

Livestock News

Manitoba now has 100,000 sheep.

The Alberta Government has appropriated \$5,000 for the destruction of timber wolves and coyotes.

The \$500,000 provided by the Manitoba government to be loaned thru municipalities for assisting farmers to purchase seed grain will, it is estimated, be only partially utilized this spring. Checks varying from \$5,000 to \$10,000 have however been issued to districts.

The champion steer of the Chicago International this year, "California Favorite," that sold for \$1.75 per pound dressed out over 70 per cent. in the carcass, an unusually high dressing percentage.

A decrease of 54 lbs. on each head of cattle, calves excluded, that arrived in Chicago in January, compared with the first month of 1916 is attributed to two things: attractive prices and high cost of beef producing rations.

Andrew Diller, of Carrol, Man., recently sold four steers on foot at his farm for \$575. The steers were two years and ten months old, three of them grade Herefords, the other a grade Shorthorn. They received only ordinary good care and a little chop during last winter. That looks like good money.

The Ontario Government has brought down a bill providing for farm loans. It is proposed to lend provincial funds thru the municipalities which will assume responsibility for the size and character of the loan and for the nature of the security offered for it. The government will take, for each amount paid out, a covering debenture of the municipality.

Roberts, of Winnipeg, at the Brandon Spring Show sold "Kolumbin," champion Percheron at Brandon Saskatchewan, North Battleford and Prince Albert fairs in 1916 to A. J. Hind, of Glen Ewen, Sask., for \$3,000. "Kolumbin" is a black six year old weighing 2,340 pounds. Later in the day he sold "Imard," a big dunlop grey, that stood third in a class of 50 at the International Chicago in 1916, to Wishart, of Portage la Prairie, for \$2,500. Both transactions were cash.

On October 23 last, Mr. G. W. Quinn, of McGregor, bought thru The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Livestock Commission Department, 25 head of two year old grade Shorthorns at a cost of \$1,761.19. For forty days the cattle had the run of the stable, and for 60 days they were fed through Timothy hay and straw, with a light ration of barley chow.

On February 1, Mr. Quinn sold the 25 head thru the same company for \$3,607.97. The total cost for freight, commission and veterinary amounted to \$98.73 or approximately \$30.00 a head for feed and labor.

CALGARY BULL SALE

500 pure bred bulls of the beef breeds is the number entered for the auction sale to be held by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association at Calgary, April 10 to 13, at the same time as the spring horse show.

The sale includes 295 Shorthorns, 163 Herefords, 33 Aberdeen Angus, 7 Galloway and 1 Red Polled. This we believe is the largest number of bulls ever entered for an auction sale on this continent and has only been surpassed possibly at two annual sales anywhere in the world.

The sale will be held in the Horse Show Building in Victoria Park, where stockmen will have the best opportunity ever afforded to inspect such a large number of good bulls. There will be bulls suitable for herd headers and for range. Fully 90 per cent. of the bulls offered are Alberta bred and those which are not bred in Alberta have all been in the province over six months and are acclimatized.

Catalog of entries for the bull sale as well as the spring horse show, April 10-13, is now ready for distribution and may be had on application to Secretary E. L. Richardson, Calgary. Freight will be paid on bulls purchased at this sale to the buyers' nearest station in Alberta, Saskatchewan and B.C. Mainland points, at a nominal rate, and there will be single fare excursion rates for return from all Alberta points. The bulls will be judged on April 10, and the sale will commence at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday, April 11. The breeds will be sold in the following order:—

Shorthorns, Aberdeen Angus, Galloways, Herefords, and Red Polled. Among the Herefords to be sold are several Polled Herefords.

The number of breeders who have entered bulls of the several breeds are as follows:—90 contributors of Shorthorns, 37 contributors of Herefords, 13 of Aberdeen Angus and 1 each of Galloways and Red Polled, a total of 141 breeders.

Visitors to the bull sale and spring horse show at Calgary will have an opportunity of seeing the outstanding Hereford bull "Gay Lad 47th," recently purchased by Mr. Frank Collett, of Alberta, for the sum of \$11,000.

MINIMUM CARLOAD WEIGHTS INCREASED

An important judgment by the railway commission in the case regarding the proposed minimum carload weights on grain and grain products is announced as follows:

"Judgment issuing in the complaint of the Dominion millers and Toronto board of trade, allowing increased minimums as published on grain and grain products, except flour, in 60,000 and 70,000 pounds capacity cars, for which minimum of 45,000 pounds is allowed. Grain minimums may be effective April 2, but new minimums on flour and products must be postponed until schedule amending flour is published, so as to have simultaneous effectiveness."

