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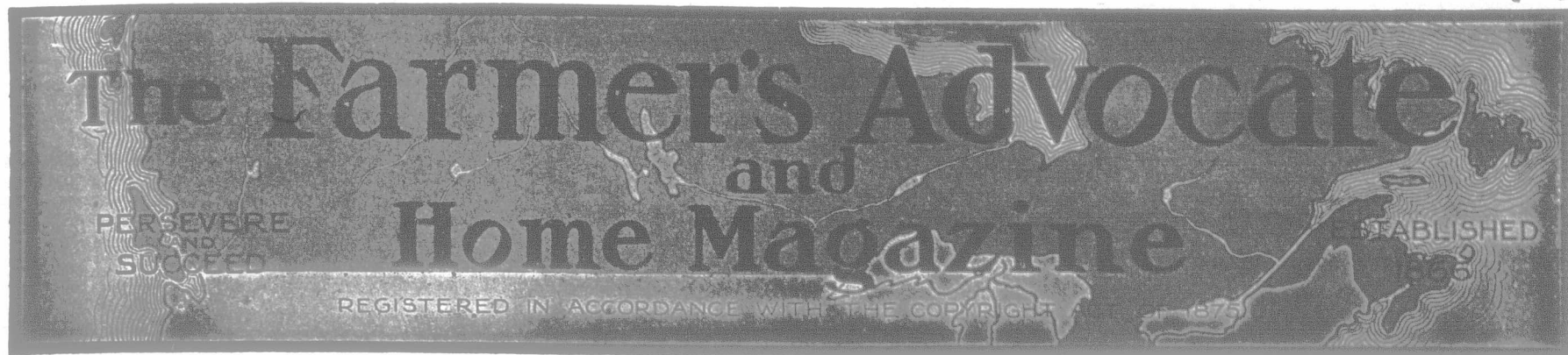
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EDITORIAL

What price did the last lot of beef cattle bring?

A dry autumn has one good feature, it is a splendid time to kill weeds.

As a storage battery for dairy cows or fattening cattle, commend us to a well-filled silo.

Watch beef-raising and dairying make a race of it now that the United States tariff is lowered. Both must benefit.

The dying year passes with a blaze of golden color, which baffles the genius of earth's most gifted painters.

Like virtue, rearing good live stock may be its own reward, and it does not stop at that, but goes on accumulating like compound interest.

When New York City dining-rooms require something really choice in muskmelons for the table, the proprietors send to Montreal Island for them.

People who have been following the oft-repeated counsels of "The Farmer's Advocate" to raise their own good dairy heifers, are likely to realize increasing reasons for doing so in the near future.

In supplying United States markets with animal products, Canada possesses one impregnable advantage over Australia and the Argentine Republic. It is easier and cheaper to ship across the road or over the river than to pass the tropics and thousands of miles of ocean; but we may learn a good deal from our competitors in the transport of the finished product.

"Shall we advance by rule of force or by rule of right and reason?" These are the words of B. N. Langdon-Davies, now touring Canada representing the Garton Foundation of London. Mr. Langdon-Davies addressed the students of Toronto University, pointing out that, "The only way to do away with the country's trade is to kill off its population." War, he believed, is due to the failure of heads, not to a failure of hearts.

Michigan has eighty-five miles of cement roads. When pavements extend throughout the country, and Hydro lights adorn each farm gate-post, which some say is to be a reality, and with rural free mail delivery operating in many sections, and rural telephones almost numberless already, the only drawing card the city will soon have will be the five-cent movies, and these cannot compare with the beauties of the gorgeously tinted foliage as it appears at this season.

"To have no social problems is better than curing social problems," was the sagacious observation of Hon. Herbert Samuel, British Postmaster-General, in one of his recent Canadian club addresses. As a visiting statesman, he could not well have given the makers of legislation, under which the people will live in this land, more salutary counsel. To avoid the growth of conditions detrimental to the interests and well being of the masses, is to render the country far greater service than trying to cure evils once they have grown up.

Study Live-Stock Markets.

