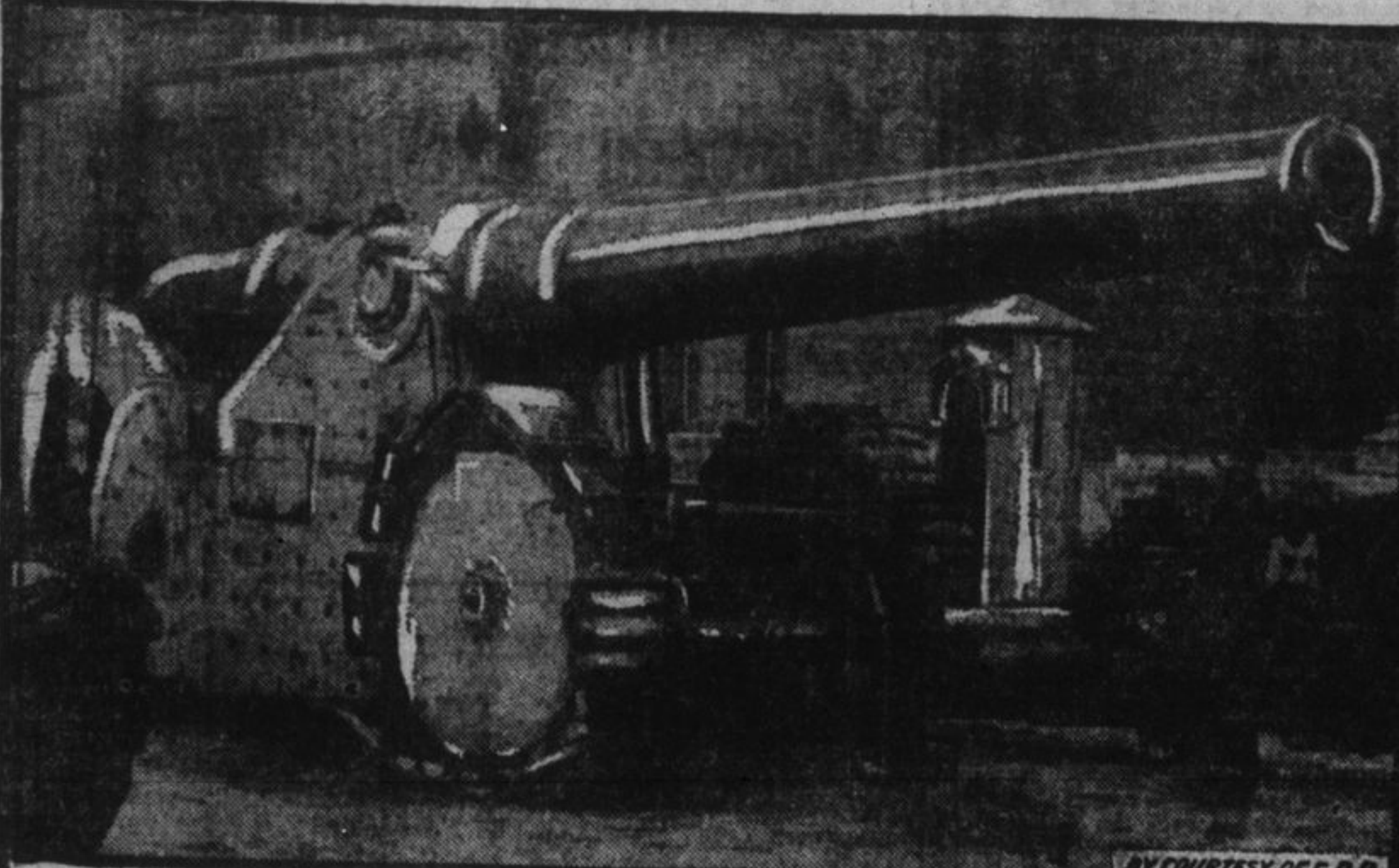
