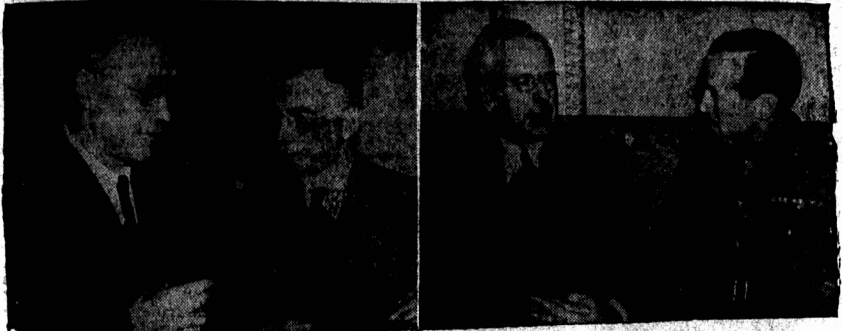


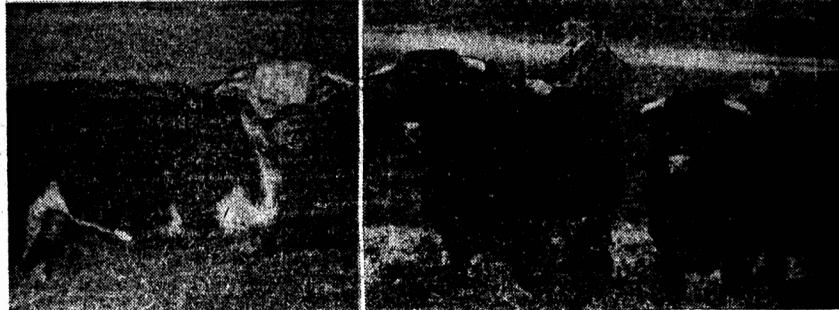
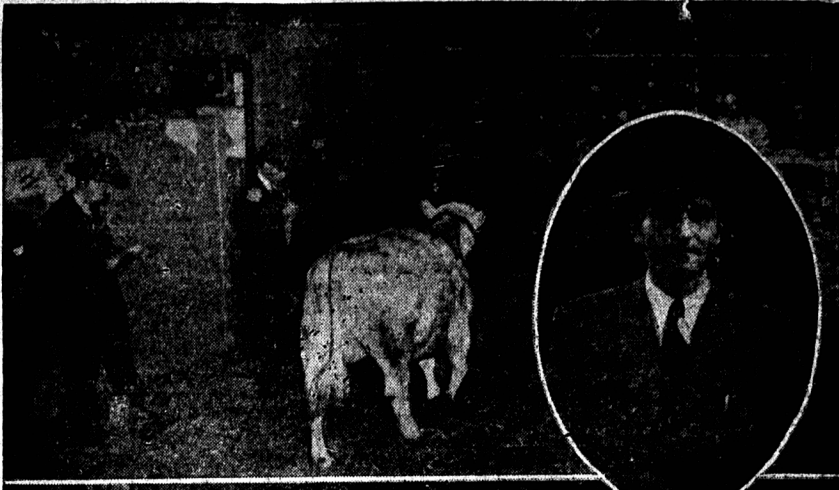
LIFE ON THE FARM ILLUSTRATED



While admitting secondary crops must take a secondary place in the economy of Canadian agriculture as long as world food supplies are short, the National Barley and Linseed Flax Committee nevertheless held its annual meeting recently in Winnipeg to discuss increased production and improvement in quality of Canadian barley, particularly. Some of the officials present are shown here. Left to right: Prof. E. A. Lods, Macdonald College, P.Q., tells G. A. Gainsby, Winnipeg, about their seed farms; Dr. G. P. McRostie, Field Husbandry Dept., Guelph, talks with H. Steppler, Exp. Farm, Morden.



