

depth than usual, which is some-
times necessary, it is often too heavy
there is where the real heavy
advantage. There is not nearly
of overworking or overdrawing
horse is used. The bigger the
feed they will require, but when
feeding colts from the big ones are
from \$50 to \$100 more than the
three hundred pounds lighter in
difference more than makes up for
consumed. The heavy drafter is
horse.

FARMER.

Contract Tribulations.

horse buying appears to have been
to end of trouble on this continent
closed in an assize court action
for a division of profits as be-
liver and Sir Clifford Sifton and
ton. The two latter had sold
worth of horses to the French
Mr. Shaver who claimed to be
the transaction asked for half the
were said to have amounted to
received \$300 per horse de-
e, but more than one horse in
1,000 in all, died going across
also swallowed up by demurrage
at New York and the keep of
nts per day each in New York.
ence, Sir Clifford Sifton said he
with a more difficult and trying
evidence disclosed that Sir
ined to accept any contract or
the British or Canadian Gov-
on to horses for the war. The
settled out of court, a substan-
ing made the plaintiff.

E STOCK.

For Fattening Lambs.

policy at any time to market
ed lambs. It would be extreme-
w. There is too much feed in
winter to allow stockmen to offer
s for disposing of animals not
and lambs make very economi-
compared with either cattle or
of feeding in the runs would
ve on the part of any shepherd
ne lambs or wethers on hand.
e the best gains should have had
ver pasture or a rape field dur-
umn months, however, it is now
ider that phase of the matter;
e more timely. In corn-grow-
alfa or clover hay and corn
k of the allowance but in the
icts of Canada corn is not so
n be purchased, of course, but
re to feed home-grown stuff so
nd buy only such feeds as bran
are required to balance the
laxative feed or add quality to
nished animal. For sheep or
standing in merit, but a few
d give good results. As fodder
etter than clover or alfalfa hay
row a quantity of peas can feed
straw with profit. Roots too
ry part of the ration. Silage
te for turnips or mangels, but
are grown it would be wise
he fattening lambs and feed the
lamb feeders throughout East-
feed somewhat differently as
arrant, but they agree general-
alfalfa hay, fall-threshed pea-
re the best forms of roughage
dict. The lambs can be fed
pea straw and turnips they
any evil consequences, but
like to keep their flocks keen
and consequently do not feed
es to excess. Where the lambs
to grain, one-half pound each
t the start, and this quantity
increased to one and one-half
of the finishing period. Oats
ity of peas form the greater
ration in the district already

umstances it may be necessary
the methods of feeding pre-
Where roots are scarce a mix-
and roots, equal parts, will
Two to three pounds per day
can be considered a rule to
cases they will consume even
ration two parts each of oats
part of oil cake will be found
ards the end of the feeding
corn could be added. Corn
e for fattening lambs, and
secured to advantage it should
ration. Barley also ran's

high as a grain for lambs and so does wheat,
but the latter grain is not considered equal to
either corn or oats for this purpose.

There are two articles of diet for the sheep
that have not yet been mentioned and they are too
often neglected; namely water and salt. Plenty
of fresh water should be provided. The lambs
will not drink much at one time, but they will
go to it frequently and miss it if it is not there.
Salt is also relished, and a small box full of salt
in one corner of the pen will be inexpensive but
very much appreciated.

Sixty-three Years of Meat Prices.

There is a prevailing opinion that meat prices
have advanced on the world's markets during the
last number of years, and undoubtedly the price
paid by the retailer has shown an upward trend;
however, the wholesale quotations as given by
the Smithfield Meat Market, which is fairly repre-
sentative, has not altered to any considerable ex-
tent, as may be noted from the following figures:

Year	Qualities		Total value of imports of meat for same period
	First	Second	
1851	\$0.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1861 .....	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12	\$ 20,550,640
1871 .....	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,850,920
1881 .....	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	122,026,080
1891 .....	.14 $\frac{3}{4}$	.13	144,478,840
1901 .....	.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	243,887,600
1906 .....	.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	151,905,840
1907 .....	.14	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	251,137,920
1908 .....	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	239,328,320
1909 .....	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	230,495,320
1910 .....	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	236,574,360
1911 .....	.14 $\frac{3}{4}$	.12 $\frac{3}{4}$	240,654,480
1912 .....	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	237,547,200
1913 .....	.16	.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	274,553,840
1914 .....	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14	305,960,600

As the table indicates, the wholesale prices
have remained fairly steady but the increase in
retail prices is undoubtedly due to the increased
competition causing higher cost of marketing.
The import to the Smithfield Market, London,
has made a steady increase reaching the highest
figure last year, when almost \$306,000,000 worth
of meat was brought in for sale. "Farmer's Ad-
vocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg.

