

FARMING

STOCK PAGE

INCREASED COST OF MEAT.

Some good reasons for the increased cost of living are given by The Live Stock Review:

Breaking up of India reservations and throwing open to settlement millions of acres that were making plenty of beef and mutton at minimum cost. Closing of these lands to ranchmen compelled the sacrificing of herds and flocks.

To-day the big herd of cattle or large flock of sheep thrown out a boundless field of opportunity for the farmer to produce meat-producing possibilities is almost impossible to locate.

Settlers in the irrigated and dry-farming regions could, in time, produce more meat per acre than was formerly grown under range conditions, but will they?

Streams that made millions of acres available for grazing are only sufficient to irrigate hundreds, or at most, thousands of acres, the rest being shut off from water and therefore under present conditions, practically waste.

Corn belt farmers by thousands, instead of developing their land properly, have bought claims for their sons in the west, moved to town and rented the land to "soil miners" who care only for immediate gain.

Not only has the government thrown open countless thousands of acres that could not be made fit for settlement in hundreds of years, but the hunger for land has enabled ranchmen, who owned vast tracts to see they would make much more money selling real estate than in raising stock.

The government's "open the lands to settlement" policy tended to bring about this condition by forcing to market cattle and sheep from the open ranges, making it so the ranchman in Texas, who owned his land, was in the same boat with the man in Montana, who was using government land.

While the big ranges were turning out so much cheap beef and mutton, the corn belt people found it more and more difficult to compete, and now that the ranges have been so largely staked out for real estate exploitation, is it any wonder there is a shortage of meat food animals? Isn't it a wonder rather than that it is not a greater shortage? With hay and corn fodder as high and scarce on the Pacific coast and through the Rocky Mountain region as in the east, how is it possible for farmers and feeders to produce meat unless they get high, and still higher prices for their stock?

BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE.

According to a recent press dispatch from Washington, Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, is proposing legislation to prohibit keeping staple food products in cold storage more than six months. In an interview Mr. Moore is reported to have said: "It is by reason of modern warehousing facilities that a corner in food-stuffs is possible with the resulting exaggerated state of prices such as is now in effect."

In the more or less crude popular imagination of the cause of high prices there is much misapprehension as to the real effect of cold storage upon the prices of goods carried. The fact that storage products are often sold for more than they cost when put away, and that they are sold during seasons of production and high prices for fresh stock, seems to create the impression that cold storage is responsible for high prices. As a general proposition nothing could be more fallacious. Cold storage undoubtedly raises the level of prices during seasons of natural greatest production, but it keeps the prices down during season of natural scarcity, and provides a more constant supply at all seasons, to the great benefit of consumers, and it increases very largely the opportunity of profitable production of all perishable commodities whose production varies greatly with different seasons. It would be the height of folly to limit the holding of goods in cold storage to a period less than necessary to reach from one period of flush production to the next with a view of preventing high prices. During most of the season, and during all of the season of naturally light production, the effect would be directly to the contrary.—*Produce Review, N. Y.*

PERCY'S HORSES.

Uriah Percy's sale at Green River will be a grand chance for farmers to get horses, milk cows, sheep and pigs at their own prices.

There are some regular Clyde mares, several horse colts, drivers and two or three ponies to be seen in a day's march. Besides there is a matchless team of black drivers over 100 hands high, thoroughly broken and at the right age. They would make a good city horse team.

The cows are good ones, as are the other forms of stock. The farm is easily reached from Locust Hill station where teams will meet visitors. The stock has to be cleared out, and it is the time to get a horse before they all go.

HONEY'S SALE.

Buyers of milk cows will do well to attend Honey's sale of milk cows at Cherrywood on Tuesday, Feb. 1 next. The Holsteins are all good ones, and will be good starters for any herd. The grade cows are all young, tried milkers and are to be fresh early in the season. Mr. Honey will meet trains if desired, and you will find the cows to be just as he states.

SALE CALENDAR.

Combined short-horn sale at the Union Stock Yards, Feb. 2 and 3.

Honey's holstein sale at his farm near Cherrywood, Feb. 1.

Uriah Percy's sale of 15 horses, cattle, etc., at Green River, Feb. 2.

Arthur Johnston's sale of short-horns at Greenwood, March 9.

MUST THE FARMERS BE BUFFERS IN FOOD STRIKE?

The Cost of Producing Farm Animals Makes Farm Returns Relatively Too Low—A Cure For It.

