

Pack the meat first in  
of salt for each 100  
the meat has remained  
the salt pack, add a  
pounds sugar, two ounces  
saltpetre, dissolved in  
this should be enough to  
add more water. Put  
to keep it beneath the  
rts will spoil.  
ool place, and leave the  
u are ready to use it.  
or thick, pour it off,  
k in new brine. The  
be watched closely, as  
the brine results in  
much more readily than  
orado Agricultural Col-

## Grass.

ned to the silo, as a  
excellent condition, the  
grown on the farm.  
Bogue, "we could not  
ace to winter the num-  
nsequently silage is the  
ell-matured corn is pre-  
like to see the grain  
f feeding followed with  
arts by bulk, of silage  
head. The straw is  
by the silage, and is  
aim is to feed a bushel  
mal, but sometimes one  
that much while an-  
close watch is kept,  
cording to its capacity  
first thing in the morn-  
of oat chop and shorts  
e steers are all turned  
ing the forenoon, and  
tables are cleaned and  
to the field where it is  
d the spreader is used  
At noon a good feed  
silage and chop again  
in feeding the grain  
stabled, but after they  
e amount stated is  
winter, no increase in  
being considered neces-  
sional case. Salt is not  
ept in a trough in the  
ve what they require.  
urry-comb applied daily  
factor on this as on  
the shortage of help,

entioned is sufficient to  
weight during the win-  
ure puts on the finish-  
men to endeavor  
ady for the market  
rass-finished cattle are  
e time the cattle are  
etected the average gain  
s per head, depending  
of the animal in the  
ound gains have been  
osely watched, and the  
st. As they usually  
metimes they go to  
to Buffalo, where the  
r heavy steers.

en have been following  
ned, with from 45 to  
winter, and about 100  
is not too high in  
fed to the cattle on  
m for a special mar-  
ult in the permanent  
se, and oat chop and  
est.

## FOR THE SAME

lined by his brothers,  
e-framed, typical beef  
his large, well-lighted  
bodied, grade Short-  
rs old, and averaging  
abled about the first  
een bought from one  
keep his cattle gaining  
er, and finishing them  
et. The custom has  
50 to 400 pounds per  
months. The method  
t from that practiced  
corn is preferred for  
rgely into the ration.  
t more silage by bulk  
morning for a day's  
alted regularly with  
turned to the yard  
nd exercise, and the  
ble to the field with

a stone-boat, where it is spread ready for next  
spring's corn crop.

A well-filled bushel basket of the silage and  
straw is fed to two steers night and morning.  
It has been the custom for several years to save  
a quantity of oat sheaves, and these are fed at  
noon, a sheaf between two steers. This furnishes  
considerable grain, and the cattle clean up the  
straw. This year the straw is not so good and  
more of it is left for bedding, but the grain is  
eaten. The sheaves last until February, and  
then grain is fed at noon in the form of a mix-  
ture of oats and wheat equal parts ground, and  
fed two quarts per head once a day. Towards  
spring this is increased to three quarts. A shed  
is built in the pasture field, where grain may be  
fed, if it is necessary, in order to finish the cat-  
tle for the best market. The markets are not  
always satisfactory, but are carefully watched,  
and steers on grass may be held a few weeks or  
forced with grain, to obtain the highest price.  
Mr. Bogue claims it takes about one cent spread  
in price, plus the gain made between buying and  
selling, to give market price for the feed, interest  
on investment, and a fair price for labor. All  
above this is mostly clear profits. Markets  
fluctuate so much that the feeder never knows  
what he will clear until the cattle are sold. At  
times he is forced to sell for little more than the  
price paid per pound in the fall. Of course, the  
manure is worth a considerable figure, and tends  
to build up the farm.

