Safeguarding the Live Stock Industry.

At present we are finding two of our great industries coming into closer relationship with each other than ever before. These are the live stock industry and the meat packing concerns. There is now a better understanding between the two for they realize their mutual interdependence on each other. Between these two industries comes a most important factor which operates in the best interests of both; this is the live stock yards. These yards are now maintained at live stock shipping centres and leading market cities in Canada, and since August 1917 they have been under the control of the Dominion Department of Agriculture through the Live Stock Branch. At that time the regulations prescribed under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act were passed and since then the construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of stock yards are subject to the approval of the federal Minister of Agriculture.

Closely identified with live stock yards are the live stock exchanges operating on all markets and setting the rules for the conduct of business among the commission agents and dealers. The objects of the Exchange are to establish and maintain a commercial exchange for the benefit and furtherance of all interests directly connected with the buying and selling of live stock, to establish uniformity in trade, and to provide speedy adjustment of business disputes. A series of articles on live stock yards and exchanges appears in the January number of the Agricultural Gazette. These articles present the facts regarding, the operation of stock yards. It is pointed out that the stock yard is a semi-public institution operated as a public market and its business is the warehousing of live stock. Its one great advantage is that it provides a medium where the men with live stock to sell find buyers and buyers find live stock.

Canada's Place In The Empire

Canada is the foremost of the family of the British Empire, and, being nearest, the great responsibility rests upon her, not alone to aid and succor in battle, but to lead the van in all forms of industrial life; to seize every opportunity to forward the grandeur and stability both of herself and of the Empire. —The Agricultural Gazette for January 1920.

UNRESERVED

AUCTION SALE

Of Farm Stock, Implements, Etc.

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Curwane to sell by Public Auction on the premises, Lot 24, Con. 13, Township of Townsend, one and one-half miles west of Jarvis,

On Monday, March 8th

the following valuable property:

HORSES—1 Horse aged, 1 Mare aged.
CATTLE—Holstein grade farrow cow, 6 years old; Durham grade cow, 6 years old, due March 15; Durham grade heifer, 3 years old, due Mareh 16; Holstein grade heifer, freshen in Dec.; Holstein grade yearling heifer, Durham grade yearling heifer, Holstein grade steer coming 1 year old. Durham heifer calf, Holstein heifer calf.
SHEEP—7 Cotswold breeding Ewes, Ewe Lamb, Cotswold Ram, aged.
SWINE—Brood Sow, due April 15th; 5 Shoats, about 130 lbs.
POULTRY—About 40 Brown Leghorn Hens
IMPLEMENTS—Massey-Harris Binder, 5-ft. cut; M.-H. Mower, 5 ft. cut; M.-H. Disc, 6 plate; M.-H. Corn Cultivator, M.-H. Horse Rake, 10 ft.; M.-H. Drill, 10 tubes; Log Land Roller, 2-piece; Set of Miller diamondtooth harrows, Set wooden harrows, Miller scuffler, Democrat, Buggy, Cutter, New lumber wagon, Set bob-sleighs, Hay rack, Hog rack, Hog crate, 5 Louden steel cow stanchions, complete; Wagon box and spring seat, Miller iron beam plow, Stoneboat, Wheelbarrow, Set of wagon singletrees, Set of plow singletrees, Set heavy harness, Set single harness, Collar and hames, new; Grindstone, Wagon jack, Set of wire stretchers, complete; Steel bar, Iron bar, Logging chain, Oil barrel, Cross-cut saw, 2 Sugar kettles, Coal-oil tank, Quantity of seed barley, Quantity of hay, Number of grain bags, Melotte cream separator, 750 lbs. capacity; Cyclone seeder, McDowell fanning mill, Quantity of rock elm plank, and some inch.
HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—Home Comfort cook stove, Heater, coal or wood; Sideboard, Cupboard, Small Lounge, 6 Kitchen Chairs, 2 Bedsteads, Stand, Milk Can, and many other articles too numerous to mention to be seen day of sale.