The Winter Feeding of Fall Calves.

Many herdsmen are skillful in rearing calves,
but they often find it difficult to instruct others how
to do it. There is something about feeding that
cannot be told or written. It is that knowledge
of or acquaintance with each individual animal
which stamps the successful stockman; he must
know his animal when it is doing well or he will
not recognize any ailment or tendency to go
wrong. As to feeding it is a difficult matter to
explain to another just how much should con-
stitute a fair allowance for different animals will
require varying amounts, and if brains are neces-
sary in any work stock-feeding requires them
aplenty.

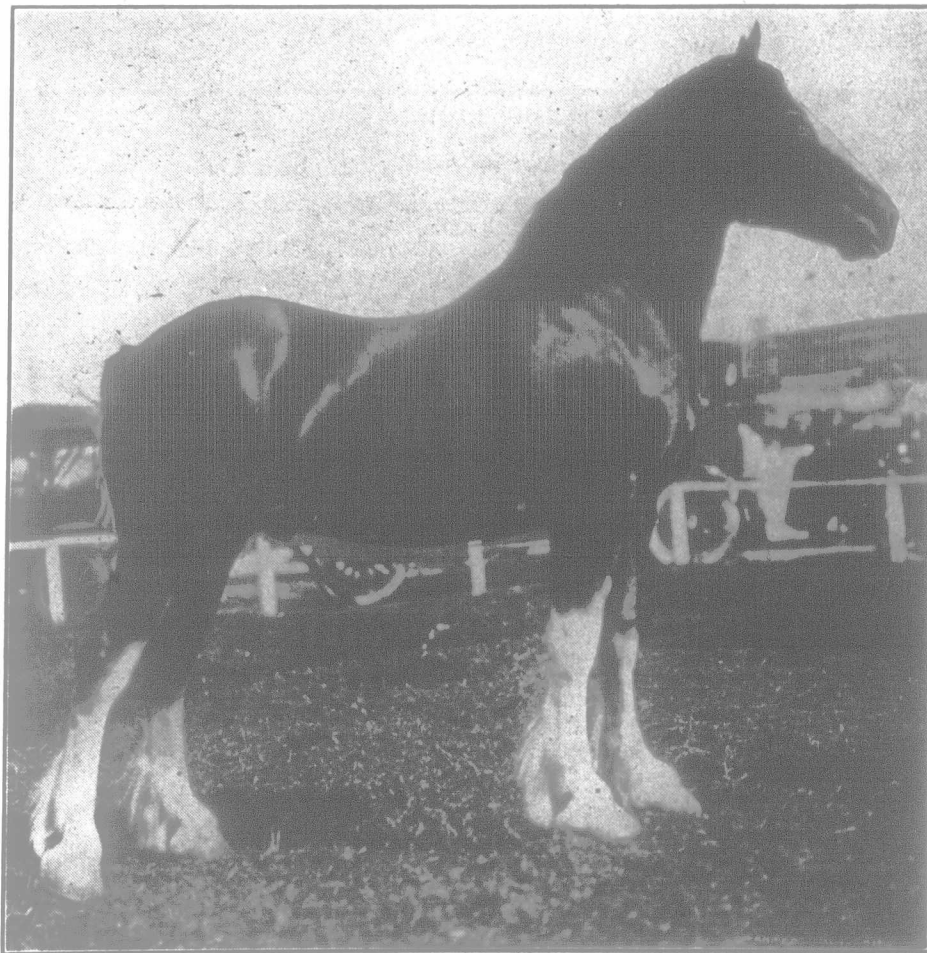
Farmers will necessarily desire to rear calves
this winter as cheaply as possible, yet have them
develop sufficiently to go out to pasture next
spring when the grass starts and rough it with
the remainder of the young herd. Skim-milk
should form the bulk of the allowance for the
first few months and after that roots, silage, hay
and grain will take its place. Many calves are
injured in the early stages of their growth by
too liberal feeding of skim-milk, which results in
scours and lack of thrift. The digestive system
loses its balance and the young animal wastes
much valuable time in its struggle to regain a
normal condition. Whole milk must of course be
used at first, and the change from whole to skim-
milk must be gradual and executed with consid-
erable care. The first month of the calf's life
may well be divided into eight different periods
representing the changes in the rations. The
amounts mentioned to be fed during this period
are for an average-sized calf weighing 85 pounds.
The allowance for a larger or smaller calf would
require some change to suit the individual.

