

No. 1180

needed. Grain will drop in price when the war is over and conditions are properly adjusted, and a depleted live stock will cause a demand which will insure good prices and a paying business for the live-stock farmer. If there ever was a time to conserve breeding stock and to carry forward breeding operations on a more extensive scale than ever before, it is right now. It will likely be some years before very many breeding animals, especially females, will be obtainable from Europe. Canada must supply the deficiency.

Conditions have brought about a change in other branches of farming operations. Things are being done on a big scale. Crops which require little labor are sown, and the farmer is not hiring as many men as he once did. All this points to a grand opportunity for the man in a position to grow the crops which must have more labor, and which are being dropped out of consideration on most of the larger general farms. Where the right kind of land is available and labor plentiful to do the work there is sure to be money in some of the special crops, and these should receive the best attention of the farmer. This seems to be the Canadian farmer's opportunity. Let us all help to make the best of it from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

As a general thing winter feeding is given far more attention than is summer feeding, which is largely pasturing. Dairymen know how the milk-flow falls off during the midsummer dry season of short, parched pastures. Beef raisers know from experience that during these months their stockers, and feeders make little growth, and little more than hold their own in flesh. Sheep do not fare so badly, because they bite close and do well on short, sweet pastures. Pigs make far cheaper gains when given the run of a rape or clover paddock while growing. More land has been broken up than has been the case for many years, and if dry weather comes this season, pastures may not be sufficient to maintain profitable production or growth.

It is always well to be prepared for poor pasture anyway. The man who has a quantity of good silage left over can make excellent use of it during summer. It should be carefully saved until the dry season comes, or until pastures become stale and short. Next to silage perhaps an annual pasture mixture is best. Try Prof. Zavitz' mixture consisting of common red clover 7 lbs., early amber sugar cane 30 lbs., and oats 51 lbs. per acre. We had good success, also, with a mixture of red clover, oats and vetches last year, but the cattle seemed to slightly prefer the sugar-cane mixture. As a soiling crop, according to Prof. Zavitz, nothing beats oats 2 bushels per acre and small peas 1 bushel, mixed. After this crop is, off early-planted feed corn should be ready, and no farmer in need of more summer feed should neglect to plant this crop. Planted thickly with the drill it makes excellent early fall feed. It is also good planted in hills, but by sowing thickly in drills smaller stalks result, and they are eaten more readily and with less waste than are coarse stalks. Do not forget the corn for summer feed. A few fall turnips may also be used to advantage, especially for sheep and young cattle. Cabbage are splendid late summer and early fall feed for sheep and lambs. Good success may be had by sowing in drills like turnips, and with the special turnip drill and thinning out to two feet or two feet and one-half apart in the

Hold the live-stock line.

plant the best seed corn only after testing.

Plant plenty corn and sow sufficient roots.

Never have we seen seed go in better; Nature is doing her part.

Once again Canadians have done their duty as Canada knew they would.

Keep the stock off the grass as long as possible, and have better pasture all summer.

April was a month of little rain, but May may bring enough to make good wheat and hay.

Hold fast to the good breeding stock. It will be in great demand in the near future.

The old saw that the early bird catches the worm seems to be as applicable as usual.

As is generally the case, the wheat that was in early and got a good top last fall is making the best showing this spring.

Machinery has taken the place of many men on the farms. The four-horse implement is more in evidence than ever before.

Outside paddocks for the pigs prove profitable. Try them this summer. Supply shade and plenty of green feed and cut down expenses.

Old timers claim that Ontario never saw as much uniformly good winter wheat as is now covering its acres. The winter was favorable.

While Canadians have been doing their duty nobly at the front Canadians at home have been doing their part on the farm and in the factory.

A mixed crop for green feed to be fed as a soiling crop may tide your milk cows over a period of dry pastures. It is not too late to sow.

Grain growing should not have enough support to drive good horses, cattle, sheep and swine from their entrenched positions, and yet they have lost ground.

Harrows well sharpened leave no lumps or crust behind, provided they are used at the right time. The drag harrow is one of the most important implements on the farm.

We recently heard a prominent live-stock breeder predict the highest prices for pork ever seen in Canada by next fall. Will you be in a position to profit if such should prove true?

Heard on a street car: "If Jack can't get his regular price he won't work. Jack won't cut the price of labor, no sir! He'll do nothing first." We believe in a fair wage for every man, but some Jacks will be idle if they stick to this attitude, and what about next winter? Far better steady work and fair wages than a day now and then at a high rate.

At the same time that Canadian troops were "saving the situation" in Flanders wide implements and four-horse teams were saving the situation in Canada. Notwithstanding the fact that many men have been out of work in the cities, towns and larger villages labor is scarce in many districts, while in others where farmers have been "held up" by high wages for several years they have decided to put in all they can themselves by the use of wide discs, cultivators, harrows and drills, and let the man who will not work unless he can get the "top" wages wait until haying and harvesting for his innings, which with modern improvements and machinery for harvesting, will be short. Nothing is so valuable to the farmer today as wide implements and wide machinery. They are making him really "independent." Whether he gets an extra man or not does not worry him like it once did. He knows he can accomplish a great deal with the help he has. One man does the work of two in seeding, and does it even better than two used to do it with the little old-fashioned soil-ticklers once in common use. Seasons are too short to permit of the slow progress of narrow implements and machines. Mechanical devices are cheaper and more efficient than extra human labor. The manufacturer uses all of them he can and makes money; the farmer might as well take a leaf out of his successful neighbor's book. Canadian farmers could use more good men to advantage, but they could also use much more of the wide implements which have put the seeding in so quickly and so well this season, and will harvest it just as satisfactorily.

Uncertainty has held up the live-stock trade for several months. High prices for grain and feed have caused a rushing of cattle and hogs to market. Sheep, always scarce, have grown fewer in numbers, and with many the unsettled condition is still regarded with alarm, but the far-seeing live-stock breeder is now beginning to see a bright future ahead for his business. Horses may not be moving now; cattle, compared with the price of feed, are low; sheep are in fair demand for butcher's stock, but the breeding trade has been dull; pigs have scarcely paid for feed consumed, but where they have done so and the feed was grown on the farm the feeder has been repaid for his efforts; but these conditions cannot last. Already we are told that representatives of the French Government are on their way to America to buy brood mares to take to France to replenish the depleted studs in that country. Advices from Scotland state that good horses are cleaned out. At Perth sales work horses recently sold for from £70 to £100 each (nearly \$500 each). A good cattle trade is assured. The demand for the right kind of bulls is keen and will be keener. The small number of sheep kept means high prices for both mutton or breeding stock, and the demand for wool is growing. The man who has saved and raised more brood sows stands to gain in the end. The packing houses are full of pork now, but when the packers hold is a safe time for the breeder to prepare to increase his output. It is also said that packers are anxious to get the duty removed from live American hogs coming to Canada. This would seem to indicate that they want more hogs. Canada should prepare to supply all the hogs