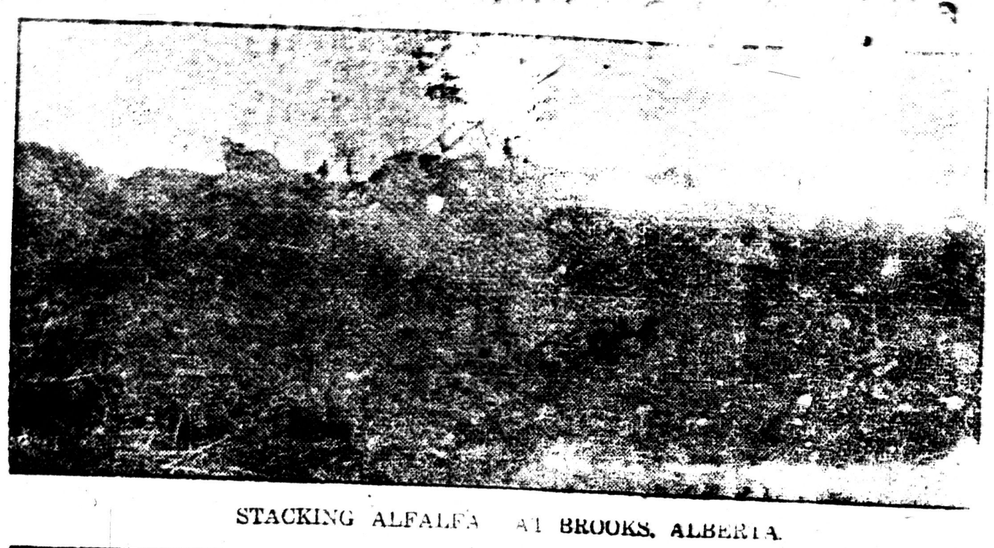
As the proprietor has sold his farm everything must and will be sold strictly without reserve.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp, rain or shine.

TERMS—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount 8 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes. 3 per cent, straight off for cash. Decision of Auctioneer to be final.

THOMAS CURWANE, Proprietor.
JOHN DEMING, Auctioneer.
Walter Rodgers, Clerk.

Fortunes in Canadian Alfalfa



STACKING ALFALFA AT BROOKS, ALBERTA

Stacking alfalfa in the Central Farm, Van Horne Colony at Coaldale, Alberta. The Van Horne is one of the Colonies for returned soldiers established by the C. P. R. in Alberta.

It is no exaggeration to say that fortunes are being made in Southern Alberta to-day with alfalfa. With this crop selling at $30 a ton and yields of four tons to the acre being harvested, it is easy to see that large sums of money are being obtained from this crop.

One farmer at Coaldale in the Lethbridge Irrigation District, this year harvested no less than 84 tons of alfalfa hay on twenty acres of irrigated land at the first cutting. This hay he sold at the price of $30 per ton in the stack, realizing $81 to the acre. The second crop on this land was almost, if not quite, as good, and there is every probability that a third crop will be harvested. It is safe to say that the returns from these twenty acres of land this year will be between $160 and $170 to the acre.

The case quoted in the previous paragraph is not an isolated one. Other farmers in the same district have crops equally as good, though no doubt such yields are somewhat above the average. Most of the other farmers have, however, much larger fields. Altogether there are about fifteen thousand acres in alfalfa in the Lethbridge Irrigation District this year. Two cuttings had been made on most of the fields before the end of August. The average yield from the two cuttings for the whole of the fifteen thousand acres was well over three tons to the acre, and it is safe to say that with the third cutting the average yield will be at least four tons to the acre. The farmers in this district will, therefore, get a return this season from their alfalfa crops alone of nearly two million dollars.

But the Lethbridge District is not the only part of Southern Alberta where alfalfa can be grown. It is being grown equally successfully in various parts of the large irrigation block operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Calgary. Both in the Eastern and Western sections of the block farmers are growing alfalfa and obtaining yields of four tons of alfalfa to the acre and more during the season.

One man north of Brooks, Alberta has the whole of his 160 acre farm, with the exception of a small place for his buildings, in alfalfa. Last year he cleared between $14,000 and $16,000 from this crop. This year his returns will probably be greater because if anything, his crop is larger, and the price of alfalfa hay is ruling higher.

The growth of alfalfa in Southern Alberta is certain to have an enormous influence in the development of the Province. It has been proved that it will grow anywhere throughout the irrigated area. There are still thousands of acres of land suitable for the successful growth of this crop available, but settlement is proceeding very rapidly and gaining impetus every year. The irrigation systems at present in operation are designed to supply water to approximately 940,000 acres of land. This year about 150,000 acres of irrigated land were producing crops. These crops were mostly grain wheat, oats barley and flax, a large number of the settlers being new and as yet their land is not in shape for growing alfalfa, which requires that the sod be thoroughly disintegrated for best results.

But when the development reaches the state of development that has been reached in the Lethbridge district, in which 15,000 acres out of 100,000 acres of irrigable land are growing alfalfa, there will be an enormous production of this crop. On this basis about 141,000 acres out of the 940,000 acres would be producing alfalfa. Taking an average yield of three tons to the acre which is one ton less than the average this year, it means that 423,000 tons of alfalfa hay worth at present prices $14,500,000 would be grown.

