

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, a ym n. Horsemen

POULTRY ON THE FARM

A GOOD HOUSE OUGHT TO BE PROVIDED.

The Care of the Flock of Hens Should Be Undertaken by One Person—The Feed Problem Can Be More Easily Solved on the Farm Than Elsewhere.

Poultry and profit are hardly synonymous terms to the average farmer, but there are possibilities in the farm poultry business which, if grasped, would no doubt convert many to larger undertakings in that line. In the great work of production, no available source of food supply should be neglected and in the case of poultry, even more pointedly than in that of the dairy cow, there is a double chance of securing the growth to satisfy the most insistent appetite. Poultry and its appetite for food, their disposition to a desire for more food of the same kind, and in this fact lies the reason for building up the farm holdings of live poultry with a view to an increased demand for the finished product when the average citizen becomes normal and the average farmer is justified in purchasing for his own use, when is now considered in the way of a luxury.

The appearance of the average flock of fowls would lead one to believe that the keeping of poultry in accordance with the advice of those who have made a success of the business is an impossibility. Breeds, sexes, ages and types of fowl are badly mixed in the barnyard as a rule and facilities for providing any other condition are generally lacking. With regard to the egg supply, no accommodation for the eggs is provided and the few individuals that follow what is their natural habit under more favorable conditions, and do lay a certain number of eggs during the summer season, do so indiscriminately as regards place and most inconsiderately as regards the convenience of the egg collector.

As a matter of fact, such conditions as the above can be improved upon, and without much expenditure of cash provided one person connected with the farming establishment can be persuaded to take and maintain an interest in the flock and the disposal of the product. Many women, and some men would find a good business in poultry on the farm if they would only undertake it seriously, and as the excuse for a flock exists on nearly every farm in the country, the effort to acquire practice in the work of feeding, caring for and preparing the birds for slaughter and later for the market, is ready to hand for many. With a good knowledge of these matters to work on the matters of breeding and feeding, and the management may be taken up and a great amount of time need elapse before the beginner is in the way of making a financial success of poultry raising.

The first aim of the person who determines to make a success with the farm flock should be to provide a roomy, well-ventilated and well-lighted poultry-house and well-kept pens, and to quarter therein the birds as once quartered therein the matter of regular feeding and attention should be the main consideration. The problem of providing feed for the flock is more easily solved on the farm than elsewhere, either in summer or winter, as in the summer the birds can have good, safe range at small cost, and in the winter there is always a certain amount of grain feed on the farm that is fit for poultry and no other kind of stock. Other feeds such as roots, clover leaves and the material in sprouts and grain can also be obtained without extra outlay for transportation.

Guard Stock From Poisons.

Many sheep and cattle are lost from eating poisonous plants and other material. In many instances a little foresight on the part of the owner would have prevented losses. To citizens specific plants, most stockmen in the eastern part of the country know that laurel is poisonous and yet they will pasture their animals in a woodland pasture in spite of the fact that laurel abounds. Sometimes a few, at other times many, animals are poisoned.

Other poisonous plants abound in both the eastern and western parts of the country which are definitely known and easily recognized. A little precaution through fencing and selecting pastures would materially reduce the deaths due to plant poisoning. Larkspur, lupines, water hemlock, darnel grass, wild cherry, locoweed, snake root, wild sorghum and oak brush (shiny oak) are the more common plants which exact a heavy toll. Inorganic poisoning of farm stock is also far from being rare occurrence. Common salt is definitely known to be very poisonous to horses and chickens in comparatively small quantities. Soap powder in swill has been the cause of death of swine. Antiseptic tablets and rat poisons also have caused deaths among farm animals. Patent rat poisons, and even brewer's yeast eaten by fowls, which died later from the effects of phosphorus poisoning.

Decrease of Rural Population. In 1880, 23.5 per cent. of the people of the United States lived in cities and 75.5 per cent. on farms and in towns of less than 2,500 population. In 1910, only 52.7 per cent. lived on farms and in small towns, with 47.3 per cent. in cities above 2,500. According to the census figures for 1917, the proportion of rural dwellers had shrunk to 51 per cent. At this time it is probable that the proportions are about equal.

Critical Periods in Calf Life. The most critical periods in the life of the young calf are at the age of four to six weeks, when the feed is changed from whole to skim milk, and six to ten weeks, when the calf is beginning to eat grain and hay.

BROOM CORN.

