

LIVE STOCK.

Car Lot Policy of the Live Stock Branch.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The following revised statement of the Car Lot Policy will become effective May 1, 1918, and will replace all statements with regard to same previously issued.

Under this Policy the Dominion Live Stock Branch will pay reasonable travelling expenses of a farmer residing in Canada, or authorized agent of farmers residing in Canada, who purchase one or more carloads of breeding stock under conditions as hereinafter set forth:

1. Assistance under the Policy will be confined to purchases of female breeding stock (cattle, sheep or hogs) made at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto; Point St. Charles Stock Yards, Montreal; or the East End Yards, Montreal.

2. No assistance under this Policy will be allowed when the stock is purchased for speculative purposes.

3. A car lot shipment must include not less than twenty head of cattle, forty sheep or forty hogs. In a mixed shipment, two sheep or two hogs will be accepted as equivalent to one head of cattle in fixing the minimum for one car.

4. Any person desiring to take advantage of the Policy must make formal application to the Representative of the Branch at his nearest stock yards, and, before commencing to purchase, must receive from him a certificate authorizing assistance under the Policy. This certificate will indicate the stock yards at which the purchase must be made if the benefit of the policy is allowed. In all cases the certificate will direct the purchaser to his nearest stock yards, unless, in the judgment of the Representative of the Branch, the condition of the market at the time warrants an exception being allowed.

5. Expenses will be allowed covering railroad transportation from the home of the purchaser to the stock yard at which the purchase is made, also hotel expenses for a reasonable time required to make the purchase.

6. The purchaser should secure a receipt for his hotel expenses, and should attach this receipt to his account. The account should be forwarded in triplicate on forms which will be supplied for the purpose.

7. The purchaser is further required when forwarding his account to include on forms supplied by the Branch a statement regarding the purchase. The certificate secured from the Representative of the Branch previous to purchasing should also be attached to the account.

8. Parties purchasing female breeding stock under the terms of the Car Lot Policy and who comply with the terms of the Free-Freight Policy of the Branch will be entitled to the benefit of both policies on one shipment.

9. If desired by the purchaser, the services of the Representative of the Branch at the market will be available in an advisory capacity. The actual purchasing must be done, however, by the buyer himself or by his authorized agent. Under no circumstances will any responsibility in this connection be assumed by any officer of the Branch.

The Markets Representatives of the Branch at the different stock yards in Eastern Canada are as follows:
W. H. Irvine, 1127 Keele St., Toronto, Ontario;
S. H. Chipman, Live Stock Exchange, Bridge St., Montreal, P.Q.

Live Stock Commissioner. H. S. ARKELL.

Live Stock in England and Wales.

The official figures regarding live stock in England and Wales in 1917 have just been published by the Board of Agriculture. They were collected in June last. Many changes in our system of agriculture have brought about alterations in our number of commercial farming stocks, but, generally speaking, we stand where we have always been—on quite safe ground.

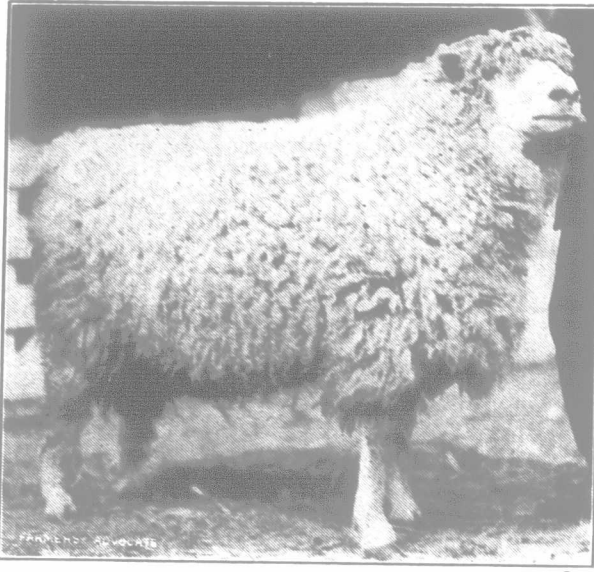
The total number of horses on agricultural holdings in 1917 was 1,372,822, an increase of 13,256, or one per cent. over the number returned in 1916. With very few exceptions every county in England and Wales contributed to this increase. Actual agricultural horses showed an increase of 3 per cent. on the year. The number of foals returned in 1917 was 101,362, a decrease of 5,415, or 5 per cent., as compared with 1916. The decline was general throughout the country, but the diminution was mainly in light horses. Among stallions there was a decided increase in heavy weights, the light stallions showing a falling off. The number of unbroken horses one year old and over, was 228,992, an increase of 19,678 over the figures of 1916.

