

Correspondence

Farmers Should Start It Going

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I am glad to see that you are trying to start the dead meat trade in Canada. This, I think, is a very important question. Canada is largely dependent upon the products of the farm. We would try to make the most out of what we have, and the proper thing to do is to make our products as nearly as possible ready for the consumer.

In starting the dead meat trade a number of other industries are set going that will give the Canadian people labor in the manufacturing of these by-products, and at the same time save them from importing them. Besides, as tannage is becoming a substitute for milk in feeding hogs, it would be of great benefit to farmers to get it near at hand.

I think that the government ought to take this matter in hand and help it along all that they can. Would it not be a good plan for the farmers to form a stock company and go into it themselves? Stock companies are now scouring the country and picking up all the loose money; they can get among the farmers.

Some of them pay good dividends, and some of them fail. The dressed meat trade should recommend itself to every farmer who has funds to spare. He would then get for his live stock all they were worth, and what he did not get through the better sale of his live stock, he would through the company.

J. W. BURT,
Coningsby, Ont.

Nearly \$65 per Cow

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I want to give you some figures which I think are hard to beat. I have a herd of 25 cows. This year I sold 21 cows for the whole of 1923. I received from them \$1,353.90 or \$64.47 each for the 21 cows. I don't use a silo or roots. I feed all the hay the cows will eat up clean, 3 or 4 times a day. I give them grain after they come in until they get on the grass again. My cows are fat enough for beef. I think the secret lies in keeping them in A1 shape all the time.

My experience is that cows fed on straw for a couple of months, as is the rule among a great many farmers, is the greatest mistake that could be made. When a cow is dried off in December and fed straw, she quickly goes down in flesh, and she won't recover in time to be a profitable cow to her owner the following season. I tried this plan once and my cows only made from \$30 to \$40 per cow. But since I began feeding hay all winter, I have been getting from \$55 to \$65 per cow.

My cows have been in the stable since Nov. 30. They are cleaned off and given a clean bed regularly and I tell you it pays big. Poor cows and a lack of system in farm management will keep many a farmer poor.

D. F. ARMSTRONG,
Leeds Co., Ont.

Note.—While Mr. Armstrong has reason to feel proud of his record, we would like to see him give the silo a trial for winter feeding. His cows have done well on a hay and grain ration, but they might do even better on a more succulent food, and ensilage is the cheapest food that can be grown. As Mr. Armstrong well states, it pays to feed and care for the cows properly, whether they are milking or not. A cow run down in the winter will not do as well the following season.

We would be glad to have the experience of other dairymen as to what

their cows produced for them during 1923. Can you beat Mr. Armstrong's record?—Editor.

Sheep Decreasing in Nova Scotia also

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I see in January and issue of THE FARMING WORLD quite a number of letters about the decrease of sheep rearing in Ontario. The same thing is happening down here in North Colchester, by the sea. Within the last few years the number of flocks have been greatly eliminated. Dogs have had little to do with the putting away of the sheep. One of the leading causes is the extra fencing required. Three rails will keep out cattle or horses, but it requires four to keep out the sheep. Plain wire can hardly be made to turn sheep. Besides, there don't seem to be the money in sheep there was 30 or 40 years ago. At that time the wool brought 30c to 32c at the factories, per lb., now the current price is 20c per lb. In those early days there was generally a sprinkling of wethers in a flock which always gave a good clip of wool, and no trouble or expense connected with them. Now the wethers have departed and nothing but breeders kept.

The Shropshires are the leading sheep here at present, and after a few years shearing the fleece becomes very small, so that, between the low price and the small clip the wool don't count for much. The lamb is the only thing that there is cash in here—you cannot get sale for the old ewes in the mutton market.

Perhaps a change of breed of sheep is the proper matter; some breed with longer wool and heavier carcass. But there is as good value in sheep, as weed exterminators and land improvers, as ever there was, which doubtless will tell on the fields after a few years' duty.