Some Facts About a Rather Unfamiliar Plant.

The value of the brush of broom corn depends largely upon the stage of maturity when harvested. If the brush is harvested when too young the fibers are weak at the base of the head, and when harvesting is delayed until the brush is overripe the fibers become hard and brittle. Good service cannot be expected from brooms made of such brush. The brush should be harvested when it has reached the stage where the natural green color extends from the tip of the fibre to the base and the head, and when harvesting is delayed until the brush is overripe the fibers become hard and brittle. Good service cannot be expected from brooms made of such brush.

If a seed crop is desired the brush is not harvested until the seed is fully mature. The value of ripe brush depends largely upon the climatic conditions previous to harvest and the care given the brush after the



Standard Broom Corn.

seed is removed. If seed brush is not discolored by wet weather, but has the natural yellow color of mature brush, it commands about half the price of good brush if cared for in the same way. Standard broom corn and dwarf broom corn are harvested in different ways. The standard is bent over and the brush is projected across the table into the space between this pair of rows and the next row on either side.

The standard varieties are so tall that the stalks have to be bent over to bring the brush within reach. This process is called tabling. The tabler walks between two rows, bending or breaking the stalks over, three or four feet from the ground. The stalks of the left-hand row are bent to the right and those of the right-hand row to the left. This crosses the stalks of these rows, so that a sort of table is formed behind the tabler, the brush projecting across the table into the space between this pair of rows and the next row on either side.

The brush is harvested by walking in the space between the tables and cutting the heads from the stalks with a knife or a hand saw. A short, wide blade made especially for that purpose. The stalk should be cut so as to leave about six inches of stem with the brush. All leaf sheaths, or boots, should be removed as the heads are cut. The knife should be held firmly with the cutting edge pointing over, three or four inches from the body. If the head is then grasped with the other hand and the stalk pulled against the knife, instead of forcing the knife against the stalk, the stem of the brush will usually slip out of the boot as it is being cut. The heads are then laid on the table. The brush should be hauled to the curing shed and threshed the same day it is harvested, or at any rate not later than the following day.

Dairy Notes.

Cows must have shade during the heat of the day in summer. A good dairyman does not keep cows; he makes his cows keep him. Diarrhoea is the most common form of calf troubles met with in hand-raised calves. All good dairy cows should be given a name and every cow should know her name. The pails used in feeding calves must be kept strictly clean and used for no other purpose. The need of this country is not so much more cows as it is better cows, more properly fed and cared for. Milk and milk products should be more widely used on all our farms during periods of food shortage. Cream spoils when it gets warm. Market or ship cream three times a week in hot weather and twice a week in winter. Much skim milk which formerly went to the feeding of calves, pigs and chickens must now be utilized for human food.

Cleanliness Prevents Disease. Nearly all calf disorders are caused either directly or indirectly by lack of cleanliness, and clean conditions constitute the best preventive of disease in the calf herd.

Wash Milk Pails Thoroughly. Great care should be taken in washing the milk pails. These should be thoroughly scoured with boiling water, or sterilized with steam if possible.

Must Have Refrigerator. Where one has a number of cows and considerable dairy products to market some kind of refrigeration will be indispensable.

Machine-Milking should not be forced too fast. Allow the community-developing interest in community breeding may be considerably advanced by the adoption of the plan of sending a sire of valued blood from farm to farm in a truck—Breeder's Gazette.

Protect Cows in Hot Weather. It is not reasonable to expect profitable returns from cows in warm weather when they must stand in the hot sun and fight flies all day.

"UP MUSKOKA WAY."

Some Facts About a Good Farming District in Ontario.

Muskoka as a farming district may be described as a section specially favored as regards climate, the year being divided into distinctly marked summer and winter weather, the former no doubt of shorter duration than in more southern districts, but ideal for the production of grain, hay and root crops, and not to be excelled for potatoes elsewhere in America. As regards the soil of the district, there is considerable variety, though a clay-loam predominates, the humus having been supplied by the decomposition of many generations of fine timber of which only the most recent crops have been removed by the lumbermen. It cannot be denied that the frequent outcrops of rock throughout the district goes to discourage the settler, whose idea of a satisfactory farm is built up on the grain such as wheat and oats, but if mixed farming is his object, great opportunities are presented in the relatively cheap acreage still existing in many parts of Muskoka.

