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The Higher the Price of Butter the Greater Your Loss without the -**Best Cream Separator**

BUTTER prices are going higher every week.

Even at present butter prices no cream producer can afford to be without a cream separator or to continue the use of an inferior or half-worn-out machine another day.

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Butter, 340 per pound.
--Chickens highest market price.

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market or consumption must have both sides, ends and top slatted. Tops with slats more than 1½ inches apart must be protected by wire netting. Coops containing chickens or ducks must not be less than 12 inches or greater than 16 inches in height for each tier of birds. Coops containing turkeys or greese must not be less than 16 inches nor must not be less than 16 inches nor must not exceed 30 inches in width and 48 inches in height for each tier. Coops must not exceed 30 inches in width and 48 inches in length. Shipments of live poultry in broken or weak jointed coops and coops not conforming to above measurements will be refused."

Express companies are very strict in enforcing these rules and any crate not up to specifications which for some reason or other were shipped in full of chickens, will not be accepted for a return journey. The reason for having a standard size is evident. When much poultry is shipped these crates can be piled four or five tiers high without any danger of collapsing by the weight of those on top. Then, too, with the sides and ends slatted there will be a free circulation of fresh air and no danger of suffocation. With this standard of size, shape and type an express car can be made to carry its maximum capacity. Besides this, when all coops are of standard size and shape and also likely to be very uniform in weight when filled, there is a general tendency on the part of farmers to pack in too many chickens in a crate. A standard size crate should not have any more than 24 or 25 chickens in it if the owner wishes them to reach their destination on the lowest shrinkage possible.

Don't Feed Before Shipping

Don't Feed Before Shipping

Don't Feed Before Shipping

The practice of feeding a lot of grain before shipping is a bad one. As a rule, the farmer is disappointed in the weight of the chickens when the dealer gets them and also sore at the high express charges. Poultry intended for shipping alive should not be cooped until just a few hours before shipping. If the shipment will reach its destination the same day there is no need of feeding before shipping nor yet to throw any grain in the crate.

Probably one of the sorest points with farmers in selling their poultry is the weight they get paid for, or in other words, the shrinkage or weight docked. Just how far the farmer is justified in kicking is hard to say. We would like to clear up a few points if possible without being accused of taking the dealer's side. In the first place, the average chicken is capable of storing a pound of feed in the crop and gizzard. It takes about 12 hours for all the feed to pass out of the crop, and by the time this is done considerable shrinkage will result. The longer the chicken is starved, the heavier the shrinkage. It is hardly fair to expect dealers to pay 18 cents per pound for grain which they can ordinarily get for two or three cents per pound. I have seen a shipment of 23 chickens come in with lots of feed in the crate, which after being starved only 18 hours shrank 18 pounds. Surely it would not be fair to ask a dealer to pay for chickens he did not get. It is just a question of getting together.

The farmer has absolutely no right to expect pay on the same weight as he weighed when loading them at his end. A reasonable shrinkage is fair and just. On the other hand, it dealer has no right to deliberately set about to do the farmer out of what is coming to him. Not many of them do this. Most dealers, however, look for a square deal from the farmer has a set of scales that are not properly balanced and in this way a misunderstanding occurs. With the dealer this is.

hardly possible under the system of inspection which is followed.

Without any further argument the data at the foot of this page is given to show what actually happens in shipping live poultry:

The average distance for these 16 shipments was a fraction less than 142 miles. The average shrinkage per chicken in this average distance was 10½ ounces. The average shrinkage per 100 pounds of chicken was 13 pounds 3½ ounces.

Now these shipments were taken at random and the farmer's weights at shipping points are taken as correct. As far as the weights at the receiving point are concerned, we can certify to those. We ask in all fairness for farmers to look over these carefully. I doubt if any further comment is necessary.

MILK PRODUCTION COSTS

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the food controller to investigate the cost of producing milk, held in Ottawa recently, a chart was shown which gave the cost of producing milk per quart in the various provinces including depreciation, but not interest on investment. The following prices show the cost of producing a quart of milk:

milk:
Nova Scotia, 6.9c; New Brunswick,
7.5c; Quebec, Montreal district, 5.8c;
Ontario, Toronto district, 6.2c; Ontario,
Ilamilton district, 6.6c; Ontario, London district, 6.1c; Ontario, Ottawa district, 6.7c; Manitoba, 5.7c; Saskatchewan, no figures ready yet; Alberta, 8.1c;
British Columbia, 7.0c.
It was pointed out that in the case of Alberta, only two replies to the questionnaires had been received and one average was placed very high. The committee were of the opinion that the Alberta figures could not be considered as final.

After some discussion on the ques-

as final.

After some discussion on the question of price of milk it was decided that the milk committée should take the cost of production as it stands and fix prices for the various districts. As cost of production advanced or decreased the price of milk could be fixed on a sliding scale.

A resolution favoring the importation into and manufacture of eleomargarite by Canada as a war measure only was unanimously adopted by the milk committee.

WAS IT THE COW'S FAULT

WAS IT THE COW'S FAULT

Supposing that you keep a cow giving 5,000 pounds of milk a year, for which you receive \$700 cash, how much profit does that cow make? This is not a riddle, but simply a query that every dairyman should be in a position to answer. Leaving aside the "higher accounting" side of revenue and expenses per cow, those persistent items of reat, interest, taxes, depreciation, etc., and taking only income from milk or fat, and cost of feed, are you then in a position to say definitely that each cow you keep does make a good clear profit above feed cost? Whether the feed is valued at \$40 or \$80, whether the income is \$50 or \$120, is there such profit that a fair return is made to you for the labor expended? For if revenue and expense just balance showing so margin of profit at all, there must surely be something wrong; your labor has to be paid for.

Perhaps some cows would show profit if fed better, some won't. Many men in all provinces on the cow testing register at Ottawa show \$30 and \$60 clear profit per cow above feed cost. You may have made more than that; if you have made less, was it entirely the cow's fault!—C.F.W.

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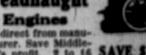
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supply crates for shipping, on request,
free of charge to any part of Manitoba
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