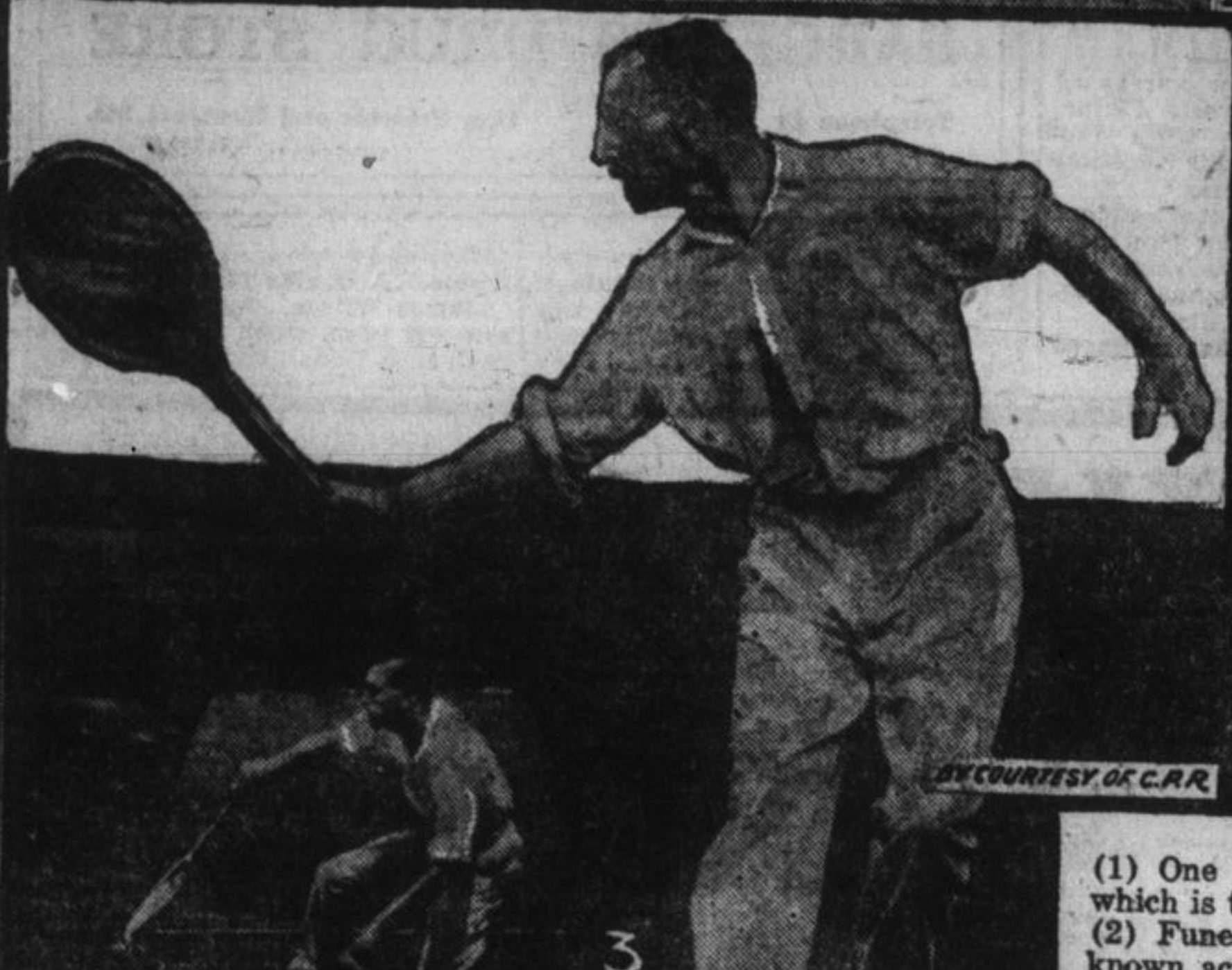


