

# Farm and Dairy



& Rural Home



DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING & Canadian Country Life.

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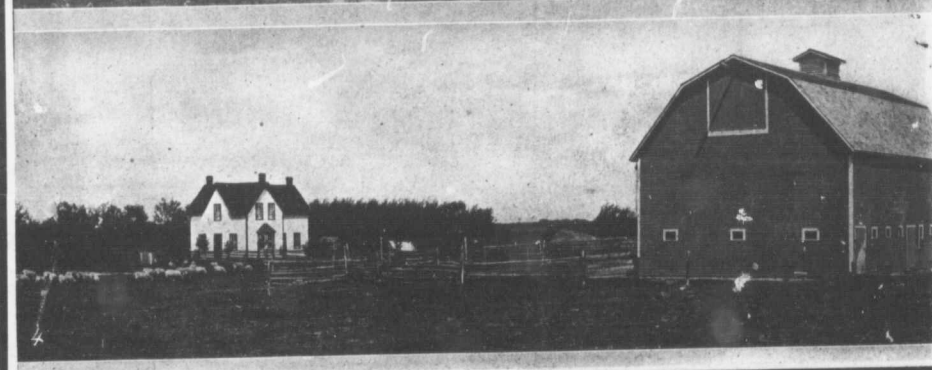
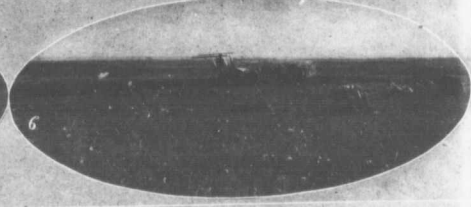
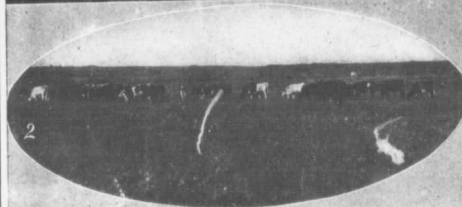
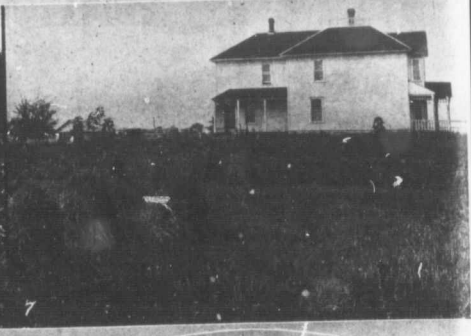
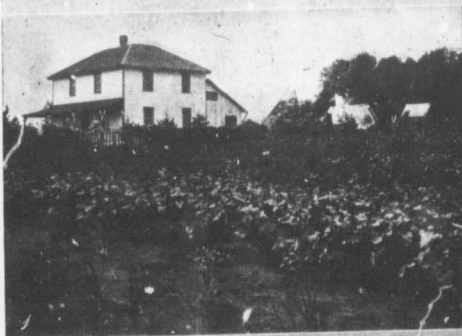
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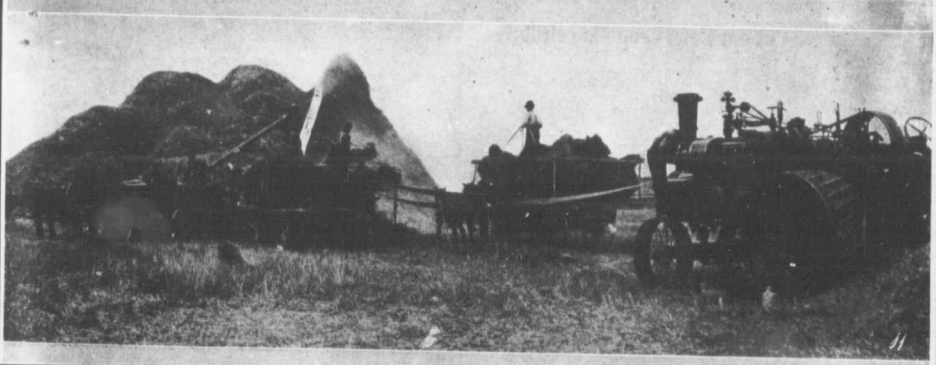
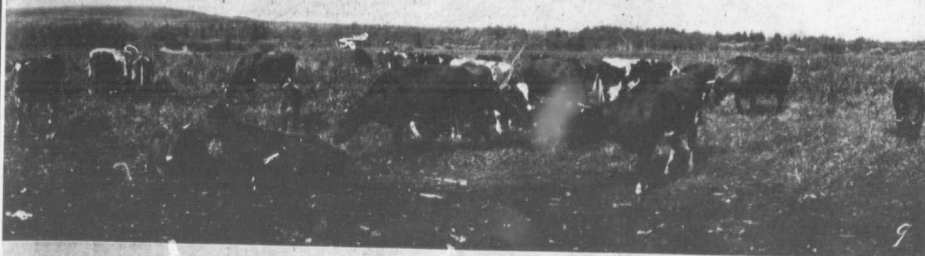
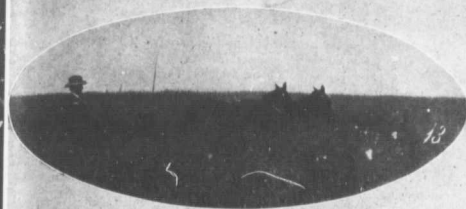
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1.—"Just as comfortable as 'back east.'" A farm home in the Edmonton district. 2.—Cattle raising along the C.N.R. in Alberta. 3.—Near Warman, Sask., on C.N.R. "He came west and made good." 4.—The west gave what it promised—a home and prosperity. Farm of John Smith, Shellbrook, Sask.—C.N.R. 5.—A splendid flock in the Swan River district. 6.—The west needs men for the harvest this year. Cutting wheat in the Saskatchewan Valley—C.N.R. 7.—A farm home on the Portage Plains where record crops were raised last year and another is being harvested.—C.N.R.



In tapping the millions of fertile acres north of the other railway lines, the Canadian Northern has turned a new furrow in the prosperity of Western Canada. 8.—The typical western signs of prosperity—elevators at Davidson, Sask. 9.—Cattle raising in the Thunder Hill district, Man. 10.—Cutting in the Swan River Valley, Sask., one of the richest districts in the prairie provinces. 11.—Threshing in the Saskatchewan Valley. 12.—Farming in the Thunder Hill district.—C.N.R. 13.—A crop that pleases the eye and fattens the purse—near Vegreville.—C.N.R.

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## A Farmers' Company Which Does a \$40,000,000 Business

The Fight That Has Been Made by the Farmers of Saskatchewan to Control Their Own Business, Some of Their Struggles, Failures and Successes. The Story as Told in an Editor of Farm and Dairy. By C. A. Dunning, the Company's Manager.

By H. B. C.

THE farmers of Saskatchewan believe in controlling their own business. They have not succeeded in obtaining control of it all—in fact there remains much more yet to be accomplished, but they have made such decided progress in that direction that the record of their achievement has much of encouragement in it for the farmers of other provinces. Saskatchewan is a province where the farmers have control in provincial affairs. That is, it is a province where

Eight to ten years ago, the farmers of Saskatchewan, and of Alberta and Manitoba as well, were largely at the mercy of the middleman, especially in the matter of the handling of the wheat crop. The country had been newly settled. Most of the farmers had their time fully occupied with breaking their land and erecting their little shacks, which at first had to serve the place of homes. This gave the middlemen their opportunity. They quickly seized it and began to grow rich at the farmers' expense.



We Welcome Pro

Trade increases the

VOL. XXXV

## The Forces that

THE spirit of the and complex pretation. It ent elements. Cross and power at work of the spirit of the true of it to-morrow.

As one travels across the mountains lumbia, meeting with homesteads and farms the residents in the c tion, it becomes evident of thought that are in west are different from val in the east. The west sees things in a quickly, and are more restraint. They have been great successes and so

A very different spirit day than existed three chastened spirit. The attendant evils, when hopes and enterprising western enthusiasts a high that many of the pain during this decade before the specter large numbers of the y to their desires and exp away in the process many of them—were made in a few weeks or months. On the prairie land values increased so rapidly, with the advent of new railways and rumors of others being projected, that thousands of farmers who were doing well in wheat or stock raising were led into land speculation. The towns and cities were in this spirit reached its height. Streets were built far out into the surrounding country. Buildings of all kinds were erected almost over night and to an extent that far outstripped the actual



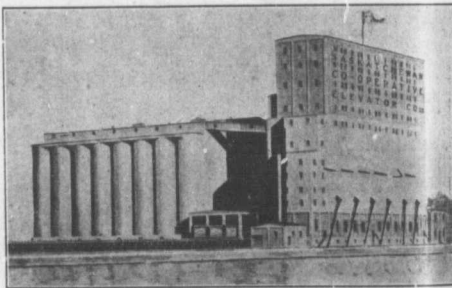
Headquarters of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company at Regina.

the vast majority of the people reside in the open country. The result is that two-thirds of the members of the Provincial Legislature are farmers. These men are alert to advance in the Legislature all matters likely to be beneficial to the agricultural classes. This condition has facilitated the formation of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co., a company owned by 18,000 farmers, controlling 230 elevators, and which this year will do a business in excess of \$40,000,000 and show profits well above \$500,000. In other words, the profits these farmers will make on their business this year will be in excess of half a million dollars. The manager of the company is Mr. C. A. Dunning, a young farmer just entering his thirties, who a few years ago was struggling in

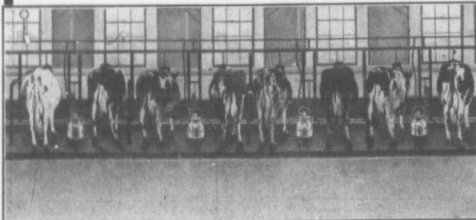
Manitoba. The movement had made greater progress. Pressure brought to bear by the farmers led

Thus they learned how necessary it was that we, as farmers, should stand together if we were ever to bring about an improvement in existing conditions. The Start of the Company. Eight years ago, the farmers of Saskatchewan had reached the point where they were determined that something must be done. The Grain Growers' Grain Company, of Winnipeg, had been formed a couple of years before, and many of them had purchased stock in it and were consigning their grain to it. This company, however while doing a good work, did not altogether meet their need. It did not have the power or capital to build and operate elevators, and this was what was desired in Saskatchewan.

In Manitoba, the movement had made greater progress. Pressure brought to bear by the farmers led (Continued on page 10.)



The Saskatchewan Farmers' Big Terminal Elevator at Port Arthur, Ont.



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# FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

## & RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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. XXXV

PETERBORO, ONT., AUGUST 10, 1916

No. 31

## The Spirit of the West

The Forces that are Working out the Destiny of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Great Difficulties have been Overcome. Hard Problems still to be Solved. Prospects for the Future.

THE spirit of the West" is a theme too big and complex to lend itself to ready interpretation. It comprises many constituent elements. Cross currents of such strength and power are at work that what might be said of the spirit of the West to-day might not be true of it tomorrow. It is in its formative stage.

As one travels across the prairies and traverses the mountains and valleys of British Columbia, meeting with the men on the homesteads and farms and talking with the residents in the centres of population, it becomes evident that the forces of thought that are most potent in the west are different from those that prevail in the east. The people of the west see things in a large way, act quickly, and are more restive under restraint. They have made some great successes and some great mistakes as well.

A very different spirit prevails in the west today than existed three years ago. It is a more chastened spirit. The land boom, with all its attendant evils, when it burst left the bright hopes and enterprises of scores of thousands of western enthusiasts and dreamers stranded so high that many of them will never be heard of again during this decade at least. In the balmy days before the spectre of hard times appeared large numbers of the people had given free rein to their desires and expectations and been carried away in the process. Fortunes—actual ones,

many of them—were made in a few weeks or months. On the prairies land values increased so rapidly, with the advent of new railways and rumors of others being projected, that thousands of farmers who were doing well in wheat or stock raising were led into land speculation. The towns and cities were the centres where this spirit reached its height. Streets were built far out into the surrounding country. Buildings of all kinds were erected almost over night and to an extent that far outstripped the actual

H. BRONSON COWAN, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy.

needs and demands of the communities they were intended to serve. Townsites were laid out in unheard of places. Timber limits, mining rights and water powers were staked with such rapidity that in British Columbia, at least, the government was unable to keep up with the pace—due to much



of the land being unsurveyed—and accepted claims that, in many instances, had previously been located by others. On Pember Island, a little island some 50 miles out in the ocean or Strait of Georgia from Vancouver and some 30 miles from Victoria, I visited a farmer who showed me land that not many years before the boom sold for five dollars an acre. During the boom it was subdivided and placed on the market for \$400 an acre. Those were the gay old times.

Now the spirit of the dream has changed. With the advent of hard times, followed by the war, thousands of men who were rated as wealthy

found themselves penniless. In their anxiety to become rich quickly they had over-reached. They had plenty of property, but much of it had been mortgaged in order that they might reach out and lay claim to more. When the banks began to close down upon them and they were called upon for cash with which to settle their obligations, they were unable to provide it, and one by one saw their properties disappear and with them their bright hopes for the future. Men with beautiful homes and automobiles were reduced in the course of a few months to a position where they had to borrow money with which to purchase their next meal.

Don't be too hard on them. They had simply been carried away by the spirit that then ruled the west. Even church congregations made the same mistake. While spending the evening at the home of a friend in a city in Saskatchewan one of the gentlemen present had to leave to attend a meeting of the officers of a church that had a debt of almost \$70,000, and which was several thousand dollars behind on interest account alone. Another gentleman, a resident of a nearby city in the same province, stated that the debt on their church was upwards of \$150,000. To-day the west realizes that the period of chattering that it has been passing through was needed, that it has been hard to bear but beneficial, that already conditions are on a better basis, and that the country at large is going to profit by the change. As I heard one minister tell his congregation in Vancouver, they had forgotten the laws of God and were striving to make wealth without giving service in return, and the inevitable results of their own acts had overtaken them. All present appeared to know exactly what he meant and to agree with his conclusions.

The west is a country of young men, in some sections they might well be called young-old men. In Edmonton I met a



Three of the Leaders That Western Farmers Have Discovered Among Themselves.

These men are at the helm of the farmers' great business enterprises of the three prairie provinces. They are: C. A. Dunning, General Manager of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company; Ed. J. Rice-Jones, General Manager of the Alberta Cooperative Elevator Company; and T. A. Crearer, President of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, of Winnipeg.

(Continued on pg. 10.)

# How the West is Setting the Pace in Dairying

In the Western Provinces the Most Approved Methods are Being Adopted

I HAVE been asked to express my views as to "How the West is Setting the Pace in Dairying," the reference being, as I understand it, to the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. I regret that I have not been in a position to keep in as close personal touch with the development of the dairying industry in these provinces during the past few years as I was a few years ago. I try, however, to keep myself generally informed by correspondence with the provincial authorities and by discussion with those members of my own staff who personally frequently visit the territory under discussion.

It may not be out of place to refer briefly to the beginning of organized dairying in this part of Canada. The first cheese factory in the prairie provinces was established at Shoal Lake, Manitoba, by a Mr. Wallock in 1886, and a cooperative factory was started at Birtle in 1887. Both these factories were closed after three years' operation. About 1888 cheese factories were established at Ste. Agathe, Carleton and Ste. Anne, east of the Red River. A cheese factory was operated for a few years, beginning in 1891, at Springfield, some ten miles south of Moosomin, Saskatchewan, by Mr. R. J. Phin and others. Other factories were started at Glen Adelaide and Cannington Manor in 1895, but neither of these succeeded. A small cheese factory was opened near Calgary, Alberta, in 1896 by Mr. E. Healy, and a combined cheese factory and creamery (joint stock) was started at Innisfail in 1894.

The first prairie creamery was also started in Manitoba in 1896 by Mr. S. M. Barre at St. Pierre. The first creamery in Saskatchewan was located at Saltcoats and was operated by a joint stock company, Mr. Thomas McNutt, M.P., being its first secretary. Between 1894 and 1900 creameries were started at Moose Jaw, Maple Creek, Regina, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Grenfell, Wolsely, Indian Head and Whitewood. In 1894 creamery butter making was started in Alberta at Innisfail, and this was followed in 1895 or 1896 by another creamery at Calgary.

Many of these original factories have long ceased to exist, especially in Saskatchewan, where the first start seems to have been a false one. It was not until recent years that the business has taken on a more permanent character. In Alberta, where a start was made later, the original creameries have been, for the most part, successful from the beginning.

## How the Government Helped.

In considering the question as to "How the West Has Set the Pace in Dairying" one cannot overlook the influence of the government operation of all the creameries in Alberta and Saskatchewan during the early years of their existence. Some of the creameries were started first as either private or cooperative concerns, but they nearly all got into financial difficulties in the course of a year or two. To meet a serious situation the Dominion Government authorized the then dairy commissioner, Dr. J. W. Robertson, to take over the management of the existing creameries and provided for advances of sufficient money to pay off their debts and to make loans for the equipment of new creameries. Most of the creameries were run at a loss for the first few years, but by degrees confidence was established, the number of cows were increased and the business reached a self-sustaining basis, the indebtedness to the government being refunded by an assessment on the butter manufactured.

When provincial autonomy was granted to the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta the Dominion Department of Agriculture transferred its

## Introduction by

J. A. RUDDICK, Dairy Commissioner.

interest and management of the creameries to the provincial departments of agriculture, and under somewhat modified plans a number of the creameries in both provinces have been continued under semi-government management. Under government control the supporters of the creameries grew accustomed to following the lead of those in charge, and when reforms were proposed they did not meet with as much opposition as such movements generally do in the older sections of the country.

It was partly owing to the government control, partly to the fact that the creameries are far enough apart to avoid ruinous competition, partly to the spirit of progress which pervades the west, but largely to the initiative of the Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, Mr. C. Marker, and the confidence which the people of the province have in his judgment, that the "west" has been able to "set the pace" for the whole of Canada, and to some extent for the United States as well, in the matter of cream grading. In this connection the leadership of Mr. W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner for Saskatchewan, has also played an important part. The situation in Manitoba is not so easily handled, but good work along this line is being done there also under Professor J. W. Mitchell.

## Cream and Butter Grading.

Cream grading is the most important matter that those who are connected with cream gathering creameries can give their attention to. Any one who is interested in cream grading would do well to study the methods which have been so successfully carried out and the results which have been attained in grading of cream in these three provinces.

This is the most important advance that has been made in connection with the creamery industry since it was established in this country. It may not be so easy to introduce the practice in other parts of Canada, but it deserves the attention of all progressive dairymen who are

interested in the development of the cream gathering branch of the dairy industry.

The western provinces are also moving in another matter which tends to put the butter of the provinces on a purely quality basis, and that is the grading of butter. I do not think butter or cheese grading could be generally adopted in the east without a revolution in the trade, which would be costly and difficult to bring about. Local grading is more important for home trade than it is for the export trade, under Canadian conditions, so that in this particular the west can hardly be said to be "setting the pace" for the rest of Canada. I would not minimize the importance of butter or cheese grading where it is practicable, or any other scheme that will help to put the business on a purely quality basis.

If predilect for the western provinces a great future in dairying. The possibilities are enormous.

## Dairying in Manitoba Growth Mainly Along Creamery Lines

J. W. Mitchell, Dairy Commissioner.



Prof. J. W. Mitchell.

THE best barometer by which to gauge the development of dairying in Manitoba, and the other western provinces is that of the growth of the creamery side of the industry. True, Manitoba is a cheese producing province to some extent and this branch of dairying is growing—we made seven hundred and twenty-six thousand pounds of cheese in 1915, as compared with four hundred thousand pounds in 1913—but the large growth has been, and will continue to be, mainly along creamery lines. Conditions

necessitate this. For butter was 5,939,000 2,821,000 pounds for 1 average increase in o ter, since 1912, of ove

But we have long increase in quantity w improvement in quality v profitable and have n both our large-home r kets demand butter of to be able to say the quality of our cream

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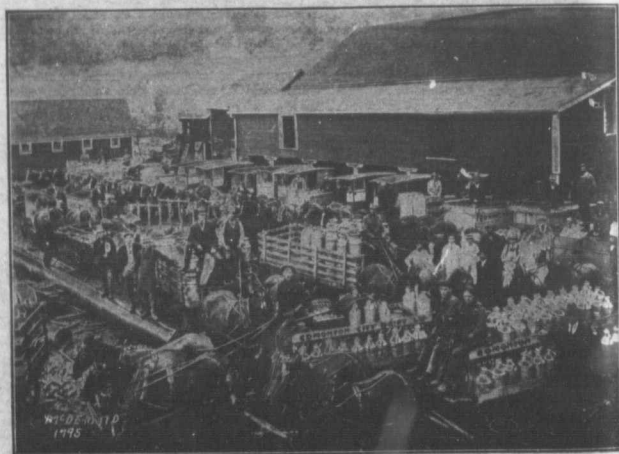
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EVERY great war crises. The first the second is in th and crafts of peace of munition workers and time being, have been peaceful occupations, visioned some of the front the Empire nations when peace l warn us that the exp completely changed th e' hundreds of thousa to return to their form they declare, will look afield for op the past.

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Manitoba is now happy intermediate o of being thoroughly te having outlived all the fevers—and of still abundant land of the quality to spare for the corner, be he rich o Basing comparisons on turns that can be through hard work and ally good farming the price of land in M is lower than in any c know of. Terms of p are easy; we have a class of early settlers have earned a com from their labors and v ready to sell and make do the same.

We have the very h tually everything we o market rules the Canad est wheat market in th Union Stock Yard it is trade, especially in ea here keep closely in sy Chicago. When the w general return to agricu large demand for work mals of every kind, centre of that demand, of agricultural supplies, Manitoba is the closest



Where Modern Dairy Methods Prevail. A scene at the City Dairy, Edmonton, Alberta.

necessitate this. For 1915 our output of creamery butter was 5,939,000 pounds, as compared with 2,931,000 pounds for 1912, or there has been an average increase in our output of creamery butter, since 1912, of over a million pounds a year.

But we have long realized that any marked increase in quantity without a corresponding improvement in quality would, in the end, prove unprofitable and have no permanency about it, as both our large-home market and the export markets demand butter of high quality. I am pleased to be able to say that the improvement in the quality of our creamery butter during recent

years, has kept pace with the increase in the output of our creameries, and it is on account of this combination of conditions that our produce merchants have discontinued the importation of butter and purchased Manitoba creamery for storage for winter use, at prices reasonably remunerative to the producer. In addition to satisfying the requirements of our large home market, we have become exporters of creamery butter to quite an extent.

But the main purpose of this article is to outline the policy and means adopted to bring about an improvement in the quality of our creamery but-

ter. Let me say, at the outset, that conditions in Ontario are very similar to what they are in Manitoba and the other provinces to the east of us, that is, the creameries in the province are not and never have been either government owned or operated, but are similar to those of the older sister provinces in this respect; hence we have had much the same problems and difficulties as they do face.

In our work amongst the creameries we applied the usual methods for several years, in the form of instruction work, the holding of meetings, etc. (Continued on page 25.)

## The Opportunities in Manitoba After the War

There is Still Abundant Land of the Finest Quality Available in the Province that has Stood the Test

EVERY great war brings with it two great crises. The first lies in the struggle itself; the second is in the rehabilitation in the arts and crafts of peace of the vast armies of fighters, munition workers and other aides who, for the time being, have been called from their habitual peaceful occupations. Far-seeing men have visioned some of the great problems which will confront the Empire and the great European nations when peace has been achieved. They warn us that the experiences of war will have completely changed the lives and the aspirations of hundreds of thousands who will be unwilling to return to their former occupations. Such men, they declare, will seek new modes of life and will look afield for opportunities denied them in the past.

Will Manitoba, when the war ends, have anything attractive to offer to the thousands who shall thus seek a place in which to begin again the struggle for a comfortable existence? I believe, sincerely, that this province will be found to present very many attractions, and that the coming of peace will bring about a great movement toward Manitoba.

Manitoba is now in the happy intermediate condition of being thoroughly tested—and having outlived all the boom fevers—and of still having abundant land of the finest quality to spare for the newcomer, be he rich or poor. Basing comparisons on the returns that can be secured through hard work and ordinarily good farming methods, the price of land in Manitoba is lower than in any country I know of. Terms of payment are easy; we have a large class of early settlers who have earned a competence from their labors and who are ready to sell and make way for others who can do the same.

We have the very best of markets for practically everything we can raise. The Winnipeg market rules the Canadian West. It is the largest wheat market in the world. With its great Union Stock Yards it is developing an enormous trade, especially in cattle and hogs, and prices here keep closely in sympathy with Toronto and Chicago. When the war is over and there is a general return to agriculture, there will be a very large demand for work horses and breeding animals of every kind. Manitoba will be in the centre of that demand. If the call for any kind of agricultural supplies comes from the east, then Manitoba is the closest of the western provinces,

By HON. Y. WINKLER, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

has the shortest railway haul and therefore with the lowest freight rates. If, on the other hand, the demand is for something to stock up the rapidly growing new areas of the farther west—as is often the case, say, with pure bred live stock—then Manitoba lies in the first position to benefit by that demand.

### Mixing Farming Practised.

Agriculturally, Manitoba is travelling in great strides. When I say this I am not thinking merely of grain raising, though in the past this has been the phase of our agricultural development that has been most frequently presented to the eastern mind. The noteworthy feature about our agriculture to-day is not the rate at which

rapidly. Our poultry and wool and honey production are all healthy and steadily increasing. The type of farm buildings being erected shows a constant improvement, and homes with modern plumbing, electric light, etc. are by no means uncommon. The automobile is in common use by our farmers, and the tractor is a common sight. The telephone is everywhere and rural mail delivery facilitates business and social communication. The social sides of rural life are actually being built up and adding much to its attractiveness. Through such agencies as agricultural societies, home economics societies, boys' and girls' clubs, district representatives, travelling libraries, etc., the gospel of better farms and better homes is being rapidly spread. Educational facilities are being improved and multiplied. We have in Manitoba over 70 consolidated schools which are proving very successful. The consolidated school van, with its load of happy youngsters, is a familiar sight on our country roads, and the number of districts taking up this modern and successful type of school is increasing rapidly.

The impression will naturally exist in some minds that with conditions such as are outlined above, there can no longer be any free homesteads in Manitoba. Such is not the case. Though the southern sections of the province are well settled, there are still thousands of homesteads available in the province, to say nothing of the vast new areas recently added in the north. On both sides of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba, and in the immense district between the lakes, homesteading is still in full swing. Dominion Government statistics show that 3,186 free homesteads were taken up in the year 1913-14 and 4,420 in the year 1914-15.

