



It isn't an easy job
holding them back from

Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf Meal

—it's the MODERN way
—the ECONOMICAL way
—the PROFITABLE way

of weaning up or raising calves for beef or to replenish your Dairy Herd and you can raise as fine calves with it as you can on whole milk. But—

Keep on selling the milk. Caldwell's Cream Substitute contains the same nutriment and costs far less. Ask your Feedman about it or write us.

THE CALDWELL FEED CO., LTD., DUNDAS, ONT. 39

Oliver Plows



THE group of Oliver plows built for Eastern Canada includes walking plows, three-wheel sulky plows, high and low lift gang plows, walking gangs, hill-side plows, riding cultivators, and walking gang plows. Each of these is built for a certain purpose, and is the best plow obtainable for that particular purpose.

Back of the whole group is the fifty-nine years of successful plow experience of the Oliver Plow Works. This experience eliminates everything in the way of chance. You do not have to experiment with Oliver plows. Go to the I H C local agent and tell him what kind of plowing you have to do, and he will sell you an Oliver plow built to do that kind of work and do it in the best possible manner. You can get catalogues and full information of the entire Oliver line from him, or, if you prefer, write the nearest branch house.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P.Q.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.
Oliver plows are built at Hamilton, Ont.



In the Horse World

* Timely Suggestions for Horse Owners



Cost of Feeding Colts

Many farmers make a practice of buying rather than rearing horses for farm work. They justify this practice by the statement that horses can be bought more cheaply than they can be produced. To test the accuracy of this contention, the Pennsylvania Experiment Station produced a group of 10 grade Belgian and Percheron colts and one pure bred Percheron for use in light stock judging classes. An accurate record was kept of the initial cost of these colts and the feeds consumed. The following table giving a summary of the results of this test shows a profit on producing the colts rather than buying the mature horses:

He needs it in winter as well as summer, and it was put there for a good use.

17. Don't overcheck your horse, for it is cruel and injurious. Nature's curves are always graceful.

18. Don't forget that there is more profit in coaxing a horse than in kicking him. Try gentleness and see how it grows on you.

19. Don't wait till your horse is dead, or nearly so, before you send for a doctor or an ambulance.

20. Don't kill your horse trying to get him out of a hole before you send for the derrick.

Are Prices High Enough?

Are farmers getting enough for:

Nov. 3, 1913—April 18, 1912.	
Initial value of colts.....	\$918.50
Initial weight of colts.....	689.37 lbs.
Final weight of colts.....	1316.96 lbs.

Cost of Feeds:

Shelled corn.....15985 lbs. at 60¢ per bushel.....	\$171.19¢
Oats.....14695 lbs. at 50¢ per bushel.....	209.67¢
Wheat bran.....3383 lbs. at \$28 per ton.....	47.36¢
Lined meal.....3365 lbs. at \$36 per ton.....	42.39¢
Silage.....2773 lbs. at \$3 per ton.....	3.92¢
Hay.....69420 lbs. at \$14 per ton.....	415.94¢
Pasture.....10 ac. at \$4 per acre.....	40.00¢

Cost of Labor—336 hours at 15¢ per hour, \$50.40

Total cost of feed and labor.....	\$960.89¢
Total cost of ten colts at close of experiment.....	1893.390
Value of ten colts at close of experiment.....	3360.000
Total profit of ten colts.....	466.610
Profit per colt.....	45.661

Cold Weather Don'ts

1. Don't use cold bits in cold weather. Your horse's tongue is tender and his mouth is formed of delicate glands and tissues.
2. Don't clip 3-year horse when the mercury is at the freezing point.
3. Don't fail to blanket your horse when he stands in the cold.
4. Don't forget that nasal catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia and other ills often result from exposure and the chill which follows suddenly checked perspiration.
5. Don't fail to oil your horse's shoes sharp when streets are slippery.
6. Don't put your horse's feet in unskilled hands. Good feet are spoiled by bad shoeing.
7. Don't keep your horse in an overheated stable, then stand him for hours in a freezing atmosphere, and wonder why he became sick.
8. Don't fail to water your horse the first thing in the morning, but not with ice water.
9. Don't load your horse too heavily when the streets and roads are blocked with snow.
10. Don't force him to back a heavy load over a deep snow bank. A shovel with a little energy will make it easier for your horse and your conscience.
11. Don't try to convince your horse that he is on skates when his feet strike the slippery road.
12. Don't fail to oil your wagon axles. There is a lot of humanity in wagon grease.
13. Don't fail to properly shelter your stock from the cold and to exercise them when the weather is good.
14. Don't fail to have your horse's teeth examined. Of what use is food if your horse can't eat it?
15. Don't dock your horse's tail.

their produce? This question is discussed by Mr. J. E. Elderidge of Bruce Co., Ont., in a recent letter to Farm and Dairy. We reproduce herewith a few paragraphs from this letter. The points brought out are well worthy of consideration:

Don't imagine that if high-class butter produced in high-class dairy buildings should cost 47¢ a pound that I believe it should sell for 47¢. The price of an article has to be kept within bounds. If not the demand decreases. Nevertheless average milk testing about 3½ per cent. fat at four cents and eight cents a quart, is equal to 40 and 80¢ respectively for butter. On the Bow Park farm they place the cost of producing milk at four cents a quart. When we sell butter fat at 20¢ a pound, and allowing 30¢ a cwt. for skin milk for calves, only three cents a quart is realized.

This is my style of reasoning, showing that in some lines of dairying there is a deficit which cannot be completely overcome unless the price advances. Farmers, therefore, as a body are entitled to political consideration, privileges that they deserve, such as a parcels post system, a tax on excessive values on land, reduced duties on agricultural implements, and so forth, so as to help to reduce the burdens that are nearly everywhere imposed on agriculturists by nature.

"As an illustration, it takes from 50 to 67 per cent. of a full feed to maintain a unit of life; therefore, no production in either milk or flesh can take place except from what is eaten above that quantity. Some of the foods fed to animals have a high and definite value for maintaining human life. This is an inkling of the obstacles encountered by farmers in producing animal products."

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