four choice young bulls for sale, all from R. O. P. dams, which are closely related to Lasseneock Durward Lely (Imp.)—21758—and sired by Willow Farm Vulcan—32761—a son of Lasseneock Vulcan (Imp.)—28466—who won over Hargreth Victor Hugo, also winning Junior Championship.

SAMUEL KITTLE, CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

### Orkney Ayrshire Farm

Now offering bull calves out of "Dairymaid of Orkney" and others closely connected with "Milkmaid of Orkney," "Primrose of Orkney" and "Lenore 2nd." Yearling heifers bred to our imported sire "Danlop Corolla."

Attractive prices quoted for immediate sale. Inspection solicited.

H. MACPHERSON, R.R.No. 1, COPE TOWN, ONT. Phone 33 R-2, Lynden.

### Dunain Ayrshires

Embrace type, constitution and production. "Vaudreuil Pride—43632—(4-years-old) by "Auchenbrain Pride" for sale. This is a vigorous animal and throws a preponderance of heifers. Prices \$250.

Also mature and young stock for sale

ESTATE BARLOW CUMBERLAND, PORT HOPE, ONT.

C. WATERS, MANAGER.

### BROOKSIDE

In the home of the noted Jean Armour strain of Ayrshire. Progeny from R. O. P. and Dairy Test winners for sale. Orders solicited. Write to

JOHN MCKEE, NORWICH, ONT.

### District of Bedford Ayrshire Breeders' Club IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS OF QUEBEC

If you want Ayrshires, come and get them, if not sure, come and we will convince you.

1,500 to choose from. Prices right.

Apply for information to:—  
W. F. KAY, M.P., PRESIDENT, PHILLIPSBURG, QUE. WALTER M. WALLACE, SECRETARY, WARDEN, QUE.

### Ravensdale Ayrshires

A very choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale, of the best breeding and good individuals. Come and see them or write for prices.

W. F. KAY, PHILLIPSBURG, QUE.

### Ayrmont Farm, Waterloo, Que.

Breeds Ayrshires up to fashion and for production. Auchenbrain Time-keeper (Imp.)—5464—(1923) (2087) is now our herd header and getting us a lot of choice calves. A few young bulls and heifers for sale. Write for prices or come and inspect the herd.

JAMES GAW, Manager, C.P.R. and C. C. V. Ry. JAMES DAVIDSON, Proprietor, Box 700, MONTREAL.

### Lakeside Ayrshires

A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian bred. Sires: "Auchenbrain Son Foss" (Imp.)—32734—many times grand champion, "Fairfield Mains Triumph" (Imp.)—6112—a son of the noted Hobbsland Perfect Piece. Write for catalogue.

GEORGE H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor, Dominion Express Building, MONTREAL, QUE. D. McARTHUR, Manager, PHILLIPSBURG, QUE.

### Clover Ridge Ayrshires

Clover Ridge Farm expects to have Ayrshire calves of both sexes for sale during the fall and winter months from R. O. P. cows and sired by "Cherry's Own"—5124—a son of "Hobbsland Masterpiece" and "Lochfergus Cherry" the \$2,500 cow. Give us a chance to do business with you.

WILTON E. DRYDEN, COWANSVILLE, QUE.

### Millbrook Farm

A few choice bull calves for sale, \$40 and \$50 each. Write for prices or visit our herd.

J. E. JACKSON & SON, BROME, QUE.

### Glenhurst Stock Farm

GLENHURST STOCK FARM possesses the largest Ayrshire herd in Eastern Ontario. Long celebrated for truthness to type and ability to produce.

We have supplied foundation stock for many of Canada's noted Ayrshire herds.

The reputation already made I am endeavoring to sustain and our herd is superior in every respect.

Young stock of all ages for sale. I invite inspection. Get my prices.

JAMES BENNING, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT.

### Springbank

THE SPRINGBANK herd claims more large milk and fat records than any other Ayrshire herd in Canada. The home of the celebrated champion in production Lady Jane.

Our herd sire Nettleton King Theodore (Imp.)—35767—(5848) is proving a great herd sire. His heifers are true to type and making big records. Select foundation stock from our herd.

A. S. TURNER & SON, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONT.

WRITE YOUR NEAREST BREEDER FOR PRICES

If You Wish Further Information Regarding the AYRSHIRE BREED  
What They Have Done in the Past—What They are Doing To-Day  
And What Their Prospects Are for the Future  
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W.F. Stephen

Secy CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASSN

Huntingdon, Que.