### PREFERS FEEDING HEIFERS.

All conditions are not the same, nor do all  
men's inclinations run in the same direction.  
While Edgar Bogue believes more money can be  
made feeding heavy cattle, conditions on his farm  
are such as to make the feeding of heifers pre-  
ferable. His land lies in a block on which there  
is only one watering place, consequently, the  
feeders on grass, the young stock and cows must  
all run together. Seven or eight cows are usual-  
ly kept on this farm, and it is believed that more  
money can be made from dairying than from cat-  
tle feeding. But the labor problem must be con-  
sidered, so, instead of going extensively into  
dairying, Mr. Bogue carries his eggs in several  
baskets, and derives a revenue from his cows,  
swine, horses and fat heifers. It is usual to  
stable, each winter, from twenty to twenty-five  
heifers, rising two years old. These are picked  
up wherever they can be secured, and the twenty-  
two at present in the stable were got anywhere  
from one to six at a place. It is harder to secure  
a number of heifers at one place than it is of  
steers. But, if the "steer men" see a good  
bunch of heifers they inform Edgar, and he in  
turn locates steers for them at times. The pres-  
ent bunch of breed, grade Shorthorns averaged  
about 800 pounds in the fall, and it is expected,  
with reasonable care during the winter and good  
pasture in the spring, they will tip the scales at  
from 1,050 to 1,100 pounds by July, when it is  
aimed to do the marketing. Again, the silo is  
relied on to aid in serving an economical ration.  
Like the other men, he rather prefers to see con-  
siderable grain in the silage, but is not thorough-  
ly convinced that it is better silage, for a year  
ago he had occasion to put corn in the silo that  
had barely commenced to form ears, and could not  
see but that the cattle did equally as well as  
when fed more mature corn. Silage and cut straw  
are mixed, having a little more bulk of straw  
than corn. A little clover hay is fed first  
in the morning. The cattle are turned out for  
water, and when tied in receive about a bushel of  
silage and straw. About four o'clock a feed of  
straw is given, and after this is picked over,  
what is left is thrown in the stall for bedding.  
In the evening another feed of silage is given.  
Grain is not fed until spring, except what is got  
from the corn. The heifers appear to do well on  
this feed, and are in good condition at the pres-  
ent time.

The cows on this place are fed much  
the same roughage as outlined for the heifers, ex-  
cept that two feeds of hay are given. Grain is  
fed twice a day, and about two pounds of cot-  
tonseed meal per day is fed each cow.

These men do not claim to be expert feeders,  
nor that their rations and systems of feeding are  
the best. But, good results have been obtained,  
and this is proof that, under these conditions,  
with the roughage grown on their farms, and the  
pasture to finish the cattle, their methods are  
satisfactory.

### Pleasure and Profit.

In renewing his subscription to "The Farmer's  
Advocate," Mason Shaver, of Dundas Co., Ont.,  
writes.

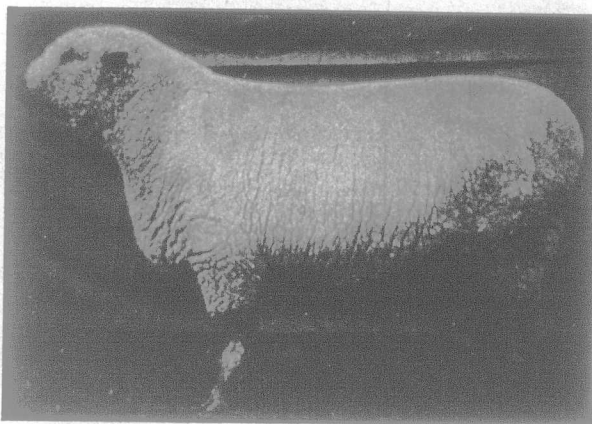
"I might say we have taken this paper for a  
number of years, and have taken much pleasure  
as well as derived a lot of benefit from its valu-  
able columns. Your anniversary number this  
year was certainly a dandy."

## FARM.

### The Farmer and the War.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With the present very urgent requests on every  
hand to enlist for overseas service, farmers' sons  
and farmers' help generally, as well as the farm-  
ers themselves, in some cases, are beginning to  
feel that they will be classed as "slackers" if  
they do not answer to the call, and many are  
now enrolled. We must admit that answering to  
the call to assist to break the tyrant's power is  
a commendable act, yet, viewing the matter from  
every patriotic standpoint, I believe there is a  
greater duty for the farmers' sons, the Agricul-  
tural District Representatives, and even the Agri-  
cultural College student who spends his summers  
on the farm than to go into the trenches, and  
that duty is to work with double energy, if that  
be possible, to supply the needs of the Allies in  
the way of foodstuffs. The farms of Canada  
have only been about half manned for several



An American-bred Shropshire.