The new beginner at farming in this district has exceptional opportunities for turning his first year's work into cash by growing vegetables for sale to the big summer population of the lakes, and the same market opportunity exists for small fruits, which yield a plentiful crop of live stock is not favored either, Toronto being within 50 miles of a great proportion of the area, and closely connected by good railroad freight service. Another advantage is present in the generous supply of portland cement, a matter of great importance in these days of coal shortage. Sheep-raising is being done with a success by many farmers in the district already, and there is an opportunity for a great expansion of this industry, the name of Muskoka prices being famous and ensuring a price at least equal to the product in this line from any other part of Canada.

Power on the Farm.

The claims made for the gasoline tractor as a help to the farmer are usually with reference to the increased acreage that can be brought under cultivation by the use of that machine, and too little notice is taken of the possibilities that the tractor holds out for the man who is chiefly interested in intensive farming. The benefits to be derived from double ploughing, subsoiling and draining land with tile—undertakings that can be carried out with the help of a tractor when other forms of power available would be insufficient—are not brought into sufficient prominence, and as a result the purchase of a tractor is only considered, in most cases, by such farmers as have a large area of land available for cultivation.

It has been well for Canada and for the other Allied nations that this country has been able to provide sufficient acreage of hitherto idle land to allow of increased production under the conditions imposed by the increased use of the tractor that has been possible, but it must be borne in mind that these acres must be kept up to their present capacity for production, or improved in the near future, when the population is sure to increase rapidly. Further dependence for food supply cannot be placed entirely on increased acreage even though labor supply is increased. Bigger crops to the acre will have to be the solution of the food supply problem, and in treating the land with a view to making it produce more the tractor may well be utilized on small farms.

Where, up to the present, one tractor has been used on 200 acres for the sake of scratching the surface so as to hasten the much needed addition to the total wheat yield, two such machines can be put to work within a few years, if the acreage is to produce crops such as will be required of it. More tractors, used to capacity in cultivating the soil, will mean more cattle, more horses and more men to the acre, and the quicker building up of the country, in accordance with the opportunities offered by her undeveloped resources.

Shipping Apples.

According to statistics just compiled, it required approximately 793 box and 631 refrigerator cars to move the Nova Scotia apple crop; 985 refrigerator and 375 box cars for the British Columbia shipments; while Ontario requirements were 498 box and 971 refrigerator cars are now rolling and the traffic will continue until the end of March, so that there will be a continuous demand for refrigerator equipment throughout that period. Nova Scotia requires over 1,100 cars to move to points in Quebec, Ontario and west of the lakes, British Columbia, approximately 1,975 cars to the prairies and Ontario, while Ontario's car demands will be about equally divided between local points and points west of Port Arthur. It has already been pointed out by the Canadian Railway War Board that there will be a serious car shortage for the fall movement of freight, so that fruit shippers will readily see the necessity and advantage of loading available cars as heavily as will permit transportation without damage. A car saved is a car gained.

Truck and Community Breeding. A few years ago when the half interest in a famous Holstein bull brought a price that was then rated as sensational, arrangements were made to carry him back and forth in a truck between the two farms which claimed his services. The developing interest in community breeding may be considerably advanced by the adoption of the plan of sending a sire of valued blood from farm to farm in a truck—Breeder's Gazette.

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FOOD NEEDED BY HOGS

RYE SOWN IN FALL MAKES GOOD PASTURE.

Fish Scraps Are Excellent Where They Can Be Procured, and Alfalfa Hay, Soy Beans, Cowpeas and Oats Are Also Recommended as Feeds That Will Aid Development.

Hog growers should provide home-grown feed to supplement, so essential to the proper development of hogs—and feed them in place of shorts, middlings, tankage and oil meal, which are hard to get and high in price. Substitutes for these costly feeds are found in crops that are known to be rich in protein, and we are advising the use of fish meal, where it is obtainable. Alfalfa hay, soy beans, cowpeas and oats are suggested as good substitute feeds. Fish scrap, which has heretofore been used as a fertilizer, has been tried by the Department of Agriculture, and it has been found that meal made from this material is on a par with tankage when fed to hogs. A number of state experiment stations are now conducting similar experiments on feeding fish meal to hogs. Owing to the transportation situation, however, it is believed that fish meal cannot be fed economically in many parts of Canada.

