

FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



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AND CANADIAN
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., November 22, 1917

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Current Comments on the Farming Business

The United States Milk Situation

STRAINED as have been the relations between producers, consumers and distributors of milk in Canada, the situation has never been so critical here as it has been and is at some of the large United States centers of population. The Milk Producers' Association at Chicago, for instance, is being prosecuted by the State authorities under the anti-trust laws. Similar action is being contemplated by other cities. A recent letter to Farm and Dairy, from Milo D. Campbell, President of the National Milk Producers' Federation, sets forth the situation to the south of the border in few and concise words. Mr. Campbell says in part:

"The situation has become very intense in this country. Either for political purposes or through ignorance, many localities have been torn up over the milk question. The farmers have found that they have been producing milk at a great loss and that their fields are worth more to them for other purposes than in the production of milk. New York, Chicago, Boston and other large cities have naturally felt the rise in price demanded by the farmers, and in some localities suits have been commenced against farmers' organizations, both criminal and civil.

"I think the situation is becoming somewhat clarified, and that very soon the farmers will be given the cost of their milk and such a reasonable profit as the federal government may believe they are entitled to. While there is no law by which the federal government can fix the price absolutely, the farmers are entirely willing to accept the finding of the food administration at Washington, and have so signified. We do not believe that during the winter months milk can be produced and sold by the average farmer in this country for less than \$2.50 to \$4 per hundred."

Production costs are practically as great in Canada as they are in the United States. Dairy farmers here and there are working under the same conditions and facing the same misunderstandings on the part of consumers. If Mr. Campbell's estimate of the cost of milk production is correct, Canadian producers were more than fair with consumers in their demand for \$3 milk.

The Price of Fertilizers

CANADIAN farmers are not extensive users of commercial fertilizers; in fact, we do not use fertilizers as extensively as we profitably could. Enough is used, however, to create a lively interest in the present trend of fertilizer prices, which are constantly going higher. Every cannon crash and every bursting bomb on the battlefields of Europe use up important fertilizing material. A single attack on the Flanders front may consume more potential plant food than would be required to feed the fields of an entire township, and the quantities of material used up during a real bombardment are tremendous. Last year, in the United States alone, 600,000 tons of nitrate went to make explosives and 1,000,000 tons of sulphuric acid were likewise consumed. The fertilizing manufacturer, therefore, must compete with the munitions maker for nitrate, sulphuric acid and potash, and of course the needs of the crop must give way to the needs of the cannon. In addition to the consequent high price for raw material for fertilizer, increasing ocean freight rates, difficulties of transportation and high wages all explain in part the higher price of fertilizers.

Can farmers afford to buy fertilizers at these enhanced prices? It depends on the crop. Where prices for farm produce have advanced proportionately with the price of fertilizers, it should be as profitable to use fertilizers now as at any time in the past. If the increased yields from an acre of one dollar wheat would pay for the fertilizer used to secure the increase at \$30 a ton, two dollar wheat will be even more profitable with fertilizer at \$40 a ton. For many crops, therefore, the fertilizer manufacturer still deserves to be patronized. And just a word in season—the shortage of cars is such that even now it is not too early to order fertilizers for delivery before they are required for next spring's crops.

The Price of Cottonseed

COTTONSEED meal is selling at record prices; over \$60 a ton. So high has it become that many feeders are beginning to question the wisdom of using it as extensively as they have done in the past. Even at present prices, however, cottonseed is one of the cheapest sources of protein, and, if our information is correct, it is due to be lower in price in the next month or two. We are informed by a reliable dealer at Memphis, Tenn., that the present high price of cottonseed meal has been largely developed through artificial conditions, the lateness of the start of the mills in crushing the seed causing a congestion of orders on the October and early November shipments. This naturally brought about higher prices, as mill offerings were scarce. In the opinion of this dealer there is no reason why these prices should continue. In their monthly market letter J. P. Keeton and Company, of Atlanta, Ga., estimate that the cottonseed meal production of the south for this season will be over 2,500,000 tons. In addition to this there will be 2,000,000 tons of velvet bean meal and 607,000 tons of peanut meal, a total of 5,107,000 tons of meal to be consumed in the United States and Canada, where they state the consuming demand could not exceed 1,500,000 tons, including the fertilizer industry, all over the United States. "We do not use any precedent in our market letters," wrote Keeton and Company, "for we realize that precedents are valueless in war time, but you cannot take a bushel measure, filled with cottonseed meal, and pour the contents into a peck measure without overflowing it, and neither can you take 5,000,000 tons of meal and pour it into a consuming public, where the maximum requirements are not over 2,000,000 tons at best, without overflowing. One large mill interest told us they would rather make an attempt at jumping off a 60-foot block without getting hurt than to buy meal at present prices, and we thoroughly agree with them."

Apparently dairy farmers will be wise to buy meal only for current needs and look for a lower market in the next few weeks.



We Welcome

Trade increases

VOL. XXXV

Profits Secure

NO BRANCHMENTS that other class profits. Markets are high, and with lambs selling weight in the late winter, a lot of this wool (unwashed) cents per pound, most profitable possibility for the flock even at 75 per cent. net merit. There are possible means of light lamb crops, in lambs and ewe lamb stunting, sites, and many which, in the case of indifferent shevert these large even greater loss most common loss is due to improve. Only well-finished the markets and mutton profit.

On the Dominion Farms some time have been obtained for experimentation conducted during years.

Marketed in the light, this lamb but, being late done as well as the lambs of uniform a higher price than weight, and finish; able to hold the light of uniform weight of the most of our months practically. Lambs not in rotation are held in whole or in part of from \$1 to \$3 of the months of November. When the farmer



FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., NOVEMBER 22, 1917

No. 47

Will We Finish Lambs for the Block?

Profits Secured on Experimental Farms—Some Notes on Feeds and Feeding—E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman

NO BRANCH of farming offers better inducements than that of sheep raising, and no other class of live stock will make greater profits. Markets for lambs, mutton, and wool are high, and will remain so for many years. With lambs selling at \$9 to \$11 per cwt. live weight in the fall and from \$12 to \$15 in the late winter, a large profit is assured. Add to this wool (unwashed) selling at 58 cents to 68 cents per pound, and sheep raising becomes the most profitable farm industry. There is every possibility for the intelligent farmer to establish a flock even at present prices and make 50 to 75 per cent. net profit per annum on his investment. There are, however, many possible means of losses, such as light lamb crops, heavy mortality in lambs and ewes, feed waste, lamb stunting, intestinal parasites, and many similar troubles which, in the case of the careless or indifferent shepherd, will convert these large profits into an even greater loss. One of the most common losses to the farmer is due to improper marketing. Only well-finished lambs can top the markets and bring the maximum profit.

On the Dominion Experimental Farms some interesting results have been obtained from a number of experiments in lamb feeding conducted during the last few years.

Market Only Fit Lambs.

The large percentage of Canadian lambs are marketed in the fall direct from the pastures, which is undoubtedly the most profitable practice, providing the lambs are well finished on grass alone or on an added grain ration. All the lambs from the farmer's flock are usually lifted at the same time, which means that the well-finished lambs of good weight must help to sell the light, thin lambs, which may be as well bred but, being late lambs or twin lambs, have not done as well as their flock mates. Well finished lambs of uniform weight invariably command a higher price than mixed lambs varying in size, weight, and finish; hence it is always more profitable to hold the lighter lambs and sell only those of uniform weight and finish. Again, the selling of the most of our Canadian lambs during the fall months practically always causes a slump in price. Lambs not required for immediate consumption are held in cold storage to the profit of the wholesaler in view of the usual increase in price of from \$1 to \$3 per hundred pounds between the months of November and April.

When the farmer appreciates these two condi-

tions, the lamb trade will be revolutionized and the farmer will finish his work and reap full profits for foodstuffs consumed by, and labor expended on, his sheep. Many farmers, with abundance of roughage, can well afford to finish from one to three carloads of lambs during the winter months, thereby making top market prices on the farm produce and a good margin of profit in addition. Realizing the existence of such conditions all over the Dominion, a large amount of investigational work along these lines has been conducted on the Dominion Experimental Farms throughout Canada. Details of this work may be seen in the annual reports; however, a

this is also an excellent investment, and is appreciated as such by the farmer.

All good pure-bred ram lambs are in great demand, and should be used as breeders. All inferior pure-bred rams and all grade ram lambs should be castrated early and finished for the block. The high-class market always discriminates against unaltered ram lambs and against unstocked lambs. The wise feeder also realizes that greater and cheaper gains follow these two necessary simple operations.

The class of lamb to buy depends largely on the lambs available, and market requirements. Usually, the well-bred lamb showing plenty of constitution and thrift and weighing from 60 to 80 pounds is the best stocker lamb to put into winter quarters.

The Lambs to Feed.

Lambs weighing from 80 to 100 pounds, if thin, may be profitably put in the feed lot for a short finish, and if good fall pastures are available this may be as profitable a line of work as any. The finished, heavy lamb weighing from 80 to 110 pounds should never be purchased for feeding purposes. The time when greatest profits can be made in purchasing lambs is usually between the months of August and November. However, the condition

of the pastures and of the lambs themselves, as well as the markets, will regulate the time for purchase. The proper time to sell the lambs is when they are finished, whether this be November or April or any intervening month. This applies also to the selling of lambs off grass. Finished lambs will make small gains at a very high cost per pound, which cost will usually be far in excess of the market price at that season. In addition to this, the markets are demanding a well-finished lamb, not overdone, and ranging from 85 to 105 pounds live weight, depending upon the breed and season of the year. This, of course, does not apply to the young-lamb trade of the spring and early summer.

The accompanying table shows the average profits over the cost of feed in the feeding of lambs on the Experimental Farms throughout Canada during the past seven years. This table shows an average profit over feed—on Experimental Farms and Stations throughout Canada, in the feeding of many carloads of lambs—of \$1.15 per lamb when the spread between buying and selling prices is approximately \$2.10. Since the spread between buying and selling prices has

(Continued on page 13.)

AVERAGE PROFITS IN WINTER LAMB FEEDING.

Experimental Farm at	Number of yearlings.	Weight of gain in when in feed lot.	Buying price per cwt.		Selling price per cwt.		Spread between buying and selling prices.	Profit over feed, per lamb.
			Lb.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Ottawa, Ont.	5	99	6 05	8 25	1 60	1 38		
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	5	83	5 57	7 65	2 28	1 22		
Nappan, N.S.	3	84	5 80	7 83	2 03	0 80		
Lennoxville, Que.	1	90	6 00	9 00	3 00	1 65		
Indian Head, Sask.	1	70	6 00	8 00	2 00	0 34		
Lethbridge, Alta.	5	89	5 66	7 67	2 01	1 35		
Average	3	79	5 79	7 50	1 71	1 05		

*Most of the lambs at this Station finished on pasture.

brief summary of the work to date may be timely.

Profits in Winter Feeding Lambs.

In the seven years' work conducted on the Experimental Farms system, the profits on the winter finishing of lambs have ranged from 25 cents per head to \$3.82 per head over the cost of feed. In other words, the Experimental Farms and Stations have purchased unfinished lambs on the open market or from drovers and, after charging good prices for marketable farm feeds and cost prices for other roughages, have made from three to 33 per cent. on the investment in the lambs, labor not included. Even allowing a fair margin for labor, this is as profitable a line of feeding work as can be carried on, and shows a return on investment greater than is usual in the finishing of steers or shoats.

The sex of lambs to finish for the block is at this stage of the sheep industry in Canada a most important consideration. Owing to the great scarcity of breeding ewes and the immediate needs of enlarging the output of the sheep industry, all ewe lambs fit for breeding purposes should be saved and held over for breeding when shearings. Aside from being a national duty,

A Little Land Well Tilled--Plus a Large Pasturage

How One Man Made Money on a Rough Farm—By S. R. N. Hodgins

"MOST dairy farmers, who have come under my observation have had too little pasturage," says Finlay McKillican. "They have tried to farm all their land and have spent their lives skimming a small crop from a big acreage, instead of making a little land produce something worth while. There is nothing like pasturage for economical milk production if your land isn't too expensive."

Finlay McKillican retired from farming four years ago. He lives in a comfortable house set in a five-acre piece of ground in the outskirts of Vankeek Hill, Ont. For many years, he farmed about four miles east of the village and was recognized in his district as an exceptionally good farmer. He sent more milk to the cheese factory from his 18 to 20 cows than was sent by any of his neighbors with half as many more cows. The secret of his success lay in the fact that he knew his farm and worked out a system of farming to suit the conditions under which he found himself.

Mr. McKillican's farm was situated in a rough, stony district. It consisted of 150 acres of which but 25 acres were under cultivation. While his neighbors on similar land tried to work their farms as if they were on smooth bottom lands, and ran up costly repair bills in attempting to reap their scant crops from this land, Mr. McKillican recognized that the best use to which this rough land could be put was that of pasturage. About 30 or 35 acres on his farm was land that could not be beaten. He therefore turned all his attention to his as far as the production of grain and hay crops were concerned. The rest of the farm, including a large sugar bush, was pastured.

Intensive Cultivation. The 25 acres under cultivation was worked to the limit. It was all under drained, and with a stock of 20 milkers, besides young stock, Mr. McKillican was able to manure a large part of this cultivated area each year. While no systematic rotation was kept in mind, each field was made to grow a crop of clover at short intervals. The heavy manuring and thorough tillage, which was possible when such a small area was worked, resulted in exceptionally heavy crops. Mr. McKillican always considered that something was wrong if he did not harvest 50 bushels of oats or more to the acre.

The rough land was turned to good account for pasturage. The cattle were turned out early in the spring, for the hills dried off quickly and gave good grass early. The cows then stayed on the pasture till frost came in the fall. As the milk was sent to the cheese factory, the cows freshened in the spring and gave their heavy milk flow while on the grass. The large acreage of pasture produced milk economically. The cows always had a plentiful supply of water in a tank in the pasture in the summer, and in winter the windmill was utilized to pump water into the dairy barn.

Winter Feeding.

While winter dairying was not carried on, one of the secrets of Mr. McKillican's success was in never letting his cows down in condition during the winter. Thirty years ago Mr. McKillican built the first silo in his section of the country, and from five to seven acres of corn was grown every year and put into the silo to bring the

cows through in good shape. That this object was achieved is shown by the fact that in one year Mr. McKillican's cows gave just twice as much milk as the herd of his neighbor, who had as good a farm in every way and but one cow less than Mr. McKillican. While some difference was due to the better milking qualities of Mr. McKillican's cows, he attributed considerable of the credit to his system of winter feeding.

At the time Mr. McKillican retired from his farm, he had a herd of grade Holsteins that were well known as milk producers. No one in the district sent anywhere near the quantity of milk to the cheese factory for the number of cows kept. The excellent results which he obtained in his herd just go to prove what may be done by grading up common stock. It was his practice to invest in the best pure-bred Holstein sires he could afford. This he gives as a great help to

own vegetables and the feed for his horse, and here he gave no his ideas of farming for success when I visited him recently. Although he sold his farm four years ago, he is still interested enough in it to take frequent trips out to see how things are coming along, for once a farmer, always a farmer.

