



Take no chance of having your enslage spo this fall! Buy your own silo filler, and pu your corn in your silo at the right time, an in the right way.

MACHINES FOR EVERY NEED



When Writing Mention FARM & DAIRY

SHEEP AND SWINE

Stay With the Bacon Hog Prof. Geo. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

E should continue to specialize in the bacon hog. The lard hogs of the corn beit states are produced cheaply. At the same time, the lard hog is the only hog that can be raised there. The surplus pork of the corn belt states goes to Great Britain. If we attempt to send the same kind of pork, we will lose in competition as we cannot feed as cheaply as they can. This is why our packers have tried to produce something else-the bacon hog. Our competitors here are Denmark, Irc-land, etc., and they cannot feed as cheaply as we can. The fat hogs produced in Canada are sold on the local market and the bacon bogs abroad. Hence it is the bacon hogs

that are keeping us in the business. The Sire for Your Flock

TIME and again it has been said by The and again it has been said by sheep breeders that the ram is half of the flock. And in no way can the breeder add flesh or fleece to his whole flock more cheaply or more quickly than by topping the ewes with an aggressive, typy sire. Only pure-bred sires should ever find a place in the flock. While a pure-bred may often be found worthless as a sire, a grade sire is sure to decrease the value of the whole flock.

In choosing a sire, individuality must be looked for as well as pedigree. A good place to purchase the ram is at a fall fair or a dispersion sale, at a fair fair of a dispersion sate, where several rams may be seen to-gether. The ram should be typical of the breed and distinctly masculine in appearance. Some breeders prac-tice buying a ram particularly strong in the points where their ewes show weakness. As a rule, however, it is better to buy a ram showing smoothness throughout rather than attempt tinkering with the anatomy of the

dinkering with the anatomy of the flock in such a manner.

Buy the best ram you can afford. A good price will be easily made up if he succeeds in giving you better mutton or wool in his offspring. And when you have a ram that has proved its ability as a breeder, do not be 1 per hurry disacrding him. Good broaders are not plentiful.

The Sheep Breeding Season

HE period of gestation with sheep is usually placed at 145 days, although there is considerable variation with different ewes. With this figure, however, the breeder will be able to calculate when to breed his ewes for most satisfactory results in lambing. While breeders of pure-bred sheep usually like early lambs, the majority of farmers who raise sheep for mutton and wool like to have the lambs dropped on the grass. It saves a lot of trouble.

As the coupling season approaches, both ewes and ram should be in good condition. By feeding the ewes about one-half pound of oats a day per head, in addition to the grass they eat, they will be kept in good shape during the breeding season. The reilts will show in more uniform lamb-

ing next spring. Flushing is largely practiced in England, and is becoming more general in this country. This is the practice of feeding the ewes on some succulent food, such as rape, to stimulate the gential organs and bring the whole flock into heat at about the same time. Diwes should always be so fed as to be gaining in weight in breaching time.

breeding time. farm may
The ram should also be in good difference.

healthy condition, but not overfat. He should get plenty of such succulent foods as rape or turnips. Oats and bran with a little oil cake should be fed sparingly to supplement this and to act as a condiment. The sire should never be fed mange's or sugar beets, otherwise bladder troubles are

apt to result. The ram should not be left too long with the ewes. It will be too hard on him. One hour with the flock in the cool of the emorning, and the same in the evening, will usually be as much as he will stand without going down in condition. With high-priced rams, it is the usual practice to use a wither it is the usual practice to les a witner or a ram well guarded with a board or bag to act as a "teaser." By this "teaser the ewes that are in heat are found out and only these are placed with the high-priced ram. This means the conserving of a lot of his entery.

Winter Feed for Yearlings

WHIEF FCCI OF TCATHINGS

HAYE just burchased 80 grade Strope
shire ewes. Would like some advise
on wintering them. I have abundance
of clover hay and a few mangels and turnips, but will have to purchase all grain
fect. What should I buy, or will I need
any at all? How much roughage and
roofs should I allow for my flock of 80A. T., Argenteal County, dute.

