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The Guelph Winter Fair

The popularity, of the Guelph Win-ter Fair, held last week, is beat-dem-onstrated by the trainfoads of people who flocked to it from all parts of the province and from the Dominion. The actual exhibit of live stock showed a large increase over last year, while a large increase over tast year, while the quality of the show maintained the high level of former years. Al-though there was a slight falling-off in the class devoted to bacca hogs, the class devoted to bacch nogs, the poultry exhibit was so large and the quality so even that the judges had to ask for an extension of the time allotted to them for the comple-

time arotee to their for the completion of their work.

The seed exhibit, in the opinion of the judges, as well as of the onlookers, was the best by long odds that had ever been shown in Canada. This department was strengthened, and in consequence excited much in-terest, owing to the Government seed terest, owing to the Government seed exhibit, in which was entered about 100 two-bushel sacks of grain, the product of winning crops in the Gov-ernment's standing field crops com-petition last summer. The samples shown were the winners in that comshown were the winners in that competition. Mr. Thos. McMurghy, Colingwood, won first prize. He was fourth in the standing field competition. Mr. Jas. McLean, of Richmond Hill, came second. He was also second in she other contest. Mr. John McDermid, Luckow canne third, Mn. McDermid, Luckow canne third, Mn. The cavibit represented the best seed grain of Ontario. The Government The exhibit represented the best seed grain *O Intario. The Government recognizing this, attached the condition that the winning samples should be taken over for use in experiments at the Agricultural College. The result of the condition of the

THE CHAMPION STEER The quality of the fat cattle exhibit was the best that had ever been seen at Guelph. The championship for the best beef animal in the show went to Mr. John Low, of Elora, for his magnificent black steer—an Angus and Shorthorn cross, showing mostly Angüs characteristics. The judge, Mr. Robt. Miller, in giving his reasons for placing, said that the animal was not one of the breed he favored but that a man was compelled to take off his hat to a steer of that stamp, no matter to what breed he belonged.

Other champion awards are:
Shropshires: Best wether
two years—J. W. Lee & Sons.
Southdowns: Best wether

Southdowns: Best wether under wo years—Robert McEwen, Byron. Dorset, horned: Best wether under wo years—W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Hampshire or Suffolk: Best wether nder two years—John Kelly, Shake-

Grade or cross: Best wether under two years—J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville.

Cotswolds: Best wether under two ears—E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Lincolns: Best wether under two

years-L. Parkinson, Eramos Leicester: Best wether under two ears—Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Oxfords: Best wether under two ears—J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe. Best Shorthorn steer—D. Gunn &

Best Shorthorn steer—D. Gunn & Son, Beaverton.
The display of dressed meat was a magnificent one. Speaking of dressed hogs, Professor Day said that the results showed that the best breeds for bacon production are the Yorkelirea and Tamworths, they being a little longer and showing less fat than other breeds exhibited, these being important points in the fluished side of bacon. Decided improvements were noticed in the dressed poultry exhibits.

The lectures proved even more pop-ular than ever, the lecture room being crowded far beyond its capacity at many of the sessions. The lectures are the most valuable feature of the show from an educational standpoint. show from an ecucationia standpoint. The rapt attention with which the audience listened to the speakers and the lively discussions which followed imply prove that this feature of the show needs every encouragement and that increased accommodation should that increased accommodation should be provided for it. The subjects dealt with covered poultry, dairying and diseases of horses and cattle, with their cause, prevention and treatment, these latter being handled by such well-known authorities as Dr. J. Standish, V. S., Dr. J. Hugo Reed, V. S.; Dr. H. G. Reed, V. S.; Robt. Miller and W. F. Stephen. Sheep and swine also received attention and a session was devoted to seeds. Reports of some of three addresses appear elsewhere in this issue. Others will be given subsequently.

Outlook for the Hog Industry (Continued from Page Five)

safe, however, to rely upon the permanence of this market, because it seems only reasonable to suppose that as time goes on the West will produce hogs in increasing numbers. In the hogs in increasing numbers. In the meantime, the western consumer is of great importence to us, and will probably help us over some difficult places, but we cannot afford to lose sight of the English market.