Shortage of protein feeds can be met with alfalfa hay in all localities where it can be grown or obtained at reasonable prices. There are two ways in which this hay can be successfully fed—in small racks placed in protected sheds where the hogs may have free access to it, and by grinding it and feeding it in self-feeders or soaked in the form of thick slop. The Department's specialists urge that hog growers provide an ample supply of alfalfa. Usually the last cutting of alfalfa is saved for hog feeding, but for fear this cutting cannot be harvested in good condition, a sufficient amount of the second or subsequent cuttings should be saved to supply enough feed for hogs.

Rye sown in the fall makes good pasture for hogs. As soon as it is three or four inches high the hogs can be turned in and left until snow covers it up. Rye also provides good pasture for sheep. Soy beans are valuable to take the place of other protein feeds usually purchased. They make a very satisfactory feed when the beans are fed threshed, or as hay, or when ground as meal. Soy-bean hay, to be most satisfactory, should be cut early enough to avoid the opening out of the seeds. The leaves and the seed both will be readily eaten when handled in this manner. Dwarf Essex rape and oats can also be used successfully in the south.

Trade Commissioner D. H. Ross, at Melbourne, in a report to Australia's requirements in the line of agricultural machinery, points out that a demand has arisen in that country for lime spreaders to overcome the sourness of the soil caused by the continued use of phosphates as a fertilizer. The demand for alfalfa in demand in the districts where alfalfa is under cultivation. Further in his report, which is published in the Trade and Commerce Bulletin, the commissioner says: "Despite the fact that many bushels of wheat are shipped from Australia, there is a lack of tonnage for imports through overseas and that much of the labor hitherto available to farmers is now on active service with the Australian Imperial Forces abroad, the outlook for the agricultural implement trade for 1918-19 is held, by importers, to be distinctly encouraging."

Farming in Australia.

The above, together with the information that the Australian Government has made a beginning in the repatriation of its soldiers by advancing to them money for the purchase of horses, tractors, implements, etc., goes to indicate that Australia will be good and ready for a big agricultural advance now that the war is over. Also the statement with regard to wheat holdings in that country that the available world supply of that cereal will be such, that the Empire has been better off than it has been for many years, and that the situation will be good and ready for a big agricultural advance now that the war is over. Also the statement with regard to wheat holdings in that country that the available world supply of that cereal will be such, that the Empire has been better off than it has been for many years, and that the situation will be good and ready for a big agricultural advance now that the war is over.

Bacterized Peat a Fiasco. A couple of years ago, it will be recalled, sensational announcements were made as to the results obtained by an English experimenter in the use of bacterized peat as a fertilizer. It was suggested that agriculture was about to be revolutionized. The matter was immediately taken up in the Bacteriological Department and a similar test was made in 1916 in the growing of radishes. The test was far from satisfactory, but was regarded as inconclusive. It was followed in 1917 by tests in the growing of lettuce. It was found that growth is influenced slightly possibly in the hastening of the ripening process, but the final conclusion is reached that the returns are not commensurate with the cost of treatment. It may be added that similar adverse results have been obtained from experiments conducted on the subject of Rothamsted Station in England.—O. A. College Annual Report.

Improve Egg Production. One of the easiest ways in which to improve the egg production in most flocks is by breeding to strong, vigorous males from winter-laying strains.

Seed Potatoes After Hay. Evidence of the possibility of increasing potato yields by the use of immature seed is provided by Mr. Walter J. Cook, of Cataract, He ploughs his sod in July, after a crop of hay has been removed, and plants enough potatoes to provide his seed stock for the coming year. By the time frost has cut down the tops the immature seed has developed sufficiently to be used the following spring. By these methods Mr. Cook claims to have increased his yield nearly 100 bushels per acre.

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The Irish export of butter to the United Kingdom in 1918, valued at 6,163,000, was the second in value, the export from Denmark, 10,375,000 being first, and that from New Zealand, 2,728,000 third, that from the United States, 1,179,690, fourth, and that from Canada, 855,538, eighth.

SILO SOLVES PROBLEM.

Dairy Cattle Can Be Kept in Excellent Health.