Underdrainage at the Experimental Farm

It Insured Good Crops in 1917

WHILE the Central Experimental Farm was yet in its infancy the necessity for installing a system of underdrainage was realized. From year to year the system has been improved and extended until at the present time a very complete drainage scheme is in operation. Soil conditions vary greatly. The surface soil ranges from sand to clay with all intervening types. Besides there are considerable areas of muck. The subsoil is of the same variable character and in many places the problem of combating quick or running sand is encountered. The contour of the land may be termed gently to abruptly rolling, inclined to pockets or basins, and on the whole having little natural outlet. Under these conditions, the problem of drainage was rather a difficult one entailing considerable thought and accurate work. Three main outlets are used, two located at the western and one at the eastern boundary. In explanation of the system it may be defined as a combination or modification of the herring-bone, gridiron and across-the-slope systems of drainage. The first described system is well suited to drain ponds or basins; the second or gridiron system, is well adapted to level land where the drainage required is fairly uniform; the across-the-slope system is used on side hills and slopes.

Clay tile were used throughout, varying in size from 3 to 10 inches. Tile smaller than three inch were considered too small in this instance and are not recommended for ordinary conditions.

Sand traps or silt basins are indispensable, furnishing clearance for the fine sand that enters the tile and which, if not provided for, would lodge in and clog such tile as are laid on somewhat less than a two-inch grade. These sand traps are of different sizes according to requirements. Some are six feet square while the majority are approximately four feet square, extending into the ground about two feet below the outlet tile, thus providing ample space for the considerable deposits of sand and silt. The traps are enclosed by concrete walls six inches thick, flush with the surface of the ground and covered by concrete tops provided with manholes protected by gratings. They are located, as far as practicable, adjacent to roadways, fences or other suitable places to ensure the least possible obstruction in cultivated fields.

The depth and distance apart of the drains vary with soil conditions. In clay subsoil, the laterals are as close as 40 feet at a depth of approximately three feet. In lighter soils, the laterals are farther apart and often deeper in the ground, especially towards the outlets.

With regard to the maintenance of a drainage system the most important factor to observe is to practice systematic inspection of the whole and prompt repair of part or parts that require attention. This is essential for a low cost of maintenance and for an efficient system.

From the earliest time in the history of the

CANADA AND THE WORLD FOOD SHORTAGE

RECENT developments in Europe, official correspondence and the latest crop estimates make it plain that the world food situation to-day is serious beyond anything that we could see a few months ago. Unless we are willing to make some sacrifice in our eating and rigorously to guard against waste of food-stuffs, we may find the conclusive victory of our armies endangered.

Reports of the crops of France and Italy show that we shall be called upon to strain every effort and to conserve every ounce of food to make up the shortage of our Allies. Temporary disaster has overtaken the Italian Army and it will be of our Allies. Temporary disaster has overtaken the Italian Army and it will be of our Allies. Temporary disaster has overtaken the Italian Army and it will be of our Allies.

The situation is grave to-day and the time has come when the people of Canada must realize that the Allies are depending on the continent of North America to a far greater extent than ever before. It is within the power of all of us effectively to support the efforts of our armies. The Canadian farmer has done his part by harvesting a splendid crop. Plans have been made for greater production next year. But until the next harvest, the only means of increasing the exportable surplus of food is for the consumer to do his duty. The fighting efficiency of the Allied forces will be impaired unless Canada awakens to the seriousness of the food problem. THERE RESTS UPON US THE MOST SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITY—PERHAPS FOR THE VERY ISSUE OF THE WAR.

W. J. Hanna,

Food Controller

ward success in dairy farming. He made a start in this direction 25 years ago when he brought one of the first pure-bred Holstein sires into that part of the country. The cows with which he had to start were the ordinary red cows of the district, of no particular breed. At the time of his sale, some of the cows in his herd were direct descendants from an old red cow brought over by his grandfather when he came to this country in 1816.

Mr. McKillican never sold any grain or hay off his farm. He turned it into milk. When milk was selling at the cheese factory at from 60 to 75 cents a cwt., Mr. McKillican was drawing from \$500 to \$1,000 from that source for his summer's milk. A similar amount of milk delivered to the factory now would net him about three times this amount. Butter was made before and after the cheese factory season. The rough part of the farm supported, besides the cows, a goodly flock of sheep and a large sugar bush. The latter was quite a source of profit all of the time of his occupancy of the farm. A small orchard supplied apples for the family and left a number of barrels for sale each year.

Mr. McKillican with his small farm carried a goodly equipment. He had his own thresher, gasoline engine, grain grinder and saw. He let his cattle and sheep farm the rougher and more difficult parts of his estate, while he spent all his time getting the ultimate bushel of grain or ton of hay from the fertile 25 acres at his disposal.

Mr. McKillican retired from farming on account of ill-health. On his five-acre estate he still keeps in touch with Mother Earth. Here he grows his

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Farm the staple field crops grown have included ensilage corn, alfalfa, red clover, roots and cereals, which require thoroughly drained soils for best results. During this period the records show that corn has never been a failure while alfalfa, red clover and cereals have rarely suffered.

In recent years, especially in the season of 1916, the benefits of and necessity for underdrainage were very pronounced. In that memorable season 11.13 inches of rainfall were recorded at the Central Farm for the months of May and June, but even under these adverse conditions the following creditable yields of crops per acre were recorded: Ensilage corn, 12.4 tons; oats, 44.4 bushels; roots, 10.4 tons, and hay, 4.6 tons. Throughout the district, however, no such yields were obtained and with the exception of hay, farm crops were practically a failure.

Superiority of the Pure-bred

The Care for Registered Stock

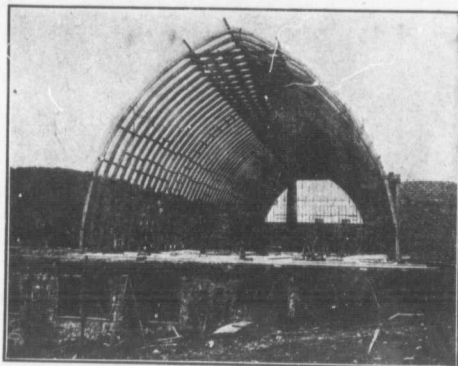
By Raymond Pearl.

THE necessary, intrinsic expense involved in breeding and rearing a pure-bred animal is no more than that involved in breeding and rearing a grade or a scrub. The end product is worth a great deal more in the former case than in the latter, on the average. These considerations being true, and I think they cannot be successfully controverted, it would seem to be the most obvious of sound business principles to keep and breed only pure-bred, registered live stock. Yet the proportionate number of farm animals which are pure-bred, must be very small indeed.

The chief reason for the relatively small proportion of pure-bred animals is fairly evident. Most farmers keep animals solely for their immediate productive or useful qualities. They are in no true sense breeders and make no attempt to realize the additional profits which would accrue from combining a breeding business, on however small a scale, with a producing business. The farmer of the sort mentioned is prone to compare in his mind the productive qualities of the best of his grades with the poorest pure-breds he has ever seen or knows about, to the detriment of pure-bred animals in general. He is then apt to take the general position that it would not pay to buy pure-bred animals for a foundation stock to breed from.

The argument on which this extremely prevalent point of view is based is essentially a fallacious one, because it overlooks certain very pertinent considerations.

In the first place while it is true that the best grades are much better than the poorest pure-breds in productive qualities, and indeed may in some cases rank with the best, it is also true that



Framing of the New Barn at Oka Agricultural Institute.

The self-supporting roof is usually supposed to be of most use in the building of small barns. At the Oka Agricultural Institute, La Trappe, Que., a new barn, 240 feet by 60 feet, has a plank frame with self-supporting roof as seen in the illustration.

the general average productivity of pure-bred animals is higher than that of non-pure-breds.

Pure-Bred Animals Transmitters.

In the second place there can be no comparison between pure-bred animals and non-pure-bred animals, considered as groups or on the average, in regard to extent to which they transmit good qualities to their offspring. The pure-bred animal is, on the average, narrow-bred or line-bred to a much greater extent than the grade or scrub. This means that the likelihood of any particular individual transmitting good qualities which it may possess to its progeny is by so much enhanced.

In the third place, the breeder of pure-bred animals is not depending, as is the breeder of grades, solely on their productive qualities as a source of income. If he is handling pure-breds the offspring are a standard commodity to which a more or less definite rating as to value attaches automatically. If he is breeding scrubs or grades the offspring are apt to be more or less troublesome and unprofitable by-products of his manufacturing business. The dairyman for example who keeps only grade cows has no market whatever for his bull calves except as meat. When sold for this purpose he is sure to get small returns for them. On the other hand, the dairyman whose herd is made up of purebred animals at once has opened out before him the possibility of an additional and better market for his bull calves. He can sell them for breeding

purposes and in this way realize much more than meat prices for them.

Finally, the breeder of pure-bred, registered live stock at once identifies himself with a large and powerful organization, namely that of the registered live stock interests of the country. There can be no doubt from a strictly business point of view that in this regard alone the man with the pure-breds enjoys an enormous advantage over the man who keeps only non-pure-bred, grade or scrub, animals.

If any one doubts the truth of this let him try to sell a pure-bred and a scrub and compare the demand he has and the price offered for each.

The Trouble With His Farm

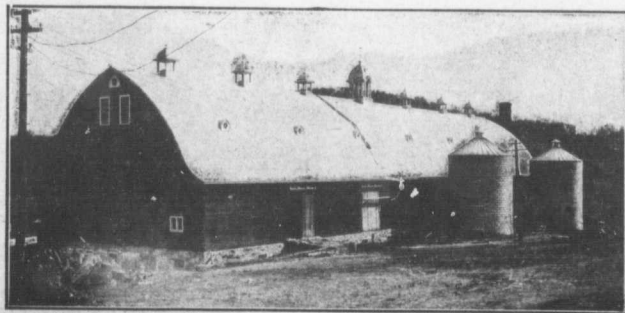
A Farm Management Problem

By E. L. McCaskey.

A FEW weeks ago I spent a pleasant half day with a friend of mine who had moved out of our community almost a score of years ago. For 15 years or more he has been working a 50-acre farm. The soil is fairly good. He is a hard working man and a thrifty one. His wife is a good second. His oldest boy is now big enough to be a great help to him. But he hasn't been getting ahead. "In an average year," he told me, "I don't get as much wages for my work as a decent hired man would rightfully expect. We live carelessly and yet we just make ends meet. Now can you tell me what is wrong with my farm?"

I told him that I do not pretend to be a farm management expert. I have been dairy farming all my life, however, and I do know a few of the principles that are necessary to the successful management of a dairy farm. I looked carefully into my friend's proposition. I asked him all kinds of questions. His trouble was not far to find. He did not have enough sources of income. He called himself a dairy farmer and dairying was his main reliance. And yet he was milking only seven cows and had a few head of young stock around. He was making the mistake of attempting to grow everything he fed his cows. He had no silo and was growing roots to supply succulence. In addition to his cows, he had a few hens, and was feeding about a dozen hogs. He had no cash crop whatever.

My constructive suggestions called for at least twice as many cows and a good big silo. I advised him to get his farm under a short rotation, make corn and clover his main crops and plan to purchase the most of his concentrates. Then he must grow a cash crop, a couple of acres of potatoes or beans, or an acre of strawberries, depending on his market. Finally, as his wife seemed to be a good hand with poultry, I suggested that a couple of hundred *c*' hens in convenient quarters, could be looked after with little extra labor. I figured out the returns from his farm for him, basing everything on the results I was securing on my own farm. My friend was quick to see that these improvements in his methods would increase his income to a much greater extent than his expenditures. He saw also that all could not be accomplished in one year or even two years. He now has a plan to work to, however, and I expect him to do much better.



A General View of the big Plank Frame Barn at Oka Agricultural Institute.

The lines are attractive and the barn seems rigid and strong. As there are no beams or posts in the way storage capacity may be fully utilized. It is 45 feet from the floor over the stables to the cross beam at top of rafters.

More About the Light Farm Tractors

A Comparison With One Hundred Acres of Crops—By Lewis Simpson

THE previous articles upon the use of light farm tractors have created such a live interest in certain agricultural circles that the writer believes that the readers of the Farm and Dairy will welcome further information.

The investigations that were the original cause of the previous articles are being continued and much valuable information is being collected, with the hope that eventually the farmers of Eastern Canada may be able to secure the services of a light farm tractor, built specially to meet the requirements of the country they find to cultivate and of the crops they find to be the most profitable to grow.

The writer has had the privilege to read a comparison of the cost in the U. S. A. of the field work required to plow, cultivate, seed and harvest the crops of 100 acres of land, in one case using horses and in the other using an 8-16 tractor together with a reduced number of horses. The land was cropped as follows:

50 acres under corn.
30 acres under grain.
20 acres under hay.

The horses kept in the first case were six work horses and one colt. For comparison, one 8-16 tractor was used and two work horses. The time taken for each operation when using horses and when using tractor and horses is given for facility of comparison side by side.

50 Acres Corn.

Days.	Days.
Plowing—4 horses 16 in. gang —4 acres per day of 10 hours.....	12.50
Disking—4 horses 8-foot disc harrow—15 acres per day.....	3.33
Harvesting—3 times, 3 horses, 3 section harrow—30 acres per day.....	5.00
Planting—2 horses check row planter 12 1-2 acres per day.....	4.00
Cultivating (4 times) 2 horses 1 row cultivator—10 acres per day.....	20.00
Harvesting—3 horses, corn binder, 8 acres per day.....	6.25

Total days of 10 hours or 1,450 ¹ / ₂ H. P. hours.....	51.08
Plowing—8-16 tractor and 2 14- in. plows—5.60 acres per day 10 hours.....	9.00
Note: If 3 14-in. plows can be used, then 8.40 acres per day, requiring 6 days.	
Disking and Harrowing—In one operation, 8-16 tractor, 8-foot disc harrow with a 2 section harrow following, 20 acres per day	2.50
Harrowing twice, 8-16 tractor with 3 section harrow—35 acres per day.....	3.00
Planting, 2 horses, check row planter, 12 1-2 acres per day.....	4.00
Cultivating (4 times), 2 horses row cultivator, 10 acres per day.....	20.00
Harvesting 8-16 tractor and corn binder, 8 acres per day.....	6.25
Total days of 10 hours—44 3-4.....	44.75

Days.	Days.
Disking twice, 4 horses, 8 foot harrow, 15 acres per day.....	4.00
Harrowing, 3 horses, 3 section harrow, 30 acres per day.....	1.00
Drilling, 3 horses, 12 x 8 drill, 15 acres per day.....	2.00
Harvesting, 4 horses, 8 foot binder, 15 acres per day.....	2.00
Total days of 10 hours or 320 H. P. hours.....	9.00
Double disking and harrowing in one operation, 8-16 tractor	

with 8-foot tandem harrow and 2 sections big harrow, 20 acres per day.....	1.50
Drilling, 8-16 tractor with 12 x 8 drill, 20 acres per day.....	7.50
Harvesting, 8-16 tractor with 8- foot binder, 20 acres per day.....	1.50
Total days of 10 hours, 4 1-2.....	4.50
20 Acres Hay.	
Mowing, 2 horses, 5-foot mower, 10 acres per day.....	2.00
Raking, 2 horses, 8-foot side de- livery rake, 15 acres per day.....	1.50
Loading, 2 horses, 6-foot loaders, 10 acres per day.....	2.00
Total days of 10 hours or 110 H. P. hours.....	5.50
Mowing, 8-16 tractor with two 5- foot mowers, 20 acres per day	1.00
Raking, 2 horses, 8-foot side de- livery rake, 15 acres per day.....	1.50
Loading, 8-16 tractor with wind- row loaders, 13 acres per day.....	1.50
Total days of 10 hours.....	4.00
Summary.	