Sir Canary Pietje, the Senior Sire of the Steves Herd.

This photo was taken when he was a yearling, but he is now just as fine an individual as a mature sire as he was when the photo was taken. His dam is Lady Pietsie Canary Jewell, and his sire Sir Canary McChilde, who has 28 daughters and one son in R. of M. and 10 daughters and two sons in R. of P.

### A Bit of Holland on the Western Coast

(Continued from page 20.)

a record, an equal for which would be hard to find elsewhere. Mr. Steves was fortunate, indeed, to secure such a sire as this. This is breeding which is greatly appreciated by breeders across the line, \$10,000 having been recently paid for a three-quarter brother of this animal.

If Mr. Steves has had unusual success in raising Holsteins it may be partially explained in the words of a man who directed me from the station to Mr. Steves' farm, and who walked with me part of the way. He said: "Mr. Steves is the kind of man who, when he sells a \$1,000 cow, does not go and buy a new automobile or some other unnecessary impediment. He puts another thousand with the first one and goes out and buys a still better cow."

Like most other successful men, Mr. Steves has had his ups and downs. One of the "downs" took place a few years ago, when, upon inspecting tuberculosis in his herd, he had them all tested, and found that one-third of the herd were diseased. However, it was a blessing in disguise. On the farm was an old barn which were put the reactors. A new stable, modern, well ventilated and well lighted, was built for the healthy stock. The milk from the reactors was pasteurized and used for feeding calves, while that from the other cows was used for market purposes. After the healthy cows had been a month in their new quarters they were again tested and one reacted. Since then the herd has been under regular tuberculin test and only on two occasions after the new method was adopted were there any suspensions. These two animals were slaughtered and only upon the closest examination could traces of the disease be found. At present the herd is clean. It is under Government inspection, but not for many years has a trace of tuberculosis been found. Practically all the milk is bottled on the farm, and shipped to Vancouver. Near the barn is the milk house, in which is an up-to-date plant for bottling the milk and sterilizing the utensils, both necessary operations in producing perfect milk.

#### A Valuable Sideline.

Mr. Steves' special sideline is the growing of root seed. This year he has between two and three acres devoted to this purpose. He says it works in well with dairying, as he can select his choicest roots for seed and use the others for the feeding of the stock. Mr. Steves is recognized as an authority in this work, and on the day of my visit a deputation from the Gordon Head Fruit Growers' Association came to get information regarding the growing of the seed. Mr. Steves plants his turnips for seed in the fall by merely

plowing a furrow between the rows of the growing crop. He then pulls the finest specimens and lays them in the furrow. The ground is then plowed over them, leaving the tops sticking out. This year he has sown turnips between his rows of mangel seed, and will let them come up for seed next year. The mangels are pitted in the fall and the best specimens saved during the winter and planted in the spring. They are sown in the spring in drills 3 1/2 feet apart.

Regarding threshing this crop, the turnips can easily be threshed with a flail. For the beets he bought a small threshing outfit that had been discarded. It answers the purpose all right. Mr. Steves has made a success of growing root seed to his success in Holsteins, and appears to be willing to give information to any who wish to make a start in this necessary occupation.

### My Home in Peace River

(Continued from page 6.)

altitude is 2,450 feet above sea level. Grande Prairie is a considerable tract of mixed prairie, scrub and timberland, drained by tributaries of the Peace and constituting the most southerly portion (in Alberta) of the vast area drained by that splendid river. As indicated, it is only semi-arid, and there is certainly work aplenty in clearing and breaking some of our homesteads. We have more or less rock to pick after breaking and a good deal of willow and poplar to dispose of from some areas. But the land is worth it.

Balancing everything, and taking into account our prospective rail connection with the C. coast regions, I consider Grand Prairie one of the most promising mixed farming areas on the continent. It should be a country of stalwart-hearted men as the record of its sons in battle proves it is. A permanent, prosperous type of agriculture bids fair to develop, with cognate industry and commerce developing in its midst.

I have seen every province of the Dominion except British Columbia, from which we are only twenty-five miles distant, and unless the exigencies of the war demand otherwise, I hope to live and die on the farm I am now developing. This is whole truth. It need not be taken with salt.