With silage in the ration, dairy cattle can be kept in the condition of health common to animals on pasture. The digestive system of a cow is well suited for the utilization of large quantities of green grasses and other coarse succulent material. Silage is palatable, and no other feed will combine so well with dry hay and a little grain to produce maximum, economical results. The preservation of the mature corn crop or the saving of one which for any reason must be harvested before maturity by placing it in silos



Silo Helps Solve Winter Feed Problem on This Dairy Farm.

is deservedly increasing in popularity. About 40 per cent. of the total food material in the corn plant is in the stalks and leaves. When only the ears are harvested nearly one-half of the crop is lost, but into the silo the losses are very small. When drought, frost or insects attack a field of corn before it is ripe the entire crop may be lost unless a silo is at hand in which to preserve it. No feed crops can be so successfully harvested under widely varying conditions as those that are put into the silo. Only in case of drought or frost is it necessary to rush the filling of the silo; rain or dew on the forage does not injure the silage.

Ventilate the Cellar.

A well-drained earth floor is more desirable for a root cellar than one of cement or brick. A certain amount of moisture is needed to keep roots and tubers in best condition, but should not be more than can be kept in check by thorough ventilation of the cellar. To ensure good distribution of fresh air in the cellar a pipe several inches in diameter may be carried from a window to the back of the cellar, near the ground, the outer end of the pipe being placed in the space between the window and the cellar window pane. This permits of fresh air getting in behind the stored vegetables, roots and potatoes and if a second window-pane is removed to allow of the escape of old air, circulation will be secured in very cold weather both intake and outlet may be closed if danger of freezing exists. In putting vegetables into winter storage from the field it is sometimes impossible to remove all injured or rotten parts and for this reason frequent culling during the storage season is necessary to prevent the spread of disease. This is especially true of potatoes, which are especially liable to rot. A vegetable that must be very carefully looked after is celery, especially if any disease of the stalks or leaves is present at digging time. In such case the affected heads should be removed away from the sound ones and should be used during the fall. The windows of any cellar where vegetables and roots are stored should be darkened to protect the stored material from too much light and with potatoes all light should be excluded during the storage season.

Milking Machine Saves Labor.

The milking machine will take the grind out of the work in dairying. To the looker-on hand milking appears to be an easy job, but it decidedly is not, to sit for one or two hours twice a day, with the cramped and unnatural position with the muscles tired and aching is anything but easy. The mechanical milker does away with all this. It is but the work of a moment to start the machine, attach the teat-cups, and when finished to remove and change to another cow, and so on down the line. One man with a double unit milker can milk twenty cows in an hour, and do the stripping besides. It would take a fairly good steady man to milk ten cows in an hour if he were doing it by hand; so here is a saving of about twice as many hours a day for 300 days, is 600 hours. Six hundred hours divided into days of ten hours each means 60 days, which at the present moment when the country is so much in need of men is regarded as very lightly.—S. G. Collier, in O. A. C. Review.

Is Fertility Being Maintained?

The Commission of Conservation recently sent out letters of inquiry to 2,274 farmers located in various parts of Canada with a view to learning how the fertility of farms in the Dominion compared with some twenty years ago. Thirty per cent. of those inquired from reported about the same yield per acre as twenty years ago, 40 per cent. reported some increase in yield, and 30 per cent. reported some decrease. That is to say, the land, as used by 30 per cent. of all the men reporting, was poorer in its power to produce crops than it was twenty years before.

From Manitoba, 32 per cent. of the farmers reported about the same yield per acre as ten years before; not one man reported an increase, and 46 per cent. reported some decrease.

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SHIPPING THE LIVE STOCK.

Farmers Will Find That Co-operation Pays Them.

An ideal condition, as affecting the live stock industry, would be the existence of a large number of live stock shipping associations, all specially devoted to the shipping of only the best possible quality of cattle, sheep and swine. Co-operation by farmers in shipping live stock to market has proved so successful up to the present that the method is certain to be very widely adopted in the near future. As it will, no doubt, become necessary for a newly-formed association to make special effort to attract attention to its offerings in case of co-operative shipments from definite communities becoming general, and as price cutting will be out of the question under the co-operative selling arrangement, superior quality will have to be depended on to make the stock from a particular district specially popular with the buyers. So far, co-operative selling of live stock has shown its superiority over individual disposal of animals to the drover only in the benefit derived from economy in small details of business, and it yet remains for some particular co-operative selling association to show what can be done through the careful selection of all stock that is allowed to go to make up their carload lots.

The process of securing a large membership in an association which would enforce, for instance, a rule, that butcher cattle would be accepted for shipment that do not show carcasses, but the association adhering to such a rule would prosper ultimately, and if its rules were extended to demand hogs only of between 165 and 220 pounds, of the bacon type and properly finished, the success of the association would be even greater.