Manitoba to-day offers great opportunities mainly to four classes of agriculturists: (1) The man without means who wishes to hire with another until he has saved enough to make a proper start for himself; (2) the farmer with a few hundred dollars who wants a free homestead; (3) the man with a few thousands who wishes to buy the improved farm of one of the early settlers of whom thousands have made a competence and are ready to retire; (4) the agricultural specialist who, on a small area of land, preferably near one of the larger cities, is ready to set up into poultry raising, market gardening, registered seed production, beekeeping, or some similar activity. For the latter class there is a great opportunity in Manitoba.



Among the Grain Fields of Manitoba Where the Value of a Single Crop Often Exceeds the Price of the Land it Grew on.

new areas are coming under the plow; it is rather the way in which farmers generally are learning to balance up their farming operations and taking up with a solid and profitable type of mixed farming which yields sure returns every year. The Manitoba of to-morrow will not be a province merely of grain elevators; it will be a province also of the finest herds and flocks, of creameries, of silos, of packing houses and canneries, of big gardens and of substantial farm homes. The advancement along these lines in the past few years has been remarkable. Our output of creamery butter in 1915 was practically double what it was three years earlier, and this year's figures will show another big advance. Our cheese trade, though comparatively small as yet, is expanding

# Saskatchewan's Welcome to the Newcomer

Fertile Lands, a Health-Giving Climate and all the Advantages of a Progressive Province are Offered Him

WITH true western hospitality Saskatchewan offers a full share of all that she possesses to those who are willing to sever old ties and form new associations. Let us see what she offers.

## Purchasing or Pioneering?

Ten years ago the bulk of the homestead land in Saskatchewan was unclaimed and much of it indeed unsurveyed. To-day very little free grant land remains in the open plains region in the southern portion of the province. But despite this fact, the prospective settler suffers no handicap as compared with his predecessors who homesteaded a fertile quarter section of Saskatchewan wheat land. If he wish "to homestead" he will find a large tract of extremely fertile land along the northern border of settlement from which to make a selection. If he be possessed with a desire to grow wheat, the area to which I refer will not suit him as well as the open prairie. But to those who plan to pursue live stock raising rather than grain growing, and wish to build attractive homes in this new land, no more suitable location can be found. Soil fertility, natural shelter, timber and woodland for building and for fuel, water, pastures of luxuriant native grass and peavine, all these combined may be had in the central part of this big province. But not alone in this locality are free homesteads available. In parts of the southwest are tracts which may be homesteaded, although the quality of the unoccupied land is second or third class, the best of it having already been selected either as free homesteads or as pre-emptions.

But if our new settlers wish to continue where others have already reached they may buy improved farms in well settled districts at moderate prices. Distance from market, the quality of soil, the character and availability of water supply, the development of the district with respect to schools, rural phones, churches and hospitals, will determine the price to be paid, but from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per acre will indicate the range of values. Unimproved land may be had at from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre profitable to buy land in settled districts as it used to be to homestead. The early pioneer paid for his land in settlement duties and years of experience. He did not immediately enjoy the benefit of good roads, railway facilities, schools, churches, and the social advantages which we now possess, but had to wait and work and pay for them. The purchaser of to-day finds these advantages to compensate for his greater financial obligation, and those who join communities possessing these things

HON. W. A. MOTHERWELL, Minister of Agriculture.

can afford to pay well for the privilege of sharing in them; as they do less than the productiveness of the soil largely determine its value.

Let us see what has been accomplished by our people.

## Roads and Railways.

Perhaps no fact carries a stronger or more general appeal in a new country than the need for transportation facilities. The pioneers, almost without exception, preceded the railways with only a winding prairie trail to lead them back to civilization. When I came to the west there was not a foot of railway west of Manitoba. Even in 1905 there were only 1,552 miles in operation. But since that date construction has gone on apace until the 6,101 miles of railway in Saskatchewan now gridiron the south half of the province in every direction, giving a mileage per capita second to no other Canadian province, and a gross mileage second only to Ontario.

Secondary only to railways as a factor in transportation are good roads. The first stage in the development of good roads in Saskatchewan was reached when the populated areas were formed into local improvement districts, the second was the establishment of rural municipalities in 1909, and the third was the inauguration of a good road policy in 1912 under which some \$6,000,000.00 have been expended by the board of highway commissioners and the system of public highways has been greatly extended. Not only in the actual construction of roads has progress been made; the interest stimulated in the maintenance in good condition of public highways is a factor of the greatest importance.

Closely allied with transportation is the question of markets. The history of the early days of the grain trade in Western Canada and the part the western farmers have taken in the framing of laws to improve conditions have been the theme of many a clever article. The pioneers grappled with grain marketing conditions, which were most unsatisfactory to them. But the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Canada Grain Act and the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company have so far revolutionized conditions in Saskatchewan that the selling of grain is on a better basis than before. It is true that we are still denied the right of selling our grain without restriction on the United States markets, but our Solons at Ottawa, we hope, will soon see the reasonableness of our selling grain where they borrow money and our allies buy munitions.

While the grain trade was being organized the

Dairy Commissioner for Saskatchewan was busy on a policy for the promotion of the dairy industry. The fruits of that policy are now being abundantly harvested in the substantial development of the industry on a safe and profitable basis. Two-thirds of the creameries in Saskat-



A Passing Type. His Hunting Grounds Are Being Turned Into Wheat Fields.

chewan are cooperative, and are operated by the dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture. Milk and cream are graded and bought on a quality basis, export butter is graded and marketed by the dairy branch, express on cream is paid by the creameries, so that the service of the cooperative creameries is available to every Saskatchewan farmer with transportation facilities. There were four cooperative creameries operated by the dairy branch in 1907, with an output of 66,246 pounds. Fifteen operated in 1915, manufactured 2,012,410 pounds. In the early days the government loaned money to finance the purchase of cream and the operating expenses of the cooperative creameries which desired it, but as

(Continued on page 12.)



Reaping the Golden Grain in Saskatchewan. Level Land, Free From Obstructions, Facilitate the Use of the Largest Farm Machines.



The Jersey Herd

Live

The Development

It is but a comparatively great fertile belt of Saskatchewan and Alberta and abundant numbers of the number of abundant on the plains so what is now the Province of Canadian Indians border strip of country just boundary to prevent the American Indians were some rise the Indians the boundary. The were killed in Saskatchewan and established and horses. Small herd add there from the Re

The prairies have all live stock country, but adapted to the production that, for a time, they this system of farming the ease of production and returns all contributing the path chosen to pines. But to accomplish a grower has been complete of his business. He break the sod so as to wild plants and other conserve moisture; and select seed, and treat fungus diseases; the product; how to in fact, everything had to new and varied climates widely from the conditions perceived before coming produced a crop that of the world, he found his produce to advantage as to enable him to meet about to regulate elevator companies. To figure and study the path he knows how to grow can readily appreciate zone so far in solving growing and marketing these along the path have new trails, though and surely to the goal is true to some extent prairie provinces, like countries, are more attention to live stock, re





The Jersey Herd at the School of Agriculture and Demonstration Farm, Vermillion, Alberta.

## Live Stock in the Prairie Provinces

The Development of the Industry. Its Present Importance in Western Agriculture.

DEAN RUTHERFORD, Saskatchewan College of Agriculture.

IT is but a comparatively short time since the great fertile belt of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—afforded a home for the Indian and abundant nutritious pasture for countless numbers of Buffalo. In 1822 the buffalo, to the number of about 15,000, made their last stand on the plains south of Wood Mountain in what is now the Province of Saskatchewan. The Canadian Indians burned all the grass from a wide strip of country just north of the United States boundary to prevent their going south, where the American Indians were waiting for them. By some ruse the Indians to the south got them over the boundary. The next summer four buffalo were killed in Saskatchewan. Then the rancher came and established himself with cattle, sheep and horses. Small herds, too, were built up here and there from the Red River to the Rockies.

The prairies have all the possibilities of a great live stock country, but they are so admirably adapted to the production of No. 1 hard wheat that, for a time, they have been given over to this system of farming. The soil, the climate, the ease of production and the quick and abundant returns all contribute to making wheat growing the path chosen to lead to fortune and happiness. But to accomplish this at the wheat grower has been compelled to become a master of his business. He has had to learn how to break the sod so as to destroy creeping rooted wild plants and other noxious weeds; store and conserve moisture; prepare a suitable seed bed, select seed, and treat it for the prevention of fungus diseases; the preparation of land for second crop; how to make the summerfallow—in fact, everything had to be learned to fit in with new and varied climatic conditions that differed widely from the conditions the farmer had experienced before coming here. But when he had produced a crop that just suited the best markets of the world, he found difficulty in disposing of his produce to advantage—that is, in such a way as to enable him to make ends meet. So he had to set about to regulate the transportation and elevator companies. To do this he had to investigate and study the problem of marketing. Now he knows how to grow and market wheat. One can readily appreciate that when the farmer has gone so far in solving the problem of wheat growing and marketing that he will rather continue along the path he has set out upon than to blaze new trails, though they lead more safely and surely to the goal of his desires. While this is true to some extent, yet the farmers of the prairie provinces, like those of all other civilized countries, are more and more turning their attention to live stock, realizing that without it the

course chosen would lead to final and complete failure. Our farming population has come of good stock. The great majority of them love the land. They know that no agricultural country has remained permanently great without the employment of live stock, and so they begin at the earliest opportunity, where circumstance permit, to assemble about them some form of domestic animals.

### From Small Beginnings.

Cattle were employed by many of the earlier settlers, not only to give milk and meat, but as beasts of burden, and even now many of the

thriftest homesteaders and beginning farmers use oxen to break the land and seed and harrow their crops until sufficient capital has been accumulated to purchase horses for this purpose. A homesteader made his way from Brandon in the spring of 1882 to the Pipestone Valley. He had a pair of Ayrshire oxen, a wagon, a plow, his young wife and a few household articles. He reared a small log cabin (now shack) and set to break his steading. He purchased an Ayrshire heifer, which became the foundation for a future herd, and when he left the farm a few years ago he was known as the best plowman in the district, an expert wheat grower and a first rate cattle man. From his small beginnings with the Ayrshire heifer he established a fine herd of grade Shorthorns that were the pride of the valley. His neighbors followed his lead. And so wherever one goes in the older settled parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, good water is available, herds of varying numbers have been established. Now and then a pure bred herd was established in the early days. These have, in many cases, been dispersed, but now the prairies have many well founded herds of pure bred Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus, Holstein and Ayrshire cattle that are doing splendid work as distributors of pure bred males and females.

In the agriculture of all three provinces, dairy cattle now occupy a prominent place; pure bred and grade herds, the rivals of those of the older settled parts of Canada, furnish milk and cream to the cities and towns; creameries are being established even in noted grain growing districts to care for the surplus cream; silos are being built to provide succulent winter feed that winter dairying may be carried on. The production of the creameries has outgrown the home demand (Continued on page 23.)

## The Swing to Mixed Farming

Prairie Farmers are Finding that Wheat and Live Stock Go Well Together.

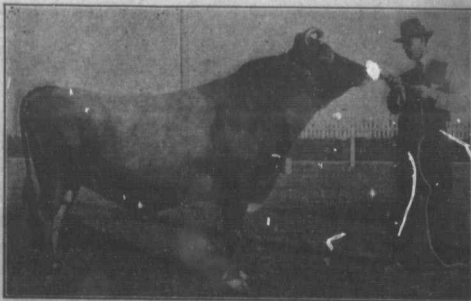
J. H. GRISDALE, Director, Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

IT is now over forty years since Professor John Macoun, of the Department of the Interior, trekked across the prairies from Winnipeg to Edmonton, and, observing carefully the character of the abundant flora that covered every mile of the land traversed in his long journey, came to the conclusion that this vast stretch from the Red River to Northern Saskatchewan, where it cuts deep through the soil near Edmonton, was a land well adapted, so far as soil and climatic conditions were concerned, for the production of wheat, and that of a superior quality.

The fame of the thing spread abroad and settlers wandered in, although reaching the prairies in those early days was no holiday journey. It meant a long, dirty railway trip through the States, by way of Chicago and St. Paul, to "the end of steel" somewhere in Minnesota or Dakota. And from this point to the land of promise one must still make many miles in the lone "prairie schooner" or on some slow Red River craft. Some years later the Canadian Pacific Railway, even in those early days driving its pain-

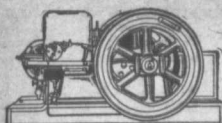
ful way through the wilds of Northern Ontario, winding along the rocky shores of Lake Superior and picking its steps among the myriad lakes of the Rainy River country, at last reached the plains and made these vast wheat fields easily accessible to Canadians and to the world.

Up the valleys of the Red and the Assiniboine, with their many feeding streams trekked the prairie schooners, finally to lay down their loads of household goods, the lonely mothers and the little ones to make homes in some sheltered nook (Continued on page 14.)



Pet's Kentucky Wonder, First and Grand Champion at Calgary, Red Deer, and Edmonton. At Red Deer he was champion over all dairy breeds. Owned by J. Harper and Sons, Westlock, Alberta.—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.





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## The Spirit of the West

(Continued from page 5.)  
man, scarcely 40, who I used to know 18 years ago in the east. His hair was so gray as to be almost white in places, yet he was young in spirit. In Vancouver the same experience was repeated. In the latter case the man was one who had come through the boom, but though as by fire. A friend remarked that at a gathering of men she had noticed that there were nearly all young looking, although their hair in most cases was gray. This is by no means true of all, but is true of men, in the cities more so.

In Edmonton I mentioned to a friend that there seemed to be far more young men in the west who had not enlisted than was the case in the east. Of course I knew that the west had done well in the matter of enlistment. She replied, that had all the young men enlisted they would have no men left to keep the country going, as the west was peopled by young men. Another person told me that most of the young men I saw were married.

### Great Things Accomplished.

The transformation that has been worked in the west during the past 20 years almost passes belief. People have flocked in by the hundreds of thousands, and even by the millions. Towns and cities have sprung into existence, and now they are multiplying numerously. Two transcontinental railways with innumerable feeders have been completed. The prairie province of Saskatchewan has a greater mileage per head of population than has Ontario. The fringe of population has been pushed across the prairies to the Pacific and north to the great Peace River District. Wheat production has increased until Canada is now one of the greatest wheat producing countries in the world.

Because of the rapidity of its development it became necessary for the people of the west to do things in a big way, and they arose to the occasion. No better example of this could be quoted than is furnished by the great farmers of the west and the prairie provinces. Ten years ago the Grain Growers' Grain Company was in its infancy. To-day it is one of the dominating factors in the grain trade of the west. It has the most extensive limits in British Columbia, it leases and controls upwards of 300 grain elevators in Manitoba, and a great terminal elevator at Vancouver. It has an interest in a grain export company, with offices in Winnipeg and New York, which this year will do millions of dollars of business and show several hundred thousand dollars profit. Its progress in the past has been so rapid and substantial in character—for it has avoided the get-rich-quick methods of some concerns—that one is staggered when at an attempt is made to forecast what its position may reasonably be expected to be 10 years from now. It is offered almost entirely by young men.

Elsewhere in this issue is told the story of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. It is only six years since this company was launched by the farmers of Saskatchewan. To-day it has 15,000 shareholders, controls 300 elevators, is building a terminal elevator at Port Arthur and will this year report profits of over half a million dollars on the past year's business. Its general manager, who seven years ago was on his father's farm; is only 31 years of age. He has held his present position since the inception of the company. In Alberta the farmers are progressing along the same lines. Thriving business organizations such as these and through their various grain growers and farmers organizations the farmers of the prairie provinces are, to a large degree, meeting the needs of the spirit and policy of the west.

### Political Tendencies.

On the people of the west, party

obligations rest lightly. This is natural. The population consists largely of people from eastern Canada, interested with pioneer spirits from the British Isles, farmers and business men from the United States, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans, Russians and thousands of people of a less desirable class from the countries of southern Europe. On the Pacific coast Japanese and Chinese are numerous, there being some 20,000 people of these two nationalities in the two cities of Victoria and Vancouver alone.

The presence of such a mixed population has created conditions peculiar to the west. Party cries that are potent in the east, year after year with their parties in Ontario and the east have no power of appeal in the west. On the prairies, largely because the one great source of wealth is the wheat crop and because year after year the price of wheat, for months at a time, has ranged higher on the United States than on the Canadian side of the line, the people, excepting only the milling and transportation interests, are almost a unit in demanding freer trade relations with the States, as well as with England. In the west, also, the manufacturing interests are not yet strong. The people when making their purchases very frequently have to make their choice between an article made in the United States, on which a job duty has to be paid, and one manufactured in eastern Canada on which the manufacturer has set a price regulated generally by the tariff. This has created an impression that the west is being taxed to benefit the east and is creating friction and a spirit of resentment that at times is plainly evident. Western farmers believe that eastern farmers are permitting themselves to be dominated by the financial interests of the east. They frequently ask how long this condition is likely to continue.

Because western people do not like to see any further placed on importation, all four western provinces have largely adopted the policy of exempting improvements from taxation and taxing land values only. In Victoria and Vancouver this tariff at both worth approximately two million dollars each, yet not a dollar of municipal taxation was levied on these cities believing that these hotels are assets to their cities and that their owners should not be fined each year for having erected them. If all four western provinces this tendency is growing rapidly to tax the land speculator out of existence. The farmers' organizations on the prairies are in favor of having all tariff taxes removed and the necessary revenue raised by a direct national tax on land values. The east as yet has not even begun to consider this question.

### A Great Problem.

One of the great problems of the west that must be solved is how the large colonies of people from Europe that have settled in certain districts are to be assimilated. It is possible to travel for days in some sections and not hear a word of English spoken. The war, by drawing away the English speaking youth, has tended to heighten this problem. The task is a difficult one.

As I intimated in the beginning of this article most of the spirit of the west is in a condition of flux. In many respects, however, it is fixed and in perfect harmony with the east. One of the most noticeable of these is in the matter of patriotism. It is keenly loyal. Soldiers are to be seen everywhere. The west as well as the east is paying the price of the great war with the best that it has.

## Farmers Do \$40,000,000 Business

(Continued from page 4.)

The Provincial Government to buy out. They saw that after the farmers had raised their wheat they would have to have elevators in which to store it, so they erected the elevators. Once they got the farmers' grain under their control in these elevators, they had the farmers largely in their power.

The operations of the elevator interests in time became overtaken. They charged excessive prices for storing the grain. They refused to erect elevators except at points where it suited them, and thus forced farmers to haul their grain long distances at heavy expense and great inconvenience. After securing the farmers' grain, they often mixed it with inferior grain and paid the farmers for lower grades than they actually delivered. They obtained advances from the banks on the farmers' wheat, often to the extent of millions of dollars, and used the money which belonged to the farmers, to finance their own business, while refusing to make prompt payments to the farmers. By refusing to advance on the farmers' wheat, they, in thousands of cases, forced the farmers to sell their wheat to them outright in the fall, when prices were low. They then hid this wheat in their granaries and later sold it during the winter or spring, when prices were high. In time the demand of the farmers for a more insistent and determined.

"Most of the leaders in our farmers' movement," said Mr. Dunning to me, "have had the iron of bitter, disastrous conditions burnt into their very souls, and operate the elevators in that province, but even this provincial control, for various reasons, was not proving satisfactory."

### Action Decided Upon.

The problem of what should be done was discussed at length by the farmers at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Eventually, the Saskatchewan Provincial Government was led to appoint a commission to study and report upon it. This commission was composed of Dr. R. Magill, the present chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada; George Langley, a grain grower who is now the Hon. Mr. Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs in the Saskatchewan Government, as well as the vice-president of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company; and the late Fred Green, of Moose Jaw, who at that time was the secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

The members of the Commission undertook their responsible duties seriously. They went in the field. Finally they presented a report to the Government in which they urged the Government to enact legislation which would enable the farmers of the province to form a co-operative elevator company of their own, through which they would handle their own grain. The Government decided to act upon the recommendation of the Commission. In a measure at the next session of the Legislature, providing for the incorporation of The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. The company was given power to construct, acquire, maintain and operate grain elevators within Saskatchewan, and to buy and sell grain and do all things incidental to the production, storing, and marketing of grain.

The story of how the company was organized, of the opposition with which the farmers met, of how through it they have secured a company that has not had one of their own until by this fall they will have 250 elevators in operation, is an interesting piece of cooperation history, keenly loyal. Soldiers are to be seen everywhere. The west as well as the east is paying the price of the great war with the best that it has.

# Ne

The agriculturist. The healthy and

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Provinces fac

# MA

MANITOBA

Crop	Area
Spring Wheat	
Fall Wheat	
Oats	
Barley	
Rye	
Peas	
Total	



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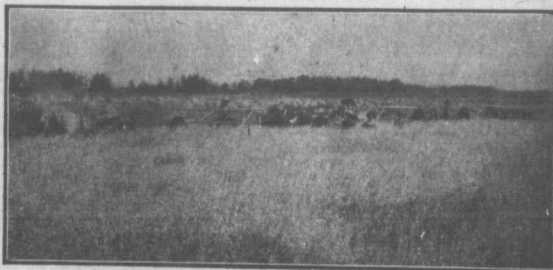
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## MANITOBA

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Crop	Area in Crop Acres	Average Yield Bushels	Total Yield (Bushels)
Spring Wheat	8,060,890	26.3	96,850,031
Fall Wheat	3,351	31	103,881
Oats	2,121,845	47.7	101,077,991
Barley	1,039,849	34.	35,423,495
Flax	64,863	11.4	739,808
Rye	16,069	21.8	344,572
Peas	3,803	17.	64,955
Total	6,911,840		284,333,733



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## Saskatchewan's Welcome to the Newcomer

(Continued from page 6.)

they become strong enough financially these duties are being assumed locally.

## Other Cooperative Enterprises.

While the grain trade and the creamery business are well organized there is much to do in the development of markets for other kinds of farm produce. Much has, however, been accomplished through the cooperative organization of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Some 393 cooperative associations were organized in 1914 and 1915, many of which have actively engaged in the cooperative marketing of live stock and other farm products. The director of cooperative organization undertook in 1914 to market wool cooperatively and that year sold 49,464 pounds at 17 cents per pound, while farmers with small flocks had previously obtained only a little more than half that price. In 1915 there were 148,329 pounds marketed at a net price of 23.88 cents per pound. This year the quantity was nearly 200,000 pounds and the price realized about twice that realized in 1914.

The poultry business also received attention of the cooperative branch. In 1915 and some 25,000 pounds of poultry was marketed at a price 50% higher than most of our farmers realized. The birds were shipped alive and are now graded and packed at a Government depot. Finances provided by the Government make possible the payment of an advance of about two thirds of the value of the wool and poultry handled by the cooperative organization branch, and when the product is sold the balance after deducting the cost of handling is paid to the producers on the same basis as that of the wool. The operation of the cooperative creameries by the Government.

## Live Stock on Credit.

There are many problems in connection with the marketing of live stock which lend themselves to improvement and the government of Saskatchewan recently appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the marketing of Saskatchewan live stock and recommend remedies for such evils as they should find to exist. That Commission has not yet completed its investigation, but it is hoped that its work will do as much for the live stock industry as was accomplished by the elevator commission of 1910 in organizing handling facilities for Saskatchewan farm producers.

Worthy farmers in Saskatchewan are able to buy cattle, sheep and hogs from the government on credit terms. By the provisions of the Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act the raising of the sum of \$500.00 is authorized, to be used for the purchase of live stock to be sold on credit terms to farmers who come properly recommended by the officers of their agricultural society, creamery company or grain growers' association. This plan has been in operation for three years and has given much satisfaction.

Those who laid the foundations of our excellent system of primary education performed a great work. The first school district was organized in Moose Jaw in 1884. The first 500 school districts in the whole of Saskatchewan and Alberta were organized by the year 1895, a period of fifteen years. The next 500 were organized in the same area in five years, and during the nine years from 1906 to 1915 there were organized in Saskatchewan alone 2,325 schools, an average of one each school day. There are now nearly 4,000 school districts in Saskatchewan. The superstructure, a system of secondary education, followed with the establishment of high schools and collegiate institutes, and

in 1904 a provincial university was organized under the presidency of Dr. Walter C. Murray. In Saskatchewan the means for imparting education are wonderfully complete, and while improvement is desirable and will follow, we may quite justifiably be proud of our achievement in this regard.

**Agricultural Education.**  
A description of our educational institutions would be incomplete without reference to our provincial agricultural college, which is a part of the university. The college possesses an excellent farm and suitable building for carrying on its work, which followed the lines of research, teaching and extension. The extension department is entrusted with the task of carrying to Saskatchewan farmers the results of the investigations which promise to promote better farming. The work of agricultural societies, including exhibitions, station shows, plowing matches, seed fairs and standing crops, is being directed by the extension department, which also organizes short courses in agricultural and domestic science. The better farming trains, operated annually under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture and the railways, are important factors in the educational work in behalf of better agriculture. The home work with 160 branches, organized by the College of Agriculture, contribute largely to the enrichment of rural life. Experimental farms, under the operation of the Dominion Government, have done valuable work in Saskatchewan.

These agencies which express the refinement and perfection of agricultural knowledge, are at the service of the new comers. But the important as they are, they do not grip the imagination in just the same way as the work of the pioneers in solving the problem of soil tillage and moisture conservation, which changed crop uncertainty into a definite expectation. But the vital point to remember is that this information, which is now the common property of new settlers, was found by the pioneer after many years of trial and disappointment; it was found by the men who paid for their land in experience, but the new settler who pays cash for his land benefits equally, and this item alone removes the apparent disparity between the pioneer homesteader of yesterday and the cash buyer of today.

Space forbids more than the mere mention of a few of the other measures devised by the Saskatchewan Government for the assistance of agriculture and the enrichment of rural life, such as free laborers bureau under government direction, the selection of suitable farm laborers and domestic servants in Great Britain, the securing and distribution of harvest labor, assistance in rural telephone, and the circulation of traveling libraries. But the new comer may be assured that in Saskatchewan he will find a progressive people, served by a government desirous of giving efficient and progressive administration.

## Ethical Standards.

Some may be inclined to regard the work as materialistic and interested primarily in wheat and real estate. But the interest in the development of things of life is proven not only by the attention given to education, but equally by the prompt establishment of some form of church service in even the more remote settlements and the erection of churches at the earliest opportunity. The establishment of public hospitals proclaims alike the humane sentiments and progressiveness of our people, and the provi-

(Continued on page 15.)

What the Peas

## The Canadian Pacific Gives You Twenty Years To Pay---

if you wish. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and on easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 an acre for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35. Terms, one-twentieth down, balance within twenty years.

In irrigation districts, loans for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. This great offer is based on good land. The Canadian Pacific offers the finest land on earth for grain growing, cattle, hogs, sheep and horse raising; dairying, poultry, vegetables and general mixed farming.