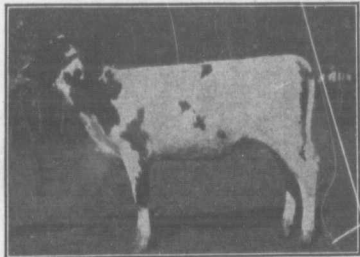
S.—Since writing this article an extraordinary reverse has been experienced in the form of an unseasonable frost in Grande Prairie on the night of July 23rd. Two degrees were recorded by official instruments under the writer's care. This would mean, perhaps, a six or seven degrees at the ground. A smudge being maintained near the garden, most of this stuff seems to have been saved, even to potato plants standing erect on the succeeding forenoon. Effect on grain is unappreciated as yet, but in all probability, it will be serious enough on the low land. This prospect is penned in the interest of candor.

### Moresby Island Where Jerseys, Hampshires and Yorkshires Thrive

(Continued from page 36.)

Harris feeds very little concentrated feed to his stock. He believes that the present prices of this commodity are almost prohibitive. However, the rule which he has held is that 10 per cent of his returns from his milk sales should be re-invested in the form of concentrated feed.

There are many things of interest regarding this farm and regarding the stock which could be mentioned, but they will have to be omitted. Possibly



Lakerue Vera 2nd, an Unbeaten Champion of the Fair Circuit this Year.

It would be hard to find a more perfect type of Ayrshire than this heifer. She is one of the many good young things in the Lakerue herd. Her sire is Burnside Masterman, the senior sire at Lakerue. Such heifers as this are a credit to any breed.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

at some later date we may find both time and space to tell about them.

### An Automobile Ride on Vancouver Island and How It Ended

(Continued from page 44.)

kept and the litters are fed as much as possible on the skim-milk and also on home-grown and bought grain. At present there are 20 young pigs on the farm, which should help to in-



Eleanor Lisa, one of Mr. Harris' Young Jerseys. He has several yearlings and two year olds of this type. When they get a few years older, they should make an unusually fine herd. —Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

crease the much to be desired brood supply.

There were many other things which we should have stopped to see on this interesting farm, but as the hour was getting late and we had to hurry to catch my boat, we were obliged to curtail our call. However, anyone wishing to see a fine herd of Jersey cattle, a big poultry flock of White Wyandottes, that are money-makers, or a bunch of hogs that are as good specimens of barrel hogs as one can find in that part, and see some of the best of the Farm and see things for themselves.

### New Manager for Cooperative Company

OWING to the greatly increased volume of business being done by the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., additions have had to be made to the working staff and Mr. L. C. Powell, of Ridgetown, has been appointed manager of the Cooperative Co. Mr. Powell brings to the new duties the record of several years successful experience as manager of The Kent Farmers' Produce Co., of Ridgetown and Blenheim.

### Farmers to Have a Daily Paper

At a meeting of the Publication Committee of the United Farmers of Ontario, held on August 1st, it was decided to establish a daily paper, similar to the large Toronto dailies. Since it has been suggested that the farmers of Ontario should have an official organ of their own, there has been considerable discussion of opinion as to whether a daily or weekly paper would best meet the needs; the consensus of opinion, however, being greatly in favor of a daily.

At the meeting on August 5th provincial directors were appointed and application made for the provincial charter, and also for permit to sell stock for the company. It was also decided that the company be a cooperative market, which means that one will have but one vote. Consequently the policies and activities of the paper will be controlled by the farmers themselves. The capital stock has been fixed at \$500,000, of which \$100,000 must be paid up before the committee would feel justified in taking definite action towards installing a plant and commencing publication. A campaign to sell stock, under the direction of J. N. Kernighan, is now being pursued.

The North Ops Club held a full day excursion on July 24 by boat from Lindsay to Peterboro' and return by the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Morrison has been very busy of late attending farmers' picnic at meetings in different parts of the province. Interest in the movement continues to grow steadily.

The market for mill feeds is quoted at 125 cents for best feed cornmeal is 85c, output barley for 167 and 2 bar at 112.

The hay market has advanced here and at Montreal, there has been some change to the market quotes No. 1, on track, \$17 00 to 18; straw, \$3 to 3 50; cutter No. 2, 2 bar, \$12 to 12 1/2.