Tractor & Horses, Horses.	65.18	53.25
50 acres corn.....	51.08	44.75
30 acres grain.....	9.00	4.50
20 acres hay.....	5.50	4.00

But in the above comparison the time allowed the horses for actual work in the field is 10 hours per day. Seldom do horses give continuous hard work for longer than 6 hours per day. Extending the time upon a 6 hours a day basis the following re- sults:	85.10	69.75
50 acres corn.....	15.00	4.50
20 acres grain.....	9.16	5.00
20 acres hay.....	109.26	70.25

That is, without operating the tractor more than 10 hours per day (it is often possible to operate longer hours when circumstances make it desirable) there was a saving of 39 days in the time required to plow, cultivate, seed and harrow 100 acres of land cropped as stated. This 39 days is a reduction of no less than 35 per cent. Upon the time hitherto required, it is more than probable that this saving may be enlarged because it is possible that one, if not two, of the cultivations given corn may be undertaken by using the tractor, and there are other possible economies, when tractors are available, whereas with horse traction the "possible" seems to have been already arrived at. The report closed with the following remarks that are well worthy of reproduction: "On any farm, even with ample horses to take care of the work, seasons are sometimes against the farmer. Good spring plowing or seeding weather may be of short duration, with a result that not all the acreage planted is cultivated. Again, a day gained in the harvest is oftentimes of far greater importance than the 150 in labor saved. With a tractor on the job, you can work 24 hours a day, if it is necessary to take advantage of the weather."

It is claimed that the farmers of the U. S. A. lose millions of dollars annually because of plowing, cultivating, seeding and harvesting cannot be done just when it should be done. "There is a right time for every work, and a tractor enables the farmer to take up the work in its order, to complete it in a short time and do everything in its proper season. The

(Continued on page 8.)

November 22, 1917.

November 22



Griffith's Classic Halter

Wind jerk and twist as it may, a colt cannot break or pull out of the Classic Halter. Made of leather, tough and flexible as a pig's ear, and 1/2-inch hard, tested rope. The Classic Halter is for colts up to 3 year old. Price, prepaid, \$1.00. (West of Ft. William, \$1.10).



For the older colts, or full grown horses, we recommend the Giant Halter. Both the Giant and the Classic are made of treatment they are expected to put up with. All parts are securely fastened. All fittings are of electric-welded steel. These prices hardly give all-leather halters a look-in. The Giant Halter, \$1.25 prepaid. (West of Ft. William, \$1.45 prepaid.) At Your Dealer's or Direct. Write for Illustrated Booklet showing other lines.

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No. 76 Waterloo Street
STRATFORD - ONT.

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DITCHER AND GRADER
DIGS YOUR DITCHES
GRADES YOUR ROADS
EASILY
QUICKLY
CHEAPLY

REVERSIBLE
ADJUSTABLE

IN ONE DAY

DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

THE PRESTON CAR & COACH COMPANY
83 DUNDAS ST. WEST, TORONTO

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 21st December, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years as required each year, between Peterboro Post Office and Railway Depot, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Peterboro.

G. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

Post Office Department,
Mail Service Branch,
Ottawa, 7th November, 1917.

IF YOU DON'T FIND IT, WRITE US

Occasionally readers of Farm and Dairy wish to secure the address of manufacturers of farm or household equipment, but are not able to locate it in our pages. At any time our Advertising Dept. will be pleased to give you any information of this nature. Write us freely.

ADVERTISING DEPT.
FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.



Government Says Keep More Cattle This Winter

The Ontario Government advises all farmers to keep one or two extra head of cattle this winter. You can do this most economically by cutting your own feed, as cut feed always goes faster.

Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters

will exactly meet your requirements as they do the work quickly, easily and satisfactorily. Hand and power outfits in a wide range of sizes and prices.

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PETER HAMILTON CO., LIMITED
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GLAZED SASH 65¢

Buy Now of Old Prices, 4 1/2 ft x 10 No. 1 clear white pine sash already glazed. Specially low price for immediate shipment; safely packed. Over sixty other sizes and styles including house, barn and cellar sash, also storm sash. We sell direct. Builders catalogue free.

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MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE
at a small cost by an engine which is attached. For special facts see our Free Booklet. Write today for this FREE BOOK. Description of the SHAW Motorcycle Motor & description of the SHAW Motorcycle Motor & second-hand, \$10 and over.

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Brantford Kerosene Engines

1/2 to 60 H. P.
Stationary, Mounted, Traction



These engines are the perfected product of years of study and experimentation with Internal Combustion Engines, and are a demonstrated success on thousands of farms throughout Canada. Get one this season and let it replace your tired mule. It's a glut for work and its running cost is little, as it runs on coal oil or kerosene.

We also manufacture a full line of WINDMILLS, Grain Grinders, Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes, Concrete Mixers, etc.

Catalogue of any line mailed on request.

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Feck, Kerr & McElderry

Barriers, Sashers, etc.
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E. A. Feck F. H. Kerr V. L. McElderry



The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

\$150,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations; \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue.)

War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.

(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917 20% on March 1st, 1918

10% on January 2nd, 1918 20% on April 1st, 1918

20% on February 1st, 1918 20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds

5.68% on the 10 year Bonds

5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of ½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per \$100.

If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46959 per \$100.

If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 59.72274 per \$100.

If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 39.90959 per \$100.


Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.



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Ship Your FURS To
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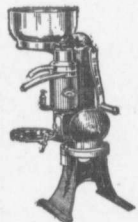
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Simplex (Link Blade) Cream Separator

You can't afford to have your hired help waste their time in these labor shortage days, or your wife waste her valuable strength, turning a small-capacity, slow speed, hard to turn, hard to clean machine.

A "Simplex" does away with all the hard work or separating. Large capacity, easy to turn and clean, low supply can and simplicity are features of the "Simplex."

There are other big ones, too, and our catalogue will tell you all about them. Drop us a card and we will send it to you.

Tell us how many cows you milk and we will give you estimates on what it will cost you to install a B-L-K Milker.

D. Derbyshire Co. Ltd., Brockville, Ont.

CALDWELL'S The Ideal Meal for Milking Cows



Caldwell's Dairy Meal has been fed constantly, for years in many of the best dairy stables of Canada, because it gives a maximum milk yield. The materials entering into its composition are pure and palatable. It is a balanced ration and may be fed by itself or mixed with other feeding materials as roots or ensilage. Feed our Dairy Meal and note the increased flow of milk.

Feedmen almost everywhere carry it.

The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co. Limited
DUNDAS ONTARIO
Makers of all kinds of stock and Poultry Feeds.

Above
the
Others

STANDARD FEEDS

More About the Light Tractors

(Continued from page 6.)

illustrations now given demonstrate that, if a farmer and the skill he helps at present available can farm 100 acres with the aid of six work horses, he could with the same skilled help, but with one 8-16 tractor in place of four of the work horses (the two work horses retained being relieved of all the heavier work), the whole working the same number of hours as before, farm easier and better 155 acres. Moreover, the produce of nearly 25 Acres, now eaten by the horses, disappears by the tractor, would be available directly or indirectly for human consumption.

The employment of the tractor, therefore, could be equal to increasing the production of the farmer and his assistant laborer by 80 per cent, with a possibility of a still further increase were circumstances to command the operating of the tractor 12 hours per day instead of 10 hours, during certain short but important seasons.



Shipping Poultry to Market

THE instructions offered by various dealers as to how dressed poultry should be sent them may vary slightly, but not greatly. Most large buyers have sheets of instructions to shippers; and it is a good rule to open correspondence with your dealer before shipping. In this way you are able to know his individual desires as to time of shipment and method of handling. If there is any special way in which he desires poultry sent him, you will thus be informed.

Starving.—Always starve the birds for 36 hours before killing, giving them plenty of clean water for the first day of starvation. If birds are killed with crops full of feed, this will ferment and soon spoil the carcass.

Bleeding.—The best way to bleed is through the mouth, cutting the artery in the roof of the mouth under the left ear. Then the knife should be thrust into the brain as far as possible, given a half turn and withdrawn.

Flicking.—The piercing of the brain causes insensibility, and the plucking should be done immediately, being careful not to tear the skin. Do not scald.

Shaping.—There are some fine points in connection with shaping carcasses by trussing, that can be understood much easier from pictures than by verbal description. Proper shaping or trussing will greatly improve the appearance of the carcass.

Do Not Draw.—Some well-meaning and honest minded farmers' wives still believe that it is more honorable to draw their birds before sending them to market. In this they are mistaken. Undrawn poultry, if properly starved and bled, will keep much longer than drawn carcasses, and the largest dealers object to drawn poultry. Also leave on the heads and feet of chickens, washing them thoroughly with the heads removed.

Cooling.—It is surprising how often dealers find poultry spoiled upon receipt, because it has been packed in a box before the carcasses had cooled thoroughly. Cool each carcass thoroughly before packing.

Packing.—Dressed poultry can be packed in clean boxes or barrels, so that the former, being careful that these containers have no objection-

able odor. Line the container with paper to exclude dust. If the shipment will freeze before reaching the dealer, freeze the carcasses separately and in proper shape before packing. They will then come out of the boxes easily. If sent by express, they will not likely freeze en route, and most dealers want them unfrozen. Do not use too large a box. Five forty-pound boxes shipped on one bill cost no more than one 200-pound box, and they are much easier to handle and less likely to smother.

Addressing.—Inside each package place a paper or card with your name and address, and a statement of the number of carcasses contained, and, if possible, the date. On the outside place the dealer's name and address, and also your own.

Advice.—Always advise your dealer as to when you are shipping and by what express company.

Poultry Pointers

The old style round roosts were a great mistake. The proper style is a roost that is flat. Take 2 x 3 inch scantling, and round it so that they are to sharp. Then set the roosts in sockets, or on a 2 x 3 inch cross piece, with the two-inch side for the fowls to roost on. Being movable they are easily cleaned and cleaned. Flat roosts give the fowls a better chance to spread their feet than round poles do. Have all roosts on a level, about two feet from the ground. Underneath the roosts erect a platform to catch the droppings.

Unless the straw meal can be given among a lot of straw, leaves or other light scratching material, it had better be omitted. This meal, of course, should consist of whole grain, and should be given so as to keep the fowls at roost. Idle hens soon become unprofitable. For every quart of grain fed at night, make it a pint at noon. Poultry should be fed in the morning shortly after they come from the roost. It is not always convenient to do so, especially where poultry is kept as a side issue. In such cases the fowls should have access to some scratching material, among which the light wheat or other grain has secured a little wheat or other grain. Then about nine o'clock give the fowls the regular morning mash.

Anæmia is a condition which ultimately affects the nutritive process, becoming injurious to the functional activity of the digestive and other organs; the power of the gastric and intestinal glands are deteriorated, the action of the stomach and gizzard are weakened. All this means indigestion, and not treating it in the early stages is apt to lead on to enlargement of the liver.

The deficiency in blood is caused partly by overcrowding, defective ventilation and poor light in the hennery, and partly by the insufficient food. The symptoms of the disease are generally prostration, depression, bloodless look, especially about the eyes, comb and wattles. The comb is pallid, cold, and inclined to fall. The legs are weak and are alop over; the mouth and feet are to be white, limbe cold, and the wings apt to be somewhat swollen. In treatment, of course, the cause must be first removed. Then give a nutritious diet, fresh air, sunlight and good range. Give a liver pill each night for three nights in succession. Keep the birds comfortable, and add a teaspoonful of tincture of iron to a quart of drinking water.

One great mistake beginners generally make in buying fowls, is to get once put them with their own in quarantine for about two weeks, so that it can be fully determined if they are in good health. This precaution will often save serious trouble.

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"What w legislation is the profits ar...

November in

By J. E. Bergey...

Husbandry, f...

THIS should important n...

the poultry the time when neglected. Chicks well looked after to roost on the sheds, and a ge...

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excuse for neglect care at this time for from the egg the poultry...

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Therefore a hou contain about 40 viceable size of 14 feet by 28. All hens over be marketed, if been done, and year-old hens sh practice is to ke flock one-year-old mander pullets.

The year-old are usually mo will need specia ers themselves; therefore it is n containing a ge element, besides

HOOVER SAYS:

"THE savings of the American consumer should be made by the exclusion of speculative profits from the handling of foodstuffs, and not by a sacrifice on the part of the producer."

"This is no time for the illegitimate food manipulator. Hoarding and speculation are rife."

"Those producers who fail to sell their crops at a reasonable price should use them at home."

"There is no occasion for food panic in this country. There is no justification for outrageous prices."

"What we hope to do under the food survey and administration legislation is to stabilize prices by various devices, and to regulate the profits and speculation out of handling commodities."

November in the Poultry Yard

By J. E. Bergey, Lecturer in Poultry Husbandry, Man. Agr. College.

THIS should be one of the most important months of the year for the poultry. Unfortunately, it is the time when they are very much neglected. Chickens that have been well looked after all summer are left to roost on the trees, fences, or in the sheds, and a good part of the summer's work is lost. Now is the time to get poultry houses fixed up, and all the stock put into good condition for the cold weather. Because the hens are not producing many eggs is no excuse for neglecting them. Proper care at this time will be well paid for from the egg basket a month or two hence.

House.

The poultry house should be well cleaned before the stock is put into it. All the manure and filth should be removed where an earth floor is used. As a precautionary measure the inside of the house and all the fixtures should be soaked with a good disinfectant. In cold weather it is well to use a disinfectant without too much water in it, since it tends to freeze before it dries. A good disinfectant is one made of kerosene with about 10 per cent. crude carbolic acid. This should be sprayed or painted with a brush all over the house, paying particular attention to roosts, nest boxes and any cracks in the wall or fixtures. This spray will not only act as a disinfectant but will also kill any mites that may be hiding in the house. A second spray, about one week after the first, is advisable, as it will kill any mites that have hatched from the eggs that were laid previous to the first spraying.

The house should be bedded with a thick covering of straw. This should be renewed whenever it becomes badly broken, damp, or full of droppings. The litter serves a double purpose—keeping the house dry and clean, and as an exercising ground for the hen, where the grain is thrown into the litter.

Care must be taken not to over-crowd, as this is often a cause of troublesome diseases. In flocks of 75 to 100, four square feet of floor space should be allowed for each bird. Therefore, a house for 100 hens should contain about 400 square feet. A serviceable size of house for 100 hens is 14 feet by 28 feet.

All hens over two years old should be marketed, if it has not previously been done, and only the best of the year-old hens should be kept. A good practice is to keep 50 per cent. of the flock one-year-old hens and the remainder pullets.

Feeding.

The year-old hens that are kept over are usually moulting at this time, and will need special feeding. The feathers themselves are largely protein, and therefore it is necessary to feed foods containing a generous supply of this element, besides the regular feed. A

wet mash consisting of equal parts of bran, shorts and crushed oats with 10 per cent. of beef scrap should be used. This should be fed once a day, and only as much as they will eat up in about 15 minutes. This mash should be just damp enough to hold together, but never sloppy. It may be fed with the table scraps, and it may be either hot or cold. Sunflower seeds are also a good food to feed at this time. Buttermilk fed as a drink will take the place of the beef scrap in the mash and gives better results.

Special Attention to Pullets.

The pullets may be put with the year-old hens and fed the same rations. All weaklings should be culled out. Those hatched in April should be laying by this time. Care must be exercised when the pullets are put into the laying house to see that they all go on to the roosts at night. Many times they hang in a corner of the pen, crowding each other severely. The result is a loss of vigor, colds and roup. By putting them on the roosts a couple of nights in succession, the trouble is generally overcome.

Lice.