If you already have a farm in Western Canada, here is your opportunity to increase your holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors.

For literature and particulars apply to

## Allan Cameron

General Superintendent of Lands,

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

CALGARY, ALBERTA



## Live Stock

Though Alberta raising was through the Province, and through those where stock and dairy stock industry a

## Dairying

Within the last established three and home dairies. Natural advantage under government in the production

## HON. DU

## Homestead or Farm ?

What the Peace River Offers to the Man With Limited Capital—

By W. D. Albricht

Can the average man with health and strength, and say \$1,000 capital do better for himself at any legitimate line of productive enterprise than to make a living and double his capital by proving up a thousand-dollar homestead in the fertile Peace River District of Canada? Can he do better or as well by investing in an improved farm at \$40 to \$60 per acre in one of the good but neglected counties of the eastern provinces? How far would his thousand-dollars go if applied in this latter direction? If he use half of it in a payment on the land, how much stock and equipment can be purchased with the remaining five hundred? There's the rub. Eliminating all other considerations, such as wanderlust, example, hope, and the ever-compelling interest of the nascent—eliminating these potent sentimental factors, the economic equation stands about as suggested by our opening questions. The hundred and sixty acres of good Dominion government land open to the industrious homeseeker in western Canada's tempting opportunity held out to the young, middle-aged or old.

Once proved up, the homesteader may continue to develop his property, making it more than self-supporting, gradually accumulating property around him, and profiting, besides, from the inevitable increment in value which occurs as the railroad reaches towards him. When that comes he has a farm of his own, equipped, stocked and ready for business. A faster process than renting, is it not? Easier, more independent, more permanent, and by far more interesting. The west is still a poor

man's country, though offering corresponding advantages to him of means, as the prevailing interest rates of eight to ten and even twelve per cent. attest.

### The Diversity of Appeal.

While speaking for the west I am far from any desire to disparage my native province of Ontario, or any of the other eastern ones in which I have sojourned. I prize them not the less for my appreciation of the west. Every farmer in Canada is confronted with opportunities to conduct an interesting and profitable business if he but apply himself studiously and judiciously to the task in hand and each locality has its special appeals. But to the person of vision, energy, and capacity the west makes a mighty appeal, rock-based on fifty bushels value of the land. Wherever a hundred and sixty acres of good black loam can be obtained for nothing, prospects for profit are good.

But is the land good? And what will it produce? Is the climate suitable for agriculture? How do you personally like the region for a home? These are the line of questions with which we are frequently pitted. Let us reply simply.

Land which, when properly prepared and supplied by following with an accumulation of moisture, will produce forty-five and fifty bushels an acre of high-quality spring and winter wheat, as many fields in Grande Prairie did last year, cannot be very poor. There has never been a crop failure here yet and while the precipitation cannot be depended upon to produce heavy crops every year

without occasional fallowing to clean the soil and store up moisture, the means are at hand to secure large, fairly regular and profitable crops. These facts answer the first three questions. I shall only add that I am confident we shall eventually be able to grow hardy bush fruits, if not also tree fruits, in quantities sufficient for our own use.

### A Pleasing Prospect.

Winter or summer, before my eyes as I go out to work, spreads a landscape of extraordinary loveliness. Across a goodly valley to the east the sun rises from behind a wooded hill several hundred feet high. Southward the valley merges into another, the Beaverlodge. Indistinguishable beyond is the Red Willow and the Whitt, whose pass can be discerned far to the south in the splendid range of Rocky Mountain peaks, which are plainly visible on any clear day, silhouetting a fifth of the horizon. Majestic spectacle of nature, what palatial or statue could compare? In summer the prairie is a sea of verdure broken by islands of trees, and painted erswille by the most marvellously abundant massed beds of wild roses, blue bells and half a dozen other spectacles. Scorn not the landscape, because it is different from the hardwood regions of Eastern Canada. See in it a beauty of its own. Nor is the landscape all.

Allow for the exceptionally cold winter just passed and the unusually dry spring and early summer, and I have still to say that in three years' experiences I have found the climate salubrious and healthful to a degree that will compare favorably with any part of the eastern provinces.

And the class of farmers rank second to none in any section of Canada that I know.

### Typical Questions Answered.

Let me conclude with specific answers to the subjoined list of questions from an American inquirer, typical of many:

Can you give me an idea of what grain you grow and how many bushels an acre? What time does threshing begin and what are the means of transportation to your district? If stock ranching is practised to any extent, what grade of cattle are used and what can they be purchased for a head? What are good eastern horses (mares) worth a head? What are sheep worth a head and are they raised to any extent? Also chickens? Is the country supplied with good water? Is the land prairie or rolling and timbered?

Oats, wheat and barley are our leading grain crops in about the order of mention. Wheat averages perhaps twenty-five to thirty bushels, running as high as fifty; oats average perhaps sixty, but sometimes doubling that; barley twenty to fifty. Barley is practically a sure crop every year. Oats usually ripen and always make excellent feed. Wheat last year all ripened hard and yielded heavily. Threshing begins in September and the grain is stored on the farms. Last March Edmonton steel reached Grande Prairie (town) thirty miles east of Beaverlodge. Roads to that point are usually pretty good save in June and July.

Ranching is not practised on a large scale, though mixed farming is carried on generally and is the proper line of husbandry to be advocated for our section. Horses have been ranched here for many years with no shelter summer or winter and their scale and quality are rather surprising. The cows are of mixed breeding, some brought direct from outside points, others graded from native mongrel stock kept years ago by the halfbreeds.



# PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

FREE LAND  
FOR  
SETTLERS

## A CALL FOR MEN

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA wants men to enlist in the army of agricultural recruits to cultivate the soil. She needs men to increase the production of her foodstuffs to feed our soldiers at the front and those in need at home; men who are not afraid of work, and financially able to make good use of the broad acres awaiting development in our great Province. The sacrifice made in increasing our food production may not appear to many, but it is quite as important as that of filling the trenches at the battle front. When our soldiers are called to fight at home or abroad they must be fed, and their food must come from the soil.

### Live Stock and Mixed Farming

Though Alberta is well adapted for wheat and other grains, stock raising was the first industry of importance in the development of the Province, and still holds the premier place. The most prosperous are those where wheat farming is carried on in connection with the live-stock and dairying industries. Many conditions favorable to the live-stock industry are peculiar to Alberta.

### Dairying

Within the last five years the dairying industry has become firmly established throughout the Province, and the output of the creameries and home dairies is increasing year by year with leaps and bounds. Natural advantages, technical education along the best scientific lines under government supervision, is bound to make Alberta as famous in the production of butter as Denmark and Wisconsin.

### Agricultural Schools

Alberta leads in free Agricultural Schools and Demonstration Farms based upon a system differing somewhat from that hitherto in vogue in other Canadian Provinces. Schools and farms are being established in different districts, having for their primary object the education of young men and young women who would, after the course, return to the farm. These schools offer a two years' course in Agriculture and Household Science, each term to extend from November to March, five months which constitute the slack period on the farm in the West.

### Railways and Telephones

Railroads, telephones and all public conveniences are under Government supervision and at the service of settlers.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Minister of Agriculture, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.





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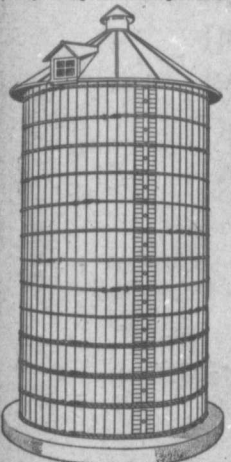
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Improved sires of full blood are used to a considerable extent. Good young cows are worth around a hundred dollars a head. Good young heifers sell at twelve to fourteen hundred pounds weight, \$175.00 to \$250.00 and upwards. Eastern stock I expect would be subject to losses until acclimated. Sheep are little known. Hoolly is fairly well distributed and the American breeds predominate. They do well. Values for pullets and young hens perhaps 75 cents a head.

The country is fairly well watered

with springs, lakes, rivers, ponds, sloughs, wells and dammed ravines (artificially dammed). As a rule the water is pretty good. Some of the spring water carries quite a little soda. The contour is mostly gently to sharply undulating, mixed prairie, brush scrub and timber, the wood being poplar, spruce, jack pine, aspen and tamarack, poplar predominating. The best quarters in the more open sections of Grande Prairie have already been taken, but fairly good opportunities still remain.

of pure breeds, to say nothing of those many farmers who have been keeping small herds, furnish ample evidence of the profits that may be realized along this line.

It is probably with sheep that the greatest returns for outlay of labor and forage have been made and can be made. Many a flock has turned in a profit of \$15.00 and truly the animal of the golden hoof on the prairies and the profits that may be made by this class of live stock are simply beyond anything that has been thought of as at all possible. Swine feeding also has been and is a lucky line to follow. Very commonly, indeed, have farmers interested in this line been rewarded with 100% returns on their investment of labor.

The present period of high prices and great demands for all classes of live stock and the products therefrom can hardly help being of material assistance in spreading the industry still further among our western farmers for it must be admitted that although much has been done much still remains to be done in the way of popularizing mixed farming on the prairies. The change will naturally be slow since the equipment necessary to carry on mixed farming is very considerable and the expense involved in beginning, even on a small scale, is frequently beyond the means of the homesteader or even of the well established grain grower, unless he has been blessed with a couple of good years.

### Can Still Grow Wheat.

The objection commonly offered that wheat is necessary and that wheat growing affords the only means of a really not even valid, much less is it important, since the man who is in live stock can grow better wheat and just as much of it as ever and still keep his live stock in the barn. Further, the man who is in live stock is in a position to employ his hired men in the year round and so finds things much more pleasant on the farm in winter and if the problem of getting labor in the spring and summer for farming operations materially reduced.

For some years now a study has been made of satisfactory crop production methods, both cultural and rotational, as best suited to mixed farming on the prairies. As a result of this it is safe to say that in Manitoba, in Central Saskatchewan, in Northern and Western Saskatchewan and in Alberta and in the Northern and Southern Alberta have been evolved cultural methods and crop rotations suitable for carrying on mixed farming. The practicing of these cultural methods and the introduction of the right rotation on any farm in any one of the prairie provinces is certain to insure every year such a supply of forage at such a moderate cost as to put the farmer engaged in mixed farming in the way to carry a considerable number of live stock without danger of any feed shortage, a condition that has very commonly been supposed to be impossible in many parts of the west.

The first painful steps have been taken. To more and more grain farmers it is becoming evident that not only is mixed farming necessary, but that it is equally important that it is a means of making a success of farming and by far the more stable and profitable way to make one's living off the land.

To one who sees and thinks the future of these prairies seems simple—a farm of studs and beef cattle, and a thrifty, healthy and happy people.

## The Swing to Mixed Farming

(Continued from page 3.)

or, possibly more strenuous still, their lot led them to some bare, lone quarter there to homestead and build a hearth in the wilderness.

For many years the settler's first aim was to produce a crop of wheat which would bring him money wherewith to buy the supplies so hard to secure and so high priced in that land at that time of long hauls and railway monopoly. Wheat, the great necessity of life, was, of course, the staple and wheat it was the settler's goal after year. Grain, grain, grain was the crop until the valleys of these rivers, through apparently losing little of their early fertility, soon began to show the effect of such cultural methods as were only too common and to yield bountiful supplies of wheat rather than profitable harvests of valuable cereals to reward the long days of toil in the hot summer months on these shadeless fields.

### The First Breeders' Association.

It was but a short time before the more thoughtful of the settlers began to perceive that not for long could even such a country as this keep on producing grain and hope to retain its onetime fertility and freedom from noxious weeds. As a consequence of this feeling there was organized about 30 years ago, by the more progressive and far sighted of these early settlers, an association known as the "Live Stock Breeders' Association of Manitoba," which held its meetings in Winnipeg at Fair time, and which had as its aim and object the advancing of the interests of live stock, which is to say, of mixed farming in the west. The writer can well remember attending some of the early reunions and meeting these men who, even at that time, had made a name for themselves in the live stock world, men who were enthusiastic even in those early days over the prospects of expansion along live stock lines in the west, generally, and who were making every effort to induce each and every western farmer to consider the possibilities of live stock as a money maker on his own homestead or farm.

The early life of the association was difficult and its practical or demonstrational meetings were often held under adverse conditions, in old store-rooms, in basements or wherever opportunity offered, but always these hardy enthusiasts made up for lack of comfort by an abundance of enthusiasm and, year by year, saw the cause of live stock or mixed farming on the prairies slowly advancing. I need give here, however, no resume of the history of this association. Such a tale would in itself be more than sufficient for a longer article than this. Suffice it to say that little by little the claims of live stock and the possibilities of its profitable exploitation were brought to the attention of the farmer until gradually a very considerable number of men became interested in the business, not only in Manitoba but in Saskatchewan, and even into Alberta was the contagion spread and examples of the profitable nature of live stock or mixed farming

enterprises were to be seen on thousands of farms in the three provinces.

### The Problem of Hay Production.

The chief problem confronting the live stock farmer on the prairies, once the land becomes for the most part occupied, has been the production of hay or forage. It has been a popular and a very commonly practised method to grow oat-hay, but, as all live stock men know, there are many kinds of forage to be preferred to this, both from the point of economy and from the quality of the feed. Hence, some years were required to learn what forage or hay crops could be grown to the best advantage and how they could be best handled throughout these provinces. That problem seems now to have been solved very largely and anyone who will, can have growing on his own farm, no matter how limited the area thereof, good supplies of forage of such superior quality as Bromes Grass, Western Ryegrass, Timothy, Red Clover and Alfalfa. These, in addition to the sough hay, which it usually to be had in greater or less quantities in every district, furnish most excellent forage for live stock feeding purposes.

It has also been demonstrated that roots of all kinds do well, particularly in this type of topsoil and potatoes and it is known that corn may be considered almost as a standard crop from Winnipeg to Moose Jaw, and from the National boundary to Neepawa, Yorkton and Saskatoon, if not even farther to the north and very possibly farther to the west, although to the westward alfalfa is probably the more profitable crop.

### Names to Conjure With.

So far as the writer knows, it is possible to succeed with every class of live stock on these prairies and to his certain knowledge most gratifying success has followed intelligent effort in the breeding of pure breeds as well as in the handling and breeding commoner stock in the way of light and heavy horses, with beef cattle, generally speaking, and with pure bred Short-horns, Aberdeen Angus, Herefords, Galloways and Red Polls, with dairy cattle, generally, and as shown by success with milking pure bred Short-horns, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys and Canadians, with sheep generally as shown by good flocks of Leicester, Oxford, Cotswolds, Shropshires, Hampshires and Cheviots. With swine, pork production has always proven profitable in a general way and as pure breeds, Yorkshires, Berkshires, Tamworth and Chester Whites have done well. Many a name will live for long in the west as recalling the pioneers in live stock work. To mention a few only, John Graham, Andrew Graham, Greenway, Van Horn, Fain, Bacon, James, English, Benson, Lynn, Clifford, Sherman, McGregor and Chapman remind us of all early and, in some cases, more recent work with horses and beef cattle. With dairy cattle, the success achieved by Young Bray, Moore and Steele and many another dairymen and breeder

## Saskatchewan

(Continued from page 783.)  
sion made by the government of neglected child suffering from mental disease that the people do not fail in their duties.

In temperance reform stands at the head of the year ago the open and public drinking prohibited by law. Saskatchewan people are extent of \$10,000,000 suppression of the liquor



**Saskatchewan's Welcome**

(Continued from page 12.)

tion made by the government for the care of neglected children and those suffering from mental disorders indicates that the people of Saskatchewan do not fail in their duty to the unfortunate.

In temperance reform Saskatchewan stands at the fore front. A year ago the open bar was abolished and public drinking of intoxicants prohibited by law. Financially, Saskatchewan people are gainers to the extent of \$10,000,000 annually by the suppression of the liquor traffic, and

who shall measure the benefits, social, moral and spiritual, that accrue from it?

Some of the things, then, which Saskatchewan desires to share with the new comer are her wonderfully fertile lands, her health-giving climate, excellent transportation facilities and marketing service, her educational system, and the means provided by church and state for the betterment of society. She offers one thing more, of which the conditions I have attempted to describe are but the natural fruits—citizenship under the folds of the Union Jack. What this means we realize more fully to-day than any

of us possibly could have done before we saw the light of Britain's manhood and resources thrown into the balance of human freedom. This, our greatest heritage, the new comer shares with the native born.

**A New Manager for the Farmers' Company**

**M**R. ANSON GROH, who for the last fifteen months has been general manager for the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, has resigned his position and returned to his farm at Preston, Ont. During his term of office Mr. Groh saw the young

company grow from very modest proportions until it has become a big factor in supplying the farmers of the province with many lines of supplies in constantly enlarging volume. On the first year's business a seven per cent. dividend was declared and the prospects for the present fiscal year may be judged by the fact that at present the books of the company show profits of \$5,000.

Mr. Groh's resignation was voluntary. His successor is C. W. Gurney, of Paris, a well known farmer, who has been closely identified with the cooperative movement since its inception.



**New Prices, August 1st, 1916**

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

<b>Chassis . . . .</b>	<b>\$450.00</b>
<b>Runabout . . . .</b>	<b>475.00</b>
<b>Touring Car . . . .</b>	<b>495.00</b>
<b>Coupelet . . . .</b>	<b>695.00</b>
<b>Town Car . . . .</b>	<b>780.00</b>
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f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

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The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 21,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are not slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 22,000 to 23,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

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

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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 as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unapproved advertisers. Should an advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good to you, in full, the amount of such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers we state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Regues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd  
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"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

## Our Special Western Number

THOUSANDS upon thousands of the farmers of eastern Canada do not know and appreciate the great West. Their failure to do this is natural. The majority of them have never been there. They do not see western farm papers and eastern farm papers talk to them only of the East. Special articles which they read in city dailies and magazines draw pictures of a glorified West that their innate caution leads them to discount intuitively. What they want is a simple, straightforward picture of western conditions, written by men who understand western agriculture in all its phases and who know how to give them the information they desire.

The purpose of this Special Western Number of Farm and Dairy, is to unfold western ideas and opportunities in the farm homes of eastern Canada. The men who have contributed the special articles rank high in their chosen walk in life and write from the fullness of their experience of western conditions. Many of them have attained positions of prominence in public or professional life. All are recognized as authorities on the subjects of which they write. What they have to say, therefore, is a plain, unembellished account of conditions as they actually exist. This issue goes out to our folks with the earnest hope that it will be of assistance in interpreting to them the conditions of life of their brother farmers beyond the great lakes.

## Looking Ahead

VARIOUS are the schemes proposed for the assistance of our soldiers, after their return from the war, in settling down to the routine of civil life. Technical training, free courses in agricultural colleges, government loans

to settlers, the payment of pensions, and the establishment of soldiers' homes and farm colonies are some of the projects designed for the purpose. The spirit that prompts such an interest in the welfare of the men who are fighting the battles of the Empire, after they have conducted their perilsous task to a successful conclusion, is commendable. The sacrifices they are making demand that on their return they shall be given every encouragement in making the best of the lives that the favor of fortune has spared to them through the hazard of battle in order that they may be compensated to some extent for the loss of time and opportunity they have sustained as a result of their willing answer to the call of duty.

There is no reason, however, for believing that the returned soldiers will be as devoid of self-reliance and resourcefulness as some of the paternalistic schemes advocated would appear to presuppose. The ability to meet and overcome difficulties, of which they are giving evidence every day, will not be left behind when they embark on their homeward voyage. It is not embarrassing for Canada to assume that, on their return, the men who have been successful in the struggle against Prussian militarism will find things so bad that they will be unsuccessful in the struggle for existence. If the prospects are that such conditions will exist, it is high time that we were seeking to improve them. Give the returned soldier a square deal and the need for such paternalistic schemes as some of those advanced will vanish. Make the conditions right and it will be found that the men who have shown the qualities necessary to meet the demands of war will not require such patronizing attention in meeting the demands of peace.

## The Farm Colony Idea

THE establishment of farm colonies consisting of cottages grouped together and surrounded by small patches of land devoted to intensive farming, in which the activities of the men will be under the supervision of foremen, is one of the schemes proposed for preparing returned soldiers to engage in agricultural pursuits. It is recognized that of all our industries agriculture is the one most capable of rapid expansion under conditions that will then prevail, and that it will be called upon to absorb most of those who are now engaged in the war. It is also recognized that many of the soldiers are without a knowledge of farm work. Hence the proposal to establish farm colonies wherein they may receive instruction in farm practice.

Under Canadian conditions the farm colony idea is unworkable. It is exotic to Canadian soil. Village agriculture may be all right for the peasants of Europe, but it refuses to be transplanted to this continent. It has been tried in the west and it has been found to be impracticable even amongst those who had been accustomed to it in their native land, and who were therefore strongly imbued with communal ideas. Its failure would be still more certain amongst men of the independent and self-reliant stuff of which Canadian soldiers are made. Under our conditions it is economically unsound. The absurdity of farmers living in villages, where they would be required to walk or drive out to their farms and to draw the product of their fields to a community barn, is apparent to every farmer who knows what an important part the convenient location and arrangement of buildings plays in farm efficiency. Intensive cultivation of a type suitable to living in villages in a sparsely settled country like Canada is antipathetic conditions by half a millennium. We are a long way from the hoe culture of the European peasant or the Chinese coolie. To inculcate such notions of agriculture in the minds of those of whom it is hoped

to make successful farmers would be to teach them things that would have to be unlearned before they could become such. The full sized farm, operated with a reasonably complete equipment of machinery so as to increase to the fullest extent possible the efficiency of the labor engaged upon it has proved to be the most successful type of farm. If provision is to be made for instructing returned soldiers, or any other class of men in agriculture, it should be along those lines that experience has demonstrated to be the most successful.

## Make Farming Attractive

CANADIAN agriculture is not based on the growing of garden truck, but on the production of the great staples, such as dairy produce, wheat, meat and wool. It was so before the war, when many of our Canadian cities attained a size out of all proportions to their importance as compared with that of agriculture, our basic industry. It will be more so after the close of the war, when the cessation of the production of war material with consequent unemployment will tend to retard the growth of urban centres. The expansion of agriculture will take place chiefly in the production of exportable products the profitable unit in such production is the farm of average size. Increase in the output of the industry will be secured by increasing the output of such units and by establishing more of them. Men will be absorbed in two ways—by more fully manning the farms that now exist and by taking up farming on their own account. The latter class will to a large extent be composed of men who have served an apprenticeship by engaging as hired help with those who are already established in the business of farming. The rate at which men will be absorbed will depend upon the general prosperity of agriculture as compared with other industries. If farmers are prosperous they will be in a position to hire more men and pay them higher wages. This in turn will result in increasing the number of those who will be able to start farming for themselves.

The problem of inducing men, whether they be returned soldiers, released munition workers or immigrants, to engage in agriculture, resolves itself, therefore, into the question of making agriculture a prosperous industry. The fact of rural depopulation is evidence that this has not always been the case in the past. The reason for it is not far to seek. Our basic industry has been sacrificed. The earnings of the farmers have been taxed away for the support of city industries. It is estimated by our clearest thinking and best informed farmers that the average farmer's annual tax bill, visible and invisible, is approximately \$400, of which no more than a third reaches the public treasury. The farmer can never become as prosperous as he should if his earnings are to be taxed away from him in this manner. The problem of turning the attention of the unemployed after the war to agriculture and of inducing large numbers of them to engage in it is not to be solved by the promulgation of such paternalistic schemes as we have mentioned. It can only be accomplished by providing that the farmer shall enjoy to the full the fruits of his labor.

The leading milk and butter producers of the day were the strong, well-developed calves of yesterday. As a result, live breeders everywhere are not slow to recognize that if they would get and keep at the top, the growth and development of the dairy calf must be considered of first importance. Better feed, more careful attention, and special accommodation are some of the more important means employed to this end.—G. A. Brethen, Peterboro, Ont.

## The Great Fertile Lands and an U

If you want to see the best of the Pacific and operable farm lands of Columbia, "250 Mile Post" where the present day George stands today the old miner was no doubt the richness of the soil of the Fraser there. A few weeks ago the privileged to travel to B.C. visiting the different opening for settlement first hand of the territories that lie in the heart of valley lands. Space permit my touching on district but briefly, with will be found of the present day information on any particular secure the same for Lands Department of B. Colonization Department at Winnipeg. The latter does not own a foot of land in the province, but naturally interested in tracts along their line of ducting crops for shipment.

## The Prince George

The first big area of land owned by the Government of British Columbia. Further the Fraser, there is a rich valley land, but is narrow the area is small of who live on such soil. This is the kind the Fraser east of P. Practically all this land and the settlers are lushed. At Willow River much larger, the valley miles wide. Some of the crops in the west were district.

## The Salmon River

Back from the 7000 acres available for sale June 20 last, the B.C. threw open for homestead of 31,336 acres. This men River valley wide, and is reached by from Port George. Experienced farmers already district, and develop rapid. Wild vetch and of a great height, and they naturally re-enrich wild grasses and peat for hay and make the fine for cattle and hogs in. Many of the farmers run the summer on these also in this district is for lightly timbered, with prairie land here and do very readily and produce plenty of timber for building. The soil is loam, very light to heavy clay—a soil the long days of summer rainfall will average production. Wild fruits—strawberries, blueberries, currants—are plentiful. Varieties will only be planting. Apple about.

The settled area of George and in the Salt Stair River districts rapidly. The settler of these districts must be moment that he is location. Much the opposite very live Agricultural.

## The Great Valley Lands of Central B.C.

Fertile Lands and an Unrivalled Market Await the Settler—By J. E. Smith, of Farm and Dairy

"If you want to see the richest soil on earth, go back to 250-Mile Post." These were the words of an old miner and prospector to a friend reaching Ashcroft, on the main line of the C.P.R., eight years ago, before the transcontinental had reached the Pacific and opened up the available farm lands of central British Columbia. "250 Mile Post" stood near where the present town of Fraser stands to-day (see map), and the old miner was no doubt amazed at the richness of the soil along the valley of the Fraser there.

A few weeks ago the writer was privileged to travel through central B.C. visiting the different districts opening for settlement, and learning first hand of the tremendous possibilities that lie in her millions of acres of valley lands. Space, however, will permit my touching on each of these districts but briefly. The map here will be found convenient as a reference. Any line or district. The information on any particular district can secure the same from either the Lands Department of B.C. or from the Colonization Department of the G.T.R. at Winnipeg. The railroad company does not own a foot of agricultural land in the province, but of course is naturally interested in having the districts along their line settled and producing crops for shipment.

