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A BIG MONEY SAVING

DISK HARROW

THE BEST LINIMENT A Review of the Bacon Situation

Editor Farm and Dairy :- D. C Flatt, President of the Swine Breeders' Association, in his article on the hog question, in your issue of March 4th, says: "I can see no use of the Sun trying to mislead the people." Neither can any other hog breeder or reader. And unfortunately for the trade many people believe, whether true or not, that the Sun has been trying to mislead the people on the trying to misical the people on the hog question in more ways than one. The Sun is considered an agricultur-al paper and in very many respects is a splendid farm journal, but on the question as now existing, it is surely out of sympathy with the great

majority of its readers.

That the farmer has very largely out of the hog business is now surely apparent to any one at all in-terested. Your issue of March 4th says the receipts of the previous week says the receipts of the previous week at the Peterboro packing house were the lightest in twelve months; also that the killings of three packing houses for that week totalled only three thousand hogs. But this decrease in production on the part of the farmers has gone on gradually for the past year or more so that no one is taken by surprise. Neither need anyone be surprised that it will con-tinue, for continue it will under existing conditions.

CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

What then has gone wrong (and here the investigations of a Dominion Commission will carry more weight than the suggestions of individual farmers)? Does feeding the bacon farmers)? Does feeding the bacon bog no longer pay on the average On-tario farm? Well, yes, though not quite as well as a few years ago. The man who continues feeding bacon hogs no doubt makes a fairish profit—es-pecially as the other fellows drop out. But they have the other fellows. But why have the other fellows drop out. But why have the other fellows dropped out? Largely because they have become dissatisfied with the general conditions of the trade as controlled conditions of the trade as controlled by the packer. The fluctuations in pri-ces are too sharp. Let me be more spe-cific. Say the price is about six cents. I have a bunch of hogs about 200 lbs, and I'm figuring on the price going and I'm figuring on the price going up. But it starts down. I hold the hogs for some weeks in the hope of a turn for the better, but finally an compelled to sell at 5½c. Well, my next fat hogs will be the brood sows. Once caught is enough. But I hear some Professor say: "Oh, but you should have sold your hogs at 200 lbs. should have sold your hogs at 200 lbs. have figured on the price going up." Now, that is just the kind of litera-

ture than has intensified the dissatis-faction of hundreds of farmers.

SETTING THE PRICE. The packing house sets the price ac-cording to his estimate of the price of bacon in the British market 'six weeks hence," but of course the packer may look ahead. For months and months and months we have had those Danish killings hung up for inspection. Why? Will it make the farmer more satisfied with prices, or induce the feeding of more hogs?

more hogs?

Then, again, we are told that the product of the packing house is now largely consumed at home. If so, why can not a steadier price be paid for hogs? I have been getting bacon steadily for over a year from my grocer and have continuously paid 22c a pound for it.

Farmers are going out of the hog business, not so much because it does not pay, but rather beause they have business, no so mot pay, but rather beause they have no confidence in the methods of the packer and because they are quite suspicious of a great deal published in some of the farm papers.

A FARMER.

Wentworth, March 6th, 1909

Rececceccecceccecce The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are in-vited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive premote attention.

น้ออออออออออออออออออออ Feeding for Milk Production

An eminently practical lecture on 'Feeding for Milk Production' was given at the recent convention of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association held at the M. A. C., Winnipeg, by Prof. Manitoba Dairymen's Association held at the M. A. C., Winnipeg, by Prof. Haceker, of the Minn. Experimental Station. He told how he had experi-mented for years to feed his cows to the best advantage. Besides keep-ing a record of every cow in the herd, a composite sample of each cow's milk

milk contains twice as much solids as 100 pounds of 25 per cent, milk. Thus a cow giving rich milk will need to be fed a narrower ration than a cow giving milk testing low in butter-fat.