The live stock industry of this country must depend, for the future, on export business. Already the holding of stock in the hands of the farmer is becoming a burden, and a precariously increasing despite war conditions; that is to say: Good cattle have increased despite war conditions while the holdings of poor-class animals have increased, largely because war conditions exist. War conditions have not the practice of economy upon the mass of consumers, with the result that the poorer ones, especially, will not indulge in economical cuts of beef or other meats, and it is a foregone conclusion that the inferior class of beef cattle and other stock intended for slaughter will have to be disposed of at lower rates than those now existing for such material.

Economy in beef carcasses is recognized and insisted on by the purchasers of supplies for overseas, as indicated by remarks of the Minister of Agriculture respecting the Minister's appeal to farmers to furnish their cattle to a reasonable point in view of the existing army demand, but also with regard to the civilian demand which is developing out of the fact that the government is what pays best in the way of beef for nourishment. It simply cannot pay to produce canners and cutters on the farm at present cost of labor, even with selling prices as they have been this year. A farmer's breeding stock of cattle is of the kind that gives only animals of inferior quality, and the sooner he is out of them, even at a low price, and into some good strain—even at considerable cost to start with—the better for his very near future, because the government is in the beef class will be wanted very shortly, and the same requirement is due to apply in the case of all farm animals for meat supply.

Cheaper Steel Bars.

The Iron Age in a summary of market conditions recently said with regard to steel and the agricultural machinery business, that as follows: The fact that makers of agricultural machinery have secured a reduction of \$5 a ton on steel bar shipments in the second half of the year is widely commented on in the steel trade. A concession to this extent on bar purchases has been an uncommon thing for years. Government price-fixing promised to be the end of it. But there was pressure at Washington to prevent any advance in shipments to the farmer. The implement manufacturers finally agreed to make no advance if the Government would get them a \$5 reduction on bars. The steel men were appealed to and the reduction was granted. It remains to be seen how far complications in other bar-consuming machinery heretofore has been able to secure the preference given to implement makers and the odds are even greater now with the Government thrown into the agricultural scale.

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Preference to Be Given To Returned Soldiers

MONTREAL, Jan. 8.—A crowd of around nine hundred men congregated in front of the Victoria-Maxim plant this morning and created what at one time resembled the beginning of a riot. They are looking for work. When they failed to obtain it a rush was made for the fence work, which would soon have been torn down but for the company's police Chief Wells, who addressed the crowd. He pointed out that the company were short of materials and could not for the time being give employment, but when the material arrived there would be plenty to do, although the preference would be given to returned soldiers. The crowd then dispersed quietly.

No Enemy Aliens To Be Employed

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The London Stock Exchange has passed a new rule under which no member shall, without the special permission of the committee, employ in any capacity any person of German, Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian or Turkish birth or any former member who has been expelled and whose application for reelection has been rejected.

Preliminary Peace Conference Likely To Last Three Months

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The preliminary peace conference is likely to last three months, according to Marcel Hutin, in the Echo De Paris. "At the end of the second month, that is to say, the beginning of March," he said, "after complete agreement between the great Entente Powers, the treaty will be ready for submission to the enemy plenipotentiaries for their signatures. Representatives of all the enemy countries will be invited to come to Paris to learn the Allied conditions and will have a reasonable time—about one month—in which to offer to the governments."

The preliminary treaty will contain, first, a clause by which the Entente accepts a league of nations; second, the amount of indemnity payable by Germany and the methods of payment, and third, a definition of the new frontiers.

"These are the principal chapters. The preliminary discussions promise to be intricate and it will not be astonishing if the deliberations are long because they will deal with the entire map of Europe and will evolve the clauses of a definite peace treaty."

BRITISH SOLDIERS UNEASY NOW THAT WAR HAS BEEN WON

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The alleged unsatisfactory manner in which demobilization is being carried out is creating ill feeling among the troops in England. In addition to the troubles at Folkestone, Dover and Osterley, the men in other camps, such as Shepperton, Shortland, Beckenham, Grove Park, Sydenham and other places are making demands for a revision of the system of demobilization.

There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction, particularly among the men of the army service corps, who were transferred from other units, as the corps to which they are now assigned will be the last to be demobilized. Men who had been promised re-employment by their pre-war employers are anxious to be released, as they fear that their civil positions will be taken before they get out of the army. On the other hand, those of the men who have seen considerable service are restless because men who have never been out of the country are obtaining their discharges before the veterans.