### The Prince George District.

The first big area of farm land to be reached on the G.T.P. is the Prince George district. Further east, along the Fraser, there is some exceptionally rich valley land, but as the valley is narrow the area is limited. Those of us who live on such in old Ontario know the productiveness of river-flat soil. This is the kind of soil along the Fraser east of Prince George. Practically all this land is taken up, and the settlers are being established. At Willow River, the area is much larger, the valley being several miles wide. Some of the finest potato crops in the west were seen in this district.

### The Salmon River Valley.

Back from the town of Prince George there are still thousands of acres available for settlement. On June 20 last, the B.C. government threw open for homesteading an area of 31,335 acres. This is in the Salmon River valley (40 to 50 miles wide), and is reached by wagon road from Fort George. Already many experienced farmers are going into this district, and development will be rapid. Wild vetch and pea-vine grow to a great height and being legumes, they naturally re-enrich the soil. The wild grasses and pea-vine are used for hay and make the finest pasturage for cattle and hogs in the summer. Many of the farmers run their hogs all the summer on these alone. The land in this district is for the most part lightly timbered, with patches of prairie land here and there. It clears very readily and produces fuel and plenty of timber for building purposes. The soil is loam, varying from quite light to heavy clay—a soil which, with the long days of summer and plenty of rainfall, will always produce in abundance. Wild fruits—strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, currants, gooseberries—are plentiful. Securing tame varieties will only be a matter of planting. Apples should do well.

The settled area around Prince George and in the Salmon River and Stuart River districts is expanding rapidly. The settler that goes into these districts must not think for a moment that he is lost from civilization. Much the opposite. There is a very live Agricultural Association,

with headquarters at Prince George. They hold two agricultural fairs. The day before the writer reached there they held their annual summer picnic, with games and sports of all kinds. In fact, these new districts in some ways enjoy more social life than our old districts of Ontario.

Prince George will be a thriving town again just as soon as war conditions change. It is the natural market for the district and will eventually be a great city. It has several churches, five banks, a high school, and a daily and weekly paper. A new line of railway, the Pacific Great Eastern, is in course of construction, connecting the Prince George district with Vancouver. Immediately west of Prince George you enter the Nechako River district, the valley which the railroad follows for many miles. The Nechako is another of the very fertile sections of central B.C., and settlement is advancing on either side of the valley over a valley which the writer did not stop here, and therefore has no personal experience to give. The land is rolling, similar to that in the Prince George vicinity, but is said to be even more desirable.

### A Livestock and Dairy Section.

The great bulk of the agricultural lands in the valleys and plateaus of central B.C. are essentially adapted for livestock and mixed farming, with dairying as one of the big features when the country is more thoroughly established. This is particularly true of the Burns Lake section, and the great areas being settled to the south—the Francois and Ootsa Lake regions. The Burns Lake district itself is quite rolling, and the land carries a considerable amount of stone. Other parts are very good, and the soil throughout is fertile. Peavine grows in abundance; alsike thrives along the trails like a weed. Timothy produces heavily. Most of the district is lightly timbered with spruce, poplar and small pine.

Around Francois and Ootsa Lakes there is an excellent farming district. In many parts there is open prairie, giving the best of pasturage. The balance is only lightly timbered and easily cleared. Farmers in this section are going strongly into mixed farming. One of the newer settlers recently purchased 1,000 acres, built fine buildings and bought splendid stock. Another has brought in a splendid herd of Jerseys and started a dairy farm. Dairying will be one of the big lines of farming here. There is a splendid market for dairy products in the Province. Eventually a creamery will be put up, and other work of the district concentrated. After travelling over a great deal of central B.C., two big farmers from Saskatchewan, out looking for land, pronounced the Francois and Ootsa Lake country the most promising of any part they had visited.

The writer's next stop was in one of those specially favored valleys of the Province. Poucecou is one of the "Niagara Districts" of B. C. Tru's. Its climate is scarcely as mild in winter as that of Niagara, but in beauty of setting it far surpasses the Ontario garden. Round about the valley are those everlasting mountains with their crowns of perpetual snow. Terrace has the majestic grandeur of the Rockies. It has the climate that will produce fruit in abundance. A goodly district is famed for its wonderful strawberries which cater to the trade of Prince Rupert and the mining towns of Central B.C. It will be a fruit district. Apple trees in a few cases are already coming into bearing. There is a big future ahead.

(Continued on page 21.)



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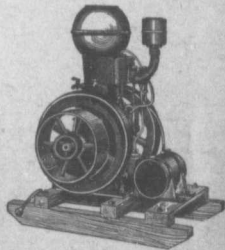
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### God's Country and the Woman

(Continued from last week.)

She had never looked lovelier to him. From the top of her hooded head in the hem of her short skirt, she was dressed in a soft and richly glowing red. Her eyes shone gloriously this morning, and about her mouth there was a tenderness and a sweetness which had not been there the night before. The lines that told of her strain and grief were gone. She seemed like a different Josephine now, confessing in this first thrilling moment of their meeting that she, too, had been living in the memory of what had passed between them a few hours before. And yet in the gentle welcome of her smile there was a mingling of sadness and of pathos that she, too, Phillip's joy as he came to her and took her hands.

"My Josephine," he cried softly.

She did not move as he bent down. Again he felt the warm, sweet thrill of her lips. He would have kissed her again, have clasped her close in his arms, but she drew away from him gently.

"I am so glad you saw me—now followed, Philip," she said, her clear, beautiful eyes meeting his again, the a wonderful thing that has happened to us. And we must talk about it. We must understand. I was on my way to the pack. Will you come?"

She offered him her hand, so childishly confident, so free of her old restraint now, that he took it without a word and fell in at her side. He had rushed to her tumultuously. On his lips it been a hundred things that he had wanted to say. He had meant to claim her in the full ardour of his love—and now, quietly, without effort, she had worked a wonderful change in him. It was as if her experience had not happened yesterday, but yesterday; and the calm, sweet yielding of her hand, the irresistible pressure of her hand, the illuminable faith in him that shone in her eyes, filled him with emotions which for a space made him speechless. It was as if some wonderful spirit had come to them while they slept, so that now there was no necessity for explanation or speech. In all the fulness of her splendid womanhood Josephine had accepted his love, and had given him her own in return. Every fibre in his being told him that this was so. And yet she had uttered no word of love, and he had spoken none of the things that had been burning in his soul.

They had gone but a few steps when Josephine paused close to the fallen trunk or a huge cedar. With her mit-

and times better. The love that is lost is often the love that is sweetest and purest, and leads you nearest Heaven. Such is the love for the lost wife. Such must be your love for me. And when you are gone my life will still be filled with the happiness no grief can destroy. I did not know these things—until last night. I did not know what it meant to love as Jean must love. I do now. And it will be my salvation up in these big forests, just as you have said that it will be, yours down in that other world to which you will go.

He had listened to her like one stricken by a sudden grief. He understood her, even before she had finished, and his voice came in a sudden broken cry of protest and of pain.

"Then you mean—that after this—you will still send me away?—After last night? It is impossible! You have told me, and it makes no difference, except to make me love you more. Become my wife. We can be married secretly, and no one will ever know. My God, you cannot drive me away now, Josephine! It is not justice. If you love me—it is a crime."

In the fierceness of his appeal he did not notice how his words were driving the color from her face. Still she answered him calmly, in her voice a strange tenderness. Strong in her faith in him, she put her hands to his shoulders, and looked into his eyes.

"Have you forgotten?" she asked gently. "Have you forgotten all that you promised, and all that I told you? There has been no change since then—no change that frees me. There can be no change. I love you, Phillip. Is

"Josephine, if it was the baby alone, you would give yourself to me? You would be my wife?"

"Yes," she said. "Strength leaped back into him, the strength that made her love him. He freed her and stood back from her, his face ablaze with the old fighting spirit. He laughed, and held out his arms without taking her.

"Then you have not killed my hope!" he cried.

His enthusiasm, the strength and sweetness of him as he stood before her, sent the flush back into her own face. She rose, and reached to one of his outstretched hands with her own.

"You must hope for nothing more than I have given you," she said. "A month from to-day you will leave Adare House, and will never return." "A month!" He breathed the words as if in a dream.

"Yes, a month from to-day. You will go off on a snowshoe journey. You will never return, and they will think that you have died in the deep snows. You have promised me this. And you will not fail me."

"What I have promised I will do," he replied, and his voice was now as calm as her own. "And for this one month—you are mine!"

"To love as I love, given you love, yes."

For a moment he folded her in his arms and then he drew back her hood so that he might lay a hand on her shining hair, and his eyes were filled with a wonderful illumination as he looked into her upturned face.

"A month is a long time, my Josephine," he whispered. "And after that month there are other months—years and years of them, and through years, if I must be, my hope will live. You cannot destroy it, and some day, somewhere, you will send word to me. Will you promise to do that?"

"If such a thing becomes possible, yes."

"Then I am satisfied," he said. "I am going to fight for you, Josephine. No man ever fought for a woman as I am going to fight for you. I do not know what this strange thing is that separates us. But I can think of nothing terrible enough to frighten me. I am going to fight, mentally and physically, day and night—until you are as my own. I cannot lose you now. That will be what God never meant to be. I shall keep all my promises to you. You have given me a month, and much can happen in that time. If at the end of the month I have failed—I will go. But you will not send me away. For I shall win!"

So sure was he, so filled with the conviction of his final triumph, so like a god to her in this moment of his greatest strength, that Josephine drew slowly away from him, her breath coming quickly, her eyes filled with the starlike pride and glory of the Woman who has found a Master. For a moment they stood facing each other in the white stillness of the forest, and in that moment there came to them the low and mourning wail of a dog beyond them. And then the full voice of the pack burst through the wilderness, a music that was wild and savage, and yet through the whole of which there ran a strange and plaintive note for Josephine.

"They have caught us in the wild," she said, holding out her hand in prayer. "Come, Phillip. I want you to love my beasts."

(Continued next week.)

### Light on Scripture

Was the Promised Land a Paradise? It has been stated in the Bible that the land of Canaan was a paradise, and that it is still true, even now, how do you explain it? The Bible tells us that the people standing near the Jordan will tell you that the land is still a paradise, as it was when it was first given to the Israelites.

Similar passages are found in Luke 9: 27. These have been interpreted as referring to the coming of Christ and the advent of His Kingdom during the life of those present when spoken, and for the fact claimed by some that they are now being spiritually saved.

Since does not permit being answered for it may be found in the Bible, by W. E. Black, however, we would not be permitted to be considered as a foreview.

Coming of Christ which taken up on the Mount of Olives, and shown to the scribes which is recorded after the passage we see. On this occasion Peter John beheld Christ's face, and His hair glancing as the snow. They saw Moses and appeared in glory with the Lord. They also saw the sun and the moon as the cloud of surpassing shadowed them and tended to the voice that to them. This was a fulfillment of the promise of glory as those three to see it. That they saw Peter shows that "for we have not followed a vain tradition, but we have seen the power and the glory of the Lord Jesus Christ, He witnesses of His majesty and glory from God the Father and glory which they have given to Him from glory. This is my pleasure whom I am well pleased to whom I am well pleased voice which came from heaven when we were at Holy Mount—did Peter cannot tell how much they saw in that enrapturing it is reasonable that Peter's words the description of the coming of kingdom and glory.

In Revelations John saw the heaven opening to come to establish His Kingdom. He saw Satan bound, and His saints reigning for years. He saw it all in the statements in the Bible discussed. Note the chapters of Revelation.

### Western Canada Through Eyes

Miss H. Georgina Toft.

A YEAR ago this day I saw the great prairie, and I see for myself the beauty about which we read much. It is, indeed, an enchanting scenery, with prairie, giant mountain, and timberlands. The prairie provinces and the Rocky try not to be passed without it is a country of land.

### Where the West Begins

OUT where the landscape's a little stronger,  
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,

That's where the West begins;  
Out where the sun is a little brighter,

Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,

Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,

That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,

Out where friendship's a little truer,

That's where the West begins;

Out where the landscape's a little stronger, and the smile dwells a little longer, eyes. Gently her fingers crept to his wrists, and she took down his hands from her face, and drew him to the seat at her side.

"Yes, Phillip," she said then, in a voice so low and calm that it roused a new sense of fear to him. "There can be no sin in telling you that—after last night. For we understand each other now, it has filled me with a strange happiness. Do you remember what you said to me in the canoe? It was this: 'In spite of all that may happen, I will receive more than all else in the world could give me. For I will have known you, and you will be my salvation.' Those words have been ringing in my heart night and day. They are there now. And I understand them; I understand you. Haven't some one said that it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all? Yes, it is a thousand

Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,

Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing—

That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,

Where fever hearts with despair are aching—

That's where the West begins.

And a man makes friends without half trying,

That's where the West begins.

That not more to you expected? If one can give one's soul away, I give mine to you. It is yours for all eternity. Is it not enough? Will you throw that away—because—my body—is not free?"

Her voice broke in a dry sob; but she still looked into his eyes, waiting for him to answer—for the soul of him to ring true. And he knew what must be. His hands lay clenched between them. Jean seemed to rise up before him, again at the gravesides, and from his lips he forced the words:

"Then there is something more—the baby?"

"Yes," she replied, and dropped her hands from his shoulders. "There is that of which I warn you—something which you could not know if you lived a thousand years."

He caught her to him now, so close that his breath swept her face.



**Light on Scriptural Prophecy**

**Was the Promise Fulfilled?**

It has been stated recently in the replies to questions asked in *Farm and Dairy* that the Second Coming of Christ did not take place in Palestine and that it is still future. If that is the case, how do you explain Matthew 16: 28 where we read that Christ said that some standing here with Him should not taste death till they see the Son of Man coming in His Kingdom?

Similar passages to the one mentioned are found in Mark 9: 1, and in Luke 9: 27. These passages have been interpreted as meaning that the coming of Christ and the establishment of His Kingdom would have to occur during the life time of some of those present when the words were spoken, and for this reason it has been claimed by some that Christ's coming into His kingdom must be interpreted spiritually as having been fulfilled.

Space does not permit of this question being answered fully. An answer to it may be found in "Jesus is Coming," by W. E. Blackstone. In brief, however, we would call attention to the fact that no one standing there were permitted to see what they considered was a foreview of the Second Coming of Christ when they were taken up on the Mount of Transfiguration, and allowed to gaze upon the scene which is recorded immediately after the passage we are considering. On this occasion Peter, James and John beheld Christ's face shining as the sun and His raiment white and glistening as the snow or as the light. They saw Moses and Elias as they appeared in glory with Him and listened to the communings of this exalted trio. They bowed in silent awe as the cloud of surpassing glory overhead shadowed them and reverently listened to the voice of God as it spoke to them. This was an advanced fulfillment of the coming of Christ in glory as these three were permitted to see it. That they understood it as such Peter shows when he later wrote "for we have not followed cunningly devised fables when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eyewitnesses of His majesty. For He received from God the Father honor and glory when there came such a visitation to Him from the excellent glory. This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased. And this voice which came from heaven we heard when we were with Him in the Holy Mount—and Peter 1: 16-18. We cannot tell how much of the future they saw in that enraptured hour, but it is reasonable to suppose from Peter's words that they had a special vision of the coming of Christ in His kingdom and glory.

In Revelations John records how he saw the heaven open and Christ coming to establish His rule on earth. He saw Satan bound and Christ and His saints reigning for one thousand years. He saw it all in fulfillment of the statements in the passages here discussed. Note the 19th and 20th chapters of Revelations.

**Western Canada Through Fasten Eyes**

Miss H. Georgina Toole, York Co., Ont.

A YEAR ago this summer it was my great privilege to travel through Western Canada and see for myself the beautiful country about which we read and hear so much. It is, indeed, a wonderland of enchanting scenery, with its rolling prairies, giant mountains and levithan timbers. But between these provinces and "the East" lies a country not to be passed without mention. It is a country of lake, river, rock

and forest, whose wild beauty lies still largely untouched by the hand of man. Here is the pathway of the aged glacier with his footprints marked by forest, by lakes and rounded hills of rock. Here are clear rivers, whose waters sing over rocky beds or glide into deeps whose calm surface is the mirror on which rock and pine gaze through summer noon and moonlight. The traveler looks and imagines he sees the frail, fur-laden canoe of the Indian or the craft of the trader upon the current.

Then come the prairies. Well might the poet say "Tides of the unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful." Boundless, indeed, they are. Standing on the prairies of Saskatchewan and gazing in all directions, the magnitude of God's creation is borne in upon one. Self sinks into oblivion, and consciousness is absorbed by the never-ending stretch of acre upon acre, mile upon mile, of never-ending verdure. The farm buildings dotting the plain, and even the glistening spires and domes, only enhance the limitless extent of prairie. Earth, sky and air seem endless.

The mountain landscape description. The mountain lands defy description. The one stands in awe at the foot of giant rocky peaks, snow-capped, rising to the heavens. Tall timbers clanking their sides, look as but grass of the plain. Torrents tumbling over the steepes are gleaming, white ribbons against the grey rocks. Huge glaciers creep between them. Everywhere one seems hemmed in by colossal guards, but there is a pathway out. You tumbling, milky river has found an opening. If we follow it we go forward, always by the side of our turbulent guide, till lot in the valley a lake stretches before us. The mountains which hem it round reflect on its surface colors and shadows too beautiful for imagination to paint or memory retain. The air laden with the resinous breath of fir, comes fresh and pure from the heights. The town on which it blows stands a mere pigmy in the shadow of its gigantic watchmen.

The Pacific Coast, too, where great trees look out over the rolling ocean, has a charm of its own. Natural beauty, climate and fertility make it most attractive. Truly, it is the home of flowers and fruits, its waters the haunt of many fish.

Then here is to our Canadian West with its plains, mountains and valleys, its tumbling torrents and deep, full rivers, its clear lakes and roaring ocean; and of beauty and prosperity.

**Amusements**

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

**Getting Acquainted With the Trees**

HOW many people in this hurried life of ours have, or care to time to observe so small a thing as a leaf? Or how many people, who will soon spend their holidays responding to the call of the "Great Outdoors," could distinguish among the leaves of our common trees? This thought suggested a "Tree Party" as one way of becoming familiar with "Trees" and spending a pleasant evening or afternoon ramble.

**Tree Party.**

Have the house or verandah decorated with boughs of trees (the ends in water, so the leaves will not wilt.)

As the girls arrive, pin a slip containing the name of some tree on their back.

Questions may be asked concerning it which will give a clue to the wearer, who is to guess the tree she represents.

As fast as each one is guessed, the slip is taken off the back and pinned (Continued on page 21.)

**East and West**



**Our other Brands For Bread**  
 Cherry  
 Peach Blossom  
 Hibiscus  
 Gold Crown  
 Rosemary  
 Trent Valley  
 Fire Thistle  
 Raspberry  
**For Featry**  
 Petalweed Delight

North and South, all the world over, bread is the principal article of diet. Eminent authorities tell us to eat more bread as it is so essential to growth and vitality. Encourage your folks to get this habit. Make your bread appetizing. Win them to bread eating by making that irrestible, wholesome, snowy white bread—the natural result of using

**Reindeer Flour**

the flour that delights the heart of every woman who uses it. Baking with Reindeer is a pleasure. The recipe for success with your baking is simply to do as the great majority of successful bread makers do—Use Reindeer Flour. Use it once and no further introduction is required. It will hold your allegiance for life. Our special "Delight" brand for pastry is winning more and more converts daily. No one can resist that rich, flaky, melt-in-the-mouth pastry that "Delight" produces. Ask your grocer for it. Insist gently but firmly on Reindeer flour and refuse all substitutes as it

HAS NO EQUAL

**The Peterboro Cereal Co.**  
 Peterboro, Ontario

**SAVE YOUR MONEY**

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE  
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Well-raised Pie Crust  
That Digests Unconsciously  
follows the use

**FIVE ROSES FLOUR**  
Bread's  
Cakes  
Puddings  
Pastries

MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## Canada Needs YOU

to step into the ranks and fill one of the many vacancies caused by the war. Preparation is necessary.

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to get the best out of life, and get the best into it. Why not qualify for a teacher in art, music, art, expression, or fit yourself as an instructor? We will gladly furnish you with some of our College programmes.

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is greater than the supply. Our Commercial Course is thorough, practical, and up-to-date.

Our College's Course embraces Junior Matriculation, Faculty of Education, and First Year Arts.

Ask us for a College Calendar and particulars.

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Harvesting Service

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\$12.00 to WINNIPEG \$18.00 from WINNIPEG

**GOING DATES**

**AUGUST 17 & 31**

**AUGUST 19 AND SEPTEMBER 2**

From Toronto-Sudbury Line and East, but not including Smith's Falls or Renfrew, also from Main Line East of Sudbury to, but not including, North Bay.

From Toronto also West and South therefrom.

Further particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

When You Write -- Mention Farm and Dairy

## The Land of the Fair Deal

By Mrs. Nellie McClung.

**L**ORD, take us up to the heights, and show us the glory. Show us a vision of Empire! Tell us its story! Tell it out plain, for our eyes and our ears have grown hollow; We have forgotten that anything other than money is golden. Grubbing away in the valley, somehow has darkened our eyes; Watching the ground and the crops—we've forgotten the skies. But, Lord, if Thou wilt Thou canst take us to-day To the Mount of Decision And show us the land that we live in With glorified Vision!

Every nation has its characteristic quality of mind; we recognise Scotch thrift, English persistency and Irish quick-wittedness wherever we see it; we know something, too, of the emotional, vivacious nature of the French, and the resourcefulness of the American; but what about the Canadian—what will be our distinguishing feature in the years to come? The cartoons are kind to us—thus far—and in representing Canada, draw a sturdy young fellow, strong and well set, full of muscle and vim, and we like to think that the representation is a good one, for we are a young nation, coming into our vigor, and with our future in our own hands. We have an area of one-third of the whole British Empire, and one-fifth of that of Asia. Canada is as large as 10 United Kingdoms and 18 Germanys. Canada is almost as large as Europe. It is bounded by three oceans and has 13,000 miles of coast line, that is, half the circumference of the earth.

Canada's land area, exclusive of forest and swamp lands, is 1,401,000,000 acres; 440,000,000 acres of this are fit for cultivation, but only 24,000,000 acres or 5.5 per cent of the whole is cultivated, so it would seem that there are still a few acres left for anyone who may happen to want it. We need not be afraid of getting too large. We have great big black loam with leather binding and gold edges, and now our care should be that we write in it worthily. We have no precedents to guide us, and no glorious thing, for precedentia, like other guides, are disposed to grow tyrannical, and refuse to let us do anything on our own initiative. Life grows wearisome in the countries where precedents and conventionalities rule, and nothing can happen unless it has happened before. Here we do not worry about precedents—we make our own!

Main Street in Winnipeg, now one of the finest business streets in the world, followed the trail made by the Red River carts, and no doubt, if the driver of the first cart knew that his footsteps were following electric cars and asphalt paving, he would have driven straighter. But he did not know, and we do not blame him for that. But we know for in our short day we have seen the prairies blossom into cities, and we know that on the paths which we are marking out many feet will follow, and the responsibility is laid on us to lay them broad and straight and safe, so that many feet may be saved from falling.

We are too young a nation to have any distinguishing characteristic, and, of course, it would not be exact precedent for us to attribute virtues to ourselves, but there can be no harm in saying what we would like our character to be. Among the people of the world in the years to come, we will ask no greater heritage for our country than to be known as the land of the Fair Deal, where every race, color and creed will be given exactly the same chance; where no person can "exert influence" to bring about his personal ends; where no man or woman's past can ever rise up to defeat them; where no crime goes un-

punished; where every debt is paid; where no prejudice is allowed to manœuvre as a reason; where honest toil will insure an honest living; where the man who works receives the reward of his labor.

It would seem reasonable, too, that such a condition might be brought about in a new country, and in a country as big as ours, where there is room for everyone and to spare. Look upon our own prairie plains, and think with wild flowers, and clovered over with poplar groves, where wild birds sing and chatter, and it does not seem too ideal or visionary that these bright sunlight spots may be the homes of countless thousands of happy and contented people. The great wide, uncultivated prairie seems to open its welcoming arms to the land-hungry, homeless dwellers of the cities, saying, "Come and try me. Forget the past, if it makes you sad. Come to me, for I am the Land of the Second Chance. I am the Land of Beginning Again. I will not over and you can start over. I want you—nothing matters now but just you and me, and we will make good together." This is the invitation of the prairie to the discouraged, the disappointed of the older lands, whose dreams have failed, whose plans have gone wrong, and who are ready to fall out of the world. The blue skies and green slopes beckon to them to come on away from their old, bitter memories. Then it is that this far country will make its appeal to them, and they will come to us in large numbers, come with their traditions. What will we have for them? We have the fertility of soil; we have the natural resources; we have coal; we have gas; we have wheat land and pasture, and we share with a providential that shames our little human narrowness. Now if we had men to match our mountains, if we had men to match our plains, if our thoughts were as clear as our sunlight, we would be able to stand up high enough to see over the rim of things. In the light of what has happened, our little grabbing ways, our insane desire to grow rich and stop work, have some way lost their glamor. Belgium has set a pace for us, has shown us a glimpse of heroic sacrifice which makes us feel very humble and very small, and we have suddenly stumbled on the great truth that it is not all of life to live, that is, draw your breath or even draw your salary; that to get money and dress plain and fly up like Christmas trees, and own three cars, may not be adding a very heavy contribution to human welfare; that houses and lands and stocks and shares may be very poor things to tie up to after all.

We acknowledge in sorrow that we have followed strange gods, and worshipped at the worldly altar of wealth and cleverness, and believed that these things were success in life. Now we have had before our eyes the spectacle of clever men using their cleverness to kill, maim and destroy innocent women and children; we have seen the wealth of one nation poured out like water to bring poverty and starvation to another nation, and so, through our tears, we have learned the lesson that it is not wealth, or cleverness, or skill, or power which makes a nation or individual great. It is goodness, gentleness, kindness, the sense of brotherhood, which alone maketh rich and addeth no sorrow. Extract from Mrs. McClung's recent book "In Times Like These."

## Amusement

(Continued from page 789.)  
on the breast. Allow for each person to wrap the tree properly and to award some strip of best composition.

## Knowing the

Take as many leaves as you can gather between pieces of paper them with library cards. These may be used as a contest.

## Rhyme Contest

Pass programs and this rhyme. A space is of each line for the name of the tree its old age.

Elder.  
And with what tall oak might? Pine.  
Which bears the marks are? Ash.  
Which one is it had? Birch.  
Which one do you carry? Hand? Palm.  
And which one tall stand? Poplar.  
Which one has leaves counted? Beech.  
Come, tell me now, who joke? Chestnut.  
And which from a state oak.  
Which one yields turn-rosy? Apple.  
Of which one do all call Maple.

## Transplanting

Pass slips of paper or names of different trees letters, but not spelled in instance, Y-H-O-N-E. One word spelled, one who transplants the ber of trees wins the

## A Tennyson Verse

August is the birth of the most beloved of our English poets—Tennyson offers an opportunity alert hostess to give some entertainment in his memory. In sending out invitations guests to wear some article of a title of one of his poems. "The Voyage," "The Light Brigade" are a treat.

