Octo

**Get Your Hens** Ready for Strong Winter Laying



#### Will Start Your Pullets and **Moulted Hens to Laying**

The moulting season is on. It's the most trying time of all the year for poultry. You know it takes a good deal of extra strength to grow all those new feathers. Pan-a-ce-a is a great help to your moulting hens because it enriches the blood, gives better appetite, aids the digestion, which gives them the extra strength required to force out the old quills and grow the new feathers.

Then, when the moult is over, you want your hens to start in promptly to laying again. There is a dealer in your town that will supply you with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a for your flock. It's to help your poultry through the moult—it's to start your pullets and moulted hens to laying, otherwise he will refund your makey.

Packages, 35c, 85c and \$1.75. 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

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# Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

## ASSOCIATION AUCTION SALE 400 SHEEP

CALGARY, OCTOBER 29 to 31, 1917

Andreads will be judged theinher 20th. Dairy Calife and States will be said on the 20th and Sheep on the 21st. Fare and on-third for seture thint from Alberta points, good going theinter 20th to 21st. States, to complete 10. Nonember 12.

ALBERTA WINTER FAIR, CALGARY, DECEMBER 11 to 14, 1917

Generous Price List for Cultie, Sheep, Swine and Positive \$1.785 officed for Egalu-for Steam and Stoffare of 1998, find by hope and girls. Association Austron Salo of pu Sheef Foundation and Storms during the Winter Fade. Spectal passenger rates of sing telp to the Winter Fale, good going December 19th to 12th, returning to December

nd for Calaingum of Outsier Austien Sales and Winter Fair Prize List to RDSON, Secretary and Managing Director, Alberta Livestock Ar Galgary, Alberta

#### DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

POTATO DIGGER Made In FREE to potato grow -our 45-page book Muney in Potatoes CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY

# ARM MANAGEMENT

SIZE OF FARM

One of the factors that affect labor income is the size of the farm. It is important that the farmer know the size of farm which under his conditions tends to yield the largest labor income. The only way of arriving at the best size of farm is to conduct a survey of the business transactions of a large number of farms, determining the labor income in each case. By dividing the farms into groups, according to size, and finding the average labor income for each group, the size of farm that lesst lends itself to efficient working can be readily determined. No surveys have been made in Western Canada, and we have therefore no definite data of Western conducted in several of the states, however, and the results are so strongly in accord under various conditions that they contain valuable lessons for us. The recent announcement that a survey will be conducted in Peel County, Ontario, by A. Leitch, lecturer in farm markgement at the Ontario Agriculturar College indicates that information of this kind regarding Canada will soon be available.

Prof. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, the greatest living authority

canada will soon be available.

Prof. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, the greatest living authority on farm management, found in Tompkins County, New York, that labor income increased almost in proportion to the size of the farm up to about 175 acres, and that after that it still increased, though not so rapidly. This was in a rich, prosperous county, close to the great New England markets, and exceptionally well situated for intensive farming. In Livingstone County, of the same state, he found that labor incomes increased rapidly until farms of 260 acres each werk reached. In Jefferson County, New York, the most important factor effecting labor income was found to be the size of the farm. In Nebraska, Prof. Tilley found that farms of 80 acres averaged \$122 labor income; of 124 acres, \$255; of 167 acres \$323 and of 237 acres \$684. Farms larger than this averaged smaller incomes. In Missouri and also in an irrigated section in Montana the advantage of the comparatively large farm over the small one in yielding returns received equally striking corroboration.

In Western Canada, where the majority of farms grow grain crops, which require a minimum of labor and

roboration.

In Western Canada, where the majority of farms grow grain crops, which require a minimum of labor and with which the largest machinery can be utilized, besides requiring that considerable land be devoted each year to summerfallow it is reasonable to suppose that the proper size of farms is still larger.

still larger.

While the possibility of making large
While the possibility of making large

still larger.

While the possibility of making large labor incomes is greater on large farms, there is also a possibility of making large losses on them. It is hard to lose money rapidly on a small farm business. It is also impossible, however, to make money rapidly on a small area. The large farm, well organized and maintained, almost invariably gives the operator the greatest reward.

The reason that a better labor income is realized from larger than from smaller farms is that land is not the most coaff factor in production. It is much more important to economize labor than acres. This has been found to be the case where labor is cheaper and land much dearer than in Western Canada, and, it must be still more so in the West. Small farms save acreage, but are extravagant under every other deant. They are uneconomical in the use of capital, of horse and man labor, of machinery, and of buildings. It has been found by the investigations referred to that the amount of each of these factors used in producing a given value of output is on the average much larger on small than on large farms.

The above remarks apply, of course, to grain and stock farms. They do not refer to truck farming, which belongs to another type of farming, and requires different treatment. A 20 acre truck farm would be large for that type. The size of farm devoted to producing grain and hay crops, livestock, and dairy products, that will give the largest labor income is one which is large enough to utilize horse labor and machinery to the fullest extent without having to duplicate equipment.

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### YOUR LABOR INCOME



RAIN GUIDE