At this time of year the birds usually have a number of body lice on them. When a dirt bath will keep them in check, it is a good plan to dust them all with some good louse powder. The bird should be held upside down and the dust put into the feathers at the fluff around the vent and on the back. This should be well rubbed in, and it will usually get rid of all the lice.

A Market for Scrap

IRON and steel have taken on an enhanced value during the past three years. The farmer finds this out every time he buys a new implement. Tremendous quantities have been turned out of the regular channels and used for munition purposes. The problem that concerns every manufacturer nowadays is how to increase the supply of iron.

The result is that scrap iron is worth more now than ever before and there was never a time when it would be so profitable for farmers to clean up all the scrap around their farms and market it. The Jewish junk man, who has done the business in the past, is still in the market. His turnover is small and his commission, therefore is high. It has been suggested that if farmers' clubs could load a car with scrap iron and ship it direct to the big dealers in Toronto and elsewhere the returns might be well worth while, for now is certainly the time to sell.

In Farm and Dairy of Nov. 1st, page five, the four partners in the electric power circle near Woodstock in Oxford county are named as J. W. Innes, J. C. Karn, J. D. Karn and Mr. McIntyre. The first three names are correct. The fourth should have read Mr. Wesley Lick.



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Kodak pictures of the old home, the "littlest one" and—best of all—herself.

—make the soldier feel sure that everything is all right at home.

Perhaps the easiest way to keep the man you hold dear contented and happy is to write cheerful letters often—and in each letter send him some Kodak pictures.

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FARM & DAIRY

Peterboro

vested in it many times the value of the money which they have paid in. In this connection he instanced the case with his own club where cottonseed meal was delivered at their station through the cooperative company at \$54.75 a ton. At the same time Mr. Powers was quoted by a dealer a price of \$65 a ton for the same quality of meal. The example of the savings which may be effected through the purchase of lumber from the cooperative company, was also cited. Good lumber is being delivered by this company to stations east of Toronto at \$25 a thousand. The large margin between the prices quoted by local dealers and that for which the company can secure its materials, make it easy for them not only to pay good profit on their stock, but also save large sums of money for their members.

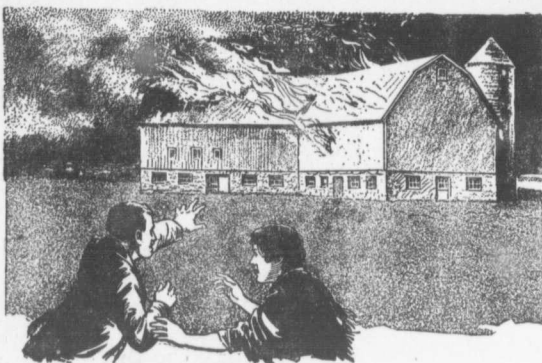
Mr. Powers predicted that after the destruction of so much wealth as has been accomplished by the European war, we must face a financial crisis. "We should be united and prepared for such a crisis," said Mr. Powers. "This organization should be as strong as the organizations of the west. Unless we get the support of the farmers of Ontario, this organization of farmers will not be able to fulfill its full mission."

The stock was also commended to the members by Mr. H. B. Cowan, editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy, who predicted success, if the members would stand behind their company.

Shipping Their Own Stock

THE Resboro and Onnesee farmers' clubs in Victoria county have been meeting with considerable success recently shipping their own live stock. Messrs. J. C. McNevin, of the Resboro club, and W. F. Fee, of the Onnesee club while in the office of Farm and Dairy recently advised us that since Sept. 12 their club have shipped hogs to the value of \$21,679.35. These hogs have been consigned direct to the packing house. In addition a considerable number of cattle and sheep have been shipped. The latter were sold on the open market.

The initial efforts of the club to handle its own live stock were not very successful. One buyer who had agreed to accept a consignment from them, later turned them down. Another firm which had agreed to accept their shipments later refused to do so except through its local buyer in their district. Because of their failure to make these initial shipments the buyers later seemed to think that they had given up the idea of consigning their stock, with the result that when they succeeded in selling their first load of hogs, they received 75 cents a cwt. more than they would have received had they sold the hogs through the local buyers. Later one of the firm which had refused to accept their consignments, offered them a price for their hogs which was so much better than their regular price, that farmers living near this packing plant found they could sell their hogs to better advantage by turning them over to the farmers' club and paying the shipping charges back to the packing plant than they could obtain if they took the hogs direct to the packing plant themselves. In other words, this packing plant offered more for the hogs of the members of these two clubs than it was willing to pay the farmers near its own plant, who were not organized, even although these latter farmers made their own deliveries without any shipping charges. Both the clubs are well satisfied with the results of their shipments to date and believe that this is a line of work that the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, in Toronto, should endeavor to develop as quickly as possible.



The Barn Can be Replaced —but Not the Farmer

AN ordinary barn is worth say about \$2,000. To his family the average farmer who is able to produce \$1,000 annually from his farm, is worth in mere money value alone, at age forty, fully ten times the value of a barn.

Unprotected against fire, the farmer seldom fails to insure the barn, which may never burn.

Helpless against the certainty of death, sooner or later—he too often fails to insure his life which he is sure to lose.

The farmer shows his practical wisdom by insuring his property against destruction by fire, for it is usually the case that there are few facilities for fighting fire in country places. Nothing could be more necessary than adequate fire protection.

For the sake of their precious loved ones who otherwise would be left helpless on the unreplaceable loss of the breadwinner, nearly 60,000 persons are joined together for mutual protection in the Mutual Life of Canada.

When so great a number of persons are banded together for mutual benefit, the result is that policyholders in the Mutual Life of Canada enjoy the lowest rates for protection, while

maintaining the maximum of strength and security.

The Mutual Life of Canada is under the severest government supervision, and in this does not differ from any other legal reserve life company. The premiums cannot be increased but are often greatly decreased on account of the generous dividends which are paid exclusively to policyholders.

The Mutual has paid in dividends to its participating policyholders \$4,249,554.26.

Every farmer should have this splendid protection in the Mutual. In the event of his death, money will be needed to meet the mortgage, to replace his thought and labor with hired help—and to provide protection.

Without the slightest obligation on your part we will send full information about our participating policies.
Write for booklet entitled "Ideal Policies."

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada Waterloo, Ontario

Farm and Dairy

AND
Rural Home

"The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks cows."
Published Every Thursday by
The Rural Publishing Company, Limited
Peterboro and Toronto



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CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 20,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears and sample copies, varies from 20,000 to 22,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates. Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn over all unscrupulous advertisers, should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the cost of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that you will discontinue your advertising in Farm and Dairy.

Regues shall not pay their trade at the expense of our subscribers, and we our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd.
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

"Read not to contradict and to converse, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

"The Subscription Fakir"

IN the November 8th issue of The Farmers' Advocate appeared an article entitled "The Subscription Fakir Again." It was reprinted from The Toronto World. The article described how an agent of an Ontario farm paper had canvassed a farmer at the Ontario Provincial Plowing Match held recently near Paris, Ont. This agent had represented himself as being connected with the Ontario Agricultural College and with the distribution of Government bulletins. Under the guise of giving a special free course at the Agricultural College and sending out the bulletins for the cost of the postage he had endeavored to secure a dollar from a farmer as a subscription for the paper he represented, or misrepresented. The article said in part:

"Now, in fairness to the publication already named, it should be stated that representatives of 'Farm and Dairy' were also using the same detestable and underhand methods of securing a dollar or more from any and every farmer whom they could get to listen. This, however, does not excuse either the 'Fakir' or 'Farm and Dairy' from the fact that they hired these men to secure subscriptions to their magazines and provided the tricksters with the printed forms."

At the close of the article "The Farmers' Advocate" comments that it is opposed to such "fake" methods and that the Government should take steps to stamp them out.

So is Farm and Dairy opposed to such methods. So would we like to see such practices stamped out, if possible, by Government action.

(Continued on page 20.)

FARM AND DAIRY

Support the Victory Loan

CANADA is now financing her own share of the war. It has always been desirable that she do so; it is now necessary. Great Britain has financed our share of the war as long as she can. The United States, from whom we borrowed heavily earlier in the war, is now busy financing her own military schemes. Canada will have to do likewise.

The success of our Victory Loan will be the measure of our success in war financing. Whether or not our Finance Minister secures the \$150,000,000 asked for, will depend not so much on the subscriptions of the wealthy and influential as on the smaller but much more numerous subscriptions of the common people—farmers, artisans, professional men and workers in all the trades and professions. Everyone of us must do our share to make the loan a success, whether the bonds we buy are valued at fifty dollars or \$5.00.

The loan is necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and it is on the grounds of patriotism that the loan should make its strongest appeal. Through it we can make our dollars fight for the great cause. Even this is a small service compared with the sacrifice that has been made by hundreds of thousands of the young Canadians on the firing line. It may be a comforting reflection to many who cannot fight, however, that their dollars are now as necessary as the other man's heroism.

The loan is necessary to the maintenance of favorable foreign trade relations. Our principal market for farm products is in Great Britain. Of the \$285,000,000 worth of grain exported for the year ending March 31, 1917, Great Britain took \$235,000,000 worth. Of animal products we exported \$128,000,000, of which Great Britain took \$90,000,000. These figures demonstrate the importance of the British market to the Canadian farmer. These products are now being paid for by Canadian money in the form of loans to Britain. Were it not for Canadian loans, a cash market in Britain would not be available, prices of farm products would decline rapidly and Canadian farmers would suffer heavily in consequence. And along with them would suffer all other classes in the community, directly or indirectly. For business reasons, if none other, we should subscribe to the Victory Loan.

Victory bonds are a good investment. Interest rates vary from 5.61 per cent. on 20 year bonds to 5.81 per cent. on five year bonds. The security is of the best. Surplus money in savings banks drawing three per cent. would be just as safe in victory bonds, drawing almost double that amount. For patriotic and business reasons Farm and Dairy endorses the Victory Bonds as a profitable method of investing the savings of our people, be those savings small or great.

Packing House Profits

GOVERNMENT control of packing-house profits has been announced. Hereafter no packer shall be entitled to a profit more than two per cent on his total annual turnover. If two per cent. on turnover exceeds seven per cent. on the actual capital invested in the business the profits shall be further restricted as follows: (a) Up to seven per cent. on capital the packer may retain the profits; (b) If the profits exceed seven per cent. and do not exceed fifteen per cent., one-half of the profits in excess of seven per cent. shall belong to the packer and one-half to the government; (c) All profits in excess of fifteen per cent. shall belong to the Government. Suitable regulations are to be made to insure the carrying out of this policy.

It will be noted that these provisions allow packers a maximum profit on capital invested of eleven per cent. Such a dividend is liberal, being almost four times as great as the average farmer is able to realize on his investment. The

November 22, 1917.

only grounds on which the packers can object to the new ruling is that their business is being discriminated against. They may contend justly that if packing-house profits are to be limited to eleven per cent., the profits of all other industries should be similarly restricted. In this they are right and any company professing patriotism should not object to an excess profit tax of everything over eleven per cent. for the duration of the war. As a means of stabilizing the hog market, however, we doubt if mere control of profits will achieve the results aimed at. We see no reason why the market, under profit control, will not go up and down in the future as it has in the past, being high when hogs are plentiful. More stringent methods yet are required to stabilize the hog market.

The Exemption Tribunals

THE farmer cannot produce foodstuffs and fight in Europe at one and the same time.

The Minister of Agriculture understands this and a few weeks ago, on behalf of the Government he represents, assured farmers that agricultural labor would be given special consideration before the exemption tribunals. He did not speak without authority. The majority of tribunals apparently fully understand that it is the desire of the Government that the army of agricultural production be maintained with strength so far as possible, unimpaired. Among the tribunals, however, a strong minority are giving little if any heed to the claims of agriculture. Before one of the Toronto tribunals, for instance, a young man, who was working his farm alone, objected that he could not let his land lie idle. The military representative on the tribunal told him that the women could work his farm, and that it was his duty to put on the khaki. "But women cannot plow and thresh," objected the farmer. "They do in England," remarked the military representative and the young man's claim for exemption was disallowed.

In Peterboro County, Ont., a farmer of 67 years and crippled with rheumatism applied for exemption for his son, who was his only assistant on a farm of 157 acres. He was assured that at 67, a man should be in his prime and his son was drafted. Before this same tribunal the only son of a man on a still larger farm had his claims disallowed.

These are but three of many similar instances that have come under our notice in the last three weeks and we have not been following all of the decisions by any means. We do not question the justice of the tribunal members. It is the wisdom of their decisions that will be questioned by everyone who is conversant with the seriousness of the food situation and the shortage of labor in rural districts. When tribunals conscript agricultural labor, surely they are not doing it with their eyes wide open to the imminence of world-wide famine! Farm and Dairy would advise every young man who feels that he is necessary on the home farm, appeal his case from the local tribunals when his claims are disallowed. In the meantime there is need for a more exact rendering of the Government's intentions so far as agricultural labor is concerned.

Next Week's Issue

Will contain the announcement of our Annual Christmas Renewal offer.

It means a real bargain for every reader of

Farm and Dairy
Be sure you read it

THE HORSE

Make the Harness Fit

ONE of the most important points in obtaining the maximum amount of work from the horse, is in having his harness properly fitted. The most frequent cause of sore necks is an ill-fitting collar. Sore necks may be caused by collars that are too short, or a collar that is too long; by one that is too narrow at the neck, or one so wide that it works back and forth, or even a collar that is properly fitting, but has hames that are too long. Some horses get sore shoulders from a faulty conformation of the shoulder itself. A very straight shoulder, will usually be troubled with collar boils on the point of the shoulder because the pull is not properly extended along its whole length. With implements equipped with tongues which require considerable backing, sore shoulders are often caused through the lack of breeching.

Not only should collars be fitted to the horse, but each horse should be properly fitted with a bridle of simple pattern, and with a bit suitable to the mouth of the horse. Care should be taken with two-year-old horses to see that the eveners are in reality eveners. And in making up a team for working, the driver should as much as possible, place horses of equal temperaments in position together. There is nothing that will so wear down the flesh on a quick, nervous horse as to be hitched up with a mate of slow, easy going habits.

The Horse in Winter

WITH the high price of feeds, the farmer is confronted with a problem in the carrying over of his horses during the winter. Whether the horses work or not, our climate demands that considerable be spent in maintaining the horses, both workers and growing stock, during the winter. An Englishman, who had travelled over Canada, Australia and South America looking for a country to locate in with his boys, summed up our climate in these words: "It seems to me that you spend six months of the year growing enough feed to carry your stock over the other six months." While this may not be exactly true, yet the feed problem on the average farm requires careful attention.

Idle Work Horses

Much has been said on the wintering of idle workers. Some farmers seeing their neighbors' horses, which depend on the straw stack for their winter-feed, turning out in poor condition in the spring, go to the other extreme and stall feed their animals to the detriment of both the health of the animal and plumpness of their own pocket books. A happy medium should be sought.

At the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, it has been found that idle horses will winter successfully on one pound of mixed rough hay, one pound of oat straw and one pound of roots per day for every hundred pounds live weight. Other horsemen winter their idle horses largely on such cheap rough feed as oat straw or corn fodder with a hay. If low grade roughages are used in winter, it will often be found necessary to use four or five pounds of grain per day in order to maintain them in good flesh. The horses should be turned out for exercise every day.