The total number of cattle returned in 1917 was 6,227,118, a small increase of 11,367 as compared with 1916, but 147,196 above the average of the preceding 10 years. This is the largest number returned in England and Wales since the statistics were first collected. The total milk yield in 1917 was larger than that of 1916. It was 1,141,791, or an increase of 67,112, and 9,968 more than the average of the 19 years or 1907-1926. The principal increases were in the northwest division, where the almost purebred Milking Shorthorn predominates. The reason for this increased number of dairy cattle was that farmers have been able to hold on to their best stock.

The total number of sheep returned in 1917 was 17,169,857, a decrease of 74,300 as compared with 1916. The number of ewes was 14,600,000, a decrease of 74,300 as compared with 1916. The number of lambs was 2,569,857, a decrease of 74,300 as compared with 1916. The number of lambs was 2,569,857, a decrease of 74,300 as compared with 1916.

head. The number of ewes kept for breeding decreased 175,078 on the year and, of course, that reduction was accompanied by a decrease in the number of lambs. The total number of 1917 lambs was 6,734,308, a deficit of 572,747, or nearly 8 per cent. below the 1916 figures. This is 830,018 below the average of the preceding 10 years and is the smallest number recorded since 1882, when the total number of lambs was 6,407,811.

The number of pigs again showed a decline, being 11 per cent. less than the aggregate of 1916. The full return was 1,918,541, a decrease of 249,400. The number of sows kept for breeding purposes was 254,291, a falling off of some 28,706 as compared with 1916. This decrease was general throughout the country.



A Winning Cotswold Ram.

Champion at Toronto and London for Norman Park, Norwich, Ont.

It should be explained that the reason for the falling off in sheep was due to a large increase in cultivated arable land and a considerable decrease in the acreage of permanent grass, brought about by the necessity of war-time production. The areas under wheat, barley and oats showed considerable increases; likewise under potatoes, turnips, swedes and other roots. ALBION.

Former Standards For Measuring Milk Values.

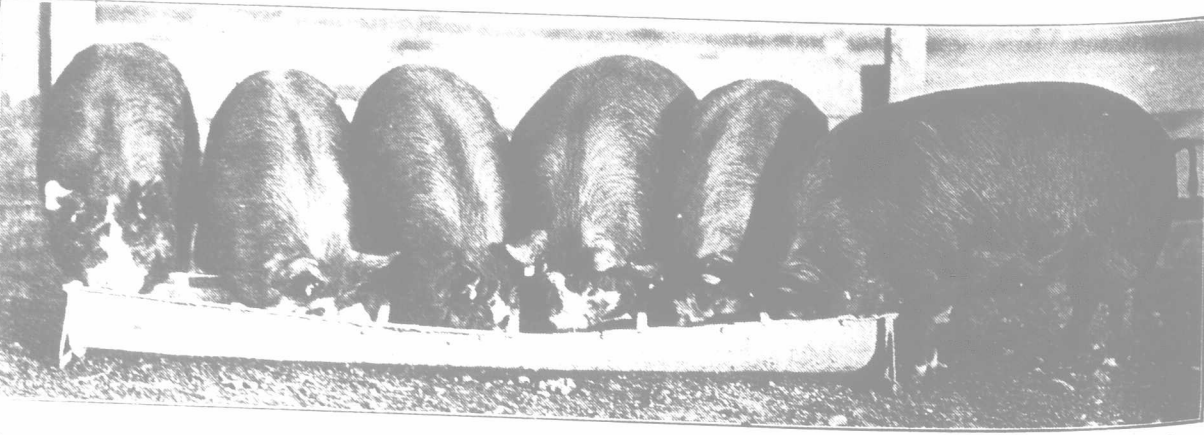
EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

An article in your issue of March 7, entitled "The Value of Milk By-products in Hog Production," quotes several authorities in regard to the value of skim-milk and buttermilk. My idea is that the Hoard and Gurler methods place too high a value on milk. I started in the cheese business in the year 1873, and continued in it without intermission until 1900, total 27 years. Part of that time the late D. MacPherson, of Lancaster, was in partnership with me, and we had 66 factories in the combination, the largest combination in Canada at the time. I managed the Quebec end of the business, and he the Ontario part of it. The best authorities at that time placed the value of whey equal to that of 1 lb. of pork, and skim-milk and buttermilk at 2 lbs., or just double of the price of whey. Now at Montreal in the same issue of your paper, pork was quoted at \$28 to \$28.50 per 100 lbs., and at that price whey per 100 lbs. would be worth 28 cents, and skim-milk or buttermilk about 55 cents for pig feeding.