The result of this order is regarded as of importance to shippers of grain and its products. The railroads applied to the railway commission for an increased minimum on carload weights so that the cars should be loaded as nearly as possible to their capacity. Their application has been allowed with the exception of flour, for which the commission has fixed a minimum weight of 45,000 pounds, where the railways asked for a minimum of 50,000 pounds. The application was made by the railway companies with a view to aid in ending the car shortage and other transportation difficulties. The railway commissioners have supported the view of the companies and the increase in grain minimums will go into effect, followed by the increase in flour minimums.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN BRITAIN

A bill embodying the recommendations of the speaker's conference on electoral reform has been introduced by Mr. Asquith in the British House of Commons, and has been endorsed by a majority of 279. It represents the settlement, practically by consent, of the numerous controversial questions that have stood in the way of progress toward a simpler and more democratic franchise. Amongst its provisions is one favoring the granting of the franchise to women. It is proposed that any woman on a local government register who has attained a specified age, and the wife of any man on that register, shall be entitled to vote in a parliamentary election. A redistribution of seats is to be made. The qualifying period for registration is to be reduced to six months. Every person of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, who, for the qualifying period, has resided in any premises, or has occupied for the purpose of his business, profession, or trade, any premises of a clear yearly value of not less than £10, shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector. The qualification to be registered as a parliamentary elector shall not be lost by removal to different premises within the same constituency, or from one constituency to another in the same borough or county (including the administrative county of London), or to different premises in a contiguous county or borough.

A person shall not vote at a general election in more than one constituency. Provided that a person shall be entitled to one additional vote in another constituency in respect of the occupation of his business premises, or in respect of any qualification he may have as a university voter.

It shall be the duty of the registration officer to ascertain, as far as possible, the names and addresses of all persons of full age who ordinarily reside in his area, but who are serving in His Majesty's forces, and such persons shall be qualified to be registered and to vote as parliamentary electors within that area.

Proportional Representation

A constituency entitled to return more than five members shall be divided into two or more constituencies each returning not less than three nor more than five members. The election in any such constituency shall be held on the principle of proportional representation and each elector shall have one transferable vote.

At a general election all polls shall be held on one day. All nominations shall take place on one day. There shall be an interval of eight days between the day of nominations and the day of poll.

The following maximum scale of expenses is prescribed: Sevenpence per

elector in a county; 5d. per elector in a borough other than a borough returning three or more members; 4d. per elector in a borough returning three or more members. Where there are joint candidates the total amount of the expenses of the joint candidates shall not exceed one and a half times the scale allowed for a single candidate.

At any election in a single-member constituency where there are more than two candidates, the election shall be held on the system of voting known as the alternative vote.

RUSSIA'S RAPID PROGRESS

Russian history is being made rapidly these days. The Progressives in control are finding the time ripe for many reforms. The reconstruction that has been accomplished and promised within the last few weeks would fill 100 years of the history of progressive legislation in many countries. With one bound Russia is leaping from the position of the least progressive country in Europe into the front rank of progressive democracies. The form of government to be adopted has not been arranged as to details, but will probably take the form of a republic. Steps are being taken to have the natural resources released from the control of the aristocratic land owners. The Grand Dukes, seeing the trend of events, have voluntarily offered to give up lands held by them under the Crown. The disabilities are being removed from the Jews. Constitutional government is to be re-established in Finland, the political freedom of which has been at the mercy of capricious reactionaries for decades. A proclamation has been issued by the Russian government to all Poles, announcing that Poland can decide its own form of government for itself. The establishment of an independent Polish state, composed of all territories, the majority of whose population is Polish will probably be consummated in accordance with the plan agreed upon by the Entente Allies for the prosecution of the war. The Polish state will be bound to Russia by a free military union and form a rampart against the pressure of the central powers against the Slav nation. The proclamation of an independent Poland is signed by all the members of the provisional government.

One of the interesting side issues of the revolution is that the Russian provisional government is disposed sympathetically toward the wish expressed by the 10,000 Doukhobors in Canada to return to Russia. The question of their liability to military service will be determined by the judicial committee of the provisional government.

COOLING CREAM ON THE FARM

Two methods are employed for cooling cream with well water. One, which is the simplest and most effective where the well is two or more feet in diameter, consists in using a windlass to lower the two cans of cream down into the well, either to the water or near it. The larger can contains the mixed cream from several skimmings. It is lowered first and closely following it, and fastened to the same cable, is a smaller can which contains the last skimming. The purpose of the two cans is to keep the fresh cream separate from the older cream until it is cold. Each time a new lot of cream is added to the older cream, it is a good plan to give the mixed cream a thorough stirring or mixing. In this way the cream is kept smooth and of an even texture. Lumps will be prevented from forming and a smoother, better quality of cream will be produced. A cream stirrer made of a saucer-shaped, galvanized or tin disc attached to a quarter inch galvanized handle makes an excellent device for stirring cream.