REPORTS AND ADVICE  
Reports of potato blight from all parts of Ontario have been seriously reduced. It is believed as yet to be insignificant, although that the virus could easily be carried westward in the later in the season. New Idaho potatoes are quoted at \$3 25 per bushel. Carolina potatoes, per bushel, prices are slightly lower than last season's but are being received in increasing quantities. B. quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.60; prices are \$4.75 to \$7 for pecked per bushel. Montevideo picked beans \$2.75, per can.

HIDES AND WOOL  
Country market—Beef 1 lb: part cured, 14c; cured, as per lb, \$1.50 to \$2.00; country mutton, No. 1, 15c to \$5; No. 2, 14c; lamb, \$3; Horshair, farmers' stock. Wool—Unwashed, fine 50c; 6c to 7c; medium, 4c to 5c; coarse and lustre, 3c to 4c; fine and medium, 2c to 3c; medium and combing, 1c to 1 1/2c; lustre, 2c to 3c per pound.

EGGS AND POULTRY  
A somewhat serious long-fledged egg market. No restrictions have been reported except the prohibition in buying has been made in the last few days and delivery of a small supply arriving. Continued confusion for farm and \$2 to

### MARKET

TORONTO, Monday. —A shipment of potatoes was issued a report on field crops at the end of the season. It is believed all the promises a large yield. The present prospects are good, but the frost has not yet had a chance to show itself. Potatoes are being harvested all over the province. Reports from Quebec and Montreal are also good, but in some districts the potato crop is being further west. In Ontario it is about average and good, although rather low. The grain crop has been reported the grain too rapid in the west. Manitoba reports on the whole that the crop is about half the normal. The same is true of the grain, but generally less so. In Saskatchewan, drought and frost has reduced the crop to a small percentage of the normal. It is also done great damage in the prairie provinces, where the crop is about one-third normal. In British Columbia, the crop will have fair crops, although not as good as the normal. In the prairie provinces, the crop is about one-third normal. In Ontario, the crop is about one-third normal. In the west, the crop is about one-third normal. In the prairie provinces, the crop is about one-third normal. In Ontario, the crop is about one-third normal.

There is nothing of note in the wheat market. Recent quotations are 95c to 96c in the west, and 95c in the east. The supply is ample. Quotations for Manitoba wheat—in Ontario, 95c to 96c; in Saskatchewan, \$1.10 to \$1.20; in British Columbia, \$1.10 to \$1.20. In the prairie provinces, the crop is about one-third normal. In Ontario, the crop is about one-third normal. In the west, the crop is about one-third normal. In the prairie provinces, the crop is about one-third normal. In Ontario, the crop is about one-third normal.

COARSE FEEDS  
Oats are practically the same as last year. The market is about 90c to 91c in the west, and 85c in the east. The supply is ample. Quotations for Manitoba wheat—in Ontario, 95c to 96c; in Saskatchewan, \$1.10 to \$1.20; in British Columbia, \$1.10 to \$1.20. In the prairie provinces, the crop is about one-third normal. In Ontario, the crop is about one-third normal. In the west, the crop is about one-third normal. In the prairie provinces, the crop is about one-third normal. In Ontario, the crop is about one-third normal.

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MARKET REVIEW

AND FORECAST

ONTARIO, Monday, August 12.—The Ontario Bureau has issued a report on the condition of the crop at the end of July. In Prince Edward...

that the market will gradually clear up and a better undertone is looked for. The Ontario Bureau has issued a report on the condition of the crop...

- Hens, 4 lbs. .... 25c to 26c 26c to 27c
Hens, 4 and over. 27c to 28c 28c to 29c
Spring chickens. .... 28c to 29c 29c to 30c
Roosters. .... 15c to 16c 25c to 26c
Ducklings. .... 15c to 16c 25c to 26c
Ducks. .... 15c to 16c 25c to 26c
Turkeys. .... 25c to 27c 30c to 30c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The butter market continues easy and receipts show a considerable increase over last year. At Montreal, for instance, receipts of butter for the week ending August 2d were 15,796 packages, which shows an increase of 1,243 packages as compared with the previous week and an increase of 5,476 packages compared with the same week last year.

Receipts of cheese at Montreal show a considerable increase since May 1st over the corresponding period of last year. Prices paid for cream cheese are ruling slightly lower, 25c to 25 1/2c being the prevailing price for Ontario boards.