The farmers are hearing upon all sides of the strike against high prices. They see also the effect likely to be produced by the general boycott of meats. Rarely does the effect of such retaliation fall where it should. The farmer will have to be the buffer. Upon this stability lies the force of the resulting shock. Therefore it is with feelings of keen interest that he looks upon the present boycott.

Not that the farmer is in any measure to blame. He is not getting too high prices. Very few farmers are making anything like returns commensurate with the labor, expense and risk involved in the production of live stock.

Does the city consumer stop to recall his old days on the farm, when he talks glibly of big prices? Do the townsmen and laborer realize what it costs the farmer to produce a pound of beef, a pound of pork, a dozen of eggs or a pound of butter?

If these people who are sitting in judgment will reflect on this and upon the money the farmer receives, a very different opinion of the man behind the plow will obtain.

Who, then, is to blame for the ap- preciable weakness of the middle man. The cost to place the provisions at the consumer's table is out of all proportion to the original payments. Take a few isolated facts:

Article	Received	Price
Beef (dressed), lb.	12 1/2	18 to 24
Pork (dressed), lb.	12 1/2	20 to 24
Eggs, doz.	28 to 30	35 to 45
Butter, lb.	24	30
Potatoes, bush.	40	70

And so the whole output of the farm might be catalogued. Any right-thinking man is not going to cut down the farmer's returns. He has to sell at these prices when his product is specu- dy. He cannot hold it like the specu-

THE FARMSTEAD.

Farm prices are not too high yet, considering the cost.

Gold being plentiful is the chief cause of high prices, says one.

Remember the short-horn sales next week.

The agricultural college is going to the city to see their representatives in the counties.

Wherever Miss Yates of the O.A.C. is seen there is a new enthusiasm in poultry raising.

If you want a good horse, registered mare or hearse team go to Percy's sale next week.

Milk cows of merit are being sold by Mr. Honey of Cherrywood next week.

The folly of some legislators is seen in their bills against cold storage of meats and fowls.

South Ontario's agricultural society's meeting takes place at Oshawa to-day.

Punish the farmers for the dear prices and they will punish you. It is either give them a fair deal or starve.

"Farmers in many cases feed too much hay to their idle horses and too much corn to their fat pigs. Do not be afraid to feed them manure empty between meals."

The annual meetings of the breeders takes place at Toronto next week. Every man should make it a point to attend his favorite breed societies.

An advertisement appears in this issue asking for a good farm for a farm place. The hand under a year's contract. The place is a good one and near a nice village. Answer it now.

Ostriches, like poultry, will lay all very largely the opportunity of profitable production of all perishable commodities whose production varies greatly with different seasons. It would be the height of folly to limit the holding of goods in cold storage to a period less than necessary to reach from one period of flush production to the next with a view of preventing high prices. During most of the season, and during all of the season of naturally light production, the effect would be directly to the contrary.—*Produce Review, N. Y.*

KNOWLEDGE IS BROUGHT TO FARMERS AT HOME

By Limelight Views, Charts and Good Lectures—Work of Advanced Agriculture.

PICKERING, Jan. 28.—(Special).—The Farmers' Institute, together with about 1000 farmers, held public meetings here yesterday. The attendance was large and the gathering one of the most enthusiastic in the history of the place.

Dr. Reed of Georgetown, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. William Smith of Columbus, appeared. The subject of the heavy horse is a popular one and was turned over to the proceedings, James Richards presiding.

"There are general laws governing the breeding of farm stock," said the speaker, "as an art, it is subject to many laws beyond our control, yet there are certain laws, about the workings of which observation has taught us many things."

"The best way to know this is to check off the number of hens at the beginning of the year, then at the end of the season sum up the total of eggs produced and strike your average. Approximately speaking, it takes about 60 eggs per hen to pay her way. The average of 200 eggs is a rather high one, and where such cases occur it is under fancy conditions."

"I had only one bird," continued the lady speaker, "that laid over 200 eggs in her pullet year. In all the hundreds of flocks I have had, I never had another. Anything over 120 eggs is good."

Common Mistakes in Hensom.

The common mistakes on the farm are:

1. Overcrowding.
2. Housing.
3. Varieties.

"How many of you ladies go out and sit down for half an hour in the hen house and watch the birds?" This brought out a shrill of disagreement from the audience which the speaker quickly seized the opportunity to remark: "It is not the stand the hen takes and the dirt and dirty air, how about the fowls?"