The other method of using well water to cool the cream consists of interposing a cream tank between the pump and the house, or stock water tank. By this means the water which is pumped passes thru the cream tank before it goes to the other tanks. By keeping the cans of cream in this tank and protecting the tank from exposure to the hot rays of the sun, quite a satisfactory means of keeping the cream cool is obtained. In Western Canada over much of the season this method should be fairly effective. The efficiency of such tanks will depend upon the temperature of the water which flows thru the tank, the perfect insulation and protection given the tank and the

frequency and amount of water passed thru the tank.

Insulated Cream Tanks

Several styles of insulated refrigerator cream tanks have been devised. One of the cheapest and most suitable for construction on the farm or by a local carpenter was devised by Professor J. H. Frandsen of the Nebraska Experiment Station. This tank is constructed of two inch planed cypress planks, with the exception of the cover, which is constructed of two layers of one inch cypress with a sheet of rubberoid roofing between one layer being laid crosswise of the other to prevent warping. The outside of the tank is given two coats of paint and the inside is oiled. The interior of the tank is divided into three sections. In one section is set the can of mixed cream and in one of the smaller sections the can of fresh cream is cooled before mixing it with the general lot. The third section may be used by the housewife for the keeping of eggs, butter or other food materials which may need refrigeration. By having a tight-fitting lid to this latter section, odors from the food may be prevented from coming in contact with the cream. The following is a list of the materials required, also specifications for the construction of this insulated tank:

List of Material

- 4 pieces 2 x 8 in. x 10 ft. (sides).
- 1 piece 2 x 6 in. x 12 ft. (bottom).
- 2 pieces 1 x 10 in. x 14 ft. (cover double).
- 6 rods 1/2 x 27 in., threaded each end.
- 4 band irons 1 1/2 in. x 3/4 in. x 28 in. with three 1/2 in. holes in each.
- Sheet rubberoid 21 in. x 30 in.
- 1 1/2 in. in. ake pipe with E11, 4 in. nipple and lock nuts.
- 1 1/2 in. overflow pipe with lock nuts.
- 1 in. drain pipe with lock nuts and cap.
- Hinges, cover clamps, chain, nails and spikes.

Estimated cost of material, not including labor, \$10.00. Such a tank could be constructed from fir quite as satisfactory as from the cypress used by Prof. Frandsen.

At this price it will be found economical for obtaining low temperature in the cream. At the Oklahoma Experiment Station it was found that with an insulated cream tank and food refrigerator combined in the same cabinet that 100 pounds of ice was sufficient to keep sweet ten gallons of cream which was produced during four days. Ten gallons of cream will contain, if the cream tests 40 per cent., about 32 pounds of butterfat. This is a cost of approximately 1 1/2 cents per pound butterfat. With a differential of 3 cents per pound, or possibly more, between the price of first and second grade cream, it is evident that it is economical to purchase ice and produce a first grade cream.

There is still another additional advantage in using the refrigerated cream tank, even if ice must be used, and that is in the economy of cost of delivering the cream to market. Trips to market with the cream cannot be made without taking a horse and some person away from the farm work, where they may be needed. The cost of delivering cream where trips are made several times a week, and particularly where small quantities of cream are produced, is very expensive. This cost is worthy of consideration by the farmer if he has work on his farm which must be left undone because of making frequent trips to market with the cream.

There is then not only the increased price which is received by producing first grade cream, but also it is delivered to market at a lower cost in time and expense if low temperatures are maintained in the cream, and there must be an added pleasure from the production of a product which is clean, pure and wholesome.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$10,257 82
Proceeds of Shadow Dances given by R. U. A., Ferry Post, Alta.	84 00
Mrs. C. I. Brook, Craigmyle, Alta.	1 20
Shirley Nibbald-Tremaine, G. G. A.	1 00
Mr. and Mrs. James Barrett, Sagat, Man.	25 00
Total	\$10,369 02

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$2,527 66
Proceeds of Social Evening held in Warden District of Emerson G. G.	
Association, Emerson, Man.	800 00
Collection taken at Meeting of the Marie-Isabella G. G. A., Isabella, Man.	18 30
R. F., Cut Knife, Sask.	10 00
Proceeds of Social held at the Rosemeath G. G. A., Moosepark, Man.	17 50
Women Grain Growers, Saulty, Sask.	25 00
Total	\$3,391 66

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$828 00
R. F., Cut Knife, Sask.	10 00
Total	\$838 00

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