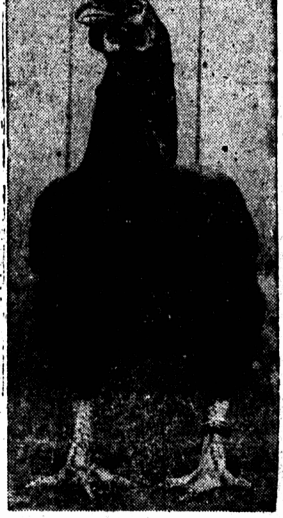
When chicks are brought up on free range it is a good policy to watch them carefully in order to protect them from marauders like chicken-hawks, screech- and hooding owls. Anybody who believes that these birds of prey live exclusively on mice and smaller animals may find to his great sorrow that chicken-meat is greatly relished by them and that they are so bold as to invade open chicken-houses. In the accompanying photograph, Mrs. Eric Wolff of Farmborough, Ont., is showing holding a dead screech-owl, which was found lifeless not ten yards from the entrance to the chicken-house. Whether the marauder had died of sickness, starvation or apoplexy from sudden fright at the fighting mood of the mother hen will remain debatable.



Top: Scene at the Kamloops bull sale, when this white bull was sold to head an Angus herd. Inset is G. A. Luyat, manager of the show. Centre: The champion car lot at Kamloops was this group of Shorthorns from the Coldstream Ranches. Above left: The champion Hereford bull was sold by Frank Collicutt for \$3,000; right, the champion and reserve champion Shorthorn bulls were shown by R. McCallum, Armstrong, (left) and Jas. Fulton, Royal Oak (right).



In Northern Alberta, it is not necessary to go very far to shoot moose. Fifteen-year-old Robert Kearney of Olds, Alberta, shot this moose quite close to his father's farm. Moose steak and mushrooms is a delicacy little known to most city dwellers, but fairly common in the remoter parts of this country.



This double-breasted model is a Dark Cornish cock weighing over 11 lbs. The photo was sent in by his owner, J. B. Ober, of Brandon, Man.

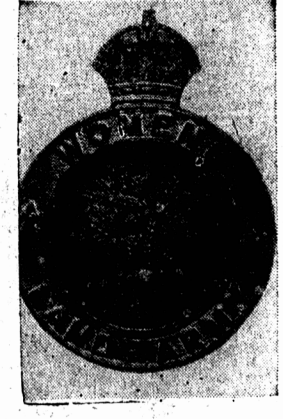


pregnancy (the period of gestation of the horse is 11 1/2 months or 340 days). This gives a profitable production season of approximately 180 days. It has been found that the daily production of mares varies from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 gallons; thus an average mare might yield about 320 gallons. The various drug laboratories which handle this product (and most of them do) pay a minimum of \$1 per gallon for the raw urine, which gives a gross return of around \$320 per mare on production per year. Gilbert Arnold, Grenville, Que., was the first horseman to exploit this new hormone harvest. His first efforts at urine collection were awkward, and made a lot of hard work for his collection stablemen. Then he developed a simple harness and collection bag, made of part of an old car inner tube, from which the urine could be collected at regular intervals. This method has now been taken up by practically all collectors, and greatly reduces the amount of work.