1. Birth until 4 days old—8 to 10 lbs. of whole milk in three feeds per day.
2. Fifth until seventh day—10 lbs. whole milk in three feeds per day.
3. Seventh to tenth day—12 lbs. whole milk in three feeds per day.
4. Tenth to fifteenth day—11 lbs. whole milk and 1 lb. skim-milk in two feeds per day; also 1 teaspoonful linseed meal porridge at each feed.
5. Fifteenth to twentieth day—9 lbs. whole milk and 3 lbs. skim-milk in two feeds per day; also 1 teaspoonful porridge at each feed.
6. Twentieth to twenty-fifth day—7 lbs. whole milk and 5 lbs. skim-milk in two feeds per day; also 2 teaspoonfuls porridge each feed.
7. Twenty-fifth to thirtieth day—3 lbs. whole milk and 9 lbs. skim-milk in two feeds per day; also 1 tablespoonful porridge each feed.
8. Thirtieth day—12 lbs. whole milk in 2

feeds per day; also 2 tablespoonfuls of porridge at each feed.

From this on the skim-milk may be gradually
increased to 24 lbs., divided into two feeds each
day, and the linseed meal porridge may be in-
creased to half a pint as the calf develops and
gives evidence of no ill effects. Some might con-
sider that a calf should receive no whole milk
after it is two and one-half or three weeks old,
but the cash value of such milk fed during the
fourth week would be small and it will be re-
turned in the growth of the calf. The result of
the porridge on the digestive system should also
be watched, and if any tendency to excessive
looseness is apparent it should be withheld. Feed-
ing at this rate the calf will consume during the
first month approximately 228 lbs. whole milk,
136 lbs. skim-milk, and 2 lbs. linseed meal. It
should be understood that these amounts will
not apply to every calf, but they may act as a
basis from which to judge a ration for a larger
or smaller individual.

Towards the end of the second month some
oats and bran will be consumed if the young ani-
mal is taught to eat them, and during this
period it will probably consume in the vicinity of
360 lbs. skim-milk, 9 lbs. linseed meal and 5 lbs.
of oats and bran, equal parts. During the third
month some silage, roots and hay will be relished,
the skim-milk will probably be increased by 100
lbs. over the previous month's allowance, and
more linseed meal will be used. It would be
reasonable to expect the calf during this period
to consume 450 lbs. skim-milk, 15 lbs. linseed



Duke Carruchan.

First-prize year-old Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion at Toronto, 1915, and
Canadian-bred champion at London, for W. F. Batty, Brooklyn, Ont.

meal, 8 to 10 lbs. oats and bran, 125 lbs. roots
and silage, and about 30 lbs. of hay. After three
months of such feeding the young calf should
weigh in the neighborhood of 200 pounds and be
able to consume considerable roughage in the
form of hay, silage and roots. The grain allow-
ance should be increased gradually, and if plenty
of skim-milk is to hand it can be fed profitably
until the animal is nearing six months of age.
At the end of this time the calf should be weaned
and prepared to go out to pasture. Even while
the milk is being fed in considerable quantities
water should be accessible to the calf, for the
milk will not supply all the requirements.

Scant feeding is not economical feeding.
Economy in this direction means the production
of weight at the least possible expense. Under
such methods and rations as have been described
a pound of gain will probably cost in the vicinity
of 4 cents on a well-bred animal. It can perhaps
be more cheaply done but it will often cost more.
Care and attention will help to decrease the cost
of production of any kind of meat animals.