Colts

One of the great secrets of success with colts is to keep them growing straight ahead until they have reached maturity. The valuable imported horses that command such high prices in this country are fed grain from the time they are old enough to eat it until they are mature. A sufficient

amount of good grain and hay should, therefore, be fed young colts all through the winter of their first year. The breeder who is raising pure breeds can well afford to feed a little grain and a good quality of hay through the second and third years as well. Grade colts, however, must necessarily be carried through their second and third summers on pasture alone for economical prices. In winter, however, they should have the best of roughage available, and enough grain to keep them in moderate condition and growing. They should be watered regularly twice a day, and if possible the chill should be taken from the water by means of a tank heater. A comfortable dry place in which to sleep is of great importance in raising good colts.

The Brood Mare

Successful horse breeders are pretty well agreed in the opinion that brood mares are better off if worked steadily during the winter, rather than standing idle in the stable. To insure steady work, however, they should be driven by the owner or by a good capable teamster whom one can trust. They should never be allowed to strain, nor should brood mares be put over a road where they are liable to crowd.

Mares that are in foal should receive more grain than barren mares or geldings, even if idle in winter. A feed of 5 or 10 lbs. of oats per day or a mixture of three parts oats and one part bran, makes the best winter grain ration for brood mares. Good clean timothy hay free from mould should be used. One of the most important things in keeping the brood mare in shape is regular exercise.

The Stallion

What has just been said with regard to the mares' need of exercise is also true with regard to the stallion. Most stallions are ruined by being maintained in too fat a condition than from any other cause. The stallion from which the best colts will be obtained next year, other things being equal, is the stallion that is worked regularly throughout the winter this year. He should not be allowed to go hungry nor should he be fed on too rich a ration. It is a fallacy for breeders to choose the services of a stallion that looks the nicest. This tempts the owners to endeavor to catch trade by maintaining their horses in excessively fat condition, and this in turn detracts from the value of the stallion as a colt getter.

Well Done, Manitoba

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—I have just returned from a six weeks' visit to the International Soil Products Exposition in the south where Manitoba was making a name for herself. At that Exposition we captured, in competition with the world, sweepstakes, first, second and third for wheat; sweepstakes, first and second for oats; first and second and first for rye; first and second for flax, no rye; and sweepstakes prize being given; first for barley and numerous other first and second prizes. In addition to this the exhibition of the Immigration and Colonization Commission proved to be the leading attraction of the International Soil Products Exposition.—Louis Koln, Superintendent of Immigration and Colonization for Manitoba.

The least expensive method of building up a wornout soil is to use just enough fertilizer to get clover started, and get clover in the land at every possible opportunity.

The liberal feeder is the only man who should invest in pure bred stock. Good strains have been built up by men who took advantage of the careful use of the best feeding stuffs as well as hereditary forces.

Will We Finish Lambs for Block?

(Continued from page 3)
exceeded this amount during the past two years, and promises a still further rise during the next two years, one is safe in anticipating a reasonable profit in lamb finishing, in spite of the very high price of lamb at the present time. If this applies to the purchasing of stocker lambs for winter feeding, it would apply doubly to the farmer or shepherd having lambs in an unfinished condition. It is always profitable to finish lambs before putting them on the market.

Feeds For Winter Lamb Finishing.

The selection of feeds for winter use should be to replace good pasture grass in every way possible. Grass is the ideal ration for sheep, not only in cheapness but also in nutrition, palatability, and succulence. A large number of feeds have been tried in this work, and these may be briefly treated under the four headings: dry roughages, succulent roughages, grains, and mill feeds.

Of the dry roughages, alfalfa hay is an easy leader, closely followed, however, by fine clover hays and fine mixed hays. At the Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta., it has been found that alfalfa hay, when properly fed with succulent roughages and grain, is worth \$21 per ton for the finishing of lambs. It has also been found that alfalfa hay alone or with meal is less profitable than when succulent roughages, such as roots (turnips and mangels) or green oat sheaves, are also fed. What applies to the rich alfalfa hay also holds true with clover hays. Good quality clover hay is worth from 10 to 50 per cent, more in lamb feeding than timothy or similar grass hays. Proving the value of succulent roughages, it was found also that good quality timothy hay plus mangels gave from 15 to 20 per cent, more profitable gains than clover hay alone. A hay made from peas and oats, well cured,

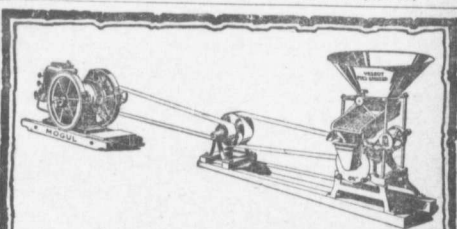
will produce satisfactory gains, but at less than 10 per cent, less profitable than alfalfa or clover or a mixture of these with oat sheaves.

Finishing clover will also make profitable gains, but there is a large percentage of waste. However, a small amount may be fed satisfactorily as a supplement to good quality leguminous or grass hays. Course hays commonly found in marsh lands are approximately 50 per cent, less valuable in lamb finishing than good quality timothy hay, and approximately 10 to 15 per cent, less efficient than clover or alfalfa hay.

A limited amount of straw may be fed satisfactorily in finishing lambs, but this should only be as a supplement to clover hay and roots. Generally speaking, the richer the hay and the better it is cured, the more profits will be made in feeding it to lambs. Course, dry roughages of any sort are less palatable, more wasteful, and less profitable than are the finer feeds of the same varieties.

Succulent Roughages.

Succulent roughages play a very large part in profits from lamb finishing. Generally speaking, good succulent roughages, such as turnips, mangels, sugar beets, corn ensilage, pea and oat ensilage, or the like, make the dry roughages and grains more profitable and more digestible. Again, these succulent roughages are cheaply grown and are rich, nutritious foods in themselves. Where corn ensilage may be raised for \$2 per ton, it is the cheapest and best succulent roughage for lamb finishing. When fed with clover hay and grain it will produce five per cent, greater profits than a mixture of turnips, clover hay and grain. However, a mixture of turnips and ensilage with hay and grain will usually give greater profits. The turnip is the best root to feed in finishing lambs, particularly where wetters or even ran lambs may be (Continued on page 20.)



Are You a Miller?

NO? Well, that makes no difference. You can run a Vessot "Champion" grinder just as well as any miller could. With it you can save the miller's profit on all kinds of grinding—flax, barley, corn, crushed ear corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, screenings, mixed grain, or any kind of feed stuff, fine or coarse as desired.

This grinder cleans grain as well as it grinds. The spout that carries the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves that catch a coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse sieve catches stalks and stones, but lets the grain fall through. The fine sieve holds the grain but lets the chaff and dirt. The grain passes to the grinding plates and out all sand and dirt.

And it comes from the plates well ground. Vessot plates have such a reputation for good work that we have had to protect our customers and ourselves by placing the trademark "SV" on all the plates. Look for it.

To do its best work a Vessot grinder should be run by the steady power of a Mogul kerosene engine. Then you have an outfit that can be used for good work or economy. Write us a card so that we can send you catalogues of these good machines.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatchewan, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. E.

THE UPWARD LOOK

In His Name

THE Joy of the Lord is your strength.—Neh. 8. 10
I heard such a stirring address yesterday on Dr. Grenfell and his work in Labrador that I am just passing it on.

The speaker said that Dr. Grenfell must never be pitted on account of his great isolation and the great difficulties under which he has to work and live. He simply glories in the life there, and the greater the difficulties and the hardships the keener is his joy in overcoming and accomplishing.

His beloved boat, The Strathcona, is an homely one as could be imagined. Yet in his eyes it is beautiful, and beautiful, too, to the eyes of all the dwellers in the little hamlets in the deep coves and on the bare cliffs. It is a memorable sight to see the doctor lying down flat on the water, peering over into the prow, as the staunch boat forces its way through the masses of ice and he shouts his orders back to the one running the boat.

His influences has reached all. Out on lonely sand-bars, on fishing-smacks anchored far from shore, out from the heart of dense fogs, comes the rousing, cheering singing of hymns. On calm evenings, when some boy may be well dotted with beads, filled with young people. It is beautiful to hear these hymns, instead of rag-time, popular songs being sung near and far, out over the water.

One great difficulty is to teach the people to let in fresh air. On entering a squat home, filled with people and dogs and containing a tuberculosis patient, the doctor has been known to take the putty out of a pane of a window and carry the glass home with him.

In that land Dr. Grenfell is minister, doctor, teacher, lawyer, surveyor, architect, captain, harbor commissioner, and much more than all these.—I. H. N.

Mending Bags and Carpet Rags With the Household Editor.

WHAT are we going to do with our evenings this fall and winter? Do I hear some busy mother say, "It is not difficult for me to put in the evenings. Why that is the only time in which I can catch up with my mending and other sewing. Then I must make quilts, sew carpet rags, knit, etc. Oh, I could work right up to bedtime and then not get done, so I need not worry about idle evenings."

Yes, there is usually plenty of work to do, but are we being honest with ourselves and the rest of the family, if we persist in working throughout the long winter evenings? There are so many ways in which we might enjoy ourselves if we would only resolve to let the work go which is not done by evening, until next day. We could do this occasionally at least. We should plan to do considerable reading throughout the winter. (It reads father and the boys and girls of the family good to see mother settle down with a book or magazine for an evening's relaxation.) There are so many more from which we can derive good reading material. Of course we should aim to keep in touch with current events through the newspapers. Then we can receive inspiration and helpful suggestions for improvement along household lines by reading the household department of our farm papers, and by having several magazines especially devoted to the interests of

women coming into the home each month. Good stories, too, are a source of much enjoyment.

But there are other lines of recreation besides reading. Even if we feel it is absolutely necessary to catch up with our work by doing odd jobs in the evening, can we not devote two or three evenings in the week to such duties and keep the others free? Let us make a practice of having some of the neighbors in occasionally. It will also keep us young and cheerful to bestir ourselves, even on a cold night, and so off to visit a neighbor. A trip to town to hear a good concert, or to another worth-while outing and a treat of this kind will often do us good for days afterwards.

The long winter evenings should be taken advantage of by all of us, and if in other winters we have planned to accomplish a great deal of work in the evenings, can we not turn over a new leaf this year and endeavor to devote more evenings to recreation and in this way keep ourselves "feeling fit" for our duties as homemakers.

Perhaps some of Our Women Folk have worked out what they consider a good way in which to spend their evenings during the winter. If so, we would be glad to receive suggestions which may be helpful to others.

THE CALORIES'LL GIT YOU.

LITTLE Mr. Hanna's come to our little town, stay.
To make up scrape the dishes clean,
An' keep the crumbs away,
An' learn us to make war-dread, an' save up all the grease,
For the time we eat of butter, the sooner we'll have peace.
An' all us other children, when our scanty meals is done,
We gather up around the fire an' has the mostest fun.
A-listen to the proteins that Hanna tells about,
An' the calories that git you.
Ef you don't watch out!

An' Mr. Hanna says, when the fire burns low,
An' the vitamins are creepin' from the shadow, sof an' slow,
You better eat the thing the Food Folks says they's plenty of,
An' cheer the ravages pest, an' give all butcher's meat the shove,
An' gobble up the corn-pone an' vegetables an' fish,
An' save yer drippin's an' yer sweetens, an' let 'em ever dish,
An' don't get fresh a-talkin' of what you or the calories'll git you.
Ef you don't watch out!
—Adapted from "Life."

Beef and Bacon Demands Increasing

BEEF and bacon are needed overseas in increasing quantities. They are foods especially suited to the requirements of the men who are fighting and those doing heavy physical labor. The scarcity of fodder and the greater call for meat, have compelled the allies since the beginning of the war to kill more than 33,000,000 head of their stock animals. Thus the source of their meat is decreasing. At the same time the needs of the soldiers and war workers have increased the necessary meat consumption. Imports of beef and bacon into Great Britain from Sweden, Denmark and Holland have been reduced to a very small amount, whereas all three countries have supplied large quantities. The United Kingdom is thrown more than ever upon the North American continent for these commodities. Moreover, the entrance of the United States into the war has greatly increased the requirements of both beef and bacon for the United States army. The soldiers need beef and bacon

"Nothing But Leaves"

Not Tea Leaves intermixed with Dust, Dirt and Stems but all Virgin Leaves.

"SALADA"

has the reputation of being the cleanest, and most perfect tea sold.

BLACK, GREEN OR MIXED. SEALED PACKETS ONLY.

BUY Hallam GUARANTEED PURSUES BY MAIL DIRECT FROM TRAPPER TO YOU



No matter where you live, you can obtain the latest styles and the highest quality in Pur sets or garments from HALLAM by mail. All Hallam garments are high quality Pur—yet can be obtained by you direct by mail at lower prices than elsewhere for the same quality—every Hallam garment is guaranteed.

Why We Can Sell at Such Low Prices
You see, in the first place, we buy our skins direct from the Trapper, and sell direct to you for cash, saving you a great share of the middlemen's profits—high storey rent—salesman's salaries. Then you are sure of satisfaction when you buy by mail from Hallam. You see the articles in your own home and can examine them without interference—if the goods do not please YOU, in any way—you can simply send them back AT OUR EXPENSE, and we will cheerfully return your money—you are not out one cent—we are thus compelled to give extra good value, as we cannot afford to have goods returned.

The articles illustrated in this advertisement are fair samples of Hallam's great values and will be sent promptly on receipt of price.

1500—Driving Coat 168—Handsome Manchurian of Fine Muskrat, 45 inch length, beautifully from fine, jet black silky skin. The designed. Skins are of large size in to skin style, wide the quality; even, dark across the back and shoulders, trimmed with heads, tails and paws. Muff is large and comfortable, made over soft down bed—has wrist cord and is trimmed with head and tail skin—new style collar, which can be worn as a long Chin-chin collar, as in small illustration. Finished at waist line with half belt. In sizes 32 to 42 bust, \$75.00, delivered to you.

1600—Muff to match in new melon shape (as illustrated), or in pillow style, \$15.00, delivered to you.
1507—Hat to match, silk lined, \$7.50, delivered to you.

FREE

A beautifully illustrated Pur Style Book—giving advice in connection on fur and for fashions and containing 15 illustrations of up-to-date Fur and Fur Garments. All these illustrations are suggestive of latest fashions—this showing the Pur HALLAM appear; it shows Pur for every member of the family.
I don't fail to send for this book 70-DAY—it is new ready to mail and will be sent as requests are received.

HALLAM'S 1917-18 FUR STYLE BOOK

Don't forget to send for Hallam's Style Book today—it's FREE—Address, using the number as below.

John Hallam Limited
835 Hallam Building TORONTO
The largest in our line in Canada.



You'll Find the Advertisers in FARM AND DAIRY advertising reliable goods. They want to know you; also want to know where you saw the Ad. When writing them don't forget to tell them you saw the Ad. in FARM AND DAIRY.

Four Thousand Bushels of Corn

(Continued from page 14.)

stood a point and a half above his nearest competitor.

"Three cheers for Bill Ellis!" cried the preacher, and the crowd joined in the cheers with a heartiness that surprised even Jimmie.

Bill Ellis, with the silver cup in one hand, took off his hat and bowed almost reverently; the light of a new freedom was shining in his eyes.

"As they were starting for home Mary said: 'I don't care where you go to Chicago, or anywhere else, you'll never find a jollier, better-natured, kinder-hearted crowd of people than that.'

"Wasn't it great?" Jimmie agreed. "My arm is lame from shaking hands. It does a fellow's heart good to find that he has so many friends. But best of all was the way the people joined in the cheer for Bill Ellis. I guess Bill will find life a whole lot easier and happier from now on."