Many of his poems are music, and a short program would add greatly to the

## Contest of Poem

To recall the names of Tennyson's poems use questions. The answer to name of a poem:

No. 1. What poem is down the vale? The B.  
No. 2. What is the fact is a king? The P.  
No. 3. The poem that friend who is gone? In.  
No. 4. The poem that spring? The M.  
No. 5. The poem that depth of the sea? The N.  
No. 6. The poem one pie? The Blackbird.  
No. 7. The poem that dwellers have gone? Do.  
No. 8. The poem that The Farewell.  
No. 9. The poem which trees to speak? The T.  
No. 10. The poem that The Window.  
No. 11. The poem that night? The Owl.  
No. 12. The poem with tattered and ragged? The B.  
No. 13. The poem that castles in Spain? The D.

**Amusements**

(Continued from page 19.)

on the breast. Allow fifteen minutes for each person to write an essay on the tree represented, appoint judges, and award some simple prize for the best composition.

**Knowing the Leaves.**

Take as many leaves of different trees as you can gather. Press them between pieces of glass, then mount them with library paste on white cards. These may be numbered and used as a contest.

**Rhyme Conundrum.**

Pass programs and pencils with this rhyme. A space is left at the end of each line for the name of a tree. What tree its old age sadly cries? Elder.

And from what tall ones comes low whist? Birch.

Which bears the marks of smoldering fire? Ash.

Which one is it bad boys dislike to see? Birch.

Which one do you carry about in your hand? Palm.

And which one tall and slim doth stand? Poplar.

And which one bears the sea's deep sound? Beech.

Come, tell me now, which is a stale joke? Chestnut.

And which from a staid roan awakes? Oak.

Which one yields fruit, round and rosy? Apple.

Of which one do all Canadians sing? Maple.

**Transplanting Trees.**

Pass slips of paper around with the names of different trees, all in capital letters, but not spelled in order; for instance, Y-H-O-N-O, which, when transplanted, will spell Hickory. The one who transplants the greatest number of trees wins the game.

**A Tennyson Evening.**

August is the birth month of one of the most beloved and revered of our English poets—Tennyson. This fact affords an opportunity for the alert hostess to give some form of entertainment in his memory.

In sending out invitations ask the guests to wear some article indicative of a title of one of his poems. "Dream of Fair Women," "The Miller's Daughter," "The Voyage," "The Charge of the Light Brigade" are all easily illustrated.

Many of his poems have been set to music, and a short program of songs would add greatly to the entertainment.

**Contest of Poems.**

To recall the names of some of Tennyson's poems use the following questions. The answer to each is the name of a poem:

- No. 1. What poem is it that sings down the vale? The Brook.
- No. 2. What is the poem whose father is a king? The Princess.
- No. 3. The poem that honors a friend who is gone? In Memoriam.
- No. 4. The poem that rules in spring? The May Queen.
- No. 5. The poem that lives in the depths of the sea? The Mermaid.
- No. 6. The poem once baked in a pie? The Blackbird.
- No. 7. The poem from which all dwellers have gone? Deserted House.
- No. 8. The poem that is a good-bye? The Farewell.
- No. 9. The poem which makes the trees to speak? The Talking Oak.
- No. 10. The poem that lets in light? The Window.
- No. 11. The poem that sees in the night? The Owl.
- No. 12. The poem whose dress is tatters and rags? The Beggar Maid.
- No. 13. The poem in which we see castles in Spain? The Day Dream.

No. 14. The poem that suggests the mason's work? Break, Break, Break. Refreshments for Porch Tea.

The question has been frequently raised what to serve at an afternoon tea. A verandah tea is the very simplest of all entertainments. Tea and iced fruit drink or chocolate, one or two varieties of sandwiches, small cakes, salted nuts and candies are all accessories of the porch tea. Sometimes a light salad or ice cream is served. The main objective is to promote sociability but not to cloy the appetite.

**Making Good Use of Flour Sacks**

Mrs. Jas. E. Brash, Frontenac Co., Ont. HERE is a suggestion for making use of white cotton flour sacks, which may prove helpful to readers of this department:

Unravel sitches, soak the colored portion in coal oil over night, boil in strong lye water, then in clear water and lay on the grass to bleach. The 25-lb. and 50-lb. sacks make very good tea towels when neatly hemmed. The 100-lb. sacks may be made into aprons for morning wear. All that is necessary is to sore them, turn up a hem and put on a band. When soil they are easily laundered and will stand considerable wear. If four bags are sewn together and dipped in either pink or blue dye, they make a good tack down for baby's crib. If left white, good use can be made of them as lining for plain quilts. These are only a few of the ways in which flour sacks can be put to good use.

**The Valleys of B.C.**

(Continued from page 17.)

The Terrace district consists not only of the valley of the lower Skeena, but also of several valleys running back on either side. On the south side of the Skeena the valley of the Lakelse River runs back into the mountains for 50 miles with an average width of 6 miles. On the north side the valley of the Kitimunglum, three to four miles wide, extends 60 miles on the north side. They thus contain thousands of acres of the finest of fruit lands. The soil is an alluvial silt with a gravelly loam beneath. Most of it is covered with fairly heavy timber, cedar, spruce and the finest hemlock. It will be one of the gardens of B. C., and is an indication of the wonderful possibilities of a province that contains every soil and climate, from sand to heaviest clay—from Arctic cold to sunny Okanagan valley in the south.

There are hundreds of other valleys in B.C., but space is too limited to touch on them and many of these have not yet been traversed by man, let alone investigated or surveyed.

**Future Prospects.**

British Columbia is the largest province of Canada. It has an area of 395,000 square miles, and is as large as Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, or as large as Oregon, Washington and California together. The coast line of British Columbia is 7,000 miles long, the population being about 400,000, or less than that of the city of Toronto. The

mostly mountainous, interspersed southern part of the province is with narrow valleys, mostly adapted for fruit growing. The total land in B. C. fit for cultivation is only 15% of the area of the province, and farm products to a great extent have to be imported from outside.

According to the government reports for 1913, over \$23,000,000 worth of farm products were brought into British Columbia, as follows:

Live stock .....	\$7,280,000
Butter .....	5,084,000
Vegetables and Fruit .....	725,000
Eggs, Fowl .....	2,375,000
Honey .....	32,000
Hay and Fodder .....	7,450,000

It must follow then, that there is a great available market for every product the settler can produce. In the past few years, enormous quantities of dairy products have come in from Australia and New Zealand. B. C. farmers can supply these. Moreover, with the continued development of the unlimited mineral wealth for which British Columbia is noted the world over, there will be a constantly expanding market in her mining towns and her cities, which will take up everything the farmer can produce.

**Tomato Soup**

One pint canned tomatoes, one quart boiling water, let boil, add a little soda, while foaming add one pint sweet milk, salt, pepper and a good share of butter. When this begins to boil add eight crackers rolled fine. Serve at once.

**USEFUL PRESERVING HINTS**

**Here's the Way to Succeed in Jam or Jelly Making.**

- 10—Use ripe—but not over-ripe fruit.
  - 20—Buy St. Lawrence Red Diamond Extra Granulated Sugar. It is guaranteed pure Cane Sugar, and free from foreign substances which might prevent jellies from setting and later on cause preserves to ferment.
  - 30—Cook well.
  - 40—Clean, and then by boiling at least 10 minutes, sterilize your jars perfectly before pouring in the preserves or jelly.
- Success will surely follow the use of all these hints.

We advise purchasing the Red Diamond Extra Granulated in the 100 lb. bags which as a rule is the most economical way and assures absolutely correct weight.



Dealers can supply the Red Diamond in either fine, medium, or coarse grain, at your choice.

Many other handy refinery sealed packages to choose from.

**St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, Montreal.**

## Simple Styles of Summer Dresses

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Farm and Dairy's Women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When sending Farm and Dairy your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children and the number of the pattern desired. Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after receipt. Price of all patterns to Our Folks, 10c each. Address all orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



more practical in the "doe" days than a neat working outfit like the one shown beneath. While this is really an apron it may easily be utilized as a dress in hot weather. The shirring at the waist line adds a neat touch, or if preferred, a band might be used, trimmed with braid to match cuffs and neck. Three sizes; small, medium and large.

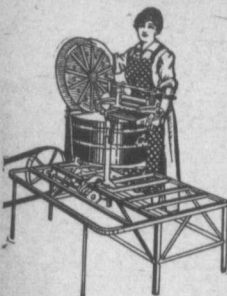
1755.—Lady's House Dress. This costume is very practical and carries good style as well. The collar and revers make an attractive finish for the front of blouse, and two pockets in the skirt take away from any otherwise plain appearance. As will be noticed in the small view, the right front fastens over the left and may be left loose, thus making it easier to launder the dress. Six sizes; 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

1767.—Girl's Dress. The little girl who sees herself in this style of dress will have the satisfaction of knowing that she presents a neat and attractive appearance. The model is very simple and yet is quite commendable for a practical dress. Cuffs, collar and belt may be made from contrasting material. This model is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

1779.—Junior Dress—Stripes and dots, plain fabrics and figured, folds and bands, ruffles of ruffles, collar wide and flowing or small and trim, these are some of the things which fashion dictates this season. The dress shown herewith is very dainty indeed and should prove popular with many. The collar might be made from white material in contrast to the dress. Three sizes; 12, 14 and 16 years.

1787.—Girl's Dress. The little girl who sees herself in this style of dress will have the satisfaction of knowing that she presents a neat and attractive appearance. The model is very simple and yet is quite commendable for a practical dress. Cuffs, collar and belt may be made from contrasting material. This model is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

1789.—Lady's Apron. What could be



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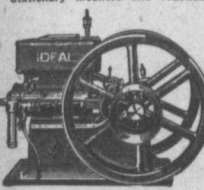
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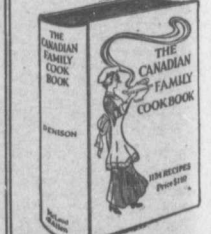


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## THE CANADIAN COOK BOOK

Edited by GRACE DENISON (Lady Cayle Stander Nielsen)



After carefully considering the merits of many cook books, we have come to the conclusion that this one is the best suited to the needs of Our Women Folk. It is practical, concise, gives only recipes that do not demand rare and expensive ingredients and is just the book required in the farm kitchen. For this reason, it is Recommended by Our Household Editor.

It contains 550 pages with recipes for preparing soups, fish and meat, vegetables, pastries, preserves and jellies, candies, beverages, dainties for the sick, toilet preparations, etc., with blank pages for written recipes, a chapter on dinner giving and a complete set of tables.

It is BOUND IN OILCLOTH so that it may be opened out on the kitchen table without danger of injury to the binding. In short, it is just the cook book that Our Women Folk have been seeking for. It will be sent postpaid for only One New Subscriber, or we will renew your subscription for a year and send you the cook book for \$1.50.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

## Live Stock in the

(Continued from page 791)  
and so outside market. In order to get sets standard grade maintained, and has been started. all the better from time and previous is graded by two or he, if No. 1 buttes from the farmer's sound and in the business of being studied as growing. The dairy farmer in Saskatchewan cooperation.

The Place of beef cattle, too, is less important part of the prairie days small herds were bred areas of variousness were distributed and federal department. The railroads in this important eat time bulls are herds of farmers. The great areas in of the three provinces watered and abundant with rich grasses capable of an enormous cattle annually. Just sending prairie stock to too often females—stockyards, from shipped to the State, Dakota, Montana, Minnesota. It is until the cattle men areas should find of their surplus stock of the wheat raising will find it necessary to employ two or steers to consume screenings and coarses with corn and roots at producing an acre of tributing centres will be established in this way.

The Part That Horses have played an part in subdividing. Many good horses here, but not enough demand. This was during the last fifteen sudden expansion to cultural and urban markets were stripped offerings, and yet others could be secured until almost any kind easily bring \$300, or brought \$700 to \$800. In tractor came, the horse is still the stay, so far as farm concerned. Economic signs flare out that expensive power machinery, but the horse remains and the farmer uses his best—(real)—and the year the farmer has the use of the horse as he has been able to keep his farm free from more power and show profit than he could with power that has yet the prairie proving fine breeding studs. Criedalades predominance of these horses is inevitable regulation, strictly to utility. Upon wish as much as No farmers or horsemen more critical as the than are the farmers. The settlers who have

(Continued on

## Live Stock in the Prairie Provinces

(Continued from page 9.)

and so outside markets have been secured. In order to hold these markets standard grades of butter must be maintained, and a grading system has been started. In Saskatchewan all the butter from both the Co-operative and privately owned creameries is graded by two expert graders and is sold as No. 1 or 2 as the case may be. If No. 1 butter cannot be made from the farmer's cream the cause is sought and improvement effected. The business of dairy production is being studied as was that of wheat growing. The dairy cow is leading the farmer in Saskatchewan to be a real cooperator.

## The Place of Beef Cattle.

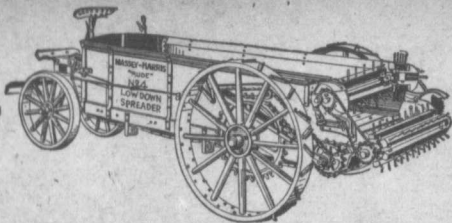
Beef cattle, too, have played a more or less important part in the development of the prairies. In the early days small herds were founded, pure bred sires of varying degrees of goodness were distributed by the provincial and federal departments of agriculture. The railroads also took part in this important work. At the present time bulls are being furnished to groups of farmers who desire them. The great areas in the northern parts of the three provinces being well watered and abundantly furnished with rich grasses and pea vine are capable of an enormous output of beef cattle annually. Just now they are sending trainloads of good cattle—to often females—to the Winnipeg stockyards, from whence many are shipped to the States to the south—Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and Minnesota. It should not be long until the cattle men of the northern areas should find a ready demand for their surplus stock from the farmers of the wheat raising sections, who will find it necessary and advantageous to employ two and three year old steers to consume their roughage, screenings and coarse grains, together with corn and roots to reduce the cost of producing an acre of wheat. Distributing centres within the provinces will be established and trade facilitated in this way.

## The Part That Horses Play.

Horses have played a very important part in subduing the prairies. Many good horses have been bred here, but not enough to supply the demand. This was especially true during the last fifteen years when the sudden expansion took place in agricultural and urban growth. Outside markets were stripped of all their offerings, and yet not sufficient numbers could be secured. Prices rose until almost any kind of horse would easily bring \$300. Good pairs readily brought \$700 to \$800. Then the gas tractor came. Its stay was short and the horse is still the farmer's mainstay, so far as farm traction power is concerned. Economists and statisticians figure out that the horse is an expensive power machine. Maybe he is, but the horse reproduces himself and the farmer uses him to produce his feed—(fuel)—and at the end of the year the farmer finds that through the use of the horse as traction power he has been able to produce his crops, keep his farm free from weeds, raise more power and show a larger net profit than he could with any mechanical power that has yet been tried out.

The prairie provinces have many fine breeding studs—second to none—Clydesdales predominate. The breeders of these horses have established enviable reputations. They adhere strictly to utility. Quality is insisted upon with as much else as possible. No farmers or horsebreeders could be more critical as to these requirements than are the farmers of the prairies. The settlers who have come here from

(Continued on page 20.)

LOW  
DOWN

## Massey-Harris Spreader. WIDE SPREAD

Here is a Spreader that is low down, but not too low—plenty of clearance under the Frame.

It is a Wide-Spread Machine—spreading full seven feet wide although the Box measures only 5½ feet.

Ample strength is secured by making the Frame of Steel—heavy 4-inch Channel Side Sills with Steel Cross Sills, forming the Strongest Frame ever put on a Spreader.

The simple Chain Drive does away with all Cogs, Clutches, and Springs, and when out of gear no parts of the machine are running to cause wear.

The Upper Beater is in two sections, set at an angle to spread the load out beyond the Wheels.

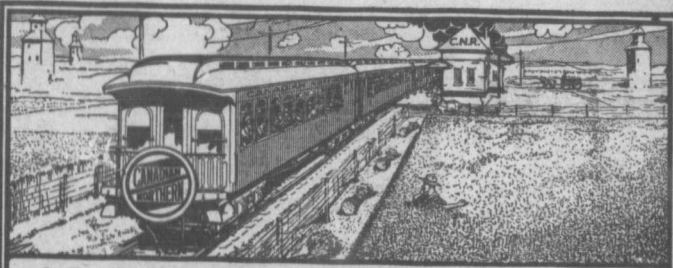
The simple direct drive—the Divided Beater and small size of same—the taper shape of the Bed—the broad-faced Wheels—the careful fitting of all parts—these combine to secure light draft.

Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.

Canadian Branches at—Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Calgary, Yorkton, Edmonton.  
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## 40,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED

\$12.00 TO WINNIPEG

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE

Leave TORONTO Union Station 11.00 P.M. - Aug. 17th, 19th, 31st, and Sept. 2nd  
Leave OTTAWA Central Station 9.30 P.M. - Aug. 15th and 29th

THROUGH TRAINS WITH LUNCH COUNTER CARS ATTACHED

## EXCURSION DATES:

Aug. 15th and 29th . . . From Brockville, Elgin, Portage du Fort, and Ottawa east to Quebec, including the Ottawa and New York Ry.

Aug. 17th and 31st . . . From Toronto east to Chaffey's Locks and Kingston, also north to Thornlea.

Aug. 19th and Sept. 2nd . . . From Toronto west and south, including the N., St. C. and T. Ry.

DESTINATION TERRITORY.—Tickets one-half cent per mile (minimum 60c) till Sept. 30th, 1916, west of Winnipeg to any station east of Calgary, Edmonton and Tannis, Alta.

RETURN FARE AND LIMIT.—One-half cent per mile (minimum 60c) to Winnipeg on or before Nov. 30th, 1916, plus \$18.00 from Winnipeg to original starting point.

For tickets and leaflet showing number of farm laborers required at each point, also wages paid, apply to nearest C.N.R. Agent, or Gen. Passenger Depts., Toronto, Ont., or Montreal, Que.

CANADIAN NORTHERN ALL THE WAY



## Dairying in Manitoba

(Continued from page 7.)

but these, while good in themselves, proved inadequate. Our system of conducting our creamery business was wrong. Our creameries were paying the same price for good and inferior cream—a system no more justifiable than would be that of paying the same price for all grades of wheat or for all classes of steers; a system which encouraged the careless patron in his carelessness and discouraged the naturally good patron in his work. We first induced two of our creameries to try grading cream and paying for it on the basis of quality, and their reports were very satisfactory and encouraging; and when the time seemed ripe for a further move we called a special convention of the creamerymen of the province, laid the whole matter before them, and after a thorough discussion of the creamery situation, this convention passed resolutions favoring the introduction of cream grading into our creameries and requesting the Department of Agriculture to appoint a dairy produce grader to grade their butter, both of which resolutions became effective.

## The Factors of Success.

Below are enumerated the factors to which we would attribute much of the success we have had in improving the quality of Manitoba creamery butter. We make no claims that they are ideal, nor do we claim that they are applicable, with modification, to all conditions, but we do say that they should have helped us wonderfully in improving the quality of our butter and that the principle of grading is right. These are the factors referred to:—

1. Grading of cream at creameries and paying for the same on the basis of quality.
2. Grading of butter and reporting upon the same to the creameries.
3. Instruction work among the creameries.
4. Regular reports from the creameries to the Dairy Commissioner, giving details as to the grading of cream.
5. Control of cream receiving stations.
6. Pasteurization.

When cream grading was first introduced, just two grades were adopted and defined as follows: First grade—preferably sweet, from which first class butter can be made by a competent butter maker; the flavor to be clean and fresh and the consistency smooth and even; and second grade—sour or sweet, which is slightly stale, acidic, bitter, or otherwise slightly defective in flavor, but of a smooth, even consistency. Cream which would make an inferior quality of butter was to be rejected, and a difference of two cents a pound of fat should be made in price between first and second grade cream.

This year we have adopted three grades as follows: Extra first grade—cream that is both sweet and clean in flavor and whose consistency is smooth and even. First grade—cream that is slightly sour but clean in flavor and whose consistency is smooth and even. Second grade as already defined.

## Grading the Prices.

The differences in price are two cents per pound of fat between extra first and first, and three cents per pound between first and second. Cream below second grade in quality is termed "off grade" and is either rejected or paid for in accordance with its value. This new and fuller system of grading is working out very satisfactorily and many of the farmers are making a real and successful effort to make the cream quality as extra first. Pay for quality and you will get it.

## Pasteurizing the Cream.

At the last annual convention of the Manitoba Dairy Association, a resolution was passed favoring the pasteurization of cream as a means of improving the flavor and keeping qualities of our creamery butter. Some of our creameries are pasteurizing all of their cream and others are pasteurizing in as large a measure as conditions and equipment will permit of.

The outline given indicates, in a large measure, the principles underlying our work, and through their application a measure of success has been attained. We have made very material improvement in the quality of our butter and our creamery industry is, as a consequence, very much more prosperous than it was a few years ago. We have the hearty sympathy and cooperation of the creameries in our efforts to improve conditions, and none of them, I am sure, would entertain the thought of returning to the conditions that prevailed a few years ago.

## Instruction and Control.

Under the new system the services of our instructors are greatly prized and sought after. The instructors and the dairy produce grader cooperate closely and in this way the work of both is greatly increased in value. The instructors find out where their services are most urgently needed and govern their movements accordingly. Report forms are supplied to the creameries on which to report on the produce grader each shipment of butter made and the producer grader, in turn, reports to the creamery upon each churning in a shipment, the channings each bearing a suitable number for ready identification. Practically all butter exported from the province is certified, and the large quantities of butter purchased by our produce merchants for the home trade are paid for on the basis of quality.

Suitable weekly cream grading reports are furnished the creameries on which to report to the Dairy Commissioner the number of cans of each of the different grades of cream received during the week. An examination of these and a comparison of them with the produce grader's reports on the butter made from the cream gives us a good idea as to the nature and extent of the cream grading done at any given creamery.

## Control of Cream Receiving Stations.

One factor that works against quality in our creameries is the cream receiving or cream buying station, as ordinarily operated. In nine cases out of ten the operator of such a station is a store keeper, who has no facilities for caring for the cream, and who is neither competent to grade cream nor willing to grade it should he prove competent. The smaller the number of cream receiving stations, the better for our creamery industry. They certainly militate against cream grading and against quality.

In pasturing alfalfa, care should be taken that it is not pastured too heavily. If this is done, the alfalfa will be badly killed in two or three years and it will be necessary to reseed. Pasturing should never be carried on so heavily but that one-half ton of hay per acre can be cut three times a season. The occasional cutting of the alfalfa induces new shoots to grow, and hence greatly improves the pasture for the pigs.

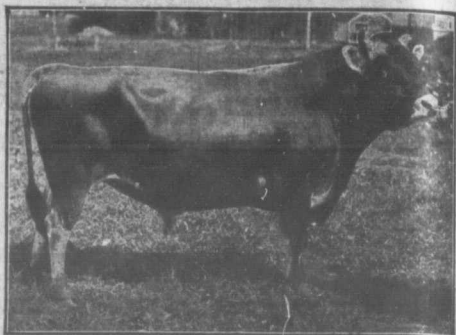
We feed ensilage in the stable practically all the year round. Our rule is to give the cows all they will lick up clean and this amounts to 25 or 40 lbs. a day.—W. C. Shearer, Oxford Co., Ont.

## Jersey Cattle Breeders and Their Doings in the West

By an Editor of Farm and Dairy

In western Canada, where butter and cream production are the chief sources of income in the leading dairy districts, Jersey cattle are making excellent headway. This is true more especially in Alberta and British Columbia. In the latter province an official of the provincial dairy division is authority for the statement that Jersey grades, during the past few years, have been making more rapid progress than any other class of cattle. Jersey cattle have been standing high in herd and dairy tests, and this probably, in part, at least, explains

prairies there appears to be an impression that such an animal is better suited to withstand the cold climate conditions that there prevail. While visiting a number of representative Jersey herds in the west during July I noticed that while a large percentage of the cattle seen lacked the smoothness and uniformity of some of the leading eastern herds, their owners had been successful in breeding for size and constitution. Their animals gave indication of being performers and well suited to western conditions and the breeders interviewed seemed



One of the Most Promising Jersey Sires in Alberta. Brampton Rochette's Herd, at the head of the University of Alberta Herd.

their increasing popularity. The provincial cow-testing associations include the cost of keep in their records. These records have shown Jerseys to be thrifty producers.

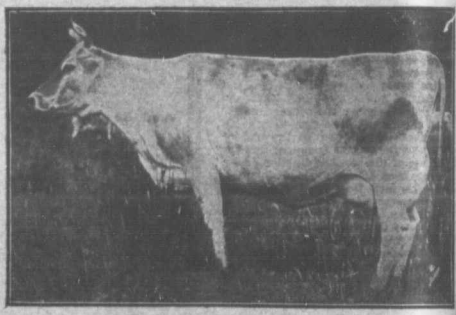
The type of Jersey seen in the west differs from that seen in many eastern herds, more particularly those that have been developing the show-yard type. While there are numerous show animals in the west the breeders, for the most part, seem to be laying special emphasis on utility, and to be aiming at a larger, more rugged type of Jersey, in the belief that in this class of animal will be found a higher percentage of heavy producers and an animal better adapted to thrive under ordinary farm conditions. On the

determined to continue breeding along the lines they have found so successful.

Eastern stock is well represented in the west. There is also a liberal intermixture of animals from leading herds in the United States, in which country Jerseys are particularly strong. For years the well-known firm of H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, has shown at the western shows, and has made numerous sales in the west in consequence.

## A Noted Herd.

A herd known to Jersey breeders all through the west is that of J. Harper & Sons, of Westlock, Alta. This firm showed only 16 head at the Edmo-



Buff Lassie, One of the High Producers of B.C. She has a 4-yr.-old R.O.P. record of 10,797 lbs. milk, 573 lbs. fat; average test 5.31 per cent. As a 3-yr.-old she gave 9,576 lbs. milk and 405 lbs. fat; average test 5.15 per cent and calved within 11½ months. Owned by A. H. Menzies and Son, Penticton, B.C. —Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy

August 10, 1914.

ton Exhibition, but was asked to carry off awards. These include grand championship on senior female, both of captured similar awards by Red Deer. He has been winning both since then.

Mr. Harper has been in Alberta since he came west from Burnt River, Ont., twelve years ago, and that he had been breeding Ontario for many years comprises about 25 h milk of which butter and is his local market. As Harper believes in his stock has been from leading breeders States. Four of his were secured from V. Sons, of Kentucky, have been imported from the west. Seven fine animals obtained from Dixon & Johnson, Wis. Two of them only been imported from and a third was imported from the herd in per's own breeding, all 11 animals purchased from still being in the herd.