Experts tell us however that we should develop our irrigated farms on a ten year rotation plan with one-half of the land in alfalfa each year. With the 940,000 acres developed in this manner there would be upwards of 150,000 acres of alfalfa grown on this irrigated land. Averaging the yield of three tons to the acre we should have a crop of 1,350,000 tons of hay. This production would make Alberta one of the greatest winter cattle feeding countries on the continent.

The story is not finished, however. The fine crops that have been grown on the irrigated land throughout Southern Alberta have stimulated the desire of thousands of other farmers already settled in this part of the West to have irrigation for their lands so that they can grow alfalfa too. They are now organizing into irrigation districts for the purpose of securing water for their land. With the organization of these districts and the establishment of irrigation systems it is estimated that there will be approximately another half million acres of land brought under irrigation. With half of these lands growing alfalfa another 750,000 tons of hay would be grown in Southern Alberta bringing the total to over two million tons a year.

Alberta has already made for itself a name for many fine products throughout the world, Southern Alberta but its cultivation is still in its infancy. Before many years have elapsed with the quantity of this crop greatly increased many fold more fortunes will have been made. Its influence on the future prosperity of Southern Alberta and of the West generally cannot be estimated at the present time, but it will assuredly be very great.

How Farmers Use Current

Several years ago the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, appreciating the possibilities in the rural districts of the Proviuce thru which Hydro lines run, made demonstrations at different fall fairs and exhibitions, beginning at Toronto, of the uses of power in the household and its apolication to the driving of the farm machinery. Following up these demonstrations, an actual working exhibition was made on the farm.

A five-ton truck was fitted with all kinds of agricultural machinery, such as milking machines, chopping mill, buzz-saw, etc., for use in the barn and the different utensils for use in the house. In addition to this, a full-sized range was carried, a demonstrator cooking the meals for all the help engaged in threshing and silo-filling at each point visited.

A syndicate outfit consisting of a 25-horsepower motor, with starter, mounted in one waggon, the necessary transformer for stepping down from the distributing voltage to a safe voltage for handling on the farm, the metering equipment and the main control switch, mounted in another waggon, was first put into service in Toronto Township, August 28, 1912, and afterwards used on different farms throughout the Province, finishing with Elgin County, near St. Thomas, the middle of November.

A second similar power outfit was put into service September 14, 1912, the object being to increase the number of places at which demonstrations could be made, and also to take notes by way of comparison with steam and gasoline engines that are found doing threshing and silo-filling on the farms of the Province.

In May, 1914, six of the progressive farmers in Waterloo Township, having investigated the application of electric-drive as used on West Oxford farms, decided that they, too, wanted a syndicate motor outfit to do their heavy work, and made application to the commission for an estimate of cost of power as well as the cost of an outfit. They had their own steam engine, which was in good working order; but, after receiving the estimates, decided that it was possible to substitute the electric outfit and save money. Similar outfits multiplied rapidly throughout the province within the next two or three-years.

A typical installation was utilized on a farm in West Oxford. This owner belted to a line shaft a milling machine and a cutting box, with a carrier that was used during the time he was filling silo and disconnected for the balance of the year and used for cutting hay or straw. He uses a threshing machine with which he threshes all his own grain, using only his own help. This machine is rated by the manufacturer at 60 bushels of oats per hour.

He has a pump, a milking machine and a an emery stone and a grind stone. All the buildings are, of course, electrically lighted. In the house is used an electric iron, a washing machine, a two-burner hot-plate and an electric oven. This farm was taken as typical because it was of moderate size—approximately ninety acres. The owner used his power advantageously and the total cost to him was $96 per year.

Buy Red Clover Seed Early.

Prime red clover seed was quoted at $35.55 per bushel on the Toledo market on the 6th instant. Toronto prices then ranged about $3.00 per bushel in advance of Toledo prices. Clover seed that would grade "Prime" on the Toledo market could be bought in Toronto at $38.55 and, because of exchange conditions, delivered to United States points at approximately $3.00 per bushel, or about $2.50 below the Toledo prices. The money situation, short supplies, and an eager demand in the United States will expand the heavy exports of clover seed.

The price of red clover seed has advanced almost $14.00 per bushel on the Toledo market since May last. The world supply will not be sufficient to meet normal requirements. In these circumstances, Canadian farmers who delay the purchase of their red clover seed requirements until seeding time may be unable to obtain supplies at any price.

GEO. H. CLARK,
Seed Commissioner.
Ottawa, Feb. 1st, 1920.