giving milk testing low in butter-fat. In making up rations for cows three things must be considered, the weight of the cow, the quantity of milk, and the quality of the milk. In making up rations, the food of maintenance must first be supplied as the foundation ration. For maintenance the action ration. For maintenance weight seven pounds protein, seven pounds of carbohydrates, and one weight seven pounds protein, seven pounds of carbohydrates, and one pound of fat. The quantity above this sufficient to fully allow for the milk flow must be supplied according to quantity and richness of milk, as shown in table. The lack of protein is the one big reason why cows do not produce big milk yields. When fed on carbona-ceous foods the cow cannot give milk in any quantity. An excess of protein

in any quantity. An excess of protein causes rheumatism, gout, and will produce shy breeders. Supply all con-stituents in just right quantities.

A Corrective for Hogs

A simple and inexpensive worm mixture for hogs, which is also a corrective for the bowels and which may be prepared in one's place, has been recommended by the late Mr. Theodore Louis, a hog breeder of repute, is published in a bulletin recently issued from the Louisiana State Experiment Station. It is 6 bush of corn cob charcoal, or 3 bush, of common charcoal, 3 bs. of common charcoal, 3 bs. of common charcoal, 3 lbs. of common dat, a state of the common charcoal, 3 lbs. of common dat, bs. of common salt, 2 qts. of air-slaced lime, 1 bush, of wood ashes. rective for the bowels and which may

Break the charcoal well down, shovel or other implement, and thor-oughly mix. Then take 14 lbs. of shove or other implement, and dro-oughly mix. Then take 134 lbs. of copperas (sulphate of iron), dissolve it in hot water, and with an ordinary the best advantage. Besides keep-ing a record of every cow in the herd, watering pot, sprinkle the solution a composite sample of each cow's milk over the whole mass, and again mix was analyzed each week. By this thoroughly. Put this mixture into method he found out what constitu-ents were in each grade of milk, where the hogs of all ages may eat From the table given one can read-of their contents with pleasure.

COMPOSITION OF MILK AND RELATION OF SOLIDS

MILK			in			
Fat. 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0	Protein. 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.2	Carbo- Hydrates. 4.4 4.5 4.7 4.9	Ash. .69 .70 .71	Stand. Equivalent. 12.5 lbs. 13.9 lbs. 15.4 lbs. 16.9 lbs.	Nutritive Ratio. 1:3.8 1:4.0 1:4.1 1:4.3	Fat to solid not fat. 1:2.8 1:2.4 1:2.2 1:2.0
4.5	3.4	5.0	.71 .72	18.3 lbs.	1:4.4	1:1.8
5.0	3.6	5.0	.73	19.6 lbs.	1:4.4	1:1.7
6.0	4.0	4.9	.74	20.8 lbs. 22.1 lbs.	1:4.5	1:1.6
6.5	4.2	4.8	.75	23.3 lbs.	1:4.5	1:1.4
7.0	4.4	4.7	.75	24.5 lbs.	1:4.6	1:1.3

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WINNIPEG

HAMILTON

Quant than by sim simp reasonab as to co and pure of a mix the bow sl fairly so

Marc

Bala As I an would like ing a bal have oats would like I should a mixed of my herd o \$50 for the method of —E. McN., E. MeN., The fee

improve The addit sibly help sults may an addition As a m with ensil suggest: Oil-cake Wheat branch The am upon the duced. It

cents a ga give as m above mer of milk pr As a rat ing around would sug Oats Oil-cake n Bran Mixed hay Corn ensil Oat straw Such a r

Oats, 2 lbs Oil-cake me Bran Hay . Corn ensila

A ration about 1:5 nearly righ cribed. It cribed. It what small leave a largereasing the ever, be conflow.—J. H. C. E. F., On

Our Ve CASTRATIO

I presume cannot be ca are spayed. age at which two, hence wabout the m if the weath on pasture.

RINGWORM is losing hair spots on her ! 2. Pig is so cri J. C. M., Stit (1) This is

very contagi be isolated. sweet oil or and then dre tincture of io (2) The cri