As Mr. Harper has been at the leading shows in Canada for 11 years, competing for considerable success against herds from the east, he is a good judge of Jersey bull, Pe's Kentucky grand champion this year.



Nobel's Ibsen, Grand Champion Owned by

ton and several other exhibitions which at Red Deer was grand championship over breeds, is a bull of prominent type and conformation, his rich breeding and in the matter of constitution him an unusually valuable bull, especially as he has with it vigor and smooth set. This bull was purchased by Scott & Sons.

Pat's Wonder, the dam bull, was the first prize bull at the International Jersey show, 1910. She was also the big exhibit of the year, capturing first prize point. These included Alberta and exhibitions in Indiana, Kansas and Missisquoi (Kentucky), Illinois) and Milwaukee. Her mother, Morocco's Pearl and grand champion aged same exhibitions. In 1910 she was the champion of the Dominion Exhibition.

The cow is Beauty Inn, imported by A.



ton Exhibition, but with them managed to carry off all the principal awards. These included first and grand championship on senior bull and senior female, both of which animals captured similar awards at the Calgary and Red Deer Exhibitions, and have been winning honors at exhibitions held since then. Harper & Sons also won the senior and junior herd prizes at all three exhibitions.

Mr. Harper has been breeding Jerseys in Alberta since moving to the west from Burnt River, near Lindsay, Ont., twelve years ago. Previous to that he had been breeding Jerseys in Ontario for many years. His herd comprises about 38 head, from the milk of which butter and cream is sold in his local market. As a breeder Mr. Harper believes in having the best. Most of his stock has been purchased from leading breeders in the United States. Four of his best animals were secured from W. L. Stock & Sons, of Kentucky, having previously been imported from the Isle of Jersey. Seven fine animals were obtained from Dixon & Brun, of Brandon, Wis. Two of these had previously been imported from the Island, and a third was imported in dam. The rest of the herd is of Mr. Harper's own breeding, all but one of the animals purchased from the States still being in the herd.

As Mr. Harper has been exhibiting at the leading shows in western Canada for 11 years, competing often with considerable success against the best herds from the east, he is a thoroughly good judge of Jerseys. His herd bull, Pet's Kentucky Wonder, the grand champion this year at Edmon-

of Indiana. She was the first prize heifer at the International Dairy, Chicago, the Tennessee, Iowa and Illinois State Fairs, and at Milwaukee and Springfield.

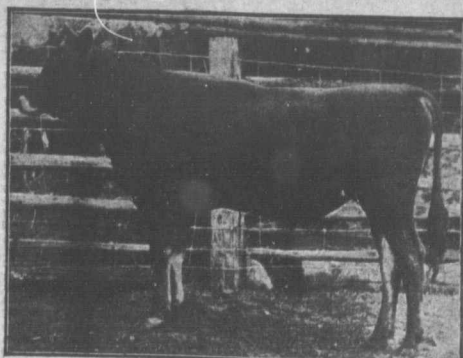
The sire of the herd bull, Mayflower's Noble, also won the highest awards at the same exhibitions. This bull was imported in dam. His dam, Mayflower's Glory, was the first prize cow at St. Mary Show, 1904-5, and first prize over the Island in August, 1904, and April, 1905. His sire, Noble of Oakland Imp., sold in May, 1911, for \$15,000 at T. S. Cooper & Son's sale. Noble of Oakland and his sons won all the first prizes at the Island of Jersey bull show in April, 1910-11.

**A Champion Cow.**

One of the choice cows of the herd is Nobels Ibsen. This cow won the first and grand championship at Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton this year, and has been winning since at the exhibitions since held in the west. She is a sweet type of Jersey cow, more like the animals that have been winning of late years in the east. She is true to her Jersey type, straight on the top line, full and deep behind the shoulder, and carries a well-formed udder with four well-placed teats.

Ibsen's Menette Imp. is sired by Imported Ibsen Imp. of Minor's Menette Imp. Imported Ibsen won first on the Island of Jersey for merit of pedigree in 1908, and was the first prize two-year-old at the International Jersey Show, Shellsville, Kentucky, in 1909.

Mayflower's Noble was the first prize winner at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina and in all the western



Penders Chief Chilliwick, Herd Sire of A. H. Menzies and Son, Pender Island, B.C.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

Mr. Harper and his sons are enthusiastic Jersey breeders. The animals they have been showing at the western fairs have done them credit, and their faithful advocacy of the Jersey interests has meant much to the breed in western Canada.

Jerseys at Edmonton University. One of the most attractive small Jersey herds seen in western Canada was that gathered by Dean Howes at the College of Agriculture at Edmon-

in particularly fine shape, and thus served a very important educational end in as much as livestock exhibits from the west and western fairs have not been noted for too much fitting. The healthy, thrifty and attractive condition of the University herd is a splendid tribute to the ability of Mr. Thomson, the University farm manager, and of Mr. Johnson, the herdsman, to handle a herd such as combines both utility and beauty.



Nobel's Ibsen, Grand Champion Jersey at Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton. Owned by J. Harper and Sons, Westlo ck, Alta.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

ton and several other exhibitions, and which at Red Deer was given the grand championship over all dairy breeds, is a bull of pronounced Jersey type and conformation. He shows his rich breeding and is so strong in the matter of constitution as to make him an unusually valuable type of bull, especially as he has combined with it vigor and smoothness throughout. This bull was purchased from Scott & Sons.

Pet's Wonder, the dam of the herd bull, was the first prize three-year-old at the International Jersey Show, Chicago, 1910. She was shown at practically all the big exhibitions that year, capturing first prize at every point. These included the dairy shows and exhibitions held in Iowa, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri and the Shellville (Kentucky), Springfield, (Illinois) and Milwaukee exhibitions. Her mother, Morocco's Pet, was first and grand champion aged cow at the same exhibitions. In 1910 Pet's Wonder was the championship female at the Dominion Exhibition.

The cow is Mourier's Beauty Imp, imported by A. P. Walker,

fares in 1910. In that year eastern stock was showing in the west, but Mr. Harper succeeded in winning all the red tickets but two at the Edmonton Exhibition, including first and second on herds. Last year Pet's Wonder's Beauty was first in two-year-olds at Calgary over all breeds. The dam of Pet's Wonder, Morocco's Pet, has a record of 36,000 lbs. of milk for three years and 2,100 lbs. of butter. She is the granddam of the herd bull.

ton. The herd, of course, is only a small one and a young one, consisting of six females and a sire, but they were as fine a septette as any Jersey admirer could wish to see. This young herd is headed by Brampton Rochette's Heir, who made a splendid showing at Toronto last year. He comes from the Brampton herd of B. H. Bull. He is a hard one to beat, showing more than usual outline, and is of a particularly good disposition. Note the illustration of this fellow.

With such a foundation stock the popularity of the Jerseys will not wane in the province. All the animals were

**An Outstanding B.C. Herd.**

An outstanding herd in British Columbia, in fact in Western Canada, is that of A. H. Menzies & Son, of Pender Island. This island is situated off the southwest coast of the mainland of British Columbia, being about 40 miles from Vancouver and 30 miles from Victoria. It is one of the little islands that cluster along the eastern coast of Vancouver Island. This may account for the fact that the climate is apparently closely similar to that of the Island of Jersey and that Jerseys seem to thrive thereon. The two outstanding Jersey herds of the island

Name	Age	Lbs.	Lbs.	Average
	Yrs. Mos.	Milk.	Fat.	% Fat.
"Lilac of Pender" .....	2 ..	5,674	314.15	5.53
"Lady Buttercup of Pender" .....	2 10	8,016	449.70	5.61
"Lady Rose of Pender" .....	3 9	10,086	459.33	4.65
"Lady Rose of Pender" .....	3 10	10,086	459.82	4.56
"Fancy's Countess" .....	8 ..	8,589.5	499.88	5.75
"Lilac of Pender" .....	4 1	9,305.5	466.52	5.01
"Lilac of Pender" (calved too late) .....	4 1	8,424.5	471.41	5.60
"Duff's Lassie" .....	4 1	10,737	573	5.31
"Lady Buttercup of Pender" .....	5 4	9,988.5	524.79	5.34
"Fancy's Dairymaid" .....	2 1	7,246.0	398.00	5.41
"Lady Buttercup of Pender" .....	6 ..	9,723.0	493.00	5.05
"Lady May of Pender" .....	1 11	8,177.0	413.00	5.04
Average of 17 records .....		8,378.	447.14	5.38
"Lady Jane Champion" .....	2 ..	7,812	407.	6.21

The records of several animals since sold have not been included in this foregoing table. The average for 17 animals was 8,378 lbs. of milk, 447.14 lbs. butter fat, with an average test of 5.21%. Bear in mind that these are not private, but Record of Performance figures.



Four of the Seven Jerseys Owned by the University of Alberta. This quartette was exhibited at the Edmonton Exhibition this year.

are those of Mr. Menzies & Sons and of Grimmer Bros., Port Washington.

Born in Ontario, Mr. Menzies moved to British Columbia about twenty-five years ago. There he spent a period of hard times about that time, and he found it necessary to work out for several years as a hired man. His ability, however, soon asserted itself, and in the course of a few years he became owner of his present farm which comprises some 236 acres, of which about 85 is cleared. The Jersey herd comprises 25 animals, of which 14 are in milk.

#### Some Fine Animals.

At the time of our visit Mr. Menzies was in the midst of haying operations, but took time to show us through the pasture, where his herd presented a fine sight. Mr. Menzies has not gone in much for show yard type, although he has competed successfully at the provincial exhibitions, but has laid emphasis on production and has a producing capacity. His herd shows the results of his careful efforts to a most creditable degree. Practically without exception every animal seen showed unusual size and strength of constitution, as well as good Jersey type. From this standpoint we have never seen a better Jersey herd.

One of the best cows in the herd is Buff's Lassie, the granddaughter of one of the first cows Mr. Menzies purchased. This cow has a four-year-old record of 10,797 lbs. of milk and 678 lbs. of butter fat and an average test of 5.31. She is a most useful type of animal, strong in the back, broad across the loins, a large bread-basket, and carries a good udder.

Another fine animal is Lassie, Lady Jane Champion, is of exactly the same type. Lady Jane Champion, now nearly four years old, has a two-year-old record of 7,312 lbs. of milk and 407 lbs. of butter fat and an average test of 5.21. She is likely to better this record this year, as her milk production may touch the 9,000 mark.

In the manner in which the type which distinguishes this herd has been transmitted from the older animals to the younger stock is displayed in Rose's Nancy, a two-year-old of exactly the same conformation as the older animals mentioned. This youngster is not through the Record of Performance yet, but should do well. Two heifer calves at the barn were of the same type, one of them being the best Jersey youngster we have ever seen.

The herd bull is Pender's Chief Chihuahua. He is a straight, young bull approaching the show-bred type in conformation, possessing length, vigor and heart girth, and promises to make good as the herd sire.

#### Herd Records.

Something of the milk-producing capacity of this herd may be gathered from the accompanying table, showing the production of different animals in the herd at the ages given. At the time this table was compiled every cow over three years in the herd had passed the Canadian Record of Performance test as follows:

The Menzies are ideal hosts. They are proud of the success that has attended their efforts as breeders as well as exhibitors at the leading shows of British Columbia. They are anxious to have their stock do well. This herd is helping out the breed in British Columbia because of the manner in which it is developing animals of good Jersey type, strong constitutions and unusual milk and butter capacity. Breeders who can do so would enjoy a visit to this herd.

A very brief visit was paid to the herd of Grimmer Bros., during which a number of choice animals were noted, including one purchased from H. B. & Sons. It could readily be seen that this herd also has a bright future. With such stock the Jersey cattle interests are well represented in the west.

## Western Holstein Herds a Credit to the Breed

By an Editor of Farm and Dairy

HOLSTEIN herds are numerous throughout western Canada. During the past few years they have been making rapid strides. Imports have been made, not only from the east, but also from the west, high prices have been paid and as some of the western men have had considerable experience in breeding both for production and show ring purposes, their herds now rival the best of the east can produce. The Colony Farm, at Essendale, British Columbia, is said to have almost, if not quite as many 100-lb. cows as all the other pure-bred herds in Canada combined. The herd of J. M. Steves, of Steveston, B.C., has one of the most noted champion cows in Canada. In Manitoba, the herd of W. J. Cummings, of Winnipeg, has a combination of show yard type and milk producing capacity and breeding rarely found in any herd. An editor of Farm and Dairy during July visited as many of these herds, as well as those owned by the various provincial governments, as limited time permitted. The trip was a somewhat hurried one and, therefore, numerous fine herds could not be seen. An effort will be made to do these herds full justice on a future trip.

#### Manitoba College Herd.

A nice start has been made in Holsteins by the Manitoba Provincial Government in connection with the College Herd at Winnipeg. The herd is capable of further improvement, and Prof. Jacobs and his assistants have this in mind. They are planning carefully for the future and this herd may be depended upon to help the cause of the breed in the west.

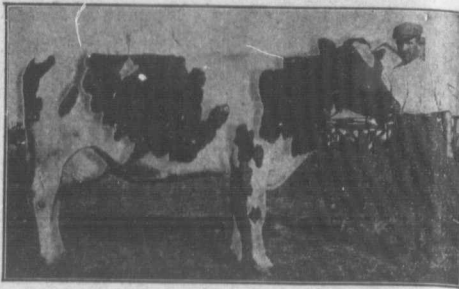
At the head of the herd in Grace Fayne's 2nd Sir Colantha, 9487, a bull bred by D. W. Field, of Massachusetts, and imported to Ontario by Haley Bros., and by them sold to the College. This bull is by Colantha Johanna Lad, who has 101 A.R.O. daughters, and his dam is Grace Fayne 2nd, who has a 30 day record of 107.32 lbs. of butter and has 30 A.R.O. sisters. She also has a daughter, Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead, who for some time held the world's 7-day records for butter at 35.55 and of milk at 524.5 lbs. The dam of Colantha Johanna Lad, Colantha 4th Johanna, made a record of 1,247.82 lbs. of butter in 365 days.

Amongst the cows there are a few very good producers. The best is Homestead Patsy Colantha, bred by Laidlaw and Sons. This cow is of beautiful conformation; not exactly rugged, but true in her lines and will

in her six year old form, in 365 days give just around 9,000 lbs. of milk. Two or three other Holstein cows will average over 12,000 lbs.

The College has been somewhat unfortunate in that they have not many young heifers coming on, but there is one very promising young cow, Col-

champton bull Korodyke Posch Potiac, bred by R. J. Kelly, of Tillsonburg, and shown by Laycock, had previously carried off the honors at Calgary and Red Deer and since then has been successful at other western exhibitions. He is a fine bull, true to type, smooth and of good formation. The manager of Bevington's herd is Lorne Logan, well known to eastern breeders. The outstanding animal in the herd of Hambley & Sons is Vig-



Princess Holdenby DeKol, Grand Champion female at Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton, 1916. Owned by J. H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta. —E photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

lance Fanny Mercena DeKol, bred by James Rattie, of Norwich, sire Franey 3rd, Colantha DeKol, dam Fanny Mercena. This heifer has a very good conformation and gave 8,760 lbs. in her first lactation period. Another good one is College Katie Pride, bred by the College (sire Joachim Bonheur Sir Fayne) and gave 11,000 lbs. of milk in her first lactation period. The College authorities recognize that these records are not exceptional and are intending to add two or three high producing cows to the herd.

#### Edmonton Exhibition.

At the Edmonton, Alberta, exhibition we had the privilege of looking over four fine herds. These included the herds of J. H. Laycock, of Okotoks, the Duke of Sutherland's of Hay Creek, G. Bevington's of Winterbro, and Hambley and Sons's of Muzes. As a reference to these herds was published in our report of the Edmonton Exhibition, extended reference to them here is not necessary. All four herds have some exceptionally fine animals. That of Laycock & Sons' comprises 80 to 90 head, and that of Bevington's approximately 70. The



The Duke of Sutherland has four or five farms in Alberta and has developed a very creditable herd of Holsteins. His show bull "Principal De-Kol" stood second to none in the age class at Edmonton and was a strong contender.

The Alberta Government has several herds of Holsteins located at different points in the province. Probably the best herd is at Olds, where 45 head are located, which is an average grade. At the Stoney Plain farm 25 grades are maintained and the whole milk sent to Edmonton. At Vermillion 50 Holsteins of which 15 are grade are kept. Lack of time prevented the making of a visit to these herds.

Holsteins at Edmonton University. For experimental purposes, both grades and pure bred comprise this herd, which up to the present is not a large one. The value of a well-bred herd sire is being clearly demonstrated in grading up a herd. Felix Ormsby at the head of the herd is a very outstanding, clean-cut individual, and has produced some of the finest Holstein calves in the Edmonton district. In breeding, he comes of a good milk strain (Ormsbys) and shows as unusual amount of quality. Among the grades are several very sweet heifers and some good producing cows, all of which are showing the advantages of breeding up with a good sire.

For the foundation of his pure-bred herd, Dean Howes has selected two wonderfully type animals—Molly of Bayham, a cow which needs no introduction to Ontario breeders. She has been a noted prize winner, both in the east and in the west. At present she is beginning to show a slight effect of age, but is in a particularly healthy condition and should still throw some fine young stuff.

Hilda Wayne Johanna Lass is also a Holstein of ideal type and was one of the finest shown at the Edmonton exhibition. She comes from the herd of Michener Bros., of Red Deer. She has a previous record of 15,470 lbs. of

milk and 720 lbs. butter. Of course, much surpass this during the coming year, as she is young cow.

In younger animals the very promising heifers, Allie Gray, daughter of Molly is expected from whom much is expected of her breeding and of the type of her dam. Another is Miss Berneger of Hillside, about a year ago from W. J. Cheesterville. Her dam, Mrs. Steves, has a record of 23,175 lbs. of butter. The following photo of whom is shown is a neatly-turned animal, who traces back to the breeding, and is the "splendid chap." The Holsteins at Edmonton University cannot fail to give the students appreciation of the "true Whites."

British Columbia Herd. British Columbia has numerous herds of Holsteins, including N. Steves, of Steveston, at Essendale, Dr. S. J. Victoria, F. J. Bishop's at Sturgeon, Basil Gordon's at and several others. Mr. St. has an international reputation in the matter of production and type. Recently Mr. St. made some large sales to the Cream Co. of the State of Oregon, the price paid running in the thousands.

#### The Colony Farm.

A day was spent at the Colony Farm, Essendale, and present here is found what is probably the most outstanding herd of Holsteins in Canada. In British Columbia the Department of Agriculture maintains only two pure-bred Holstein Farms in connection with the two hospital



Korodyke Posch Potiac. Edmonton this year at Okotoks, Alta. Bred by R.

at Essendale and New. It was started by a daughter, the medical student, who is at the front, and under the management of a delay, an enthusiastic lover of dairy cattle. As Dr. Mel brought up on a farm near understanding a farm man the present condition of it credit to him. Less than 100 acres is under cultivation which is delta land of the character. The farm is situated at the junction of the Cognition in a particularly healthy condition and should still throw some fine young stuff.

Hilda Wayne Johanna Lass is also a Holstein of ideal type and was one of the finest shown at the Edmonton exhibition. She comes from the herd of Michener Bros., of Red Deer. She has a previous record of 15,470 lbs. of

What has been accomplished in most creditable to



The Kind They Like in Alberta. The Junior herd sire that will head the herd at Edmonton University.

milk and 720 lbs. butter. She will, of course, much surpass this record during the coming year, as she is yet a young cow.

In younger animals there are two very promising heifers, Alberta Molly, daughter of Molly of Bayham, from whom much is expected on account of her breeding and the wonderful type of her dam. Another female is Lady Bonerages of Hillside, secured about a year ago from W. A. McElroy, of Chesterville. Her dam, Rosy Bonerages, has a record of 21,380 lbs. and 3,517.75 lbs. butter. The junior herd (the photo of whom is shown in this issue) is a neatly-turned and well-bred bull, who traces back to the Bonerages breeding, and is the "king of a splendid chap." The Holstein herd at the Edmonton University is one that cannot fail to give the students a keen appreciation of the "Black and Whites."

**British Columbia Herds.**

British Columbia has numerous fine herds of Holsteins, including those of N. Steves, of Stevenson, the Colony Farm at Essendale, Dr. S. F. Poimie's at Victoria, F. J. Bishop's at Duncan station, Basil Gordon's at Dewdney, and several others. Mr. Steves' herd has an international reputation, both in the matter of production and show type. Recently Mr. Steves has made some large sales to the Carnation Cream Co., of the State of Washington, the price paid running away into the thousands.

**The Colony Farm.**

A day was spent at the Colony Farm, Essendale, and proved well spent. Here is found what is possibly the most outstanding herd of Holsteins in Canada. In British Columbia the Department of Agriculture is best maintaining any pure-bred herds. The Colony Farm is conducted in connection with the two hospitals for in-

agement. Not only has one of the finest and best equipped hospitals for the insane in Canada been erected and lawns and gardens planted, but barns have been erected which are practically a model of their kind. In addition to the great Holstein herd the farm owns a number of the finest Hackney and Clydesdale horses in the world, including numerous winners at the leading shows of England and on this continent. The management is planning to discontinue the breeding of hackneys, believing them unsuited for the average British Columbia farmer, and to concentrate more on Clydesdales and Holsteins. In addition, some 150 Yorkshire pigs are kept, and 60 Oxford Down sheep.

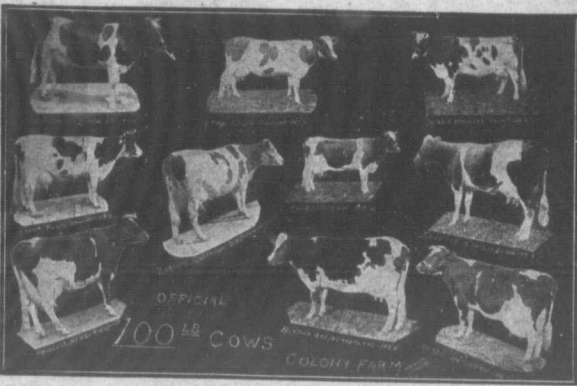
Owing to the rich character of the soil on much of the farm, unusually heavy crops are raised. At the time of our visit some 225 acres were in head. Last year enough hay was raised to winter all the stock and permit of 300 tons extra, being sold. Near the barns we saw the finest oat crop we ever seen. Unfortunately, because of the rains, considerable of the hay, Dr. McKay estimated that otherwise it would have yielded

cently ten animals, each of which had a record of over 100 lbs. of milk in a day. Illustrations of these animals appear elsewhere in this issue.

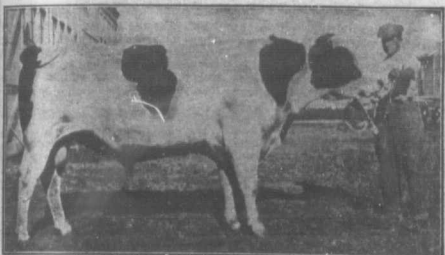
At the head of the herd are three fine bulls. One of these, Colony McKinley Segis DeKok, a two-year-old

she produced 450 lbs. of butter. She has an unofficial yearly record of 1,107 lbs. of butter. She is a grand type of a cow, straight, and true to type.

Princess Hengerveld has given 110 lbs. of milk in a day and 30.49 lbs.



A Group of 100-lb. Holstein Matrons at Colony Farm, Essendale, B.C. Colony Farm has probably the best herd of Holsteins in Canada. Last year 43 cows averaged 14,071 lbs. of milk. The illustration shows the 100-lb. cows at this farm. Bessie Botsford and Minnie Rookers Poem are now dead. A new 100-lb. cow is Colantha Tensen, shown below.



Kernyke Bosch Pontiac, First and Champion at Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton this year in strong competition. Owned by J. H. Laycock, Oketoks, Alta. Bred by R. J. Kay.

—Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

use at Essendale and New Westminster. It was started by Dr. C. E. Dougherty, the medical superintendent, who is at the front, and is now under the management of Dr. J. D. McKay, an enthusiastic lover of good dairy cattle. As Dr. McKay was brought up on a farm near Ottawa understands farm management. The present condition of the farm, which comprises 1,000 acres, is a credit to him. Less than eight years ago the land was uncleared. To-day 80 acres is under cultivation, 250 of which is delta land of the richest character. The farm is situated at the junction of the Coquitlam and Fraser Rivers, about eight miles from New Westminster and 15 by rail from Vancouver. The herd includes about 50 head, of which 48 are in milk. Last year the herd average for 43 cows was 14,071 lbs., a record which speaks for itself.

What has been accomplished on this farm is most creditable to the man-

agement to the acre. In addition to the bulls at Essendale, another one of 500 acres has been rented, but the lease will not be renewed after this year. Last year the revenue of the farm from the sale of feed, horses and bulls amounted to \$16,000. The management does not intend to sell any females until the herd numbers 100, as it will require the milk of that number of animals to meet the needs of the institution. With the exception of two animals no females have been sold for two years. The barns have stabling accommodation for 175 head.

The buildings, as previously mentioned, are unusually fine. There is a large combined horse stable and exercising shed and some splendid dairy cattle barns, illustrations of which will be published later, and a very completely equipped dairy.

The Herd. As previously intimated, the herd is a rare good one. It contained re-

bull by Johann McKinley Segis, the bull for which the Carnation Cream Co. is credited with having paid \$25,000, and out of Brookside Jeannette DeKok, with a two-year-old record of 17.8 lbs. in a bull fit to go in any show rings. He has masculinity, constitution and substance combined with smoothness.

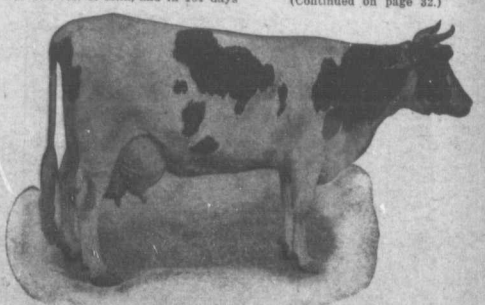
Another rare good bull is Aagrie Cornucopia Newman. This bull would hardly make a show bull, but shows rare individuality, and has proved his propensity by stamping his characteristics on his young stock so plainly that it is an easy matter to pick most of them out. His dam, Marjorie Newman, has a record of 126.6 lbs. of milk and 32.40 lbs. of butter, being a world's record when made. He is the sire of two two-year-olds that beat the world's records by giving 103 and 105 lbs. of milk in a day.