A Female "Billy Sunday"

A Winnipeg despatch says:—Mrs. Aimee Semple McPherson, native of Ingersoll, Ont., who is known wherever she goes as "the female Billy Sunday," is creating a considerable stir here in a religious revival campaign which she started a few days ago. She is attracting great crowds nightly and her vigorous preaching results in scores of men, women and children "hitting the sawdust trail" at every meeting.

This Winter Holds Record

Cobalt despatch:—The north is just starting to emerge from its first real blizzard of the winter. The snow fall has been the heaviest in years and for the most part the winter is said to be the worst in the history of the earliest settler. Lumbering operations farther north have been considerably hampered by the exceedingly deep snow.

UNRESERVED

Auction Sale

Of Farm Stock, Implements, Etc.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell by public auction on Lot No. 7 Township of Walpole, on

Saturday, February 28

the following valuable property:

HORSES—Mare 11 years old, in foal; Mare 4 years old; Gelding 2 years old; Gelding 1 year old.
CATTLE—Holstein Bull, registered, 18 months old, "Elmwood Finderne Pontiac" 40552, sired by Sir Finderne Ormsby, No. 25425, dam Ideal Dutchess 7 38. Heifer, reg., 2 yrs old, "Dewdrop Abbekerk," No. 64381, sired by Sir Abbekerk, No. 31534; dam of Dewdrop Colantha, No. 46213. Holstein 4 years old, fresh; 2 Holstein cows 2 yrs old, fresh; Jersey cow 7 years old, due to freshen in April; 2 Calves 5 weeks old, 4 yearling steers.
SHEEP—18 Cotswold breeding ewes.
SWINE—Sow and 11 pigs 7 weeks old.
POULTRY—30 Rock Hens, 70 Barred Rock Hens.
IMPLEMENTS—Deering binder, Deering mower, Deering hay loader, Deering horse rake, 10 ft., Set Deering disc, Grass seeder, Massey drill, Miller land roller, Verity sulky plow, Set diamond tooth harrows, Set straight tooth harrows, Cutting box and belt, Fanning mill, Frame rack, nearly new, Wagon, Buggy, Cutter, Set bob-sleighs, Democrat, Cream Separator, Corn planter, Set sling rope, 10 Tons hay, timothy and lucerne, Wheelbarrow, 2 Ladders, 12 and 24 ft., 2 Sets team harness, Set single harness, Crosscut, Anvil and forge, Forks and shovels.
HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS—Coal range, Set small Scales, Large bureau, Bedsteads and other household furniture, also many other articles too numerous to mention to be seen on day of sale.

As the proprietor has sold his farm everything must and will be sold strictly without reserve.

Sale to commence at One o'clock sharp, rain or shine.

TERMS:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount 8 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent. straight off for cash. Decision of Auctioneer to be final.

ALFRED IONSON, Proprietor.
JOHN DEMING, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED

AUCTION SALE

Of Farm Stock, Implements, Etc.

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Leslie Marr to sell by Public Auction on the premises, Lot 8 Con. 3, Township of Woodhouse, 1-4 mile east of Marburg store,

On Tuesday, March 9th

the following valuable property:

HORSES—Brood mare 12 years old in foal; Mare 12 years old, Percheron colt rising 4 years old, Percheron colt rising 3 years old, Colt 1 year old, by Johnnie Mac; Colt 1 year old, by Job-Law's Coach horse; Brown mare 10 years old, Bay mare 12 years old, in foal; Gelding rising 3 years old, Percheron rising 3 years old, Coach mare rising 2 years old.
CATTLE—Cow 3 years old, due to freshen Mar 15; Cow 4 years old, due Mar. 28; Cow 7 years old, due April 5th; Cow 5 years old, due April 15; Cow 3 years old, due May 8; Cow 5 years old, due June 2; Cow 3 years old, farrow; Cow 4 years old, due April 15; 5 Heifers 2 years old, 4 Heifers 1 year old, 2 Calves.
HOGS—Brood Sow due April 16th, 1 Shoats.
IMPLEMENTS—Massey-Harris Binder, 6 ft cut; Massey Harris Mower, 5 ft; M. H. Horse rake, 10 ft., M. H. Spring tooth cultivator, M. H. Drill, 11 tube; Corn cultivator, Set 14 plate Disc, Log roller, Miller plow No. 19, Maple Leaf 2-furrow plow, Cockshutt 2 furrow, Chatham fanning mill, Set of 20 [illegible], Corn sheller, Corn shelter, Potato sprader, 2 Lumber Wagons, Buggy, Set Cutter Bobsleighs, Grain box, Hay rack, Hog racks, Wheelbarrow, 4 Ladders, Hay fork, rope, 60 ft. [illegible]; 2 Sets double harness, Set [illegible] harness, Set [illegible], 40 gallon galvanized tank, Churn, Cream separator, Grindstone, 3 iron kettles, Churn, Cream [illegible], Potato masher, Grass seed sower, Sausage and horse clippers, good [illegible] and a number of other articles to be [illegible] day of sale.