October passed and the war did not end. An-
other of the Kaiser's prophesies gone wrong.
General French's "contemptible little army,"
General Joffre's "nation under arms," the Czar's
fighting millions, the Italian legions, the uncon-
querable Belgians, the fighting Serbs, and, above
all, the British Grand Fleet, may be counted up-
on any time to upset the Kaiser's plans.

FARM.

Finish the Job,

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was just thinkin' the ither day that this is
about the time o' year that the shanty-men will
be startin' off tae the woods wi' their socks an'
under-claithes an' their supply o' tobacco for the
winter, all packed in a cotton grain bag, an'
feelin' as happy as if they were goin' on a six
month's holiday instead of tae a winter o' hard-
ship that not one o' them wad stand for gin he
were at hame. It's no' sae bad the noo as it
used tae be forty or feefy year back when the
supplies for the men an' horses had tae be drawn
in tae the camp, onywhere frae a hundred tae a
hundred an' feefy miles. They couldna' afford
tae feed the men on onything fancy in them times
as ye may imagine. When meal-time came ilka
mon got his piece o' bread an' chunk o' meat an'
he wad gae off tae his corner o' the camp an' sit
doon an' eat it, an' then gin he felt the need o'
onything tae wet it doon he could gae tae the
water-pail an' fill up whatever remainin' space
there was. When they wad be warkin' a couple
o' miles or sae awa' frae the shanty they wad
aye tak' their dinners along an' when the time
came they wad eat it, a' sittin' around a big
fire where they could thaw oot their bread an'
meat gin the day had been cold enuch tae freeze
it, which was often the case.

It was a great life onyway, an' the men were

aye as healthy an'
hearty as the deer
in the woods. When
the days began tae
lengthen oot, aboot
the middle o'
March or there-
abouts they wad a'
be gettin' restless
like an' the fore-
man wha kenne'd his
business wad mak'
preparations for
bringin' his wark
tae an' er'd an'
breakin' up the
camp. Ilka mon
was in as muckle
o' a hurry tae get
oot as he had been
tae get in, five or
six months before.
The trip hame was
vera often made
the occasion for a
wee bit o' a spree,
an' lots o' hard-
earned dollars went
for drink, but they
seemed tae look on
it as a necessity,
after their lang
dry spell. Onyway
I never heard one
o' them say he
had na' got the
worth o' his money
when it was a'
over.

When I was a
young chap o'
nineteen or twenty
I used tae be hear-
in' these stories o'
the life in the bush
an' I was as
crazy tae go tae
them. Ma feyther
didna' like the idea o' haein' me gang awa' frae
hame over muckle, but I was bound tae go,
whither or no. Aboot this time ane o' oor
neebors took a contract o' gettin' oot logs for the
owner o' a sawmill in the toon nearby an' he
offered tae gie me a job drawin' logs frae the
bush tae the mill. I jumped at the chance an'
let him mak' his ain terms. I was tae tak' ma
feyther's team an' sleighs an' tae supply ma ain
oats for the horses an' tae rin three trips a day
o' eight miles each, health an' weather permit-
ting. On the ither hand I was tae get ma board
an' hae the privilege o' sleepin' in a shanty. I
was also tae get hay for ma horses an' seventy-
five cents a thousand feet for whatever logs I
wad draw. It looked guid tae me, an', as I
said, I jumped at it. The logs were on roll-
ways in the bush an' as soon as the snaw came
we got at it. This was aboot the middle o'
January an' it seemed as though when it once
started tae snaw that it was tryin' tae mak' up
for lost time. Sic storms I never saw in a'
ma life. It was na use tryin' tae get yer back
tae it for it wad whirl around ye an' hit ye in
the face whatever. An' sic roads. I soon found
oot that it was gaein' tae tak' aboot a' ma
wages tae keep ma horses in oats, but I had the
shanty fever an' I never thoct o' quittin' on
that account. Tae mak' three trips a day we
had tae get up at three o'clock in the mornin'
an' we didna' get in at night till lang after