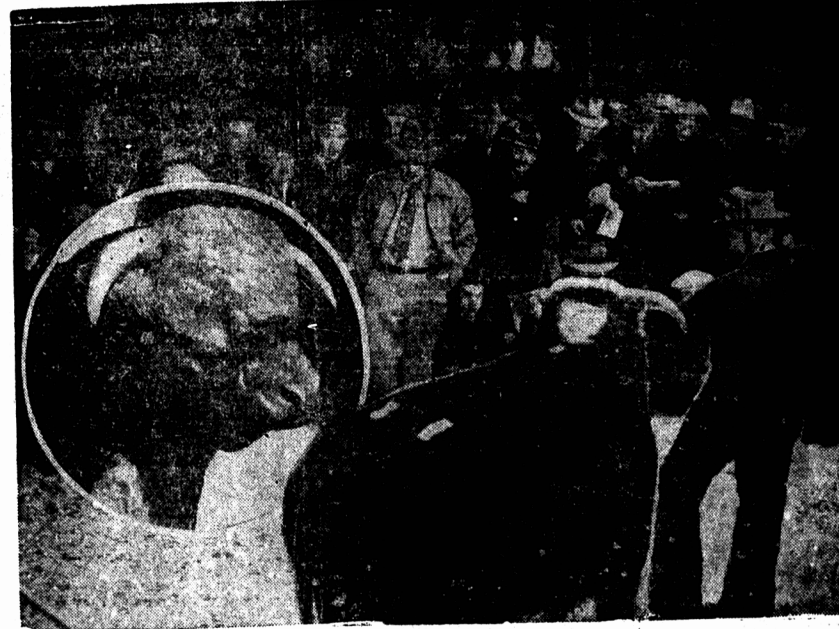
To learn just how this interesting business is carried out a visit was recently paid to Grand Air Farm, owned by Gaston Marsan, former Belgian fieldman for the Quebec Department of Agriculture. After trying his hand at farming and stock raising out in Southern Saskatchewan Gaston is now established just east of St. Eustache, on the banks of the Riviere des Prairies, a few miles north of Montreal. Here he found 36 mares in production, all standing quietly in their stalls and all with their harness in place. At regular but not frequent intervals one man made the rounds, emptying the urine into wooden drums. Once a week, Mr. Marsan told us, he trucked a load of full barrels into the laboratory in Montreal and returned with an empty set.

Asked if the mares needed any special care or treatment, he said: "Not a bit. They're on light feed, of course, and these horses have been so healthy this winter that I have used only one pound of soda all winter!" To a question regarding exercise Mr. Marsan reported that the mares were out for a short run every day, and that a different team was used every day to draw manure out to the various fields on the farm. Certainly none of the mares appeared to be too fat.

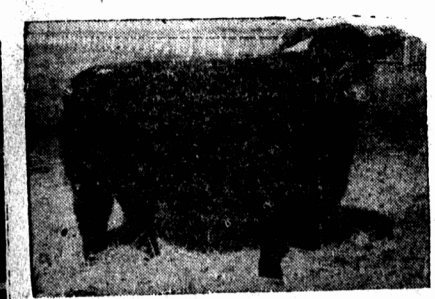
Top: General view of the barns of Gaston Marsan, where 36 mares in production are housed. Left: A fine team of pure-bred Belgian mares, showing the simple harness which is used in hormone production.



Badge worn by Women's Land Army



This glimpse of the crowded ringside at Calgary bull sale shows Charlie Jones, Belzac, leading one of his Herefords in the ring. Inset is the head of



The grand champion Shorthorn bull at Calgary bull sale was Monarch's Beau UA, shown by the University of Alberta; the grand champion Angus bull, Glen Rosegay's Blackcap, was bred and shown by R. F. Buchanan and Son, Fincher's Creek.



Australia, with its immense tracts of grasslands, is famous for the Merino wool which brings the country \$200,000,000 a year for this type of wool alone. Now that men are returning to the ranches, the next crop is expected to be even greater than ever before. Although the Australian fine-wooled, heavy-fleeced sheep, popularly called the merino, is descended from the original Spanish merino, the present Australian merino is actually a very different animal. It is heavier, frailer, harder, and woolier. The original Spanish merino yielded about 4 lbs. of wool a year. Average fleece of all Australian sheep today

is about 9 lbs., and the staple is longer. The Australian Merino is bigger and has a stronger constitution. The Pagan sheep, bred in Australia, has remarkable powers of resistance to drought. Had it not been for this, Australia's flock could not have increased to their astounding aggregate of 108 millions. Four or five years ago it was 120 millions, but droughts depleted the ranks. In four or five years time it might easily be 150 millions again, or more.

For 100 years... concentrated on breeding merinos because... was too far away from overseas markets to... Fine merino wool



These faithful old horses, Nell and Bell are shown doing their last summer's work. Mrs. McInnes of Sullivan Station, B.C., states that this is the only team that the farm has had for the past 25 years. They have helped to clear and plow 40 acres of farm land and were also loaned to many a small farmer.