The winter feeding of sheep pends on the size of the sheep, the condition of the ewes when they are put in winter quarters, the date when they are expected to lamb and the costs of foodstuffs. Generally speaking, however, I would suggest the following rations: During the early winter the daily ration per ewe might consist of two to three pounds of clover hay, three to five pounds of mangels or turnips, or equal parts roots and ensilage. During the late winter, two to three pounds of hay and one to two pounds of roots, or roots and ensilage, the roots to be coots and ensilage, the roots to be discontinued three weeks before lambing. In addition to this, a grain mixture composed of oats four parts, bran one part, fed at the rate of one-half to one and one-half pounds per ewe per day, depending on the condition of the ewe, will be found ground the condition composed of two to the pands of clover lay, track to the pands of clover lay, track or roots and ensilous. lage, and a grain ration of from one to three pounds of grain, composed of oats five parts, bran one part and oilcake one part, together with the regular salt and water, will be found No definite amounts can be stipulated and the careful feeder will be governed largely by the con dition of the ewes from time to time, dition of the ewes from time to time, which in turn is very materially influenced by the severity of the winter. The maximum feed required for 20 ewes to be fed for six months, which ewes to be fed for six months, which would probably include some weeks after lambing, would be eight tons of clover hay, preferably second cut, 250 bushels of roots and one and a half tons of mixed grain. It is probably advisable to purchase bran and oil-divisable to purchase bran and oilcake required as soon as possible, for already the markets have advanced materially. It would probably be wise to wait until the latter part of Septem-ber or early October before deciding on when to purchase oats.-E. S. A.

California has recently passed a law requiring the tuberculin testing of all dairy cows from which unpasteurized milk is sold. The state veterinarian g next spring.

has collected a large force of men
Flushing is largely practiced in and has already entered upon the cempaign.

The immediate dollar is not everything. The cheque of the cream shipper may not be as large as the one received by his milk shipping neigh-bor, but the extra growth of his young stock and the fertility retained on the farm may be worth more than the MADE IN CANADA



No. 2C Folding Autographic Brownie

The camera fits the pocket, the picture fits the view, the price fits the purse and the capabilities of the instrument fit the farm. Here in a sentence is the story of the 2C Brownie, the easy-to-work camera that makes the new size picture, 2% x 4% inches.

Completely equipped with either meniscus achromatic or Rapid Rectilinear lens as desired, Kodak Ball Bearing Shutter with snap-shot speeds of 15, 10 and 100 of a second and the autographic attachment enabling you to date and title each negative at the instant of exposure.

THE PRICE

No. 2C AUTOGRAPHIC BROWNIE With meniscus schromatic lens . . . \$ 9.00 With Rapid Rectilinear lens 11.00

CANADIAN KODAK CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.

At your dealer's.

A FORTUNE IN POULTRY



Increase your egg A CHOICE PEN of our high record Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns or Reds, 1917 Mating List con-taining 65 photos of stock, buildings. Feed and tonic formulas

Our 272 Egg Kind free L. R. Guilé, Fox 76, Rockwood, Ont.



VERTISE

silo, fille two rows top of th into the him as h whole he fed in a of the in

Farm, S are grow nage per are follo year 5.00 and oats tion, and part of it acres hei cattle. permanen stock, but at all in 'Eneila Baird, "is quently w

sole rough The cows. as when t grain rati oil cake, r oats. We seed." What : "We hav this winte have been quarter oil get better

any other

on getting Of this mi

ten pounds to the amo We feed no her feed, Pigs an sources of the time o stock conal eral rule th and last ye for feeding on the place with the fo

The layers about half I have alr of butter a on this farr complète e house has equipment small crear has a capac it is to be r A six h.-p. for operatin and supplyi The turbine capacity of The butter. ery. A coolin The

ment

creamery. An unusu ery building to stir up a completely has been in The washing the creamer de to h