Ontario wheat.—In store, Fort William, minimum 42 1/2c; No. 1, 43 1/2c; No. 2, 42 1/2c; No. 3, 41 1/2c; No. 4, 40 1/2c; No. 5, 39 1/2c; No. 6, 38 1/2c; No. 7, 37 1/2c; No. 8, 36 1/2c; No. 9, 35 1/2c; No. 10, 34 1/2c.

MILL FEEDS. The market for mill feeds is firm. Bran is quoted at 12 1/2c, shorts 14c. At Montreal, feed cornmeal is 86c, oat meal 85c, barley feed 87c and mixed meal 85c.

HAY AND STRAW. The hay market has advanced and both here and at Montreal there is a decidedly firm undertone to the market.

POTATOES AND BEANS. Reports of potato blight still come in from all parts of Ontario and the crop has been seriously reduced. There have been no signs of slight rot, but it seems probable that the vines could be so generally withered that the crop would develop later in the season.

HIDES AND WOOL. Country market.—Beef hides, green, the best cured, 14c; cured, 15c; deacons or bob cut, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c.

EGGS AND POULTRY. A somewhat easier tone has prevailed in the egg market. No reduction in prices has been reported except at one or two points in Western Canada.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Every cow or female offered by us are either cows or daughters of these wonderful cows. No other herd in Canada has such a record. 13 cows average 100 lbs. milk daily and 33.3 lbs. but in 7 days; 16 cows average 20.85 lbs. butter in 7 days; 3 average 24.55; 2 average 32.52; 2 average 41.66.

MAJOR E. OSLER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Manager LAKEVIEW FARM, Bronte, Ont.

Herdman Wanted

I am open to engage an experienced herdman to handle my well-known Holstein herd. I want a man experienced in R.O.M. work to develop a covey and bring up any other bull in Canada, who want five more next winter.

CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS

A few choice young bulls for sale, from heavy producing dams, sired by a son of P. SMITH. Write now for description, photo and price. R. R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

His 2 Nearest Dams Average 38.82

His dam, sire's dam, grand sire's dam and great grand sire's dam, average 38.62 lbs. butter in seven days, and over 112 lbs. milk in one day, never less than 40 lbs. milk in any one day.

FOR SERVICE—THE 40 LB. BULL

The only bull in the world with his brother, whose first seven sisters in the R. O. M. holds nine Canadian and two world's records. His dam is Lakeview Lestrange, whose record is 24 1/2 lbs. milk, 28 1/2 lbs. butter, with an average test of 414 per cent; also brother to Canada's only 43 lb. cow. We are accepting for service a limited number of approved cows. Write for particulars.

Bull Calf of Royal Breeding

Born Dec. 27, 1917. He is a beauty, a show animal. His sire's seven nearest dams average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, his 11 nearest over 29, and his 23 nearest over 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. He is a handsome, a Korndyke heifer, is a grand producer. Price, \$150. Write or come and see him.

JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop. Sunnyside Stock Farm STANSTED, QUE.

THE OLD SUMMER HILL FARM

The home of the highest priced Canadian bred Oxford ram ever sold in Canada, sold to Missouri for \$300. We have for sale 8,250 show or breeding purposes, 100 rams and 100 ewe lambs of superior quality and a limited supply of ewes fitted for show purposes.

Peter Arkell, Bus. Mg., Box 454, Teeswater, Ont.

CHOICE YORKSHIRE HOGS AT RIGHT PRICES

Boars and sows, all sires, from best prize-winning strains—a few good bred sows, also young stock. S. C. White Leghorn eggs for hatching—Barred, 15c per 100; Fawn and White L. Duck eggs, 4c per 100. Chinese geese, 10c each.

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**REGISTERED HOLSTEINS**

and the  
**\$106,000 BULL**  
is a brother as well as a grand-son of  
**OUR SENIOR HERD SIRE**  
for the past two years.  
**AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO**  
We have only one of his sons left, the price is reasonable. Write today.

**LYNN RIVER STOCK FARM**  
Alex Wallace, Smeets Ont.

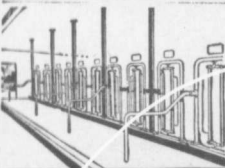
**Protect Your Cattle and Horses from this Profit-eating Pest**

Don't let flies rob you of your profits. Few people realize the annual loss from shrinkage of milk and flesh caused by flies and other insect pests tormenting cattle.

