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THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED

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And
You'll
Buy it.

All Grass Lands Will Benefit by a
Dressing of Sydney Basic Slag
Which Only Costs \$22.00 per Ton

WE recognize that farmers have not been in the habit of fertilizing their pastures and meadows, but an application of Sydney Basic Slag will be found most profitable. If you are interested in making the most of your farm, and of course you are, let us have your name and address and our representative will call and have a talk with you regarding Sydney Basic Slag. If you buy our goods you will get the cost back the first year with good interest. We make our money by selling Basic Slag, but it will yield you a bigger profit by using it than it does us by selling it.

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Limited
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Current Comments on the Farming Business

The United States Milk Situation

STRAINED as have been the relations between producers, consumers and distributors of milk in Canada, the situation has never been so critical here as it has been and is at some of the large United States centers of population. The Milk Producers' Association at Chicago, for instance, is being prosecuted by the State authorities under the anti-trust laws. Similar action is being contemplated by other cities. A recent letter to Farm and Dairy, from Milo D. Campbell, President of the National Milk Producers' Federation, sets forth the situation to the south of the border in few and concise words. Mr. Campbell says in part:

"The situation has become very intense in this country. Either for political purposes or through ignorance, many localities have been torn up over the milk question. The farmers have found that they have been producing milk at a great loss and that their fields are worth more to them for other purposes than in the production of milk. New York, Chicago, Boston and other large cities have naturally felt the rise in price demanded by the farmers, and in some localities suits have been commenced against farmers' organizations, both criminal and civil.

"I think the situation is becoming somewhat clarified, and that very soon the farmers will be given the cost of their milk and such a reasonable profit as the federal government may believe they are entitled to. While there is no law by which the federal government can fix the price absolutely, the farmers are entirely willing to accept the finding of the food administration at Washington, and have so signified. We do not believe that during the winter months milk can be produced and sold by the average farmer in this country for less than \$2.50 to \$4 per hundred."

Production costs are practically as great in Canada as they are in the United States. Dairy farmers here and there are working under the same conditions and facing the same misunderstandings on the part of consumers. If Mr. Campbell's estimate of the cost of milk production is correct, Canadian producers were more than fair with consumers in their demand for \$3 milk.

The Price of Fertilizers

CANADIAN farmers are not extensive users of commercial fertilizers; in fact, we do not use fertilizers as extensively as we profitably could. Enough is used, however, to create a lively interest in the present trend of fertilizer prices, which are constantly going higher. Every cannon crash and every bursting bomb on the battlefields of Europe use up important fertilizing material. A single attack on the Flanders front may consume more potential plant food than would be required to feed the fields of an entire township, and the quantities of material used up during a real bombardment are tremendous. Last year, in the United States alone, 600,000 tons of nitrate went to make explosives and 1,000,000 tons of sulphuric acid were likewise consumed. The fertilizing manufacturer, therefore, must compete with the munitions maker for nitrate, sulphuric acid and potash, and of course the needs of the crop must give way to the needs of the cannon. In addition to the consequent high price for raw material for fertilizer, increasing ocean freight rates, difficulties of transportation and high wages all explain in part the higher price of fertilizers.

Can farmers afford to buy fertilizers at these enhanced prices? It depends on the crop. Where prices for farm produce have advanced proportionately with the price of fertilizers, it should be as profitable to use fertilizers now as at any time in the past. If the increased yields from an acre of one dollar wheat would pay for the fertilizer used to secure the increase at \$30 a ton, two dollar wheat will be even more profitable with fertilizer at \$40 a ton. For many crops, therefore, the fertilizer manufacturer still deserves to be patronized. And just a word in season—the shortage of cars is such that even now it is not too early to order fertilizers for delivery before they are required for next spring's crops.

The Price of Cottonseed

COTTONSEED meal is selling at record prices; over \$60 a ton. So high has it become that many feeders are beginning to question the wisdom of using it as extensively as they have done in the past. Even at present prices, however, cottonseed is one of the cheapest sources of protein, and, if our information is correct, it is due to be lower in price in the next month or two. We are informed by a reliable dealer at Memphis, Tenn., that the present high price of cottonseed meal has been largely developed through artificial conditions, the lateness of the start of the mills in crushing the seed causing a congestion of orders on the October and early November shipments. This naturally brought about higher prices, as mill offerings were scarce. In the opinion of this dealer there is no reason why these prices should continue. In their monthly market letter J. P. Keeton and Company, of Atlanta, Ga., estimate that the cottonseed meal production of the south for this season will be over 2,500,000 tons. In addition to this there will be 2,000,000 tons of velvet bean meal and 607,000 tons of peanut meal, a total of 5,107,000 tons of meal to be consumed in the United States and Canada, where they state the consuming demand could not exceed 1,500,000 tons, including the fertilizer industry, all over the United States. "We do not use any precedent in our market letters," wrote Keeton and Company, "for we realize that precedents are valueless in war time, but you cannot take a bushel measure, filled with cottonseed meal, and pour the contents into a peck measure without overflowing it, and neither can you take 5,000,000 tons of meal and pour it into a consuming public, where the maximum requirements are not over 2,000,000 tons at best, without overflowing. One large mill interest told us they would rather make an attempt at jumping off a 60-foot block without getting hurt than to buy meal at present prices, and we thoroughly agree with them."

Apparently dairy farmers will be wise to buy meal only for current needs and look for a lower market in the next few weeks.



We Welcome

Trade increases

VOL. XXXV

Profits Secure

NO BRANCHMENTS that other class profits. Markets are high, and with lambs selling weight in the late winter, a lot of this wool (unwashed) cents per pound, most profitable possibility for the flock even at 75 per cent. net merit. There are possible means of light lamb crops, in lambs and ewe lamb stunting, sites, and many which, in the case of indifferent shevert these large even greater loss most common loss is due to improve. Only well-finished the markets and mutton profit.

On the Dominion Farms some time have been obtained for experimentation conducted during years.

Marketed in the light, this lamb but, being late done as well as the lambs of uniform a higher price than weight, and finish; able to hold the light of uniform weight of the most of our months practically. Lambs not in rotation are held in whole or in part of from \$1 to \$3 of the months of November. When the farmer