"The mistakes in housing are in damp floors, poor ventilation and draughts. The speaker advocated strongly the colony system of raising hens. This house could be moved to different parts of the farm, and the fowls would not destroy many of the farm insects."

"The farmer's fowl is expected to do a little of everything, and do it well. But you must be satisfied with one thing. Take up your special class and sacrifice all others to it. If you want winter eggs, keep one of the utility classes, such as Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons or Rhode Island Reds. If you want eggs exclusively, keep Leghorns, Andalusians or Minors."

There Are Few Cuckshanks.

In speaking of the law of selection, the lecturer told how the specialist produces a special breed animal or a special dairy animal. "You cannot develop one thing to an abnormal degree without sacrificing something else in the animal. Breed for beef and you must lose in milk and vice versa. Breed for milk and you must lose in beef."

"There is no calling for scientific knowledge, so much intuition in the right things to be done, as the live stock breeder. The farmer who breeds for form, type and improvement must possess a discriminating eye. Not often in the world's history do we find a man who can do this. It requires knowledge, skill and genius."

Some questions were asked at this stage by Messrs. Robt. Stork, John Gormley, J. M. Jones, James P. Jones, W. M. Jones and others. This brought out a discussion on telephony of much benefit to all.

A Fruit Institute at Pickering.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—London and Liverpool cable quote live cattle (American) steady, at 12 1/2 to 14 1/2, dressed weight; refrigerator beef higher, at 10 1/2 per pound.

Total Live Stock.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock Yards for the present week were as follows:

	City	Union	T.
Cattle	183	135	318
Hogs	1461	1272	2733
Sheep	1062	416	1478
Calves	180	29	209
Pigs	138	140	278

The total receipts of live stock at the City Market and Union Stock Yards for the corresponding week of 1909 were as follows:

	City	Union	T.
Cattle	314	1247	1561
Hogs	2164	909	3073
Sheep	1127	222	1349
Calves	160	29	189
Horses	1	103	104

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 2200; market steady; steers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; heifers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; calves, \$5.00 to \$5.25; stock, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market weak to lower; choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.75; light, \$8.25 to \$8.50; choice light, \$8.15 to \$8.35; bulk, \$8.25 to \$8.40; pigs, \$7.25 to \$7.75; packing, \$6.75 to \$7.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; market steady; sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.00; lambs, \$7 to \$8.25; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$5.

man, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. J. H. Hare, B.S.A., by the aid of lantern slides, gave a lecture on orchard pests and how to deal with them. The life histories of insects are thus remembered by the farmers. Numerous questions followed, which pointed to the valuable means of educating and helping farmers possessed by this work. "The best means of combating the blister beetle is the use of lime-sulphur spray. This we have found out by means of our experiments conducted north of Oshawa last year."

Miss Yates, manager, gave an address on poultry management that was well received. As poultry keeping is on the increase, attention was perfect throughout her lecture.

"Does it pay to keep hens as a by-product on the farm? It is not as we going to keep hens, but are our hens going to keep us? Do we know where our hens are paying us?"

"The best way to know this is to check off the number of hens at the beginning of the year, then at the end of the season sum up the total of eggs produced and strike your average. Approximately speaking, it takes about 60 eggs per hen to pay her way. The average of 200 eggs is a rather high one, and where such cases occur it is under fancy conditions."

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This Fence Stands Every Test

Hard drawn steel running wires and "The Tie That Binds," give a strength that resists every strain.

Heavy galvanizing protects against rust. Patent Posts are made of No. 12 gauge steel, bent at right angle, to give the maximum strength at reasonable cost. No staples required to put fence on posts—we've attended to that.

STANDARD WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Is fully explained in detail in our book. Write for free copy and sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock Limited, Woodstock, Ont. & Brandon, Man.

Credit Auction Sale

VALUABLE HORSES, PONIES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS

Belonging to Uriah Percy, Green River

Lot 27, Con. 6, Pickering Township

Thursday, February 3, 1910

HORSES—Registered Clyde Mare, 7 years, bred to Two-In-One; registered Mare, 4 years, bred to Two-In-One; Mare, 3 years, bred to Two-In-One; Horse, H.D., 3 years; Horse, H.D., 2 years; Horse, H.D., 1 year; two One; (Horse); Matched Team Blacks, 5 and 6 years, do for horse team; Grey Driver, 4 years (Anticipation); Chestnut Mare, 3 years (Rosary); Pony Mare, 4 years (Joe Rock); Pony Mare, 3 years.