**NO-FLY-NEAR**  
Is the sure, safe, cheap and humane solution of this problem, easily applied with spray. Write for free circular giving full particulars.

Price: 1 gal. \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.50

**KENNETH McDONALD & SONS**  
Limited - OTTAWA, Ont.



**TORONTO STABLE EQUIPMENT**

EVERY inch of it is designed with an eye to your convenience, the comfort of the cattle and the sanitary condition of your stables.

All tubing is galvanized, or painted, INSIDE and out—stop-rusting. You will appreciate the extra money saved for you in a few years. 149

Write for the remarkable little book on Toronto Stable Equipment.

**ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP COMPANY**  
Limited  
Atlantic Ave., Toronto.  
12 St. Antoine St., Montreal.  
Winipeg Calgary Regina

Our exhibit at The Canadian National Exhibition will cover all our different lines. We will be glad to have you call and look them over.

It Will Pay You to mention Farm and Dairy when writing Advertisers.

Prices remained steady during the week at 20 a cwt for select, fed and watered. Two or three decks, however, sold at \$20.25. There is already undertone to the market at present.

Heavy steers, choice	\$14.25 to \$15.50
do good	12.90 to 14.90
Butchers' steers and heifers choice	11.00 to 11.50
do good	9.60 to 10.40
do medium	8.50 to 9.25
do common	7.15 to 8.25
Butchers' cows, choice	10.75 to 11.25
do good	8.75 to 10.00
do medium	8.00 to 8.50
do common	6.75 to 7.50
do canners	6.00 to 6.50
Butchers' bulks, choice	10.60 to 11.25
do good	9.50 to 10.25
do medium	8.20 to 9.25
do common	7.00 to 8.00
Pooders, best	6.50 to 7.00
Stockers, best	6.75 to 7.00
Milkers and springers, choice	100.00 to 160.00
do com.	65.00 to 90.00
Calves, yearlings	16.00 to 17.00
do medium	12.60 to 14.60
do common	10.00 to 12.00
do grass	7.60 to 9.00
Lambs, choice spring	17.60 to 18.50
do good	16.00 to 17.00
Sheep, choice handy	13.00 to 16.00
do heavy and fat bucks	11.00 to 12.25
Heavy fat	8.00 to 11.00
Hogs, fed and watered	20.00 to 22.00
do off cam	20.25 to 22.00
do f.o.b.	19.00 to 20.00
Less \$1 to \$2 on hogs; less \$4 on stags; less 10c to \$1 on hewers.	

At Montreal an improvement in quality as also in weight characterized the increased offerings of cattle at the yards in comparison with the weight and quality of the receipts of the previous two to three weeks. The receipts of but other cattle were made at higher prices than were paid during the preceding week, although the market was generally quoted at unchanged levels. There was an improved demand for weighty steers and cows, while cattle for boning and freighting again sold readily at strong prices. The highest sales of the week was that of twelve steers averaging eleven hundred and ninety pounds each at \$13.60 a cwt. The best cows offered sold exceptionally well at the best prices of the week in mixed lots with steers. In addition a number of good quality cows were sold separately from \$10 to \$10.50, while most of the sales of those of medium quality were made between \$8.25 and \$9.00. Calves sold readily from \$5 to \$7.00. Lots of sheep and lambs were fewer than during the previous week, as a good outlet existed, those on hand were readily disposed of at prices for lambs in some instances \$1.25 per lb. over above the previous week's market. Sheep sold from \$17.50 to \$19.00, and ewes again light in value, although more by 500 compared with those of the previous week. A moderate number of hogs were included in the offerings. Select ones sold mostly from \$20 to \$22, fed and watered, while a few males of light hogs were made at \$15.50. Sows sold from \$17.75 to \$19.25, with stags from \$15.75 to \$17.75.