I do not think it is advisable to feed too much of either whey or milk, to young pigs especially. I see that you advise pasturing them during the summer season, and I think there is nothing better than oats and vetches; oats and peas also make a good crop. It is a good idea to slow clover with the mixture of oats and vetches, and the following year you will be surprised at the harvest, you will have perhaps 2½ to 3 tons per acre where you have pastured your pigs during the season.

Just imagine 2134 cents a lb. for cheese, when I sold cheese in Montreal in the seventies for 5½ to 5¾ cents a lb., and the highest price I ever sold cheese at was 13 cents, and then the farmers thought they were doing extra well.

I see where lately there are some cheese factories installing the cheese vats so that the whey can be pasteurized to improve it. I had several factories



A Bunch of Well-fed Berkshires.

about 35 years ago arranged with steam pipe connected with the boiler, and when the whey was run off at 98 degrees the steam was then run into the whey tank and the contents heated up to 150 to 155 degrees. The whey was improved and the farmers were so anxious to get it that we had to put a boy on the whey tank or they would take more than their share. To cover the cost of the extra wood for heating the whey the patrons contributed 10 cents per cow, and this was found sufficient to pay for same.

We have had a very severe winter here this year since December last until now, end of March, four months of it, and more than half of that time down below zero. The salt air from the sea with a gale of wind blowing makes it very much colder than you have it in Ontario, even when you have 20 to 25 degrees below zero. We have had a snow fall of some 9 feet, but I think it is over for this year. Hay is very scarce in this Province, and so is millfeed of all kinds. Usually when we have had a heavy snow fall, the crops are very good. We are anticipating a greater production than formerly. Many lawns were broken up last year, and I think most people were surprised at the bountiful harvest they had where they cultivated it as it should be, and more will follow the example set them last year. It is an old saying and a very true one that "God helps the man who helps himself." If he manures the ground, plants and cultivates the soil, mother earth will do her part. God will send the rain and sunshine and most people will be pleased to see the results of their labors.

Pictou Co., N. S.

P. MACFARLANE.

THE FARM.

The Crop Situation in Canada.

BY ERNEST H. GODFREY, F. S. S.

In the present critical condition of the world's food supplies, it is worth while reviewing the recent agricultural progress of the Dominion of Canada and attempting to ascertain what are the possibilities of further development in the immediate future, especially with regard to the production of wheat.

Progress During the Present Century.

According to the census of 1901, Canada, with a population not exceeding 5,322,000, had, in 1900, field crops under cultivation of about 19.8 million acres, of which 4.2 million acres were wheat, 5.4 million acres were oats, and 6½ million acres were hay and clover. For the same year, in a poor season, the total production of wheat was about 55½ million bushels, of oats 151½ million bushels, and of hay and clover 7.8 million tons. Canada then occupied only the ninth place amongst the countries of the world for total wheat production, the relative order in size of the wheat crop being as follows: 1, United States; 2, Russia; 3, France; 4, British India; 5, Austria-Hungary; 6, Italy; 7, Spain; 8, Germany; 9, Canada; 10, Roumania; 11, Argentina; and 12, Great Britain. In 1910, when the population of Canada had increased to 7,206,000, the total area under field crops was 34½ million, of which 8.8 million acres were in wheat, 8.6 million acres were in oats, and 8.3 million acres were in hay and clover. For this year, when the season was again a poor one, the total wheat production was about 132 million bushels, oats yielded 243.5 million bushels, and hay and clover 11.3 million tons. During the decade 1900-1910, Canada had climbed from the ninth to the sixth place amongst the world's wheat producing countries. Five years later, in 1915, the season following the outbreak of the war, with an estimated population of 7,928,000 Canada had under field crops a total area exceeding 37 million acres, of which 15.1 million acres were wheat, 11.5 million acres were oats, and 7.8 million acres were hay and clover. In this year, which will long be remembered for the wonderful coincidence of circumstances favorable to the growth of grain, the total production of wheat exceeded 393.5 million bushels, oats 464.9 million bushels, and hay and clover 10.6 million tons. Last year (1917), with efforts to increase production unrelaxed but handicapped by insufficient labor and a poor season, both for seeding and growth, the total area under field crops was 42.6 million acres, the highest yet reached. The total yield of wheat was 233.7 million bushels from 14¾ million acres, of oats 403 million bushels from 13.3 million acres, and hay and clover 13.6 million tons from 8.2 million acres. The largest area sown to wheat in Canada for a single year was 15.4 million acres in 1916; but the yield was so greatly reduced by the outbreak of

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