Among the many fine cows in the herd the following deserve special note: Netherland Seels 2nd, with a 7-day record of 32.18 lbs. of butter and 103.4 lbs. of milk in a day. Madam Poeh Pauline, 34.09 lbs. of butter and 12.8 lbs. of milk in a day. Her average production for 100 days was 104. lbs. of milk, and in 104 days

of butter in seven days. Acme Sadies Pauline has to her credit a production of 191.2 lbs. of milk in 1 day and 25.40 lbs. of butter in seven days. Zarilda Clothilde 3rd DeKok is another good type of cow, with a record of 122.9 lbs. of milk in a day for four years, and 28.7 lbs. of butter for seven days. She has an unofficial yearly record of 29,955 lbs. of milk.

Five other useful animals in the herd that have done themselves and the breed credit include Grebbegga 2nd, with a one day's production of 103.4 lbs. of milk and a 7-day record of 27 lbs. Birdies 2nd Netherland has given in one day 102 lbs. of milk and in 7 days 27.11 lbs. of butter. Her yearly record is 800 lbs. of butter. Minnie Rookers Poem's record is 100.4 lbs. of milk and 24.05 lbs. of butter. Princess Bontsje DeKok has given 115 lbs. of milk and 25.3 lbs. of butter, and Bessie Botsford 100.1 lbs. of milk.

The animals mentioned are all shown in the accompanying illustration. Unfortunately three of them, Birdies 2nd Netherland, Minnie Rookers Poem and Bessie Botsford have died since the photograph was taken. Their place has been taken by several (Continued on page 32.)



Pauline Colantha Tensen, Owned by the Colony Farm, Essendale, B.C. Record 103.6 lbs. milk and 31.95 lbs. butter.





This cow has given 60 lbs. of milk a day, and won the grand championship over all breeds at the Vancouver Exhibition. Three cows and five heifers were purchased from Hunter & Sons, of Maxville, Ont., and a young bull from Turner & Sons out of the then champion two-year-old cow of Canada.

**A Valuable Herd.**

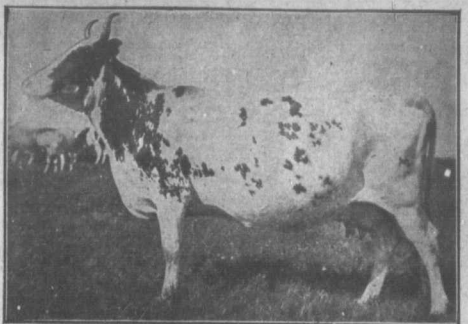
From the stock thus purchased Mr. Thompson has developed one of the finest herds of cattle in the west, and in fact, in Canada. Occasional additional purchases have been made, but always with discrimination. The pure-breds in this herd are not pampered but treated the same as the grades. Young animals are entered in the Record of Performance as two-year-olds. If they do well they are retained, otherwise they are disposed of. They are not put in the test again after two years of age as a rule, as Mr. Thompson likes his animals to freshen within a year. The official records of his animals, therefore, are in their two-year-old form.

The first herd bull was purchased from A. C. Wells and proved a good one. The present herd bull, Willamoor Peter Pan 20th, is, to our mind, one of the finest bulls in Canada, either in the point of breeding for milk production or in the matter of conformation. He has just turned three years old. He was sired by the famous Peuchen Peter Pan, the grand cham-

pon were noted to be straight in the top line, active, lusty youngsters that should be a credit to any herd.

The herd comprises some 55 head in all, including 30 milk cows, of which 21 are pure-bred Ayrshires. The grade cows are gradually being disposed of. Mr. Thompson finds a good demand for Ayrshires, particularly females, and so far has been unable to supply it. He raises the bulls from his best cows, selling seven or eight each year. These go to all parts of British Columbia, and one was purchased last year by the C.P.R. for use in Alberta.

Mr. Thompson believes in yearly records and in official test. As far as he knows he was the first man in British Columbia to enter a herd in the Record of Performance. It was the heifer purchased from Mr. Hume. He has only two animals in his herd that have milked a whole year that have not been entered in the Record of Performance. Rosebud as a two-year-old in 1907-8 produced 7,982 lbs. of milk and 280 lbs. of butter fat, and still gives as high as 50 lbs. of milk a day. There are only two daughters in the herd from this cow, but both are good ones. One is Rosebud's Pearl. She holds the Canadian two-year-old record for butter fat production. In two years she gave 899 lbs. of butter fat under field conditions, milked only twice a day. Her average test one



A Stylish Matron in the Herd at the Saskatchewan Agriculture College.

tioned, is Rosebud's Pearl. In 1914 she won the cup offered by the British Columbia Dairymen's Association for the Ayrshires in British Columbia giving the highest production during the year over the amount required to enable her to qualify. She would have won it again last year, but did not calve in time. She is competing again this year.

Last year Lassie's Star, a two-year-old, won the silver medal, representing the second prize offered by the Provincial Dairymen's Association, under the same conditions. Her record was 8,847 pounds of milk and 409 pounds of butter fat in 384 days.

Several of the two and three-year-old animals have given 350 to 400 lbs. of milk in a year. For the reasons already given hardly any type of the three-year-old cows in the herd have been tested as three-year-olds. This herd is one of the rare good ones in Canada, and does credit to Mr. Thompson's management and ability as a breeder.

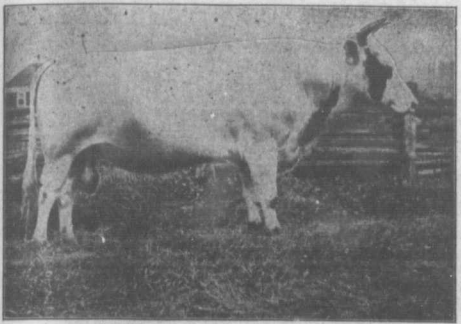
**Another Fine Herd.**

At Cloverdale, B.C. is located the farm of Shannon Bros., known as Grandview Farm. It comprises about 75 animals, including 50 pure-breeds, of which about 40 were being milked at the time of our visit. A Sharples milking machine is used. The outstanding animal in this herd is Rose. This cow freshened last January, and in five months has given 10,852 lbs. of milk with an average test of 4 per cent. She is still giving around 55 lbs. of milk a day. This constitutes a new Canadian record, and has been equalled by about only two Ayrshire

cows in the world. In the month of March she gave 2,512 lbs. of milk and 98 lbs. of butter fat. In one day she gave 85 lbs. of milk. She is one of the largest Ayrshire cows we have ever seen, and promises to make a record this year of which Ayrshire breeders will have every reason to be proud.

A couple of the good animals include Grandview Blossom, with a record of 5,828, and 348 lbs. of butter fat as a two-year-old, and Grandview Grace, whose test has just been completed with a production of about 8,800 lbs. of milk, testing 4.1. Grandview Edith has a record of 7,590, testing 4.3. Two herd bulls are in use. The aged bull, Lescock Comet, bred by Alex. Montgomery, of Scotland, and imported by Robert Hunter & Sons, is a rare type of bull. He is a different type of bull from Mr. Thompson's, but, like him, would be a hard one to beat in the ring. He has a grand Ayrshire head, is low set, and a good type of bull throughout. The other herd bull is Royal Salute of Tangleywild, a three-year-old bull that already is leaving good stock. In 1912 this herd won most of the prizes offered for Ayrshires at the Vancouver Exhibition, and Flossie won the butter fat test open to all breeds, with a production of 123 lbs. of milk testing 4.3. This herd is the property of Messrs. Samuel, George, Tom and Jack Shannon, who are planning to strengthen and improve it during the next few years.

Herds such as the ones here mentioned are keeping Ayrshire cattle right to the front in the west, and are doing much to promote the cause of dairying.



Willamoor Peter Pan, at the Head of the Ayrshire herd of Joseph Thompson, Sardis, B.C.

plon Ayrshire bull at the International Dairy Show of Chicago in 1911, and last year at the World's Exposition in San Francisco. Two of his daughters are ex-world champions, one having given 12,773 lbs. of milk and 532 lbs. of butter fat as a two-year-old, and the other 15,000 lbs. of milk as a two-year-old. On the dam's side the granddam Mr. Thompson's bull, Gerranton Doors 2nd Imp, was world's champion in 1913 with a record of 21,023 lbs. of milk and 804.78 lbs. of butter fat. She was the only Ayrshire cow with a record of over 100 lbs. of butter fat in 30 days. Thus it will be seen that he has both show yard and high-producing backing. He is one of the longest, smoothest, best-proportioned bulls we have ever seen. He is deep not only behind the shoulders, but carries his depth well back. He is as straight as a rule on the top line, broad in the quarter and across the loins, open and well sprung in the ribs, and thoroughly masculine in type. He gave the impression that his stock should do well at the bull show. We would like to see this bull tested against the best the east coast produce, as he is unquestionably one of the best bulls in Canada.

Mr. Thompson has several young bulls by Willamoor Peter Pan. These were running in the pasture, and

year was 4.7 per cent, and the other year 4.92 per cent. Through an accident Mr. Thompson lost her sister this spring. She also was a fine cow, milking as high as 55 lbs. a day. In the Record of Performance as a two-year-old she gave 7,040 lbs. of milk in 299 days and had three fully-developed calves in eleven months.

**A Champion Cow.**

The choice cow of the herd is Pearl's Stone Marigold of Springbank. As a two-year-old she gave 7,544 lbs. of milk and 298.88 lbs. of butter fat, and has given as high as 60 lbs. of milk a day. This is the animal that won the grand championship over all breeds at the Vancouver Exhibition. We saw her in the pasture, and a nicer type of Ayrshire cow it would be impossible to find. She has the type of head so much sought for by Ayrshire breeders, combined with a beauty of conformation, smoothness and strength of outline rarely found even in the best types of show yard animals. Her udder is practically perfect. It is doubtful if there is a better Ayrshire cow in Canada. The year she won the grand championship at Vancouver over all breeds she also stood third in the dairy test, which was open to all breeds.

Another choice cow, already men-



Grandview Rose, owned by Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C. Freshened Jan. 20. Produced in 5 months 10,852 lbs. milk, average test 4.1. Gave as high as 85 lbs. in one day. Breaks all Canadian Records.

**Live Stock in the Prairie Provinces**

(Continued from page 23.)  
 the United States like the Percheron. The Percheron stallions imported to this country have been so inferior that the breed can make no great headway. Light horses play no part in our agriculture.

Hogs are raised in varying numbers. When prices are high it is natural to try to increase production. The most economic production of hogs will be based on what is known as the "high" or "small" type. This is usually a couple of brood sows and their litters. But things are done here on such a big scale that it is hard to confine our operations to such small dimensions. When pork is high it looks to us as though six or seven hundred hogs would be better and more profitable. We have seen this kind of production tried with lamentable results. A few hogs on every farm will enable us to erect fences, buildings, and in time equip our farms as they should be where a permanent, stable system of agriculture is in vogue. The most farmers have a stumbling block so far as hog raising has been concerned. Prices sometimes very high and other times very low are not conducive to stability in hog production, more so when the prices are high. The finished products, such as ham and bacon, are always relatively and absolutely high to the consumer.

**Sheep Industry on a New Basis.**

Sheep, until recently, were reared in large numbers on the ranges of southwestern Saskatchewan and northern Alberta. The homesteaders have taken up the ranges and the flocks have been dispersed. Some went to the butchers, but large numbers found their way to the farms of the older districts, where they became the foundation for farm flocks. The "Strip Breeder's" Associations, in cooperation with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, assisted in the distribution. Sales were held at central points so that the farmers could get the benefit of collective buying and cooperative distribution. Pure bred ram sales were held at the same time. A system of breeding up has taken place and now the farm flocks, after one or two crosses, resemble pure bred flocks. The Provincial Departments of Agriculture have conducted cooperative wool sales to the great financial advantage of the producer. The sheep must be employed more generally in prairie agriculture—not so much as a weed eradicator as a conservator of products that would otherwise go to waste.

**What Live Stock Will Do.**

The prairie provinces are destined to become the centre of the live stock industry of Canada. The soil is rich in lime. The climate is dry, and although cold in winter, is such that though beef cattle, sheep and hogs winter outside with straw piles for protection. At the University of Saskatchewan thirty brood cows wintered under a straw pile a mile away from the buildings until within a week of farrowing, which commenced the last of March. Breeding ewes wintered in the fields, with straw sheds to run under. Two years ago we wintered 250 head of ewes in a 400 acre field without even a straw pile for shelter. The lamb crop the following spring was the largest we have had. Mature steers winter outside, with the protection of a straw covered shed or bluff, and make satisfactory gains.

Live stock will do for us what it has done for all other agricultural countries. It will furnish us home grown, dependable power for working our land; it will utilize by-products of our land; it will create for the manufacturer of meat, milk, etc.; it will provide a

profitable, but that is attended with the best kind of results, namely, steady annual remunerative employment for farm labor; source of interest and enjoyment for family and all concerned; it will help to conserve the fertility of our soil and prevent blowing so no other method can; and it will make for a sane, safe, stable, permanent system of agriculture.

The live stock industry is being encouraged here by the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture. The summer and winter fairs are doing much to create a greater interest in this important branch of husbandry. The live stock associations of the three provinces are active and enterprising in the conduct of meetings, sales, winter fairs, etc. The Colleges of Agriculture appreciate the importance of this branch, and are putting forth every effort to interest the average farmer in more and better stock.

During the last three summers the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture has fitted up a live stock demonstration tract that has traversed the province. This summer the trip lasted five weeks. The lesson taught was the value of the good, pure bred sire. The other provinces are doing similar work. The interest is very marked. The results of such teaching are all ready in evidence.

The following figures from the Statistics Branch, Ottawa, are significant: line of diversification that is not only

Saskatchewan	Grains, 1915.			
	All wheats.	Oats.	Barley.	
Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Flax.	
125,148,000	157,628,800	10,607,200	9,061,000	
Manitoba	96,425,000	69,471,600	17,783,000	374,000
Alberta	1,585,900	107,741,000	6,984,000	1,124,000

**Live Stock Census of Three Prairie Provinces at 30th June, 1915.**

	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		Ontario.	
	Head.	Value.	Head.	Value.	Head.	Value.	Head.	Value.
Horses	117,947	630,002	544,772	3,077,508	1,007,508	5,961,000	3,981,277	24,500,000
Milch cows	167,494	2,111,884	183,974	2,387,000	1,007,508	12,500,000	1,007,508	12,500,000
Other cattle	246,600	543,600	690,000	935,000	611,719	780,000	611,719	780,000
Sheep	50,880	133,311	238,679	591,719	1,469,573	3,691,000	1,469,573	3,691,000
Swine	163,308	111,324	219,696	1,469,573	1,469,573	1,469,573	1,469,573	1,469,573

The estimated value per province is as follows:

	Dec. 1915.	Percentage.
Ontario	\$243,419,906	32.4%
Saskatchewan	143,806,189	19.1%
Quebec	124,394,307	16.5%
Manitoba	111,227,919	14.5%
Alberta	96,187,824	12.6%
Nova Scotia	20,006,888	2.6%
New Brunswick	17,584,688	2.3%
British Columbia	15,597,094	2.0%
Prince Edward Island	8,503,736	1.1%

\$750,667,611 100.0%

The fact that the prairie provinces have straw to burn while wheat raises stand so high in live stock production will be noted with surprise by many of you readers who have gotten the idea that the west is made up of soil robbers, and that the mountains of straw that are burned annually could be moved and saved in the production of live stock. If all the stock in Canada were moved to the prairie provinces, or even to one of them—Saskatchewan—that province would still

have no other crop on the farm can be harvested with so little cost as the live crop. Every dairy farmer should vest this crop, and it shouldn't cost him over \$1 a ton, and he shouldn't harvest less than one ton for each cow.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph.

**Dairyin**

The Most Sanguine

Considerable areas of this are associated with the natural conditions could be desired. Com productive soil, is to be favorable climate. are mild, and free from extreme heat in the Lower Prairies for grow luxuriant for the of the year. On Vancouver the milk lands are rather light during months, so that pancey lands may be ad successful, softening crop are being used to ma production.

**B.C. Cows High P**

It may not be known the average annual p cow is higher in British in any other province of This is, to a consider due to favorable climate. The dairy farmers, al credit in their ende up high-producing herds as elsewhere, "star b found, but on the w of both our grade herds show up well in Herd owners are able to in the province, first-cla various dairy breeds.

Glancing over the Can of Production, we find a dairy breeds represent Columbia herds at in a number of classes, zoe on, we feel that th milk will attain even gr in this respect. In sions for this statement, that because of the favo condition of the live production on the Paci will be given by a cow east of the Rocky Mo breeders have both the destination to own a very best, so that all factors are present for of a brilliant future for of dairy cattle in this p we at this time be mi mind the Eastern Breed British Columbia breed critical buyers, and that maintain the cordial rel ve trust may always cr utmost importance that care be exercised in th We know that there is in the mind of some of the milch stockmen are, al but we can give the assu that our lot of men can be

## Gets All the Cream Long After Other Separators Have Worn Out

Every Magnet is entirely built, from the standard or durable—best castings, steel, brass—it won't be so liable to stand the strain of the high-speed bowl, and at the Magnet design—weight long down on that it can't bear itself. Bowl has double-support and spins at top and bottom on brass center bearings. No wobble, no shimmy, no vibration, the cream is caught right in the very last drop. Shimmest is a special Magnet device that spins down and is open so that it never stops. It will save many hours of your time that would be spent in cleaning with a cheap two-stemmer machine.

**Long Life Square Gears**  
 The Magnet runs on square gears—that is why it delivers the cream clean and free of any sticking. It has been worn out. Square gears run true and never work. The Magnet—put next any low grade separator, your motor or at a moment's notice, it will separate gears are suited for high-speed work. Ear's been worn out, and just as easy after twenty years, as at first.

**Double-Supported Bowl That Can't Wear Out**  
 The only bowl that is built to stand the strain in the bowl that has double support. This bowl is found in the Magnet alone. The Magnet bowl is supported at top and bottom and so won't wobble. It runs on brass center bearings, and you can separate the Magnet on ground steel system. It gives few cracks, but sometimes it gives a single double support.

# MAGNET

## CREAM SEPARATORS

**The First Magnet is still Giving Perfect Service**

At our factory in the West, we have you in the Magnet for 25 years. We have made the Magnet perfectly clean as if built only yesterday. And every Magnet is built to last. It is a little more expensive, but it is a little more efficient. You can't compare it with any other separator. You can't compare it with any other separator. You can't compare it with any other separator. You can't compare it with any other separator.

**FREE Brand For Big Catalog**  
 Write now and by return mail we will send you our new and improved Magnet separator for making and filtering about dairy products. Learn from this literature all the specific features of the wonderful Magnet separator. We will gladly bring you by mail a copy of our new and improved Magnet separator without the slightest cost or obligation to you. Write to us at once.

## SQUARE GEARS

### DOUBLE SUPPORTED BOWL

### SOLID CONSTRUCTION

Every Magnet Feature Adds Years to the Life of the Machine



**Send This Coupon**

Mark either or both of these with a cross.

Send me your Big Catalog

I would like to have a FREE demonstration

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**The Petrie Mfg. Co., Ltd.**  
 HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, CALGARY, REGINA, VANCOUVER, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N.S.

## FREE DEMONSTRATION

IN YOUR OWN DAIRY

**The H**

WE BUILT a barn of the most modern construction. WE BOUGHT the Ho blood obtainable, and production, a r WE'LL BREED to p AMERICAN content, WE INVITE you to v tan Car runs right to W. J. SHAW, Pro

## Dairying in British Columbia

The Most Sanguine Hopes Justified.—W. T. McDonald, Live Stock Commissioner, Victoria, B.C.

Considerable areas of British Columbia are essentially dairying districts. The natural conditions are all that could be desired. Combined with the productive soil, is to be found a most favorable climate. The winters are mild, and the summers free from extreme heat. Particularly in the Lower Fraser Valley, pastures grow luxuriantly for the greater part of the year. On Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands the precipitation is rather light during the summer months, so that pastures on the higher lands may be affected. Where necessary, softening crops and the silo are being used to maintain a maximum production.

### B.C. Cows High Producers.

It may not be known generally that the average annual production per cow is higher in British Columbia than in any other province of the Dominion. This is, to a considerable measure, due to favorable climatic conditions. The dairy farmers, also, are entitled to credit in their endeavors to build up high-producing herds. Of course, as elsewhere, "star boarders" are to be found, but on the whole the standard of both our grade and pure-bred herds show up well in comparison. Herd owners are able to secure within the province, first-class sires of the various dairy breeds.

Glancing over the Canadian Records of Production, we find among all four dairy breeds representatives of British Columbia herds at or near the top in a number of classes, and, as time goes on, we feel that British Columbia will attain even greater prominence in this respect. One of our reasons for this statement, is the belief that because of the favorable climatic conditions a cow will give a higher production on the Pacific Coast than will be given by a cow of equal merit east of the Rocky Mountains. Our breeders have both the ambition and determination to own and breed the very best, so that all the necessary factors are present for the assurance of a brilliant future for the breeding of dairy cattle in this province. May we at this time be permitted to remind the Eastern breeders that the British Columbia breeders are very critical buyers, and that, in order to maintain the cordial relationship that we trust may always exist, it is of the utmost importance that the greatest care be exercised in filling orders. We know that there is the impression in the mind of some that British Columbia stockmen are very sceptical, but we can give the assurance that no finer lot of men can be found in live

stock circles, and they are always proud to give the most loyal support to all other breeders who have commanded their confidence.

About three years ago, the Dominion department of agriculture arranged with the provincial department of agriculture for the latter to take charge of cow-testing association work. Several associations have been formed, and the results are all that could be expected. Not only have we afforded the owners an opportunity of weeding out unprofitable cows, but, in addition, have stimulated a general interest in better methods. Records are kept of the milk and butterfat produced, and also the feed consumed. Thus, at the end of the year the owners are able to compute the net profit or loss on each animal.

### Silos Doubled in a Year.

Silos are coming into general use. During the year 1915, the number in the province was probably doubled. This year we anticipate that even a greater number will be constructed. This increased popularity has in a large measure been due to the policy of the Department of Agriculture to supervise the construction and filling of the first silo in each community. The majority of the silos are constructed of staves, while a number have been built of reinforced concrete. Corn has been the principal crop used for silage, though other crops, such as clover, alfalfa, and peas and oats, are used.

Community breeding has received considerable attention. We find in many districts that the herds are made up largely of pure-bred or grade cattle of some one particular breed. Then, too, natural conditions lend themselves to the encouragement of community breeding. In the example, the rich alluvial soils of the Lower Fraser Valley produce a luxuriant growth of all fodder plants, providing an abundance of cheap roughage, making conditions favorable for the rugged Holstein cow. The mild and dry climate of Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, where forage is less luxuriant, provides conditions not unlike those on Jersey Island. In the regions of higher altitudes, where pastures are hilly and the growth at times somewhat sparse, the Ayrshire cow is gaining a firm foothold, and giving a good account of herself. In that area from which city milk supplies are drawn, we now find a number of pure-bred Guernsey herds whose owners are catering to a high-class milk trade. One interesting fact is that animals

of the same breeding and receiving the same care and feed, will reach a greater size in the Pacific Coast region than when grown east of the Rocky Mountains.

### The Industry Expanding.

The number of dairy cows is steadily increasing, and new creameries are being erected in various parts of the province. As British Columbia still imports large quantities of butter, there is no difficulty in securing a local market for all the butter manufactured. In addition to our creameries, three milk condensaries are operating. Very little cheese has as yet been manufactured, though with the development of the dairy industry, this product will be manufactured in increasing quantities. Climatic and other natural conditions appear to have a very beneficial influence on the quality of the cheese produced.

One of the most important factors in the development of the dairy industry has been the general testing of cattle for tuberculosis, and the elimination of all reactors. Not only does this ensure a healthful milk supply, but it also increases the efficiency of the herds. This work has received the most hearty support of the dairymen of the province, and they have a just pride in the work accomplished.

In view of what we have briefly stated in this article, readers will to some extent appreciate our optimism regarding the future of the dairy industry in British Columbia.

## SHIP YOUR BUTTER & EGGS

—to us. We are not commission merchants. We pay net prices and remit promptly.

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED  
Established 1854. TORONTO, ONT.

## Holstein Cows Excel All Others

Proof is Found in 100,000 Official Tests For Profitable Yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No Other Breed Can Equal Them For the Production of High Class Veal. When Age or Accident Ends Their Useful Lives Holsteins Make a Large Amount of Good Beef.  
W. A. Clemons, Sec'y., H. F. Assen, St. George, Ont.

### FARM HELP.

We would recommend the farmers of the Province of Ontario requiring farm help to send their applications at once to the nearest Officer in charge of their County Battalion, stating wages and length of time services required.—Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines; H. A. Macdonald, Director of Colonization, Toronto.

## Fairmont Holsteins

Young bulls for sale, all sons of King Sagis Alcorita Calamity, the famous son of the \$20,000.00 Sire. One is about ready for service and every inch a show bull. All from tested dams. Prices reasonable and terms to suit purchaser.—PETER S. ARBAST, R. R. No. 2, Mitchell, Ont.

## Increases Milk Production!

If scarcity of labor prevents increasing your herd, remember this: A Sharples Milker enables one man to milk 30 cows per hour—one-third the time required for hand milking.



## SHARPLES MILKER

means sanitary milk—ruts from tests through rubber tubes to sealed buckets. The Patented "Upward Squeeze" guarantees healthy tests.

Tends to increase milk production. Now successfully used on over 300,000 cows. Write for free booklet: "Dairying for Dollars Without Drudgery." We also make a splendid line of Gasoline Engines—2½ to 9 horse power.

The Sharples Separator Co.

## A Clean Skim

Every dairymen knows that slackened operating speed, when using any old-style separator, means cream loss. There's only one separator, the

## SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATOR

that gets all the cream at any speed. Saves 7 to 13 lbs. of butter per cow per year over other separators. No dregs. Write for free book: "Value of Dairymen." Address Dept. 72.

Toronto, Canada

## WANTED

A position as Manager of a Holstein Stock Farm; have had 15 years' experience in breeding, feeding and officially testing Holstein cattle, also the management of a high-class farm and hired men. Can furnish good references. Apply

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM,

Cornwall, Ont. R. R. No. 2.

## The Het Loo Herd at the W. J. Shaw Stock Farm Newmarket

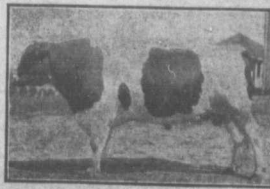
WE BUILT a barn of improved design wherein everything possible was done to give the greatest possible amount of comfort and convenience to both cows and attendants. This barn is of modern construction, sanitary and complete in every detail. It is second to none in Ontario.

WE BOUGHT the Het Loo herd because we were able to get in them a combination of the best blood obtainable, and animals of good individuality with big records. We got type, quality, blood and production, a rare combination.