#### AYRSHIRE NOTES.

It is scarcely necessary to call attention to the big, sturdy and spread which our Ayrshire breeders have with us in this issue of Farm and Dairy. We believe that in undertaking this movement they are following an exceedingly wise course. It is a fact which is beyond dispute that the development of a breed in any particular country or district may be hindered or encouraged exactly according to the publicity which the individual breeders give their breeds. These sales will give farmers all over Canada the opportunity to see who is over in the Ayrshire breed, and it will give them an idea as to the size of the various herds, where they are situated, and just what stock they have of each sex and of the various ages. Dairywomen who desire to secure good Ayrshires should study carefully this index and should write to one of the men whose names are on the list or who have advertisements on other pages. It would also be a splendid opportunity for farmers who are all interested, which should mean everybody, to keep this issue for reference, or at least to clip out these two pages, and keep them, so that during the course of the next few months it would be available whenever it would be required for that purpose. In this way if requiring stock the list could be looked up and the nearest breeder could be corresponded with regarding what he had to sell. Should he be unable at that time to fill the required orders, the list could be followed and other members written to regarding the matter.

The Ayrshire breeders individually and Mr. W. J. Stephen, Secretary of the Association, in particular, are to be congratulated for the part they have made in this issue. This will, no doubt, on the organization of a national association, bring a campaign on the part of the association and individual breeders which should result in placing the Ayrshire breed in a position of popularity which it deserves among the other dairy breeds of Canada. This movement which would be well for the other breed associations to consider. This is an example of real cooperation between the breed associations, the individual breeders, the dairy farm press, and between the farmers who are looking for good stock.

## BREEDERS!

### You Want Bigger Milk and Cream Checks

Getting the right kind of sire for your particular herd is often a mighty hard job. You want something that will not only grow into a big, clean, straight, fellow, but what is even more important, you want a bull that will send your herd ahead a thousand—two thousand, or even three thousand more pounds of milk per head per year. In other words, you want bigger milk and cream checks and young stock that will sell for more cash.

To do that a bull must have the right kind of backing in his veins.

We have now ready to offer three young sires that will do this.

#### Their Sire is Hillcrest Rauwerd Vale

whose dam, Hillcrest Pontiac Vale, has over 29 lbs. per week and as a 4-year-old holds the Canadian championship with 22,785 lbs. milk—956.25 lbs. butter. His sire is Hillcrest Ormsby DeKol, L. S. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

These young sires are grandsons and great-grandsons of our great M. cena Calamity Posch, who's R.O.P. in three consecutive years totalled over 60,000 lbs. milk.

Another young bull we offer is also a grandson of Mercet, and sired by a son of a 20-lb. 3-year-old.

#### AT SERVICE

At present we could accept a limited number of females at reasonable prices for service to our fine sire, HILLCREST RAUWERD VALE.

**W. FRED FALLIS R. R. MILLBROOK, Ont.**  
No. 3

## Avondale Farm

Offers for sale its fine herd sire

### Woodcrest Sir Clyde

THIS bull is one of the finest individuals in Canada—weighing about 2,700 pounds—has immense depth and length, an absolutely straight-to-line and well colored, being four-fifths white. He has now a dozen tested daughters, one with over 25 lbs. butter in seven days at 24 months, another with 22, and several from 18 to 20. A considerable number of his daughters are in hands of breeders who will test them. All his stock is marked by splendid conformation and size, being of true Holstein type.

**His Sire** is Pietje 2nd Woodcrest Lad, whose dam, Pietje 2nd, had the highest record (31.82 lbs. butter 7 days and 13673 of milk in 6 months) of any cow ever imported to U. S. from Holland. She was the first cow to produce over 500 lbs. butter in 6 months.

**His Dam** is Alma Clyde, 33.07 in 7 days, 136 in 30 days. She made over 25,500 milk in one year. She has one 30-lb. daughter, full sister to Woodcrest. Her sire is the famous bull Sir Clyde.

WE HAVE RECENTLY REPURCHASED THE OLDER SON OF MAY ECHO SYLVIA, and are therefore offering Woodcrest Sir Clyde for sale, as we now have this cow's two sons. Woodcrest can be handled by a boy—in quick and sure—and will be guaranteed right in every way. He was five years in March last. Here is a proven bull that will get both butter and show stock.

## AVONDALE FARM

A. C. Hardy Prop. Brockville, Ont.

H. Lynn Herd Supt.

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Hon. DUNCAN



# PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



Corn Crop Alberta Government Demonstration Farm, Medicine Hat, Alberta

## FREE LAND FOR SETTLERS!

ALBERTA'S NATURAL RESOURCES are tremendous in variety and scope. Lands, Timber, Minerals and Water Powers are only in the infancy of development, providing large increments in value and affording unrestricted opportunity for the economical advance of the country.