# WHAT THEY ARE DOING IN EUROPE--PROFITABLE SUNFLOWERS



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.



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- (1) One of Austria's large guns which is to be handed over to Italy.
- (2) Funeral of Gaby Deslys, the well-known actress, on the way to Notre Dame de Grace Church at Passy, France.
- (3) A. R. Kingscote, England, and G. L. Patterson, Australia, (inset) playing in Davis Cup Tournament at Sydney.
- (4) Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, with Prince Olaf, (Crown Prince of Norway).
- (5) Starving Austria-Viennese poor waiting for food at the American Food Commission offices.
- (6) London police traffic controllers.
- (7) The French Railway strike ties up traffic. Loyal Employees trying to clear the line by hand.



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## Silos and Sunflowers Multiply Farm Profits

Silos and sunflowers promise to revolutionize farming methods in Western Canada. That silos on the farm practically double the stock carrying capacity of the land is a fact well proved by the experience of thousands of farmers in all parts of the American continent; while practical experiments in the growing of sunflowers made on farms and experimental stations in various parts of Western Canada show that twice as large a yield per acre can be obtained with sunflowers as with corn or any other ensilage. So very satisfactory were the results obtained last season in widely separated parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, both in growing sunflowers and using them for ensilage, that it is safe to say that a considerable area will be planted to this crop in 1920.

Perhaps the best crop of sunflowers in Western Canada was that harvested on the Demonstration Farm of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Strathmore, Alberta. From about eight acres of land an average yield of 34.6 tons to the acre was obtained. The land on which it was grown was irrigated, generally speaking, twenty-five to thirty tons of sunflowers to the acre can safely be looked for on irrigated land in Southern Alberta.

Sunflowers were also grown with great success on land in districts where irrigation is not necessary. At Olds, a yield of thirty tons to the acre was obtained by one farmer. At Castor fourteen tons to the acre was gathered and at Daysland Thomas Noble harvested fifteen tons to the acre. All these places are in Central Alberta and the yields were obtained in a season that was unusually dry. Given a season with an average rainfall the yields would have been enormous. Mr. Noble finds sunflowers a good soiling crop, and feeds his cattle with them in July and August, besides filling his silos.

Yields similar to those obtained in Central Alberta were harvested in the various parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba where sunflowers were grown, and it seems to have been sufficiently proved that they will grow and give enormous yields almost anywhere in Canada. Feeding tests show sunflowers in just as favorable light as the harvested yields. Professor G. H. Hutton, Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has shown that the feeding value of sunflowers ensilage is superior to that of corn or of peas and oats mixed during the past winter. Forty Holstein cows on the company's farm at Strathmore, Alberta, were successfully rationed on corn, peas and oats, and sunflower silage for periods of two weeks, each cow being given thirty pounds of silage daily. Only



### Cutting the Sunflowers.

the last seven days of each period were counted in the tests. The results show that during the period of sunflower feeding the cows gave more milk, the milk contained a slightly higher percentage of butter fat, and the animals gained more weight than during the periods with the other food.

Tests that are being conducted at the Manitoba Agricultural College, while not quite completed, show similar results to those obtained at Strathmore. At the College six cows are being used in the test, which is being made over several periods of three weeks each, with different rations. During the three weeks they were given sunflowers, these six cows gave 40.7 pounds more milk than during the previous three weeks when they were fed corn silage. They also showed a slight increase in weight.

Professor G. H. Cutler, head of the Department of Field Husbandry of the University of Alberta has devoted much time to the study of the sunflower as a silage crop for the Canadian prairies. "The mammoth Russian is the variety that gives the most satisfaction," says Professor Cutler. "This is a single stalk variety having huge heads from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. Under conditions even in the driest parts of the country this crop can be expected to yield from twenty to thirty tons of very good forage, per acre. The usual tonnage of corn is easily exceeded."

It is contended that the sunflower is destined to become an important crop in the Canadian West. With a yield of double, and a feeding value of at least equal to that of any other fodder crop, it will enable double the



number of live stock to be supported on the same land, and with the use of silos this number can be further multiplied. With this crop generally grown, the dairy industry will receive further impetus. And since it is claimed that equally satisfactory results are obtainable with sunflowers in the feeding of beef cattle, sheep and hogs, the growing of this crop will enable mixed farming to be carried on more successfully, thus ensuring still greater prosperity, not only among the farming community, but to the country generally.