A few days after the ploughing match came the first killing frost, and then the tiresome wait until hawking time. A thorough inspection of both the peat forty and the preacher's field showed that the corn was ripe and sound, and that it had suffered little damage from the frost. Jimmie picked an average ear of corn from the crop on the peat forty, and dried it for a week behind the kitchen stove. Then he weighed it. It tipped the scales at just a pound.

A sample of each contestant's corn was sent away for a moisture test, so that the yields could be reduced to a strictly comparable basis. Each contestant was required to file his expense account at the time the corn was husked.

On the morning of the last day of November, Colonel Edward's office girl told the contestants over the telephone that the awards had finally been made, and that they would be announced at the bank that afternoon. By noon the little town was crowded with the contestants and their friends.

"I don't know when I've spent a more pleasant summer, prize or no prize," the preacher said to Jimmie, as they stood waiting on the bank steps.

"Same here," Jimmie agreed. "Think of raising over a hundred bushels to the acre on eighty acres! Father won't believe it till he sees the crib."

"How much more do you figure my forty went than your other upland corn?"

"At least twenty bushels to the acre. And the only reason I can see is the bone meal and a little extra cultivation. There's at least \$400 more from \$180 worth of bone meal, and not more than \$20 worth of extra work. I call that pretty good profit."

"That five per cent. will be a substantial addition to my salary," the preacher said. "I'm going to put it in the bank, Jimmie, and some day buy a little farm of my own, even if it isn't more than twenty acres."

"Then you expect to stay in Duke-ton always?"

The preacher smiled. "I wrote a letter yesterday, refusing to go to Indianapolis at a salary three times as large as I'm getting here."

Jimmie looked at his friend incredulously.

"It sounds foolish, doesn't it?" the preacher went on. "Well, maybe it is. But I love the country and the country people, and they seem to like me pretty well. I can be happy here, and I believe I can do some good. I think my place is here."

"I don't know but you're right," Jimmie said, soberly.

Just then the bank door opened, and one of the judges stepped out on the top step. The crowd gathered close to hear what he had to say.

"I'm not going to make a speech,"

he began. "I understand that the colonel plans to have a big meeting in the town hall before long, with professors and speeches, and the successful contestants telling how they did it, and maybe something to eat. But I told him we couldn't expect you to wait until then for the decisions."

He cleared his throat impressively, and took a piece of paper from his pocket. "The highest and best acre's peat forty—112 bushels to the acre."

There was a hearty cheer for Jimmie McKeene, and half a dozen men slapped him on the back so heartily that he was nearly thrown up the steps into the judge's arms.

"The cost of producing this corn was twenty cents a bushel. The next two forty's are a lion in yield, 304 bushels. They are the forties entered by Verne Wilson and the Reverend Mr. Kellogg."

There was another cheer for the preacher and for Wilson, and Jimmie gave the preacher's hand a hearty clasp.

"The cost per bushel of Mr. Kellogg's corn was twenty-one and one-half cents, and of Mr. Wilson's twenty-two," the judge continued slowly, with his eyes on the paper. "That puts Mr. Kellogg in second place, and Mr. Wilson third. Fourth place goes to Mr. Hodgekins, with a yield of a hundred bushels even, produced at a cost of twenty-one cents a bushel."

Mr. Hodgekins himself was one of the first to grasp Jimmie's hand with sincere congratulations after the judge finished speaking.

"You've beat me fair, my boy," he said, "and I've no cause to complain. I would deny that my pride is a little mite hurt, but I shall get over that. I'm going to be in the front seat at the meeting to hear you tell how you did."

"It was your \$200 that made it possible," Jimmie replied. "I feel almost guilty to think that I beat you with your own money."

"Tut! tut!" Mr. Hodgekins said, as he made way for the eager friends who were surging round Jimmie. "I'm proud to have been that much help to you."

"If I could only have rented that peat forty," Jimmie exclaimed, "as he came up and seized Jimmie by the hand, 'the story might have been different! But you were too sharp for me!'"

"Has paid the \$80 rent all right, I guess," Jimmie admitted, with a smile. In his eagerness to tell the good news to Mary and Aunt Jane, Jimmie ran nearly all the way home. He burst excitedly through the kitchen door, and rushed on into the dining room, and then stopped short in surprise. There sat his father and mother, and Walter and his wife.

Jimmie hesitated only an instant; the next moment he had grasped his father's hand and was hugging his mother. "Why didn't you tell us you were coming?" he exclaimed. "When did you get here?"

"Just an hour or so ago," his father answered. "We met Walter and Ellen at the station, and we all came out together."

"You haven't told us about the contest," Mary said, when the excitement of the greeting was over.

"I almost forgot that," Jimmie admitted, and then he told them the story of the awards.

"You don't mean to say that you raised 112 bushels of corn to the acre on that old peat forty—and won a \$500 prize with it?" his father exclaimed. "I thought you rented it to some one for \$50." Then a sudden light broke in on him. "Why, you rented it to yourself, and we went to the Yosemite on your money! You

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

MADE IN CANADA

EW GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, QUEBEC, MONTREAL

Advertising is something more than the selling of goods and buying of good will. It is something higher than "scientific distribution" or business advertising and is always a great agent of progress, in its broadest aspect. You will find our advertisers worthy of every confidence, and civilization, say—"I saw it in FARM AND DAIRY."

Help Your Country and Help Yourself

It doesn't matter who you are or what you are—how old or how young—you should buy Canada's Victory Bonds.

Many people have the idea that buying a bond is a very serious matter and that they should think it over very carefully before putting money into it.

As a matter of fact a Victory Bond is practically as transferable as a fifty or a one hundred dollar bill. You can spend it or you can borrow money on it as security at any time. It differs from money only in one detail—it bears interest.

Buying a Victory Bond is a safe, sound, profitable investment as they not only pay a high rate of interest but are free from taxation and will eventually be worth much more than you pay for them. Ask your banker.

This space is contributed to Canada's Victory Loan By

Empire Brass Mfg. Co., Limited
London, Canada

Manufacturers of
Plumbing and Heating Supplies.

DEAL WITH Farm & Dairy's Advertisers

"Set Down My Name, Sir"

SURELY that is the response every loyal Canadian will make to this appeal for the Victory Loan. Buy Victory Bonds to-day to the full limit of your resources. You will be helping your country, have a share in winning the war, and you have a gilt-edged investment that will pay you 5½%.

Victory Bonds are issued in denominations from \$50 up. They bear interest at 5½%, are exempt from taxation and are as negotiable at any time as dollar bills.

Buy Victory Bonds
TO-DAY

This space is contributed to the Victory Loan by

R. A. LISTER & CO.
LIMITED

Toronto Ontario

shouldn't have done that, Jimmie."

"It was the most profitable investment I ever made," Jimmie answered. "Come out and see the corn that came off that forty."

Jimmie and his father went out, followed by the rest of the family. Even after both the hired men had assured Mr. McKeece that every bushel of corn in the long double crib had come from the peat forty, he could hardly believe it possible.

"Why it's the greatest thing I ever heard of, boy!" he cried, enthusiastically. "You'll make the best farmer in this part of the state some day." Then his face fell. "I forgot, I suppose you'll be going to that new position in the city in a day or so."

"He's going back with me to-morrow afternoon," Walter said. "One of the firm told me yesterday that they are waiting anxiously for their new salesman."

For a moment Jimmie stood silent, digging his heel into the frozen ground. Then he met his brother's eyes squarely. "Is it a position they would find it very hard to fill—if they tried hard enough?" he asked.

"No, I suppose they could fill it."

"Then tell them to fill it. I'm going to stay here with father—and help make this the best farm in the country."

The End.

The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making, and to suggest subjects for discussion.

Gathering Milk With a Motor Truck

"THE best way for me to state my opinion of my motor truck as a milk carrier," said G. A. Gillespie, speaking to an editor of Farm and Dairy recently, "is to say that I am so well satisfied with its work that I intend next year to put on two additional trucks for that purpose."

A year ago Mr. Gillespie bought a motor truck of 1500 lbs. capacity and to date it has run about 10,000 miles in the dairy business without repairs outside of tires. The truck is equipped with pneumatic tires and carries its loads of milk over the country roads quite smoothly at 12 to 15 miles an hour.

"This is the great advantage of the motor truck," said Mr. Gillespie, "its speed. Our truck has been making two trips to the country for milk each morning and one trip out for cream each afternoon. The rest of the day it is used delivering ice cream. Thus besides the three trips to the country I make it saves the wages of an extra man and outfit for city delivery."

"How far out does it go?"

"Eight miles is the farthest we have been going for cream this year, but next year with two additional trucks of one ton capacity, we will cover more country. The great benefit of gathering by motor truck is that milk can be brought long distances cheaply and that it will arrive early in the day. We ran the truck out to Warsaw for a load of eggs one day, a distance of 14 miles each way, and the round trip consumed but two and one-half hours. This trip ordinarily takes one day for a man and team."

"Is a motor truck expensive to keep up?"

"We get 15 miles from a gallon of gasoline and we have not found it hard on tires. In fact one of the original tires is still doing duty. A good motor truck used winter and summer should last at least five years by

having probably \$100 repairs put on it each year. But if one is going to do any trucking, he should provide him- touring car built over. The strains to which a motor truck are subjected require especially heavy construction and this is only found in trucks built for heavy work."

Caseln Manufacture

OWING to increased cost of skim-milk, the manufacture of caseln has been largely abandoned by Ontario creamerymen. I know several who put in rather expensive plants, but they found farmers asked more for the skim milk than they could afford to pay and make caseln. I am not sure what the market is at present, but ordinarily, the price has been from 7c to 10c per pound for raw caseln. As 100 pounds of skim milk will make about 3 pounds of raw caseln, you can readily see there is not very much in it at the price which manufacturers have been paying for the raw material.

The Caseln Manufacturing Company, 15 Park Row, New York City, advertises in the American Dairy papers, that it is profitable to convert into wet or dry curd, and requests parties to write them for their proposition. I know nothing about this firm, but possibly your subscriber might find it of value to get their proposition.

The chief difficulty, so far as the Canadian manufacture of caseln goes, is, that the raw substance has to be sent to the United States to be refined, before it can be utilised by the Canadian paper manufacturers, who are the chief users in Canada.

So far as I can learn, the chief profit is made by the refiners in the United States, and until we can do our own refining, I see very little prospect of developing the business in Canada.

The best article I have seen, dealing with the whole question, is published by the New Zealand Department of Agriculture, and, doubtless, you could get a copy of this by writing to them for it.

Under present conditions of scarcity of food, skim milk can be better utilized for direct human consumption; for the manufacture of skim milk cheese; or be fed to live stock on the farm, rather than to make caseln out of it.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Dunlop.

The Need of Quality

S.K.W., Montreal, P.Q.

FOR over two years now cheese has been in great demand; record demand, in fact. At times, prices have come up or gone down, but on the whole the buyers have been glad to get cheese that there has been little complaint on the score of quality. Not enough, I fear. The tendency, when all cheese gets through easily, is to relax that eternal vigilance that is necessary to good cheese. This is not a reflection on the cheese-makers of the Dominion. It is only human nature to take the easiest road.

I would like, however, to very earnestly draw attention to the conditions that will prevail when peace is declared. Then cheese will be on a declining market, quality will be watched closely and price cuts will be numerous. I sometimes fear that a distance cut will be more numerous than they that need be, because of the easy-go-lucky methods that don't bring their just reward at present. The education of the producer and the education of the consumer proper cooking gasoline and we have not found it hard on tires. In fact one of the original tires is still doing duty. A good motor truck used winter and summer should last at least five years by the opinion.

RAW FURS

BIG MONEY

in TRAPPING THIS YEAR

FREE Hallam's Trappers' Guide—(a paper) tells you how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information. Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalogue—(a paper) illustrates all traps and snares you'll ever need. Both free. Write for them. Hallam's Raw Fur News—(a paper) gives latest news and advance information on fur market. Address, using number given below.



John Hallam Limited
534 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

DAFFODILS and TULIPS



Every home will want to look cheerful next spring. Plant your bulbs now for your spring garden.

We offer the choicest bulbs at bargain prices.

Darwin's Tulips, 100 bulbs, mixed colors \$1.50
Single Tulips, 100 bulbs, mixed colors 1.25
Daffodils, 100 bulbs, single, yellow 2.00
Daffodils, 1st size, different colors, per doz.	1.10
Hyacinths, 2nd size, different colors, per doz.	.85

Ask for our complete price list—it is free, and gives you instructions of how to plant, etc.

GEO. KEITH & SONS
124 King St. East, Toronto

What if Canada Loses this Market

SUPPOSE the farmers of Canada suddenly found that the market for \$320,000,000 worth of agricultural and animal products was suddenly cut off—what would happen?

Yet Great Britain bought just that amount of Canada's total exports of \$417,000,000 worth of grain and animals.

And now Britain must have credit to buy these products or buy them where she can obtain credit.

Canada's Victory Loan will finance the credit.

It means everything to you to keep this market which takes 77 per cent. of all exported products.

It means everything to everybody fighting for freedom.

It is the very substance of Victory to our armies in the field.

**Make the Victory Loan a Success by
Buying all the Bonds you can and
Urge your Neighbors to do the Same**

"The Subscription Fakir"

(Continued from page 12.)

The facts of the case, so far as Farm and Dairy is concerned, and as far as we have been able to ascertain them, are as follows:

There was only one agent representing Farm and Dairy at the place. This man was a salaried agent, a staff representative of Farm and Dairy. He had been in our employ only a short time. Before we engaged him we required him to furnish us with testimonials as to his character. This he did. One of these testimonials was from the county crown-attorney in the city where his family lives. This testimonial said in part: "I have known _____ and his family for years and in my opinion is able and of the very best type of Canadian young men."

Another prominent man, whom we understand was a former Sunday School teacher, wrote us in part as follows: "I have always found him to be trustworthy and reliable in every respect and feel that you could give him a responsible position."

This young man attended the plotting match on our behalf. He expected to secure a considerable number of subscriptions. Shortly after reaching there he was disappointed in the number of undesirable characters, claiming to represent a farm paper in Western Canada with a name not unlike that of Farm and Dairy, and to some extent agents for another farm paper were operating and using undesirable methods. He, therefore, stopped canvassing for Farm and Dairy. On Friday of the same week he attended an auction sale of pure-bred dairy cattle held near Paris. Finding some of these agents at the auction sale he did not do any canvassing elsewhere. He thereupon secured 17 subscriptions. Ordinarily under similar conditions he would have secured 40 or more. Our Live Stock Representative, Mr. G. C. McKillop, attended the plotting match and the sale. Our subscription agent pointed out the conditions to him and explained the reason why he was not canvassing for subscriptions. On his return to our office he made a report to the same effect and was commended for the stand he had taken. The following week he left on a week's trip and later on he was expected to return. This had prevented our getting in touch with him, but at the time of going to press he was expected back in the office within a day or two.

When the article in question first appeared in the Dominion World the manager of our Toronto office called on the editor and asked what proof they had that the subscription agent of Farm and Dairy had used the arguments mentioned in the article. He found that there was no proof that our agent had done so. They said that they knew that Farm and Dairy had an agent there, whom they had seen near some of the other agents, and they believed that some one claiming to represent Farm and Dairy had used such an argument. They had no proof that it was our accredited representative who had done so, nor would they give us any information about the agent, claiming to represent Farm and Dairy, who they understood had used such an argument. They offered to provide space in their columns for the printing of a statement to this effect. The reason we have not asked them to do so is because we have been waiting to lay the facts before our representative on his return to our office.