First - prize American - bred Shropshire ram at the  
Canadian National, 1915, for G. W. Gurney & Sons,  
Paris, Ont.

years. Within the past 15 months several thous-  
ands of the farm help, Canadian as well as  
British-born, have left us in the cause of freedom,  
and now many of the counties are endeavoring to  
raise within each the best possible battalion,  
which will, no doubt, be filled largely from the  
rural districts. About a year ago a Patriotism  
and Production campaign was so successfully in-  
augurated that, assisted by a kind Providence, it  
brought about the greatest production in food-  
stuffs in the history of our fair Dominion. Great-  
er production in foodstuffs and munitions as well  
are more vital to-day than they were a year ago.  
The longer Britain is in the fight the greater the  
drain on her available resources, because of the  
great drain on her available supply of men. It  
is well said, and can be applied in more than  
one sense, that the soldier fights on his stomach,  
and I am sure none of us would like to think of  
him as fighting on an empty stomach, along with  
all the other hardships he has to contend with.  
To make a long story short, I think the first  
duty of the farmer is to supply the necessities  
for his family, and the next duty is to produce  
all that he possibly can to supply the immediate  
needs of the Allies, which is not possible if the  
boys go away leaving only their fathers (already  
old men) to work the farm. It is a commendable  
act to enlist, and I think our Government should

give every one some mark or badge of merit, and  
let every man who has enlisted from the farm,  
who is willing to go back to the farm and do  
his bit faithfully and well, go back and so in-  
crease production, that none will have to fight  
hunger as well as tyranny.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

R. H. HARDING.

### A Farmer Objects to Automobile License.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am a real farmer with a real farm, with a  
hired man and a sick cow; but, instead of the  
mortgage I have a motor car. Now, I suppose  
many would suppose that I ought to be satisfied  
and quite willing to pay the proposed \$10 license  
fee, but I am not, and would like an opportunity  
through the columns of your valuable paper, to  
explain why I am not. In the first place, I find  
that I have not occasion or time, during our  
short summer, to run my car more than 2,000  
miles, nor do I believe that the average farmer  
uses his car to the extent of more than 2,500  
miles per season; while, on the other hand, the  
average city or town motorist travels from 4,000  
to 8,000 miles per season, for which privilege he  
pays \$10. Now, by the time I have used the  
roads to that extent, I will have paid about \$30  
or \$40 for running over roads built entirely by  
farmers, and besides, I will have to do, in the  
three seasons, eighteen days' statute labor, and pay  
my share in taxes of the money expended by our  
county and township councils on road improve-  
ment, while the city or town motorist pays prac-  
tically nothing toward the upkeep of our long  
stretches of country roads. It seems to me that  
so long as the use of motor cars was confined to  
the people of the cities and towns the license fee  
was far too small, but as soon as farmers begin  
to use them to any extent, then they must pay  
up for it. Now, I consider that if the fee for  
light cars is raised to \$10 and I have to pay  
that amount each season for using a motor  
car to do the travelling I formerly did with  
horses, that it is an imposition, and I would  
like to know what other farmers think of it. I  
have been speaking to several others in this  
vicinity, and they all think as I do.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

FARMER.

### Best Cold Storage Temperatures.

It may be of interest to our readers to know  
the cold storage temperatures best suited  
for the keeping of many of the articles produced  
or kept on the farm. To maintain these, ice is  
absolutely necessary during the summer, and  
should be stored this winter. The Ontario De-  
partment of Agriculture, Bulletin 207, gives the  
best temperatures, F. as follows: apples, 42;  
asparagus, 43; berries, fresh, (few days only), 40;  
bulbs, 34; butter, 14; cabbage, 31; canned fruits,  
40; canned meats, 40; carrots, 33; celery, 32;  
cheese (long carry), 35; cheese (cool cooling), 50;  
cider, 32; cranberries, 33; cream (short carry),  
33; cucumbers, 38; currants (few days only), 32;  
cut roses, 36; dried fruits, 40; eggs, 30; ferns,  
28; fish, fresh water (after frozen), 18; fish (salt  
water after frozen), 15; fish (to freeze), 5; fruit  
trees, 30; fur, 28; furs, (undressed), 35; game  
(after frozen), 10; game (short carry), 28; grapes,  
36; hams (not brined), 20; hogs, 30; hops, 32;  
huckleberries (frozen, long carry), 20; ice cream  
(for few days only), 15; ice storage room (re-  
frigerated), 28; lard, 40; maple sugar, 45; maple  
syrup, 45; meat, fresh (ten to thirty days), 30;  
meats, fresh (few days only), 35; meats, salt



A Few Good Dairy Shorthorns.

Two of them are first-prize winners at the London Dairy Show.