WE'LL BREED to perpetuate and improve this type and quality by using the best blood on the American continent, and our production records will speak for themselves.

WE INVITE you to visit us at any time. Come while at the Toronto Exhibition. The Metropolitan Car runs right to the farm at Mullock's.

W. J. SHAW, Proprietor. GORDON H. MANHARD, Mgr., Newmarket, Ont.



PONTIAC KORNDYKE HET LOO. Our Het Loo herd are unexcelled in type and breeding.

## Western Holstein Herds

(Continued from page 27.)

other good animals, including Pauline Colantha Tensan, a cut of which is shown, with a record of 103.6 lbs. of milk in a day and 31.95 lbs. of butter and with a yearly record of 835 lbs. of butter. Colony Netherland Segs 2nd has a two-year-old record of 23.84 lbs. of butter. One of the very best animals is Wadmaente Canary, whose record at five years is 32 lbs. of butter. Colony Meta Shadaland at 23 months has a record of 20.81 lbs. of butter. Colony Netherland Segs, calving at 20 months, has a two-year-old record of 475 lbs. butter.

Ens Netherland DeKol 2nd has given 872 lbs. of butter in a year and 18,850 lbs. of milk as a four-year-old. Rebekah 2nd has to her credit a record of 11,352 lbs. of milk and 687 lbs. of butter. All the records mentioned have been made on the farm.

Dr. McKay is a strong believer in yearly records. He contends that they are what the public wants, and that they help to sell the animal better than 7-day or 30-day records. New Zealand and Australian buyers are likely to be heavy purchasers from western herds, prefer yearly records. The herd has all been tuberculin tested. It is the opinion of Dr. McKay that some eastern breeders are injuring their prospects for future sales by not paying enough attention to the tuberculin test.

Several hours were spent in company with Dr. McKay in looking over the many grand animals in this herd. Not a poor animal was noticed. There were so many good ones that many others that otherwise might have received considerable attention were not inspected as closely as they merited deserved. In a later article reference will be made to the many fine horses owned on this farm. As we inspected the stock the conviction came over us that, especially in view of the fact that the British Columbia Government is not maintaining a college herd, or herds on any experimental farm, the province is fortunate to have such a herd within its borders. The breeding stock sold from this herd will do much to advance the dairy interests of the province. With the start already obtained, this herd brings, additional animals that should tend to keep it among the foremost herds on the continent. With such herds as these it is not to be wondered at that Holstein stock is booming in western Canada.

## 3 HOLSTEIN BULLS READY FOR SERVICE

One black dam 12.3 lbs. of butter in seven days at two years, her dam 1,907 lbs. butter and 25,900 lbs. milk in one year. Three bull calves four to six months old.

R. M. HOLTEY, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

## Pure Bred Holstein Heifers

Your choice of 5 yearlings, 3 of which are bred. If preferred, could spare mature cows or 2-year-old heifers in calf. Write

JESSE LOOKER, R. R. 3, MITCHELL, ONT.

The home of Dutchland Colantha Heifer, born at Colantha Johanna Lad, 101 A.R.O. daughters, 4 over 32 lbs., and 7 over 30 lbs.; of them four records for 263 weeks; and Sir Mona, 2-year-old daughter, a 3rd MAJOR E. F. OLSER, Prop. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

## PEACH BLOW AYRSHIRES

Young stock for sale, always on hand (both sexes), from high-testing heavy producers. Good udders and large teat a special feature of my herd. Three fine young Sires ready for service. Get particulars of these if you need a sire. R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blow Farm, HEMMINGFORD, Que.

## TANGLEWYLD AYRSHIRES

The Leading R. O. P. Herd Large Cows, Large Teats, Large Buds, High Testers, Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves and a few Cows for sale.

WINDSOR, ONT. R. E. Mc L. HEMMINGFORD, Ont.

## SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Imported and Home-Bred. Are of the choicest breeding, of good type and have been selected for production. THREE Young Bulls dropped this fall, sired by "Nether Hall Good-time"—26441—(Imp.), as well as a few females of various ages, for sale. Write or come and see for J. W. LOGAN, Howick Station, P. Q.

## Market Review and Forecast

The excessive rainfall which characterized the early part of the season, did much to limit the acreage of spring grains and fodder crops, and to decrease the prospects of a good yield. The equally excessive dry weather which followed has further interfered with the prospects of a good yield of these crops. The very crop season of the largest ever secured, but the outlook for a bountiful harvest is not promising. From many parts of eastern Canada some reports that straw will be short and that the prospects for a good yield of winter wheat are not favorable for the balance of the growing period the crop will be a short one. The compensating factor is that good prices are likely to prevail. From the west come reports that prospects were never better. Moderately favorable weather for the rest of the season, with usual conditions as regards hail and frost, will ensure a very fine crop. The only dark spot visible on the horizon at present is the possibility of a serious labor shortage.

## GRAIN.

No. 1 northern wheat is quoted at bay ports, \$1.26; No. 2, \$1.24; No. 3, \$1.20; No. 1 Ontario, \$1.03 to \$1.05; No. 2, \$1 to \$1.02; No. 3, \$0.94 to \$0.96; feed, \$0.75 to \$1.00; Oats, C. W. \$1.25; extra No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.95; No. 3, \$0.90; American corn, \$1.10; No. 1, \$1.05; barley, malting, \$0.75 to \$0.85; No. 2, \$0.70 to \$0.75; buckwheat, No. 1, \$1.00; Montreal, extra, C. W., No. 2, \$3.25; to \$4.00; No. 3, \$3.00; extra No. 1, feed, \$2.50; American corn, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

## MILL FEEDS.

Prices are up. Bran is \$22; shorts, \$24; middlings, \$26; good feed No. 1, \$1.60 to \$1.70; No. 2, \$1.50; bran, \$21; shorts, \$24; middlings, \$20 to \$27; mouline, \$30 to \$32.

## POTATOES.

New potatoes are a trifle easier. New Jerseys are quoted at \$3.30 to \$3.40 a bushel in car lots. Ontarios at \$2.40 to \$2.60 a bushel.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

Slightly cooler weather tended to stiffen butter prices toward the end of the week. Cheese improved considerably, prices ranging about a cent a pound above those reported last week. Wheelers are selling to the trade: Butter, creamery prints, 21c to 22c; solids, 50c to 61c; choice dairy prints, 25c to 27c; ordinary dairy prints, 24c to 25c; bakery, 23c to 24c. Cheese, new, large, 15c; twin, 15 1/2c; triplets, 15c; old, 16c and September, large, 23c; twin, 23 1/2c; triplets, 22 1/2c.

## EGGS AND POULTRY.

In cartons, new-hatched, quoted at 36c to 37c; ex-cartons, 28c to 29c. Poultry.—Live. Dressed. Spring broilers 1 1/4 lbs. to 2 lbs. 28c to 30c (10 lbs. and over) ... 25c to 29c 28c to 30c Old fowl, lb. ... 16c to 18c 21c to 23c Ducklings ... 14c to 16c 20c to 22c

## LIVE STOCK.

A stronger tone was given to the market upon the news of cool weather and

prices stiffened somewhat. Quotations were about as follows:

Storero quoted at—  
Butcher's choice ... \$1.10 to \$1.15  
do medium weight ... 7.80 to 8.00  
Butcher's choice ... 6.50 to 6.75  
do good ... 7.50 to 7.75  
do medium ... 7.25 to 7.45  
do common ... 6.25 to 6.50  
Butcher's cows, choice ... 7.00 to 7.25  
do good ... 6.50 to 6.75  
do medium ... 6.50 to 6.75  
Butcher's bulls, choice ... 7.00 to 7.25  
do good ... 6.50 to 6.75  
do medium ... 6.00 to 6.25  
do bullock ... 5.00 to 5.25  
do bulls ... 5.00 to 5.25

Stockers, choice, 800 to 900 lbs. ... 6.75 to 7.00  
do medium, 650 to 700 lbs. ... 6.50 to 6.75  
do common light ... 6.00 to 6.25  
Cutters ... 4.50 to 4.75  
Channers ... 4.50 to 4.75

Milk cows were scarce, those offered being taken up at good prices. Choice Jerseys ranged from \$55 to \$70; \$75. Springers ranged from \$35 to \$40; \$45. Cows, 2-year-old, \$25 to \$30; \$35. Choice; com. to med, \$4 to \$10; \$10; \$15 to \$20. Calves, veal, brought \$10 to \$12 for the choice; com. to med, \$4 to \$10; \$10; \$15 to \$20. Cows, 2-year-old, \$25 to \$30; \$35. Cows, 3-year-old, \$30 to \$35; \$40. Cows, 4-year-old, \$35 to \$40; \$45. Cows, 5-year-old, \$40 to \$45; \$50. Cows, 6-year-old, \$45 to \$50; \$55. Cows, 7-year-old, \$50 to \$55; \$60. Cows, 8-year-old, \$55 to \$60; \$65. Cows, 9-year-old, \$60 to \$65; \$70. Cows, 10-year-old, \$65 to \$70; \$75. Cows, 11-year-old, \$70 to \$75; \$80. Cows, 12-year-old, \$75 to \$80; \$85. Cows, 13-year-old, \$80 to \$85; \$90. Cows, 14-year-old, \$85 to \$90; \$95. Cows, 15-year-old, \$90 to \$95; \$100. Cows, 16-year-old, \$95 to \$100; \$105. Cows, 17-year-old, \$100 to \$105; \$110. Cows, 18-year-old, \$105 to \$110; \$115. Cows, 19-year-old, \$110 to \$115; \$120. Cows, 20-year-old, \$115 to \$120; \$125. Cows, 21-year-old, \$120 to \$125; \$130. Cows, 22-year-old, \$125 to \$130; \$135. Cows, 23-year-old, \$130 to \$135; \$140. Cows, 24-year-old, \$135 to \$140; \$145. Cows, 25-year-old, \$140 to \$145; \$150. Cows, 26-year-old, \$145 to \$150; \$155. Cows, 27-year-old, \$150 to \$155; \$160. Cows, 28-year-old, \$155 to \$160; \$165. Cows, 29-year-old, \$160 to \$165; \$170. Cows, 30-year-old, \$165 to \$170; \$175. Cows, 31-year-old, \$170 to \$175; \$180. Cows, 32-year-old, \$175 to \$180; \$185. Cows, 33-year-old, \$180 to \$185; \$190. Cows, 34-year-old, \$185 to \$190; \$195. Cows, 35-year-old, \$190 to \$195; \$200. Cows, 36-year-old, \$195 to \$200; \$205. Cows, 37-year-old, \$200 to \$205; \$210. Cows, 38-year-old, \$205 to \$210; \$215. Cows, 39-year-old, \$210 to \$215; \$220. Cows, 40-year-old, \$215 to \$220; \$225. Cows, 41-year-old, \$220 to \$225; \$230. Cows, 42-year-old, \$225 to \$230; \$235. Cows, 43-year-old, \$230 to \$235; \$240. Cows, 44-year-old, \$235 to \$240; \$245. Cows, 45-year-old, \$240 to \$245; \$250. Cows, 46-year-old, \$245 to \$250; \$255. Cows, 47-year-old, \$250 to \$255; \$260. Cows, 48-year-old, \$255 to \$260; \$265. Cows, 49-year-old, \$260 to \$265; \$270. Cows, 50-year-old, \$265 to \$270; \$275. Cows, 51-year-old, \$270 to \$275; \$280. Cows, 52-year-old, \$275 to \$280; \$285. Cows, 53-year-old, \$280 to \$285; \$290. Cows, 54-year-old, \$285 to \$290; \$295. Cows, 55-year-old, \$290 to \$295; \$300. Cows, 56-year-old, \$295 to \$300; \$305. Cows, 57-year-old, \$300 to \$305; \$310. Cows, 58-year-old, \$305 to \$310; \$315. Cows, 59-year-old, \$310 to \$315; \$320. Cows, 60-year-old, \$315 to \$320; \$325. Cows, 61-year-old, \$320 to \$325; \$330. Cows, 62-year-old, \$325 to \$330; \$335. Cows, 63-year-old, \$330 to \$335; \$340. Cows, 64-year-old, \$335 to \$340; \$345. Cows, 65-year-old, \$340 to \$345; \$350. Cows, 66-year-old, \$345 to \$350; \$355. Cows, 67-year-old, \$350 to \$355; \$360. Cows, 68-year-old, \$355 to \$360; \$365. Cows, 69-year-old, \$360 to \$365; \$370. Cows, 70-year-old, \$365 to \$370; \$375. Cows, 71-year-old, \$370 to \$375; \$380. Cows, 72-year-old, \$375 to \$380; \$385. Cows, 73-year-old, \$380 to \$385; \$390. Cows, 74-year-old, \$385 to \$390; \$395. Cows, 75-year-old, \$390 to \$395; \$400. Cows, 76-year-old, \$395 to \$400; \$405. Cows, 77-year-old, \$400 to \$405; \$410. Cows, 78-year-old, \$405 to \$410; \$415. Cows, 79-year-old, \$410 to \$415; \$420. Cows, 80-year-old, \$415 to \$420; \$425. Cows, 81-year-old, \$420 to \$425; \$430. Cows, 82-year-old, \$425 to \$430; \$435. Cows, 83-year-old, \$430 to \$435; \$440. Cows, 84-year-old, \$435 to \$440; \$445. Cows, 85-year-old, \$440 to \$445; \$450. Cows, 86-year-old, \$445 to \$450; \$455. Cows, 87-year-old, \$450 to \$455; \$460. Cows, 88-year-old, \$455 to \$460; \$465. Cows, 89-year-old, \$460 to \$465; \$470. Cows, 90-year-old, \$465 to \$470; \$475. Cows, 91-year-old, \$470 to \$475; \$480. Cows, 92-year-old, \$475 to \$480; \$485. Cows, 93-year-old, \$480 to \$485; \$490. Cows, 94-year-old, \$485 to \$490; \$495. Cows, 95-year-old, \$490 to \$495; \$500. Cows, 96-year-old, \$495 to \$500; \$505. Cows, 97-year-old, \$500 to \$505; \$510. Cows, 98-year-old, \$505 to \$510; \$515. Cows, 99-year-old, \$510 to \$515; \$520. Cows, 100-year-old, \$515 to \$520; \$525.

## CHEESE BOARD SALES.

Campbellford, July 25—640 white sold at 15 1/2c.  
Dundas, July 25—320 offered. Sales, 265 at 15 1/2c; balance at 15 1/2c.  
Madoc, July 26—450 sold at 15 1/2c.  
St. Paul, July 26—410 sold at 15 1/2c.  
Brookville, July 27—2,355 colored and 1,300 white. Sales, 165 colored, 15 1/2c; 140 colored and 30 white at 15 1/2c; 220 cool cured, 16c; balance refused.  
Highland, July 27—375 boarded. Highest bid, 15 1/2c. No sales.  
Alexandria, July 27—363 white sold at 15 1/2c.  
Mont. Joly, Que., July 28—200 sold at 15 1/2c.  
St. John's, Que., July 28—2,000 sold at 15 1/2c.  
Victoriaville, Que., July 28—2,000 sold at 15 1/2c.  
Ont., July 28—18 factories boarded 1,780 colored. All sold at 15 1/2c.  
Napawan, July 28—470 white, 250 colored; 1,420 colored sold at 15 1/2c; 28 1/2 15 1/2c; white refused 15 1/2c.  
Troquais, Ont., July 28—500 boarded, 840 colored and 20 white. 450 at 15 1/2c; balance sold on the curb at same prices.  
Corral, July 28—2,245 colored and 40 white sold; colored at 15 1/2c, and white at 15 1/2c.  
Perth, Ont., July 28—700 white and 250 colored. Prices were 15 1/2c for white and 15 1/2c for colored.  
Stowton, July 28—1,263 white and 1,152 colored cheese boarded. Highest bid on the board 15 1/2c. Mostly all sold later at 15 1/2c to 15 1/2c.  
St. Hyacinthe, Que., July 29—30 boxes sold at 15 1/2c.

## HAMILTON HOUSE DAIRY FARMS

Home of 30 lb. Cows Four Average 33.10 lbs.

Owing to the scarcity of labor we have decided to sell a number of females. These cows and heifers are in calf to our Senior Herd Sire, SIR SADIE KORNDYKE SEGIS (see pedigree below), and their calves will be of exceptional value. This is a rare opportunity to obtain animals that we would not part with for the unusual conditions brought about by the war. Write for pedigrees and prices, or still better, come to see us.

## SADIE CORNUOPIA MIGNONE.

Milk—7 days ... 354.6	Butter ... 30.41	Milk—30 days ... 2651.4	Butter ... 127.58
Milk—30 days ... 2646.1	Butter ... 117.48	Milk—7 days ... 65.4	Butter ... 35.36
Milk—7 days ... 574.6	Butter ... 31.74	Milk—30 days ... 2600.	Butter ... 134.48

His Breeding SIR SADIE KORNDYKE SEGIS His Breeding  
SIRE—King Segis DeKol Korndyke  
43 A. R. O. daughters. Among them  
Mable Segis Korndyke. At 4 yrs., 40.32. DAM—Sadie Cornucopia Mignone

D. B. TRACY COBBOURG, ONT.

Sadie Cornucopia Mignone, whose record appears herewith and who is dam of our Herd Sire.

## HOTEL CARLSRITZ TORONTO

The Home of Comfort  
American Plan \$2.50 up  
European Plan \$4.00  
West Me at the CarlsRitz



# YOUNG MAN!

## If You Can't Go To War Go To College

- Learn to increase your earning capacity on the farm.
- Learn business methods.
- Learn how to produce better crops and better live stock.
- Learn to grow good fruit, better poultry and the best of everything.

### The Farmers of To-morrow are you young men of to-day.

If you say you farm only as well as your father did, then it is no credit to you. You ought to farm better, or you are not as good a man as your father. He had not the opportunities and advantages that are held out to you to-day. A course at the O. A. C. will fit you to understand and appreciate the farm. It teaches you the most scientific, up-to-date methods of farming, and shows you how to apply these methods to your individual agricultural needs and problems. Write and ask us about a course at the O. A. C. We will advise you frankly.



Massey Hall and Library, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

### The Records of the Past.

THE best recommendation of the O. A. C. is the success that has attended past students in the college. They present a great galaxy. They are to be found in every part of the Dominion—in all parts of the world. Whether on a farm of their own or engaged in government work, you will find O. A. C. students prominent men in their communities. These men had no better opportunities than you have. They only had your education and the foresight to see the great advantages a training at the O. A. C. held out to them. They embraced the opportunity. This same opportunity is open to you. Decide to attend this year.

## September to April at College April to September at Home

Public school education is sufficient for admission. Board, tuition and other expenses most reasonable. If you wish to take the Four Year Course for the degree of B.S.A., you do not require matriculation standing

College opens September 19th.

Write for a Calendar of the regular courses.

### When the War is Over.

A PERIOD of great prosperity is predicted for Canada after the war. A vast immigration will probably result, and Agriculture go forward by leaps and bounds. Now is the time to prepare to farm better. Get a knowledge of more up-to-date farming methods, such as are obtained by a course at the O.A.C., and be prepared to share in the prosperity that is coming.



Dairy Stables at Ontario Agricultural College.

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., LL.D., President

### What of the Future?

WHAT prospect does the future hold for you? Is it only the outlook of the steady grind of farm routine, or would you like to be one of the live, progressive men of your district? A course at the O. A. C. will not only teach you better methods of farming and show you how to make a success of your own farm, but it will broaden your outlook and deepen your interest in life. It will make you "a bigger man on a better farm." Our college calendar, telling you about our courses, is sent free on request.

# The Ontario Agricultural College - Guelph, Ont.

# The Great Northern Ontario

## 16,000,000 Acres of the Richest Clay Loam

### Millions of Virgin Acres

**T**HAT'S the heritage of the people of Ontario. We scarcely realize that right within our boundaries is this great area of rich farm land, four times the size of this old Ontario—and greater than Great Britain or France or Germany. Moreover, these great, rich, unclaimed millions of acres are right at the door of old Ontario. Look over the map herewith. It will give you some idea of the extent of this great north land. The great Clay Belt is only a day's journey from Toronto—less than half way to Winnipeg. It has an excellent railway service over the T. and N. O., with the cities of old Ontario; and what is better still, the main line of the National Transcontinental runs right through the great clay belt that extends from the Quebec boundary to the town of Grant. In this great expanse, Ontario offers thousands of homesteads to the man who wants a home and prosperity.

### The Soil

Every good soil is known by what it produces. The soil in Northern Ontario has proved its worth in producing the finest of grains, roots and vegetables. Practically every crop that is grown in old Ontario, except tender fruits, will produce abundantly in the north. The soil is a chocolate clay, varying from heavy to a lighter loam. For 260 miles west from Cochrane it scarcely varies. It has a clay sub-soil—a soil that will never wear out. A final proof of its yielding powers is the prosperity of the farmers who went into the New Liskeard district seven or eight years ago.

### Timber

The great clay belt is largely covered with timber varying from six to ten inches. It thus clears much easier than heavier timber, and some settlers already have from fifty to one hundred acres under crop. The timber is spruce, poplar and white wood, all of which come in very handy for building purposes and for fencing.

### Winter Work

The settler in New Ontario need not huddle beside the stove while the winter passes, as on the prairie. There is a ready market for the pulp wood on his farm. It brings him from four dollars to five dollars and one half per cord, which means good wages for the work of clearing. This is one of the reasons why the settler in New Ontario is so optimistic over the country.

### Water-Power

All through Northern Ontario there is an unlimited supply of undeveloped water-power. Only in a few instances is this being utilized at present, but it shows what a great possibility there is ahead. Some day the farms of Northern Ontario will be run by the Electric Power in its rivers—the same as is developing here in the older part of the Province.

### The Future of New Ontario

**T**O one who visits the great Clay belt, but realizes that one day the wealth of the soil is unlimited. It produces the finest quality of grain. Clovers grow in abundance and cattle thrive on the natural grasses. There is plenty of good water and the climate—"No blizzards in winter, no wind storms in summer."

If you are planning to own a farm of your own, we ask you to investigate New Ontario. We shall be glad to send any reader free descriptive literature and full information about this great clay belt of Ontario.



Study the map herewith. Note that the great clay belt is on the big Transcontinental highway from East to West, and within easy distance of Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. A line is also proposed to James Bay.

### Markets

**T**HERE is nothing the settler produces in the north country but what finds a ready market. The great mining districts to the south absorb it all and at good prices—hay, grain, butter, eggs, pork—everything he produces. This market will be ever developing with the mining activities, so that for the years to come a steady market is assured.

**HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON,**  
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines

Write— **H. A. Macdonell,**  
Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings,  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

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# After the War: What?

There are in Ontario 225,000 people working in ammunition factories. When the war is over some 200,000 of our soldier boys will return from the front. They will want permanent positions somewhere. The government expects there will also be a great immigration from Europe. At least 400,000, and possibly more, will have to be "settled down" in the re-adjustment days after the war.

## 18,000 Farmers in Saskatchewan

who own, control and operate for their own benefit 261 grain elevators through the Company they formed—

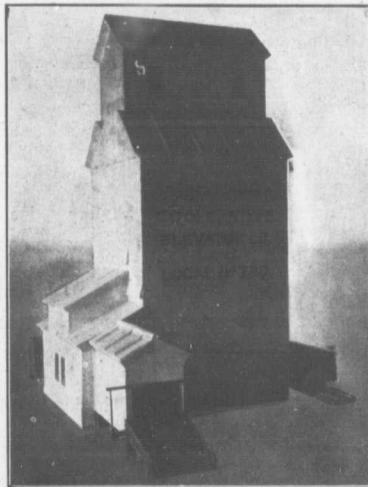
## Invite You

To Share the Opportunities of the West and to Join in  
**Our Western Farmers' Movement**

Through our Saskatchewan elevator system:—

We secure better prices for wheat sold by the load.

We improve local grain marketing conditions.



We provide space for special binning a farmer's grain.

We have handled 40 million bushels (approximately) of the 1915 Western crop.

All profits belong to the farmers themselves.

**Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, Limited**

HEAD OFFICE:  
Regina, Sask.

TERMINAL ELEVATOR  
Under Construction  
Port Arthur, Ont.

COMMISSION DEPT.  
Winnipeg, Man.

# Can a Farmers' Company Succeed in Business?

Don't hark back to past failures. Live in the present. Consider what has been done by Canadian farmers in recent years. Read the following statement carefully--it shows in part what Canadian Farmers have done in business:

## Comparative Statement of Company's Business

	Opened Business 1906	1907	1908	1910	1912	1914	1916 (to June 30)
Shares Allotted .....	1,000	1,853	2,932	14,131	27,321	42,477	Over 50,000
Capital Subscribed .....	\$25,000	\$46,325	\$73,300	\$353,275	\$683,000	\$1,061,925	" \$1,300,000
Capital Paid-up .....	\$5,000	\$11,795	\$20,385	\$292,957	\$586,472	\$771,409.35	" \$1,000,000
Grain Receipts (Bus.) .....		2,340,000	4,990,541	16,332,645	27,775,000	29,920,225	" 41,000,000
Profits .....		\$790	\$30,190	\$95,663	\$121,614	\$151,080.92	(Not yet arrived at)

TOTAL FARMERS' GRAIN HANDLED SINCE SEPT. 1, 1906, CLOSE TO 200 MILLION BUSHEL

Those figures tell more forcibly than words can the progress made by this farmers' pioneer company of the Canadian West since it was organized a short ten years ago. Shareholders always have received cash dividends of 10% each year—in addition they have the self satisfaction of knowing they are cooperators in a big movement whereby farmers can handle the products of their labors and the supplies they are obliged to purchase. Grains are purchased on track or handled on consignment. Live Stock is handled on commission, and Implements and other commodities are supplied to Western farmers at prices close to manufacturers' costs.

Last year, after paying the customary 10%, the reserve fund was increased to \$340,000.00. This year, following last season's bumper crop, development has been recorded in all departments. By June 30th shareholders numbered over 18,000, with over one million dollars paid up capital. Grain shipments from Sept. 1st last year to June 30 reached a total of over 41 million bushels. The Live Stock Commission Department, though organized only last March, is already handling a gratifying share of the shipments that reach the Union Stock Yards at St. Boniface, Man. The turnover in implements and supplies has increased so fast that it has been difficult to increase the office staff and equipment fast enough to keep pace with the business.

Farmers throughout Canada can profit both in selling and buying by getting together for business. Organize to cooperate—cooperate to help yourself and your neighbor.

SERVICE  
WHEN  
YOU  
SELL

**The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.**

Branches at  
REGINA, SASK.  
CALGARY, ALTA  
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at  
NEW WESTMINSTER  
British Columbia

VALUE  
WHEN  
YOU  
BUY