

More Pork and More Profit

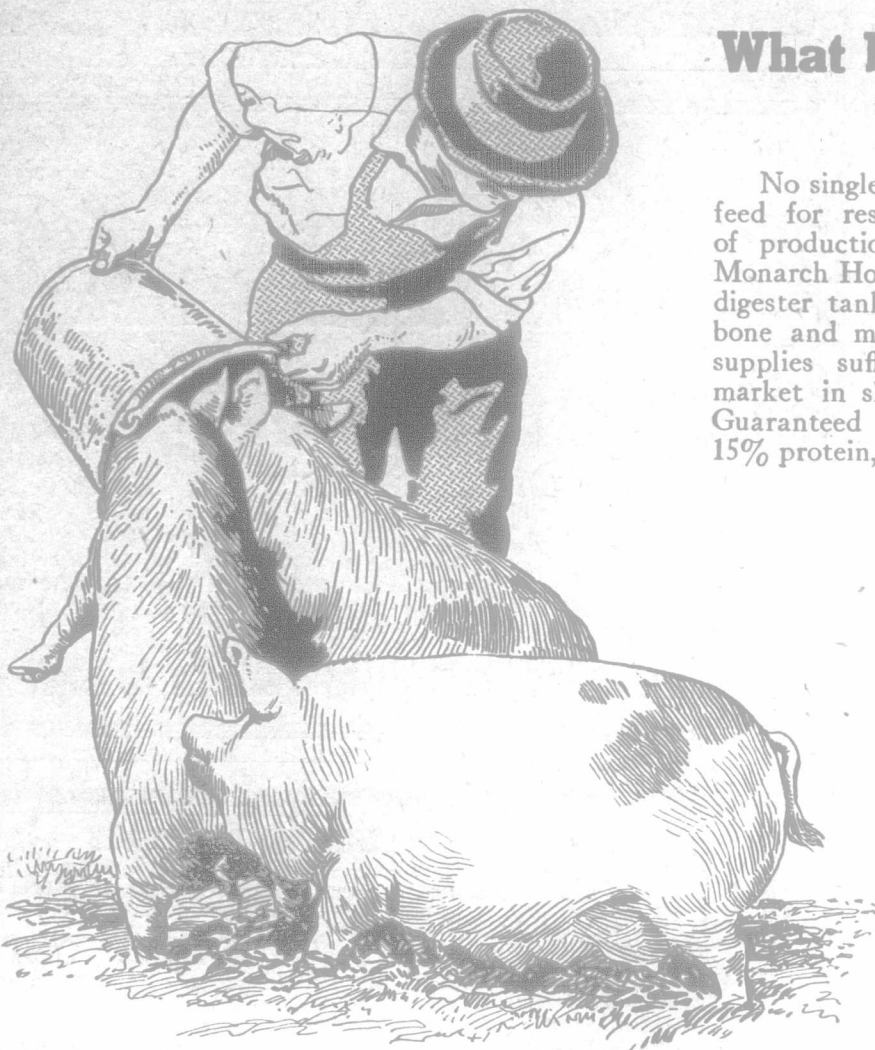
Heavier, Cheaper Hogs in Less Time

HOW to round your hogs into tip-top shape for an eager market at lowest cost—that is the problem Monarch Hog Feed is solving for farmers every day. Monarch Hog Feed is a properly balanced feed, supplying every requirement for sturdy hogs with stamina, energy, vigor and size; it has exactly the right proportion of protein and fat to finish your hogs in the shortest time.

Monarch Hog Feed

makes more pork and better pork; it shortens the hogs' stay on the farm and reduces cost of production; it gets hogs to market in best condition; in fact it solves the problem of economical feeding in these strenuous times of high-priced feeds—and there's money in good

hogs nowadays. Improper feeding is one of the causes of soft bacon, declares Prof. G. E. Day in Ontario Agricultural College Bulletin No. 225. Monarch Hog Feed used along with the proper amount of roughage means good hard bacon that gets the best prices.



What Monarch Hog Feed is made of

No single feed can equal the properly mixed feed for results as to gain per day and cost of production. The principal ingredients of Monarch Hog Feed are shorts, corn products and digester tankage. This combination is rich in bone and muscle forming ingredients, and also supplies sufficient fat to bring your hogs to market in shortest time and in best condition. Guaranteed analysis of Monarch Hog Feed is 15% protein, 4% fat.

Monarch Dairy Feed

has guaranteed analysis of 20% protein and 4% fat. It is a properly mixed combination of Oil Cake Meal and Cotton-seed Meal with the bulky feeds, bran and corn meal. Though very rich, ensuring splendid results, it can be fed alone.

Sampson Feed

This general purposes feed is somewhat similar to Monarch Hog Feed, except that oil cake meal is used instead of digester tankage; it gives results for both cattle and hogs. Guaranteed analysis 10% protein and 4% fat.

Pigs "go for" Monarch just as they are doing in the picture. It is a palatable, easily digested feed. For profitable results it is the most dependable feed—and, remember, you can depend upon getting it, while mill feeds are often unobtainable.

Give it a trial. Order a ton from your dealer and note results. If your dealer does not handle Monarch feeds, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited

West Toronto

Ontario

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"Putting Down" Eggs.

WATER-GLASS (soluble sodium silicate) is the preparation universally recommended for putting down eggs for winter. A commercial water-glass solution may be obtained at most drug-stores, but the better method is to buy the powder and make the solution, following directions. One part water-glass to 9 parts water is the right proportion, and the water should be boiled to remove impurities, then cooled, before making up the mixture. Glazed earthenware crocks are the best containers, and always there should be two inches of solution over the eggs.

If there is a choice between cheaper and dearer water-glass, always buy the best; the cheaper powder sometimes turns alkaline and the eggs will not keep so well in it. To be sure make a pinch into solution and test it with a bit of red litmus paper, which also can be bought at a drug-store. If the paper turns blue you may know that the solution is alkaline.

Infertile eggs are usually considered the best for keeping; but always the eggs should be as fresh as possible and put into the solution as gathered. Keep in a cool place.

Other methods for keeping eggs are, (1). Gather perfectly fresh eggs (prefer-

ably infertile), rub well with lard then wrap each in a bit of paper and pack, small end down, in a crock. Keep in a cool place. (2). Make a brine of 1 cup rock salt, 1 cup unslaked lime and 8 gallons boiling water. Stir the brine occasionally until cool then put the eggs in. Keep in a cool place.

War and the Birds.

N. TOURNEUR, THUNDERSLEY, ENGLAND.

Certain wild things, as a rule, seem unfrightened and wholly undisturbed by the long spells of the tremendously heavy gun-fire on the Western Front. It is

singular to note that, though the birds there may be silenced by a thunder-storm, they sing continuously through the deafening roar of a heavy bombardment of the trenches. The lark rises singing between the lines, and the wren plays among the brambles, despite the thundering of the guns.

When, as in the Forest of Argonne, one leaves the more leafy soil of the surface path for the mud of a communication trench,—and surroundings where trees and undergrowth have suffered more severely, and where one can only set his foot at the risk of his life,—plant, insect, and bird life again go on undisturbed. It is, as it were, as if war with all its appalling