### Room for Millions

Alberta has the largest area of unbroken fertile land in the world under one government suitable for growing wheat, and all kinds of cereals free for homeseekers.

### Demonstration Farms and Agricultural Education

And free Provincial Schools of Agriculture are now available for settlers. These provide special opportunities for observing the best methods of farming operations and obtaining both technical and practical agricultural information.

### Railroads and Telephones

Three Transcontinental Railroads now traverse the Province of Alberta. In addition, branch lines of these are distributed in every direction throughout the settled portions, while at the present moment new lines are vigorously pressing forward into undeveloped districts, which are being rapidly opened up.

Alberta was the first province in Canada to own and operate its own telephone system, which now serves about 28,000 subscribers.

### Mixed Farming

The rapidly increasing transportation facilities of the Province are promoting the development of mixed farming.

The farmers, particularly of the Central and Northern portions of our province, have their horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and dairy products as well as a surplus of grain. No country in the world surpasses Alberta's opportunities for mixed farming.

**HORSES**—Alberta is the Kentucky of Canada, with regard to horse breeding. Owing to its high altitude, dry and invigorating atmosphere, short and mild winters, its nutritious grasses and inexhaustible supply of clear, cool water, it is pre-eminently adapted for horse breeding, and the Alberta animal has become noted for its endurance, lung power and freedom from hereditary and other diseases.

Nearly all the breeds of horses known are represented on the farms and ranches of Alberta. High standards are being set by horse fanciers. The Province has already won high honors in competition with the greatest breeders of the world.

**SHEEP**—The fine herbage of the Prairies proves to be excellent sheep feed. Several large flocks are run in various portions of the province, and have been giving most handsome returns. As yet few farmers have added sheep to their programme of mixed farming, but a profitable opening awaits them. Supplementary foods are easily provided by growing rape, turnips and winter rye.

**SWINE**—As might be expected in a district where the dairying industry is growing so rapidly, hog raising, affording as it does the most economical method of realizing the large profits from skimmed milk and other dairy by-products, is a very important branch of mixed farming in Alberta. The soil conditions and the climate, which are so eminently cheapest pork. Warm and costly buildings are unnecessary here. In the shelter of a straw stack is all that is needed for winter, thus enabling farmers of moderate means to have fat hogs when the high-fat prices are obtainable during the fall and spring months. The native and winter wheat at suitable seasons it is easy to have green succulent food from spring to autumn.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Hon. DUNCAN MARSHALL,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

CHARLES S. HOTCHKISS,  
Chief Publicity Commissioner,  
Department of Agriculture,  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

## A New Service to Farmers by a Farmers' Company

The Farmers of Canada are familiar with the services already rendered to Western Farmers by United Grain Growers Limited, a Farmers' Company of 35,000 shareholders with 300 interior elevators, terminal elevators,—both buying and selling on behalf of the farm. Now a new service has been found, interesting alike to Easterners and Westerners. For dealing in farm lands a new branch has been formed.

**United Grain Growers Securities Company, Ltd.**

### Farm Lands

*Improved or Unimproved*

**SOLD  
BOUGHT  
APPRAISED**

Many farmers of the East own lands in Western Canada of which their knowledge is limited. The logical step is to secure an appraisal from the United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited. Such an appraisal will tell you what the land is like, what it is good for, how the district in which it is located is developing. If there is a tenant in occupation the appraisal will show how it is being farmed. To secure reliable information, which it is the business of this Company to furnish, is the first step toward securing maximum returns from your lands.

If you desire to sell your land, list it with United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited. Widespread connection throughout the West and intimate contact with the movement of settlers from the United States insure the most favorable market conditions for you.

You may be thinking of securing land in Western Canada. Perhaps it is then that the reputation, the organization, the business methods of this Company, will be of greatest service to you. You can make your inquiries about land, feeling absolutely assured that you will receive the kind of treatment a farmers' Company thinks a farmer should receive. You will be dealing with a Company that is only commencing its relations with you. For, once in the West, you will expect it to handle your grain and your live stock and to purchase your machinery and supplies for you.

Whether you want to buy land, to sell land, or to secure an appraisal on land, you can deal with United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited in full confidence of satisfactory treatment.

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS**  
**SECURITIES COMPANY, LTD.**

WINNIPEG

REGINA

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