Seven Milch Cows (Grades, Jersey, Holstein and Durham), due early; Short-horn Cow, 8 years; registered, near white (Cattle); 8 Ewby Shropshire Sow, due March 10; 8 pigs, 2 months old.

TERMS—Eight months' credit on bankable paper. Trains met at Locust Hill, C.P.R., morning of sale. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp.

TORONTO PACKING FIRM COURTS INVESTIGATION

Has No Connection With Combine—Cold Storage Encourages Production.

The World has received the following communication from the president of Gunns, Limited, regarding the cost of food:

Editor World: In his speech from the throne at opening of the legislature, the lieutenant-governor stated his opinion that the present high prices of food stuffs warrant investigation by the Dominion Government. This is certainly within the functions of the government, and it is fitting that such an investigation be made and the public fully informed as to the true causes of the present situation, regarding which there appears to be a great deal of popular misconception.

In the communication and articles recently non, and in view of the importance of the city, reference has several times been made to a "combine" among those interested in the meat slaughtering industry. Some people seem to have the idea that "packers" and "combine" are inseparable, and a great injustice is done to an important and valuable industry when such statements are made.

No Combine.

On behalf of our company I wish to state that there is not, and never has been any connection whatever between our company and any other packing plant in Canada or the United States. We court the fullest possible investigation on the part of the state, and we are entitled to be so, in that, knowing that the result will assure the public of the genuineness and severely competitive conditions under which the meat industry of Ontario is carried on.

We are surprised and greatly disappointed that the Ontario Government, in the present season, measure of provincial government inspection of all animals slaughtered in Ontario for food purposes. Such legislation, on the one hand, is a great advantage to the public, and on the other, it is to the mind of a very greater importance than any measure.

Everyone Thought She Was Going Into Consumption.

Gained Ten Pounds in Two Weeks by the Use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-five pounds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

The blood reaches every portion of the body to distribute nutrients and remove waste matter and waste products. Clearly then, any influence, good or bad, affecting the blood, must necessarily affect the entire system for good or evil as the case may be.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using Burdock Blood Bitters. It exerts a curative influence unapproached by any other remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DOMESTICS AND FARM SERVANTS

Any number will be sent out to bona fide applicants, subject to full particulars of home offered and wages. Will personally investigate the character of the emigrants, as to moral and physical fitness. I shall have 500 farm hands selling in April, 1910.

Archibald H. Newhouse, "Travel Bureau," 2617 Norwich, Eng.

FARMS FOR SALE.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED in the Township of Markham, being west half of lot 27 in the 5th concession. There is on the premises a comfortable house, bank barn, driving house and other out buildings. All fall plowed ready for seeding; good water supply; close to market; churches and school; the land is in a good state of cultivation. Possession can be given in the spring. For further particulars apply to Wm. Carruthers, Cheltenham, Ont.

FARM HELP WANTED.

FARM MARIED MAN WANTED TO take a hired man, near Cheltenham; general farm work on grain and stock farm. State references and wages wanted. Address F. M. Chapman, Cheltenham.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

BARRIED ROCKS—OUR FEMALES are large with good shape and barring; are heavy layers and mated with grand cock birds; also a few of each, Cocker and pullet matings; also a select pen of Houdans. Eggs \$1 per setting. Hens and cockers, \$1.00 per pair. W. F. Disney, Greenwood, Ont.

sure now announced, and would remove one of the present great causes of tuberculosis.

Cold Storage.

I would like to say a word regarding cold storage of food products in for its share of censure and misunderstanding. Nearly all farm and dairy products, particularly eggs, butter and cheese, are produced during the winter during certain periods of the year, the production falling off to very small quantities, or ceasing entirely, during other periods of the year. It is an utter impossibility for most of the food produced to be consumed by the population of Canada during the heavy producing season, and without the advantages afforded by cold storage, vast quantities would have to be exported or left in producers' hands to spoil. The result would be that in non-producing seasons, there would be no supplies from which to draw to supply the demand, and prices would rise, in comparison with which present prices would seem very cheap indeed.

The true function of cold storage is not to hoard up immense stocks of product to force prices up; it is to provide the means by which the surplus of producing seasons can be stored under hygienic conditions, and be made available for supplying the demand at seasons of the year when otherwise but small supplies could be obtained, and those at fabulous prices.