



Buy Deering Wagon Service

THE wagon you buy must pay for itself in service or you lose money. It must haul your loads without trouble, without unnecessary expense, for a long enough time to earn its cost or more. The Deering wagon is built to give that kind of service—the kind you have always associated with the Deering name.

Take this wagon, feature by feature, in comparison with others, and note the many differences that make long life and good service. Grain and flax-tight bodies. Axles, hounds and reaches of exceptional strength. Skeins and skein boxes that keep out dirt and that keep the grease in where it belongs. Wheels of sturdy material, put together to stay, and held in place by steel bands, rivets and hot pressed tires of International steel. Steel wear plates everywhere they are needed. Note their number. Convenient folding end gates and link end rods. These are real Deering service features.

The Deering dealer has a full line of farm wagons and trucks, lorries, dump carts, demoprats, and sleighs. See him before you buy, or write the nearest branch house address below for Deering wagon folders that tell the whole story.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

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EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

GRAIN GROWERS

Wheat prices are fixed but service is not. The best is assured you when you consign your

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax or Rye
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Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Sixty years of satisfied customers. Careful checking of grades. Liberal advances. Prompt adjustment.

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WESTERN OFFICES	LONG DISTANCE PHONES
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.....	Main 3522
Grain Exchange, Calgary.....	Main 2263
Canada Building, Saskatoon.....	3241

PEERLESS PERFECTION

The Fence For Real Protection

gives life time service. Is made of the best Open Hearth steel fence wire, all impurities burned out, all the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence elastic and springy. Will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Galvanized to prevent rust and the coating will not flake, peel or chip off. Can be erected over the most hilly and uneven ground, without buckling, snapping or kinking. Every joint is locked together with the well-known "Peerless Lock." The heavy stay wires we use prevent sagging and require only about half as many posts as other fences. Send for catalog. It also describes our farm gates, poultry fencing and ornamental fencing. Peerless Perfection is rapidly fencing Canada's highways and byways.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

The Best Magazine Value Available—
The Western Home Monthly at \$1.00 a Year

A Premium on Management

More farms fail because of poor management than because of poor farming. This is a cold fact that has been brought out in testing the farm enterprise by the business man's test, as is done in the farm surveys.

Good management can often make a success even with mediocre work with crops and livestock, but a good stockman or a careful cultivator will usually fail if he is a poor manager.

The vital thing is management. It becomes more important as cost of production rises and other complications—labor shortage and market variations—enter in as they have this year. With a steady market and a fixed cost of production a margin is assured, and the operation of a farm is a simple matter of cultivation. Bad practices in the fields may not begin to cut down an income for several seasons.

Price fixing will help the poor manager and tend to stabilize his business. He has only production problems to struggle with, though this year these are serious enough at the best.

Good farm management, in its broad sense, involves keeping the business constantly in hand, ready to make changes to meet any emergency that may arise. Records and accounts are essential, but they are only a part of the equipment.

A fixed rotation and cropping system is a link in the chain, but it is not sufficient to make any farm successful. The vital thing is to know the increases in value and cost of every line of production as they come along, so as to foresee losses and be able to forestall them.

A detailed plan to start with, cost ac-

Oats as Hog Feed

Ground oats will be found a good feed for brood sows and growing pigs but not so useful as corn for fattening hogs. When made a part of the fattening ration oats should not constitute more than one-third of it, and probably one-fourth would be better. The great hog fattener is corn, and nothing else on earth equals it for gains or quality of product. But corn is most effective in making gains when balanced by some tankage or oats or middlings, and here the oats may be useful in the fattening process.

To Keep Pullets from Moulting

Every fall we hear a number of reports of pullet-egg production being cut down by fall moulting. This is perhaps only natural when we consider that every one is working toward early maturity and production by means of better breeding, early hatching, and heavy feeding. It is natural for very early hatched pullets to stop laying and go through a partial moult before cold weather. In addition to this natural tendency, the moult may be hastened by any sudden change of feed, care, or environment. The following simple rules, if followed, will be helpful to prevent this fall moult:

1. Avoid hatching out of season; March, April and May are best, the exact time depending on the breed.
2. Provide free range during the entire season.
3. Avoid rations containing an excess of protein.
4. Do not attempt to hold pullets back, let them mature normally.
5. Have the pullets in their winter quarters before production starts.



Canadian Cavalry machine gun section getting their guns into action.

counting as the season goes along, and several optional methods of utilizing every crop and by-product give the only safe basis upon which to anticipate a profit. Some farmers learn good management by slow and expensive experience, but there is a short cut—observation.

This is the method the county agent uses, and our best farmers are usually keen observers and frequent travelers in their neighborhood. Every neighborhood has farmers who are producing for the same markets, under the same conditions, yet are operating on a variety of plans. In this variety lies the chance for everyone to safeguard himself.

In this year of new and difficult complications every bit of aid that can be had is needed. The loosely managed place is moving on quicksand. The trouble can be forestalled only by anticipating it.

Good management is the only success insurance.

The Small Unit

We desire to call your attention to the fact that in innumerable instances one sow can be handled to advantage and an economic production of pork brought about, where five sows would mean production of pork at a loss. The one sow would largely mean utilization of what is now waste; five sows the purchase of high-priced feed for turning progeny into pork, with the result of high cost of production. The one-sow man is the farmer who can come to the rescue of the nation in this emergency. Make it possible by furnishing the necessary credit at a low cost. The same principle applies to both sheep and cattle. It is the man who will produce in small units whom we must rely upon to get our increased supply of livestock.—Food Administration.

6. Avoid any sudden change in feed, care, or management after production begins.—Conn. Exp. Sta.

Fleas in the Poultry House

We find our hen house infested for the first time with tiny black insects resembling fleas. What are they and what is the remedy? The children are badly bitten by them whenever they go near the hen house, hence the pest is doubly troublesome.—J. B.

Clean out all dirt and refuse in the poultry house and spray thoroughly with a solution of one of the standard stock dips, such as are advertised in this paper. Scatter a little lime around on the floor. It also would be a good thing to white-wash the interior of the house, adding to each gallon of the whitewash three or four tablespoonfuls of the dip. Spray with this dip solution at frequent intervals in order to keep down this parasite.

Potash from Wood Ashes

With potash selling for ten times what it did before the war, interest has revived in its manufacture from wood ashes. This was formerly an important industry, but then the price became too low to justify operations. The high price prevailing now makes the business again profitable, and as the construction of a plant is simple and inexpensive there is no good reason why one should not be in operation wherever the supply of ashes will justify it. Hardwood distillation plants, refuse burners at sawmills, and the household supply can be utilized to advantage. It should be remembered that hardwoods, such as oak, are richer in potash than the softwoods, such as pine, and that coal ashes are worthless.