It was this article that The Farmers' Advocate published in part. No mention was made in that portion of the article published by The Farmers' Advocate of the paper in western Can-

ada—whose name was given in the Toronto World—the agents purporting to act for which were, we understand, the chief offenders. It is at this point as though the other farm paper in Ontario and Farm and Dairy were the only offending papers. As we have shown this was not the case.

Farm and Dairy is using every means within its power to employ none but reliable agents. At one time we employed a number of agents who worked on a commission basis. Some of these men gave us little or no ground for complaint concerning their work. Some others did. These latter were quickly dismissed. We found that if we cared to engage enough of these agents we could at any time increase the circulation of Farm and Dairy to 25,000 or 40,000.

The circulation thus secured would meet all the requirements of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. This is an organization that is supposed to investigate and publish reports on circulation matters and to which all the farm papers of Ontario belong. To do so would enable us to greatly increase our advertising receipts. Such action we have steadfastly refused to countenance. We have gone further. Over a year ago, finding that we did not have as much control over agents as we wished on a commission basis as we felt it was desirable that we should have, we allowed them all to go—excluding only one in New Brunswick—including some of the best with us for years. We have employed none since excepting a couple who worked under our direct supervision at the Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions. Because we have been so anxious to secure enough agents who would work on salary and who would comply with our somewhat exacting requirements as to character qualifications and the furnishing of a good bond to guarantee the quality of their work, the circulation of Farm and Dairy, during the past fourteen months, has fallen several thousand, whereas for years before it increased steadily. Shortly after we reorganized and to see the circulation of Farm and Dairy once more commence to increase. In the meantime, however, because we have desired that our methods shall be absolutely above suspicion, and to have full control of all our agents, we have adopted a policy that has cost us a considerable financial loss, because many advertisers prefer to use papers having a large circulation, even although that circulation may have been obtained in most undesirable ways.

These are times when it is difficult to secure reliable agents or help of any kind. We venture to say that there is scarcely a large business firm in Canada, including The Farmer's Advocate, who has not had trouble because of the acts of unreliable agents. Practically every farmer has had experience of the same character through the hired help he has employed at some time or another. Farm papers are no exception.

All bona fide agents of Farm and Dairy carry proper credentials. These prove them to be what they claim to be. Agents lacking these credentials are false. Their actions should be reported to the nearest chief of police and to us without delay. One or more agents of their character claimed to represent us at the above-mentioned exhibition this fall. They even had receipt books printed at their own expense and issued receipts without our knowledge. Where these receipts have been sent to us we have honored them, although not required to do so by law.

If any readers of Farm and Dairy, or if The Farmer's Advocate know of cases where accredited agents representing Farm and Dairy have received subscriptions under false pretenses it is our desire that they shall report the facts to us. Prompt and full restitution will be made. Such agents will be vigorously prosecuted where such action is found to be desirable.

"Our Folks" can depend on Farm and Dairy doing everything in its power to employ none but reliable agents. We realize that our reputation is affected by their actions. Our policy is governed accordingly. Should we obtain any other information bearing on this case, which we believe will be of public interest, we will not hesitate to lay the facts before our readers. We at all times invite the full cooperation and assistance of our circulation methods.

Will We Finish Lambs for Block?

(Continued from page 13.)

found in the pens. Mangels, particularly, may have a dangerous influence on the kidneys of wethers and rams.

The grains which may be most profitably fed vary considerably from year to year with the market. Some of the grains commonly found in Canada, oats, barley, and feed wheat are excellent grains for lamb finishing, and may be fed whole or crushed, but three will usually give much better results than any one grain singly. Corn is another grain which excels in the fattening of lambs, particularly those requiring only a short finish. Corn-fed lambs on the Central Experimental Farm have reached a profit of \$2 per head, making great gains at a reasonable cost. However, at the present market prices corn would not be profitable for this purpose. Elevator screenings also are very valuable in lamb finishing, varying in value, however, in direct proportion to the variation in the quality of the screenings. Where there is a high percentage of broken kernels of wheat and barley and oats, screenings may have a good value almost equal to a mixture of barley, oats, and wheat. Elevator screenings containing a high percentage of black-seeds and foreign matter have less feeding value. Screenings with dirt and black seeds screened out give the greatest gains and profits. A mixture of whole screenings with barley and oats has given from 10 to 40 net cent greater profits than the screenings alone, the variation being due to the varying quality of the screenings. Black-seeds alone are most unsuitable and are dangerous to feed, in that a large proportion of the feed will pass through the lambs in an undigested condition and will again germinate on the land.

Freight Payments on Live Stock

WHILE the free freight policy and the special stocker and feeder policy of the Dominion Live Stock Branch have been taken advantage of to some extent, it is evident that many Ontario farmers have not yet a clear understanding of the nature of the assistance offered. To farmers who wish to purchase either breeding females or feeder cattle the following condensed statement of these policies should be of value.

Free Freight Policy.

To prevent the slaughter or exportation of useful heifers and young ewes, the railway companies will rebate 25 per cent of the freight on car load shipments of heifers and ewes, returned from the stock yards to country points for breeding purposes. The other 75 per cent freight charges are paid by the Dominion Live Stock Branch. The railway rebate is allowed at the time of shipment and the remaining 75 per cent is collected by the company direct from the Live Stock Branch. The shifter bills out the car free of freight charges.

Shipments must consist of car lots of not less than 20 heifers, and 40 ewes, or mixed car lots, two ewes being accepted as equivalent to one heifer. Heifers should be under 24 months of age and ewes three years or younger. Farmers can arrange to club on a car by taking the matter up with their district representative.

When a shipment has been assembled the shifter should secure from one of the Branch's market representatives a shipping certificate. These representatives at Toronto are W. H. Irvine and R. E. Wilson. Their office is at 1127 Keele St., opposite the entrance to the Union Stock Yards. The Montreal representative is S. N. Chisholm in the Live Stock Exchange at the Point St. Charles yards. Further information may be obtained from R. S. Hamer, Chief Cattle Divisions, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.

The Stocker and Feeder Policy.

To relieve the congested stocker and feeder market at Winnipeg by aiding shipments of stock to Ontario where feed is reasonably plentiful this fall, the Dominion Live Stock Branch has arranged to pay in the form of a refund, 50 per cent freight charges on car load shipments from Winnipeg to country points in Eastern Canada. Shippers should see D. M. Johnson, Markets Representative at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface (Winnipeg) for shipping certificate and other information.

Cattle traders may secure the benefit of this policy if they can furnish evidence that the stock has been brought down for feeding purposes only.

We want, and will pay highest prices for all kinds of RAW

FURS

Ship your skins to us at once.
We pay Express Charges, or Postage.

Price list and shipping tags sent on request.

Revillon Frères
Established 1723
Largest Fur Manufacturers in the World

134 McGill St.,
MONTREAL,
P.Q. 3

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—The favorable weather of the past week has been a boon to farmers throughout Ontario. Fall plowing and the storing of roots is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Root crops are turning out well, both in quantity and quality. Beans have suffered from the unfavorable weather earlier in the season and are unusually late in being harvested. The new seeding of clover promises well and will go into the ground in fair condition. The agricultural labor condition is at present generally unsettled by the Military Service Act. Farmers generally are waiting to see how this calling out of men is going to affect them before they make their plans for crops next year.

In response to representations made by the government the railways are making a special effort to place a maximum amount of grain at the lake elevators before navigation closes in December. Instead of the usual million bushels a day, there will now be at least one and a half million bushels of grain moved between Winnipeg and the lakes. Stocks of oats in Toronto and Montreal have increased considerably since last week.

Hogs are in active demand by packers who are buying for immediate killing. The prices have advanced some and the market is firm. Steers are selling well at auction sales, and many cattle have already been put in for the winter. The milk flow throughout the country has fallen off considerably. The high price likely realized to other concentrates will much winter dairying.

WHEAT.

A few cars of Western wheat are being bought on the basis of \$2.31½ for No. 1 northern at the bay ports. Wheat for export is being rushed out of the West with the drawing near of the close of navigation. The car situation has not the bay ports for local purposes is rather uncertain. Quotations: No. 1 northern, \$2.25½; No. 2 northern, \$2.20½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½.

COARSE GRAINS.

There has been a strong tone in the oat market. Prices in Winnipeg are now advancing during the week. Ontario oats have also gone up in sympathy. There is only a small quantity of Ontario oats coming on the market at present. The high prices are discouraging Toronto buyers. Stock feeders are looking forward to the arrival of the new corn crop from the United States at reasonable prices. Old corn is being sold in Toronto for \$2.23 for spot No. 2 yellow, kiln dried, new crop is selling at \$2.10. Manitoba, 1½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 69¢, in store, Port William. American corn—No. 2, 11½¢ nominal. Ontario wheat—New crop, No. 2, \$2.22, basis in store, Montreal. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 70¢ to 71¢, nominal; No. 3, 68¢ to 70¢, nominal. Peas—No. 2, \$2.00 to \$2.05, according to freight. Barley—Malting, new, \$1.21 to \$1.22, according to freight outside. Buckwheat—Northern, No. 2, \$1.15. Montreal: Corn—American No. 2 yellow,

\$2.15 to \$2.20. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 82¢; do. No. 3, 81¢; do. extra No. 1 feed, 80¢. Hay—Canadian, \$1.33.

MILL FEEDS.

Millers report that owing to the high quality of the Canadian spring wheat crop, the production of feed is 20 per cent

THE SALE PROGRAMME.

OXFORD COUNTY.

M. Armstrong will hold an auction of Holstein cattle at Tillsonburg, Ont., on November 26th, 1917.

Mr. H. Bollett, at Maple Grove Stock Farm, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont., is announcing November 28th as the date of his complete disposition sale of pure-bred and grade Holsteins, farm stock and implements. Breeders make note of the date.

Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club consignment sale of Holsteins, on December 12th, 1917, at Woodstock, Ont.

The 15th consignment sale of the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club will be held at Woodstock, Ont., on Monday, December 19th, 1917. Mr. John MacKe, Norwich, Ont., is Secretary of the Club.

WELLAND COUNTY.

On December 11th, 1917, the Niagara Peninsula Holstein Friesian Club will hold a consignment sale of 60 head of pure bred Holsteins, at Welland, Ont. Mr. W. H. Hock, Black Creek, is the Secretary.

BRANT COUNTY.

The Brant District Holstein Breeders' Club consignment sale of registered Holsteins will be held this year on December 19th, at Brantford, Ont. N. P. Sager, of St. George, is the secretary.

HURON COUNTY.

W. L. Lambkin & Son, of R. R. No. 2, Gorrie, Ont., will dispose of their 50 head of registered Holsteins by public auction on Friday, December 14th.

ELGIN COUNTY.

Elgin County Holstein Breeders' Club will hold their annual consignment sale of pure bred Holsteins at St. Thomas, Ont., on Tuesday, December 18th, 1917. E. C. Gilbert, R. R. No. 7, St. Thomas, Ont., is Secretary.

less to the barrel of flour, than last year. This and the heavy demand has left millers far behind in filling their orders. Toronto quotations, car lots, delivered Montreal: freights, shorts, 142; bran, 35; mid-

CHOICE BULLS

From such cows as Jemina Johanna Wayne, 22.32 lbs. in 7 days, 116.14 in 30 days, 100 lbs. in 1 day, whose sire is Johanna Hus 11th's Lady, Daley Dook of Riverdale, 27.50 in 7 days.
Aagie Tottilla of Riverdale, 30.49 in 7 days, 119.31 in 30 days.
Tottilla Dook Sarcantia, 29.42 in 7 days, 121.78 in 30 days.
Dana of Tottilla of Riverdale, R. O. P. Champion of Canada. These bulls are from Frances Boneraga Hartog, herd sire.
J. W. RICHARDSON
GALEDONIA, ONT.

HERDBOOKS FOR SALE

I will offer a complete set of C. H. F. Herd books and a set of R. of M. books; a set of American A. R. O. books and a number of American Herd books, all at my sale on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th. These books are invaluable to progressive breeders. Canadian Herd books cannot be secured any more at any price, as many volumes are out of print.

H. BOLLETT - R. R. No. 1 - TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO.

The Old Original Summer Hill Farm

Where you find the pure bred Oxford. We have for sale 100 head of registered ewes, 75 head of yearling rams, 30 ram lambs and 30 ewe lambs, some pure bred.

PETER ARKELL & CO., Box 454 TRESWATER, ONT.

AYRSHIRES

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A choice selection of young bulls for sale from famous Performance dams, imported and Canadian bred. Sires: Ayrshire Bull Sea Foam (Imp.), 2753; many times grand champion. Fairbairn Maine Triumph catalogue.

Proprietor: GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.
Manager: D. McARTHUR, Perthburg, Que.

Every Farm should have
"an Ayrshire"
She is a heavy milk producer, rich in butter fat—very prolific.

Brings you Money
CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
BOX 508—HUNTINGDON, QUE.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

Bulls from one month to twenty months old for sale, and a few heifer calves. All are bred to color type and from R. O. P. dams. If you need a well bred bull or heifer write at once.
A. S. TURNER & SON
Ryckman's Corners, Ontario

YORKSHIRE PIGS

I have a few fine pure-bred sows over three months old, which I will sell very reasonable, as I have too many to winter. For prices and particulars write to
A. D. BERN, NORTH GORE, QUE.

INGLEWOOD AYRSHIRES & CHESTER SWINE
One young bull fit for service. Three bull calves from sows with large official records. All are sired by a son of the Canadian champion two-year-old milch cow.
WILSON McPHERSON & SONS ST. ANN'S, ONTARIO

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS'

Registered Head High Class Consignment Sale 60 Head HOLSTEINS

W. H. HOLSTEINS
- AT -
W. H. HOLSTEINS, Wed., Dec. 12, 1917

This is a rare opportunity for dairy men to secure some of the best producing blood of the breed. Most of the females are fresh or springers, well grown and developed, with records, or from record dams. We are offering some males fit for service, from dams up to 33 lbs. butter and over 100 lbs. milk a day.

Auctioneers,
MOORE & DEAN.

Our Motto is: QUALITY & SATISFACTION

M. L. HALEY, Springford, Manager.

For Catalogues write
W. E. THOMSON,
Woodstock, Ont.

34th ANNUAL
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair
Guelph
November 30th to December 6th, 1917
SEE PROGRAM IN NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

W. W. Ballantyne, President
STRATFORD, ONT.

R. W. Wade, Secretary
TORO TO, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

We have the only two sons in Canada, of the 45-lb. bull Ormsby Jane King—only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them is also a 25-lb. calf, whose dam and two great-grand-dams average 28 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also 11 bull calves of lesser note, and females of all ages.
R. M. HOLTBV, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

VILLA VIEW OFFERS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Two bulls ready for service; one from a 20-lb. cow (record made at 10 years); price \$125. The other is from a 22 1/2-lb. cow, which has milked for four years without being dry, and calved each year; price \$160. Both sired by the \$2,000 bull.
AROGAST BROTHERS, Sebringville, Ontario.

THE O'REILLY STOCK FARM

offers a 13 months' old calf out of an 18-lb. 3-year-old. He is sired by a son of Canada's only 25,000-lb. cow, Hauwerd.

Also a few females due to freshen this winter. Write out your wants in the Holstein line. You will find our prices are right.

JOSEPH O'REILLY R. R. 9, PETERBORO, ONT.