Few of the producers of live stock in this country know just how business is transacted on the large live-stock markets to which they have access. The marketing end of this branch, like that of many other branches of agriculture, has been neglected by the man on the land. He has in the past concerned himself with production, largely to the exclusion of all else in connection with his business. He counts on selling to the butcher or drover, who, from time to time, visits his stables and looks over what he has to sell. He seldom thinks of marketing his own stock, possibly to a great extent because he is not familiar with the operation of the stock yards to which he could ship, or because he does not understand well enough the business of buying and selling as carried on at these markets. Out in Minnesota the problem has been solved through co-operation. A number of stock raisers have gone in together for mutual benefit, and have hired a manager to look after the shipping and disposal of all their live stock. Rural mail delivery and rural telephones have made it possible to inform directly from the office all the farmers connected with these co-operative shipping associations of the days upon which shipment is to be made, and it is also equally easy for farmers to acquaint the manager with the amount of stock they have ready to ship. The manager is in touch with commission men operating on the large markets, and to them the stock is sent to be sold. He understands the market to which he ships.

Co-operative shipping must be a great boon to the districts in which it operates. The seller of the stock is familiar with its marketing. Why is it not possible for the individual feeder, in districts where no such co-operative organizations are established, to become posted upon market operations as they are conducted at the various stock yards to which he could profitably ship?

It is well to be posted at all times upon marketing—not only to be conversant with prices from day to day, but to know the extent and methods of conducting business on each market. It is advisable to know what it costs to market cattle at the stock yards—what feed costs, how sales are made, commissions charged, inspections necessary, and all the details in connection with buying and selling cattle, sheep and swine on the open market. Marketing is a live subject just now. Keep informed.

There is room for much co-operative effort in shipping live stock, and until associations of this kind are formed many farmers could profitably assist each other by two or three or more joining forces and shipping together. This is often practicable with cattle. With hogs it would generally require a larger number, but whether a man arranges for and ships his own stock or not, he should know just how business is done on the market to which his stock goes. Last week "The Farmer's Advocate" outlined the methods followed on the Buffalo live-stock market, and this is followed up in this week's issue by a like account of Toronto live-stock markets. Read them and find out how live cattle, sheep and hogs are bought and sold. Endeavor to get as good a knowledge of the selling and marketing part of the live-stock business as you have of the breeding and feeding. It is about as essential.

Canadian Dairying and the United States Tariff.

The searchlight has been turned with all its power upon the effect the new United States tariff is sure to have, and is having upon the beef cattle markets in Canada. The first and foremost commodity of commerce between the two countries discussed by journals on this side and in the United States has been beef cattle in all their grades from stockers and feeders to the finished product. Perhaps it is due to the increasing scarcity of this type of cattle in both countries and the higher prices paid at American stock yards, that the attention of two nations has been focussed upon this one branch of the producer's business. While all the light possible has been shed during recent weeks upon the status of the beef-cattle markets North and South, another branch of agriculture, which must inevitably feel the results of the change, has seldom been thought of, let alone given publicity by those making special studies of the changed conditions. The dairy industry has been the "dark horse," and, as is frequently the case, the "dark horse" may yet beat the field, and what was an un-thought-of outsider may gallop home the winner. There is now no doubt but that our beef-cattle market has felt the change. The first Monday after the Underwood Bill became law both Toronto and Montreal beef-cattle markets showed an unusual buoyancy, and prices advanced on both. Prices are almost sure to remain higher in the future. There must be more of an equalization between the United States markets and our markets as far as prices are concerned. If this applies to beef cattle, why not also to dairy cattle and the large number of dairy products?

During the past few years dairying has been making rapid strides in Canada and the United States. Cities have grown rapidly, and rural population has drifted away from the land. A campaign for a sanitary milk and milk-products supply has been waged even more vigorously over there than upon this side of the line. Milk, cream, etc., must be clean and must be produced under conditions of comparative cleanliness. Farm labor has grown scarce and scarcer the past few years. All these things have combined, with others, to make a growing demand for milk, cream, butter and cheese, and certain patented manufactured products made from milk. The regions adjacent to the largest cities have experienced the keenest demand, and cheese factories and creameries have, in some cases, been closed, owing to the inroads of other branches of the business. The dairy industry is so diversified, and so many are the products of it that it is not easy to estimate to what extent the new tariff will affect it.

While investigating operations on the Buffalo market recently, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" heard a drover ask \$110 for a grade Holstein springer. This shows that dairy cows are in demand. At that time the same class of cow was selling on Toronto markets around \$70 each, although that week two or three made as high as \$100. New York and other States in recent years have not had enough dairy cows to lower the price of dairy products. There are millions of urban dwellers to be fed in the large cities, and milk, or some of its products, enters into the daily ration of nearly all. Dairymen there are engaged in producing milk, not, so much in breeding milk cows, and, with the duty