There is a good bit of the farming here done by pasturing the land for several years, then plowing it and taking one or two crops and letting it to pasture again. I believe the sheep will be badly missed where this system of farming is followed. A few years will give the test.

JOHN MCGREGOR,
Colchester Co., N.S.

Decreasing in New Brunswick

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I was a good deal interested in the letters under the heading "Why is Sheep-Raising Decreasing?" in your January and issue. On Prospect Farm, which for over a century has been the same, I believe the last year was the only one in that time in which there has not been a flock of sheep on the farm. The four adjoining farms have each given up sheep-raising in the last year or two.

The cause of the decrease in sheep-raising here are much the same as were given by your correspondents: wire fences, dogs, care of lambs in the spring, etc. As "weeders," I think your correspondents over-estimate them. I have always found sheep experts in selecting the best grass on the farm and wasting no time either in making the choice.

HOWARD TRUEMAN,
Prospect Farm,
New Brunswick.

The Dominion Grange

The Dominion Grange met in annual convention on Feb. 2-3-A chief feature was the address of the Master, Ja-

bel Robinson, M.P., who retired after 21 years of service. He dealt chiefly with the tariff and trusts, and spoke strongly in favor of rural free mail delivery and the taxation of railroads. Subsequently the members dealt with these and other matters by resolutions, expressing themselves as being only in accord with such re-adjustment of the tariff as would be in the farmers' interests. The taxation of railroads was endorsed and more attention to the study of agricultural topics in public schools favored. The scarcity of farm labor and the grievances which fruit growers experience with dishonest commission and exorbitant freight charges were dealt with.

The officers for 1924 are: Mr. Henry Grose, Lefroy, Master; Thomas MacMurchy, Torco, Overseer; William F. W. Fisher, Burlington, Secretary; James Fallis, Newbridge, Treasurer; John Cowan, Vine, Lecturer; William Oke, Whitty, Chaplain; Walter Ralston, Lefroy, Steward; Elmer Lefroy, Assistant Steward; William Martin, Innisfil, Gate-Keeper; A. Primrose, Geo. E. Fisher, Executive Committee; Joseph Swoman and W. J. Goodfellow, Auditors.

Where the Difference Lies

Where Herbageum differs from other preparations making the same claims is that in its manufacture and sale the profit to the feeder is never lost sight of. The greatest profit goes to the feeder. Herbageum has been on the market for twenty years. For many years the profits that came to the manufacturers did not allow the advertiser advertising, but the profit which the "Herbageum theory" assured to the feeder was good advertising, hence the demand for Herbageum steadily increases until to-day the word "Herbageum" has become a household word throughout rural Canada, and the Beaver Mfg. Co. can afford to advertise, although their profit is small indeed when compared with the profit the feeder derives from the use of Herbageum. Year by year, for twenty years, the demand for Herbageum has grown. The Company has been forced into larger premises and even now they have difficulty to fill all orders promptly. During twenty years, Herbageum has never changed in its make-up nor in its price. The Herbageum Theory is this:

The volatile oils and aromatic qualities of the best pastures are as important a part of an animal's food as are the nutriment-containing parts. The nutriment-containing parts cannot be thoroughly digested without the aromatic qualities. The volatile aromatic qualities that are present in the best June pasture are absent from the dry winter feed, having passed through the stage of the ripening and curing process. Herbageum replaces these aromatic qualities and when it is added to the dry winter foods it makes those foods equal to good pasture. The Herbageum theory is a true theory, and it is proven to be true by twenty years of continual increase in the demand for Herbageum.

It is an easy matter to put together a number of ingredients and call the mixture a stock food, and with sufficient advertising these mixtures can be sold as a good profit. But where does the feeder's profit come in?

Remember that Herbageum is in a class by itself. There is nothing "just the same" or "just as good." Herbageum is Herbageum pure and simple, and if you feed Herbageum you will get results and realize your profit. When tempted to buy other preparations, remember the "Herbageum theory" and stick to Herbageum. Write the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., for their new book "Stock Pointers."—(Advt.)