As the proprietor has sold his farm everything must be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp rain or shine.

TERMS: All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount 8 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes 4 per cent straight off for cash. Decision of Auctioneer to be final in all cases of dispute.

L. E. MARR, Proprietor
JOHN DEMING, Auctioneer.
George McBride, Clerk.

USED BARBED WIRE TO MAKE FARM TOOLS

But Refugee Peasants Were Unable to Loosen the Earth Tramped by Soldiers.

Lack of even the crudest agricultural implements was one of the serious problems which confronted the refugee peasant of Ukrania when he crept back to his war-devastated lands. How he solved the problem was interestingly explained by Jacob Bashein, who has just returned from abroad following months of activity in the stricken region as head of Relief Unit No. 14 of the Joint Distribution Committee. The committee is the sole agency handling the funds collected by the Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee and other Jewish organizations for war sufferers.

Not only was the country swept clean of its grain fields, herds of cattle and farming implements, said Mr. Bashein, but there were no materials available for manufacturing any sort of implements. In the heaps of coiled and rusted barbed wire scattered over the country when wire entanglements were abandoned, the farmer saw the raw products from which to make himself a tool for farming.

With stones he laboriously battered the barbs from the wire and, notwithstanding the fact that even his toil-hardened hands were often painfully bruised and bleeding, he managed to weave a sort of spade-like implement with which he hoped to loosen the bare, brown earth.

"This incident," said Mr. Bashein, is especially significant as indicating the deplorable need of farming tools when it is remembered that the Ukraine once was considered the granary of Russia.

"But with all the weary toil of weaving and hammering with bleeding hands the tough wire into an implement that might serve, the peasant's effort to cultivate the land was futile. The ground, trampled hard and bare by the feet of countless troops proved too unyielding for the poor instrument fashioned at such cost by the refugee."

ALL EASTERN EUROPE DEATH PROCESSION

Jewish Children Dying by Thousands of Starvation, Says Max Pine.

All Eastern Europe is one great funeral procession at present, with Jewish children as mourners, and Jewish children as the chief victims of disease and starvation, according to Max Pine of New York, who recently returned from Central and Eastern Europe, where he was sent as a commissioner of the Joint Distribution Committee of Canadian Funds for Jewish War Sufferers.

In all the stricken countries there little children without homes or family may be found in great numbers, living upon the streets, or wandering from one town to another, mourning their parents who died in the typhus epidemic, or of starvation. The youngsters themselves, their strength depleted by malnutrition, are dying on every hand. It is scarcely possible to go out upon the streets without meeting a funeral procession on its way to the graveyard with some small victim of hunger, Mr. Pine reported.

Naked children, whose rags, after the five years of war, will no longer hold together enough to stay on their gaunt little bodies, hide themselves in cellars, from fear, and shame, and weakness, and remain hidden until they die of starvation, he said.

LEFT UNBURIED ALONG ROADSIDE

Penniless and Without Food Jews Are Dying by Hundreds in Bessarabia.

The little town of Ungheni, in Bessarabia, through which hundreds of Jewish and Gentile refugees pass weekly on their way back to the homes from which war drove them, is to-day a centre of starvation and misery, according to reports received by the Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee from relief commissioners abroad.

Bernard Zuckerman, of New York, a relief worker sent to Eastern Europe by the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish Sufferers from the War, reports that the town is on the cross-roads from Beltz to Jassy and from Jassy to Kishineff and Bender, so that a constant stream of travel goes through it. Most of these wayfarers journey by foot, entirely penniless and without food, and members of the family who die on the way are left unburied by the roadside. A great number of them are returning to devastated homes.

In spite of the fact that the 300 Jewish families and the 100 Gentile families who live in Ungheni are themselves at the point of starvation, they have not been able to see the misery of these refugees without making some effort to relieve it.

"They have provided 15,608 meals for the Jews and 2,379 meals for the Christians who have passed through recently," Mr. Zuckerman reports. "Of these refugees, 1,802 were Jews and 184 Christians; the local Jewish organization treated them all alike in the matter of food. Some neighboring towns come to their assistance in the matter of clothing for the refugees. Yet all are themselves cold and hungry."