KING SEGIS WALKER'S

Oldest daughter with first calf made 456 lbs. milk and 24 lbs. butter; with her second calf, 500 lbs. milk and 29 1/2 lbs. butter. His first granddaughter, through his son, at 2 years 2 months, made 440 lbs. milk and 23 1/2 lbs. butter. Young stock for sale.
A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

WE OFFER:

No. 1. MAY ECHO PONTIAC, a show bull, 4 years old, a grandson of MAY ECHO. His dam is Lawrence May Echo, 28 lbs. butter, 7 days; 106 lbs. milk in 1 day. She is a half sister to MAY ECHO SYLVIA, 41 lbs. butter, 7 days and 152 lbs. milk in 1 day.

No. 2. A fine bull 2 years old. His dam gave over 13,000 lbs. milk in 8 months.

No. 3. Is a son of No. 1. His dam made 25 lbs. butter in 7 days and 17,000 lbs. in 1 year.

Write for extended pedigrees and prices, or come and see them.
BERTRAM HOSKINS, R. R. No. 5, COBOURG, ONT. (Grafton Sta.)

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Herd sire, AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO (under lease), a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, the world's record cow. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada. We have young bulls for sale, whose two nearest dams (both Canadian champions) average as high as 35 1/2 lbs. butter in seven days; another whose two nearest dams are both 100-lb. cows, and one ready for service from a 41-lb. sire and an 18,600-lb. two-year-old dam.

Send for our "Book of Bulls." A few females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. W. E. Burnaby Farm at Stop 7, Jefferson, Ont.
Yonge Street Radial

Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona

In the sire of Lakewood Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, the bull that won senior champion and grand champion at both Toronto and London, 1916 and 1917, and Lakewood Dutchland Artis, the highest producing senior three-year-old in Canadian history, butter in 7 days with an average test of 4.88 per cent. Also 21 1/2-lb. bull, butter in 7 days with an average test of 4.88 per cent. Also the sire of Lakewood Dairy's Sir Mona, a beautiful-gone bull almost fit for service, and for sale cheap, whose dam, grand-dam and great-grand-dam averaged over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days.
MAJOR E. F. OSLER, Prop., Bronte, Ont. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

Illings, \$45 to \$46; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25. Montreal quotations: Bran, 225; shorts, \$40 to \$42; middlings, \$44 to \$50; moult, \$45 to \$46.

HAY AND STRAW.

The hay market continues to advance. Although there is not much business passing as yet, the prices are going up because of the great demands for hay made by feeders in the United States. Toronto quotations track, extra No. 3, \$10 to \$10 1/2; mixed, \$12 to \$14; straw, carlots, \$5 to \$5.50. Montreal, hay No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13 to \$15 1/2.

POTATOES AND BEANS.

Potatoes on the Toronto market advanced from \$2 to \$2.10 during the week. Few Canadian beans are being offered. Large quantities are still on the ground. Foreign hand-picked beans are being marketed in large quantities. There are buyers these days at which they believe Canadian beans will be sold. Foreign beans are selling at \$6.75 to \$7, and Canadian prime are quoted \$7.50 to \$8.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The percentage of new laid eggs coming on the market is small. On account of the molting season, production is now at a low ebb. Despite this fact eggs country points have only advanced to 46c to 48c, cash returnable. Large quantities of eggs are held in storage. These are selling at 43c to 44c for No. 1, with selected storage selling at 46c to 47c for new laid eggs in cartons are quoted, 55c to 60c. Receipts of live poultry are increasing at the larger centers, but are not nearly up to last year. The average consumer does not estimate more poultry, and the demand for consumptive and packing purposes is good.

Live weight Dressed Chickens, spring, 17c to 18c 20c to 22c
Hens, under 4 lbs., 12c to 15c 15c to 20c
Hens, over 4 lbs., 16c to 17c 20c to 25c
Roosters, 15c to 20c 18c to 20c
Ducklings, 15c to 20c 20c to 25c
Turkeys, 20c to 25c 25c to 30c
Geese, 12c to 15c 15c to 20c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The butter market is just about holding its own as regards prices with the stocks of butter much below those of last year. Creamery solids are being quoted country points, 42c to 43c; dairy butter, 35c to 40c; butter is selling to the retail trade at from 48c to 49c for creamery prints with creamery solids one cent less.

The make of cheese for the season is about finished. Some cheese boards have already closed for the year. Prices have not varied much, as the cheese commission is still paying the following prices: No. 1, 20¢; No. 2, 19¢; No. 3, 18¢. Montreal, No. 1, 20¢; No. 2, 19¢; No. 3, 18¢. Toronto is quoting new large, 23c to 25 1/2c; Swiss, 23c to 25c; spring made large, 25c to 27c; Swiss, half cent higher. Cheese in the United States have been selling at prices no better than in Canada this last week or so. The last meeting of the Ulica Cheese at 20¢.

LIVE STOCK.

Stronger prices in the hog market was the chief feature of importance in last week's stock market. Most of the offerings in the former part of the week were contract hogs and sold at \$17 fed and watered, the same price as was paid at the end of the previous week. During the week there was a steady advance, however, the market closed at \$17 1/2 fed and watered with two loads bringing a top price of \$18. The presence of the Davies Co. on the ANADIAN was partly responsible for the increase in price.

Good to choice butcher cattle were in demand on opening day last week, but unfortunately were not as plentiful as packers would have liked. Prices were 25 cents higher for good killers. One load sold as high as \$12. They averaged 1,200 pounds. A few others brought \$11, but most of the good butchers' sold at \$9.50 to \$10.50. Medium and common stuff ranged from \$8.50 to \$9.25.

Choice butcher cows sold at \$9.50 to \$9.25, and there was a good inquiry for them, but the poorer grades did not sell so well at lower prices, at from \$6.50 to \$7. Canners' market that a decline of 25 cents was brought about. They sold at from \$5 to \$5.50 per cent. Receipts of hogs were heavier than the week before, there being at the two yards 10,000 cattle this week, as compared with 2,676 in the preceding four-day period.

Quotations:
Choice export steers, \$11.50 to \$12.25
Butcher's choice handy, 10.25 to 11.00
do. good, 9.00 to 9.50
do. medium, 8.50 to 8.75
do. common, 7.50 to 8.00
Butcher's bulk, choice, 8.00 to 9.25

do. good, 7.50 to 8.25
do. medium, 6.25 to 7.25
Butcher's choice cows, 8.25 to 9.00
do. good, 7.25 to 8.00
do. medium, 6.50 to 7.50
Feeders, 8.00 to 9.25
Stockers, good, 7.35 to 8.00
do. medium, 6.50 to 7.50
Canners, 6.00 to 6.50
Milkers, good to choice, 90.00 to 95.00
do. com. to medium, 80.00 to 85.00
Calves, veal, choice, 15.00 to 15.50
do. medium, 12.00 to 12.50
do. common, 6.00 to 7.00
do. heavy fat, 10.00 to 11.00
Spring, 15.75 to 16.25
Sheep, wens, light, 10.00 to 10.50
do. heavy and bucks, 7.50 to 8.50
do. culls, 4.00 to 4.50
Xhogs, fed and watered, 17.75 to 20.00
do. off, 16.00 to 17.00
do. f.o.b., 16.75 to 19.00
Less \$1 to \$2 on sows; less \$4 on stags; less \$5c to \$1 on heavies.
XTwo loads sold at \$18 fed and watered yesterday.

WILLIAM DAVIES SPECIAL.

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY will duplicate all prizes in Class 56 (Export Bacon Hogs), at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, and will prove that the pairs winning prizes must be barrows. The following are the prizes: 1st, 2nd, \$27; 3rd, \$30; 4th, \$28; 5th, \$25; 6th, \$22; 7th, \$20; 8th, \$18; 9th, \$15; 10th, \$12; 11th, \$10; 12th, \$8.

M. ARMSTRONG'S SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

This sale will be held near Tilsonburg on November 26th. Included in the sale will be the hard sire, Sir Dutchland Colantha Ormsby, a bull of exceptional breeding and a good individual.

There will be included 16 milk cows among whom are Mayde of 25 1/2 lbs. of Staples, sired by Evergreen Aberdeen Tekes, whose dam has a record of 28 1/2; Nell Pouch Calamity, who is a sister to Lakewood Rattler. A young bull, one year old, grandson of Francis 3rd, 20 1/2 lbs. will also be sold. His three nearest dams young cows closely related to the best blood.

Conveyances will leave Imperial Hotel up to 12.30 on day of sale.

FOR SALE

Several excellent pedigree

Tanworth Sows in Pig

HEROLD'S FARMS

Beamsville, Ont.

Wanted—Cheesemaker for Alma and Mornington Cheese and Butter Co. Tenderers will be received until Dec. 18. Cheesemaker to furnish all supplies. Make of cheese in one year 140 tons. W. F. Coleman, Sec'y., Listowel, Ont.

SALE CATALOGUES.

\$2.00 per page for 500 copies.
Single typewritten PEDIGREES, 2 copies, \$1.00; 150 more, 75c each.

Get your order in early.
THE CANADIAN HOLSTEIN SALES COMPANY.
Simco, Ontario. Bell Phone 130.

FOR MILK, BUTTER, CHEESE, VEAL

Holstein cows stand up well. If you try just one animal you will very soon want more. Write the HOLSTEIN FARMERS ASSOCIATION,
W. A. CLEMONS, Sec.,
St. George, Ontario

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

35 Head by Public Auction
Friday, Dec. 14, 1917, at 1 p.m.
This herd composed of the blood of such great families as the Johanna's, Korndykes, Veal, Waynes, etc. Write for catalogue, ready about 20th Nov. Fordwich Station, C. P. R.
W. L. LAMBKIN,
R. R. No. 2, Gorrie, Ont.

WHO WILL SUPPLY ME?

With a REG. HOLSTEIN BULL of good size, conformation and breeding, at least 12 months old? As my cows are dark in color he must be at least half white, also in the habit of bringing better calves. Write, stating price and description.

H. B. MCGREGOR Box 2517 Reston, Man.

A FAVOR Please mention FARM AND DAIRY when you write to our advertisers.

Large Supply of Hog Feed Available

The farmers of Canada and the United States are asked to do their utmost to increase the production of hogs in order to relieve the critical situation in regard to the shortage of meat and fats in Great Britain, France and Italy, there being a shortage of 32,425,000 hogs in Europe.

Government Co-operation

The Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments are co-operating in every way possible to bring the gravity of the situation before the farmers of Canada and to safeguard the producers from loss in the undertaking.

Bran and Shorts

By licensing the Flour Mills, the Government allows a profit of but 25 cents a barrel on the flour only—the bran and the shorts are to be sold at cost, which ensures the farmer getting this feed at a moderate price.

Steps have also been taken to prevent the adulteration of bran and shorts.

United States Corn

The United States has the greatest corn crop in her history—more than 600,000,000 bushels in excess of 1916 and nearly 250,000,000 bushels more than the bumper crop of 1915. The United States will have a large surplus for export which will be available to Canadian producers.

Because of the shortage of the 1916 crop, and to prevent speculation, the United States has sold its corn under license.

The licensing system will not likely be used in connection with the 1917 crop which will be on the market about the middle of December, but the United States Government will exercise some form of control that will prevent speculation.

In the meantime, anyone in Canada can import American corn for any legitimate purpose, such as for feed, by obtaining a license. Application for license is made through the Canadian Food Controller.

World Shortage of Meat

The world shortage of meat indicates security as to the market. The depletion of the herds of animals in Europe is proceeding with increased rapidity, there now being 116,000,000 less animals in Europe than before the war.

SAVE THE YOUNG SOWS

Their progeny will be a vital factor in winning the war. A young sow slaughtered now will only produce about 150 lbs. of meat. One litter will yield many times that quantity.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

LIVE STOCK BRANCH
OTTAWA

Allies Killing Animals

On account of the scarcity of ocean tonnage the Allies are adopting the policy of slaughtering their animals to save the space on the ships occupied by the grain hitherto imported for feeding these animals. They prefer to import bacon rather than to produce it, because a given weight of bacon occupies very much less space on board ship than would be required to accommodate the grain it would be necessary to import for the production of hogs.

The Government of Canada is making arrangements to control the spread between the price received by the grower and the price paid by the consumer. The producer will be assured his fair share of the price paid by the consumer.

Bought Through One Channel

The buying of the meat for the Allies will all be done by the one Commission representing the Allies which will be an influence in stabilizing the market and preventing wide fluctuations in price.

The Allies are dependent upon Canada and the United States to save the meat situation in Europe. Many shops in Britain have no bacon at all for sale—and for some months past the rising price of bacon has been simultaneous with deterioration in quality, indicating an increasing and general scarcity of this commodity.

United States Committed

The United States has committed itself to increase its hog production by 25 per cent in 1918.

The determination and fighting spirit of the heroic Canadian troops in Flanders is one example of what Canadians can do when called upon. The appeal is to Canada as well as to the United States to provide the boys in the trenches with their daily ration of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bacon per man, and to supply the women and children of Great Britain, France and Italy with the food they so urgently need.

Make a close study of your Market

and marketing conditions. It may mean dollars to you to study these types in relation to market quotations.

Brief description is given of the three outstanding types of beef cattle, steers—feeders and stockers—as shipped to market and the detail that attends the receipt and sale of your stock at the yards.

When a car of cattle arrives at one of the central markets, the number of the car and the name of the party or firm you are shipping to is noted. The cattle are unloaded, weighed and distributed to the pens of the commission firm you have shipped to. They are then ready for the salesman. After sale, they are weighed to the buyer. The proceeds of

the sale, less the actual charges are then remitted to the shipper. These charges are:

Unloading—\$1 per car.

Yardage, or use of pens—25c per bullock.

Commission for selling—\$13 per car.

Insurance—10c per car.

Freight—If freight was prepaid there is no deduction.

The ordinary stock car will easily hold 16 choice steers, or 20 feeders or 25 stockers.



CHOICE STEER—Weighs not less than 1200 lbs. well covered with good, firm flesh and of beef type.



GOOD STEER—May be of fair conformation but lacking in either quality or finish. A great many steers fall into this class owing to the fact that while of good weight and finish they are inclined to be coarse.



COMMON STEER—Is likely to be of light weight, rough and coarse and not capable of taking on the high smooth finish of steers of good quality.



MEDIUM FEEDER—Of fair beef type, average quality and thrift. Usually lighter weight than the higher class feeders.



COMMON FEEDER—Lacking markedly in quality, conformation and flesh. The word common always means lacking in quality in speaking of beef cattle.



INFERIOR FEEDER—Rough, angular, devoid of natural flesh. Possesses the conformation of a dairy rather than a beef animal. Slow feeder, unprofitable in the feed lot.



GOOD STOCKER—Weighs from 450-500 lbs., of beef type, good quality, in fair flesh but not fat. A stocker steer is intended to be carried over for a considerable length of time and therefore stockers are not found in a finished condition.



MEDIUM STOCKER—Weighs from 450-500 lbs., of fair conformation and quality but lacking in condition or quality in comparison with good stockers.



COMMON STOCKER—Weighs from 450-500 lbs., of poor conformation and quality, also being badly lacking in condition. Stockers bred from the dairy breeds usually furnish this class.

These pictures are used entirely as types and do not reflect merit or demerit upon any breed. Each of the recognized beef breeds in Ontario, when properly finished, produce choice steers. There are many sub-divisions of these classes but the above are the outstanding types of market cattle.

For further information on any point in connection with feeding and marketing of cattle write to:

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
TORONTO

Sir Wm. H. Hearst,
Minister of Agriculture

Dr. G. C. Creelman,
Commissioner of Agriculture



ONTARIO