There seems to be no good reason why we should turn over the British market to the Dane. We grant that he

market to the Dane. We grant that he has certain important advantages, but we have an immense advantage in the matter of cost of production, and we could drive the Dane out of the British market if we went about it the right way. It would mean more care into attention to the details of feeding, and more care in the selection of our breeding hogs. The Dane has learned wants. When we learn the same lesson, Canada can once more assert her wants. When we learn the same lesson, Canada can once more assert her supremacy in the British market.

The extension of dairying in this country, is working in the interests of the bacon industry. There is probably no animal which can make better ably no animal which can make better use of dairy by-products than the hog, and there is probably no satisfactory substitute for skim-milk and butter-milk in hog feeding. It looks, therefore, as though in Canada, as in Denmark, our production of bacon will be governed by the extent of our dairying operations.

THE WISE THING TO DO

THE WISE THING TO DO

The chances are that, to say the least, it will be a long time before we have successful co-operative packing houses in this country, so that, in the meantime, we had better look carefully into conditions which prevail at present, and which are likely to prevail for some time to core, with a view to declding what is the wise Duthing to do. Feeding bacon hogs Cuther pays, or it does not pay. If it paid in the provided in the provided in the payon of the payon o

unprofitable, there we had better discard it, but before deciding upon such
a serious step, we should have conclusive evidence that we are right.
Undoubtedly, some men have found
bacon hog feeding unprofitable, and
have wisely decided to drop out of
the business, but it does not follow
that one man's experience should be
we have ample evidence that other
men have found the business to be
very profitable indeed. Let us face
this problem with open minds, and this problem with open minds, and let us be very sure that the hog is unprofitable for our conditions before we decide to discard him. The hog we decide to discard mm. The nog is generally carried most profitably as an adjunct to other farm opera-tions—as a sort of side line, if you like the term better, and fills this capacity tions—as a sort of side line, if you like the term better, and fills this capacity most successfully upon a dairy farm, especially where butter-making is the expecially where butter-making is the support of the successfully upon a dairy farm, especially where butter-making is the sum of the sum o production

HAS COME TO STAY

There seems to be no doubt that the bacon hog has come to stay. Apart from the British market, there Apart from the British market, there is an ever widening home demand for lean meat which the bacon hog alone can fill. If we drop the bacon hog at this critical juncture, we may expect to see the swine industry shrink to a much greater extent than it has shrunk already, unless some unforeseen circumstance opens up a fresh outlet for our surplus product. The farmers of this province have already sacrificed millions of dollars through farmers of this province have already sacrified millions of dollars through lack of uniformity in the product they have sent to Great Britain. Shall the next step we take be backward or for-ward? This is the question the farm-er must answer for himself, according to the dictate of his own judgment. When we come to sum up the whole matter, we find that of late we have suffered a set back in the British mar-tet, and that our principal competi-tes, and that our principal competi-

suffered a set back in the British mar-ket, and that our principal competi-tors have made a large stride forward during the same time. The conditions which prevail in connection with the marketing of our hogs, are likely to continue for an extended period at

continue for an extended period at least.

least. question for the farmer to answer is: "Can I afford to dispense with the hop?" If he answers this question in the negative, there is still another one to face, nemely: "Shall I feed the hog which fills the demand of the consumer, or shall I temper with the hog which has caused our bacon to be sold at a discount upon the British market?"

This a free country, and every man has a right to feed any kind of hog well, however, to make sure that the course we are following is the one which will eventually prove to be in our own best interests.

Judging Competition

Judging Competition
The following are the results in
order of merit of the stock judging
competition at Guelph last veek:
Dairy Cattle—R. B. Cyglon, R.
Schuyler, C. M. Learmonth, G. S.
Durkin, A. McTaseart, S. H. Culb.
C. Rebsh, M. N. Baldwin, O. L. S.
Palmer, and R. H. Pilsworth all
students at the O. A. C.
Swine.—J. S. Howell, W. H. Irvine,
and M. McArthur, of the O. A. C.;
G. A. Burns, Paris, Ont. W. C. Orvis,
F. Forsyth, W. Toole, H. A. Cowie,
R. R. Moore, M. N. Baldwin, O. A. C.

