

Not made over— Not added to— Built right, basically)

That's the Sharples Suction-feed Cream Separator.

No loss-alarm to be had onto it to remind you to turn faster.

Sharples skims clean at any speed, so it is not necessary to put on a contraption to prod you up to a fixed speed. You can judge how important this is when tests show that 95 per cent. of all separators are turned under speed much of the time, causing a waste averaging 10 pounds of butter per cow yearly. Sharples saves all this—automatically.

SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

The skim-clean-at-any-speed principle (suction-feed) is built into the Sharples, just as Nature built teeth into you. When you don't have any Nature-teeth, store-teeth are better than none, but they never measure up to the built-in kind. Think that over! Sharples construction has also eliminated troublesome discs—the simple tubular bowl containing but one piece. There are only half as many parts as in other separators—that's why a Sharples lasts longer than any other. Write for catalog to nearest office, addressing Dept. 77



Toronto, Ont. The Sharples Separator Co., Regina, Sask.
The Mitchell & McGregor Hardware Co., Brandon, Man.
Distributors for Manitoba

THERE IS ONE BOOK

That we would like to sell in the house of every dairy farmer in Canada. It covers every subject in dairying, from growing the feed—to testing your herd. The price of the book could be saved in two weeks' time from the economical feeding methods outlined in it. "DAIRY FARMING," by Eckles & Warren, tells how to balance the feed—what feeds to buy when prices are high—the cheapest feeds to grow on your own farm—and a score of other subjects. It is a very readable book for the practical farmer. Well bound in linen.

Price is but \$1.95.

Book Dept.

FARM & DAIRY

Peterboro, Ont.

Fertilizers Will Be Scarcer Next Fall Therefore arrange for Supplies of SYDNEY BASIC SLAG AT ONCE

In 1912, the first year of its introduction into Ontario, 230 tons were used on Fall Wheat. In 1917, the consumption was 6,242 tons, and would have been still greater had we been able to supply the goods. We want agents in districts where we are not already represented. To get big crops you must use fertilizer and Sydney Basic Slag has proven itself the ideal and most economical article on Fall Wheat. You will need some yourself this season. Why not take a carload of 20 tons and distribute the balance among your neighbors? Drop us a line and let our general Representative call on you. He will help you to place the carload. Write us now. It may seem early, but in these war times arrangements for supplies must be made some time ahead.

The Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

The Food Production Campaign in Canada

The Necessities of the Case Explained by Hon. C. A. Dunning

HON. C. A. DUNNING, of Regina, one of the outstanding leaders in the farmers' movement in Canada, who was appointed by Hon. T. A. Crerar as Director of Food Production for Canada, made a most telling speech at the recent meeting of the Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture held in Regina, at which Ontario farmers were represented. Hon. Mr. Dunning made an earnest plea to the members of the committee for free agricultural implements claiming that such action on the part of the government would go far towards increasing production by making it easier for farmers to obtain the supplies and equipment that they need.

"The world is on fire," said Mr. Dunning. In his opening remarks, and "famine is approaching. Can't we get together and by submerging our personal interests agree on a broad platform that we will do what is possible to save the situation?"

"The decrease in grain production in the Allied countries since the war commenced amounted to 2,000,000 bushels. The number of meat animals in the Allied countries of Europe had decreased up to last June by 115,000,000 head. Surely these figures show where we are drifting? We are interested in the situation not only from the standpoint of our allies, but because of our own needs.

"From now on the situation is going to be in favor of Germany. Owing to the failure of Russia to do her part Germany now has the edge on us as she will be able to draw her food supplies from close at hand, whereas the allies will be compelled to draw theirs from all over the world. Unless America can produce enough to supply the needs of our European allies for concentrated food, such as wheat, we will have to substitute bulkier foods with the result that greater tonnage will be required to transport this food, and as most of it will be carried from more distant countries. This threatens to cause such a shortage of transportation facilities as to seriously interfere with the transportation of troops from the United States to Europe.

"250,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

"In order to maintain the present reduced crop ration of England, France and Italy this continent will have to send 250 million bushels of wheat to them this year than we sent last year. Reports show that the American wheat crop this year is likely to be the poorest in years. It will be only about the same in size as the crop of last year. Allowing, however, for an average yield in the United States and Canada we must give 160,000,000 bushels extra to make up for the decreased production in Europe. Reducing this down to the responsibility that rests upon the average farmer it means that the farmer who raised seven bushels last year must produce 10 bushels this year if the situation is to be saved. Cultivation methods under these conditions must not be allowed to go slack.

"In western Canada it is already too late for most of our farmers to do much to improve the situation. Matters of this kind must be prepared for a long time in advance. In eastern Canada the situation is somewhat different. Outside of Ontario eastern Canada has never grown enough wheat to feed its own population. In Quebec 4,000,000 bushels were raised last year. To grow enough for their own needs Quebec should produce 11,000,000 bushels this year.

"The outlook for 1918 is still darker. Owing to the lack of fertilizer, which is essential in France, her production of wheat has decreased since the outbreak of the war from 115,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 144,000,000 bushels

last year. The land of France has become dead without fertilizers as far as cereals are concerned.

"England so far has been able to maintain her production of wheat. She has done this by increasing the area under cultivation through breaking up new land including some of her large estates. Only the breaking up of this new land has enabled her to maintain her yield. She has much more land that she can break up and a decline is consequently threatened in her production.

"The Farmers' Difficulties.

"As farmers we are placed in a difficult position. The cost of our equipment since the outbreak of war has increased 50 to 100 per cent. It is harder for us to secure capital because of the great demands made on our banks by the Government.

"In addition to these difficulties we have a Bolshevik sentiment in Canada which, I am afraid, is growing. We might easily spend this criticism of the Government, but that will not enable us to increase production. Our Dominion Government has carried and is carrying a load which no other Government ever had of its kind. All we ask of the Government is to do something that time may not be lost and that the situation may be saved. As farmers, we know that when we strive to increase production

Report of any Offender

Who insists on Purchase of Flour for Shipment of Feed.

The Canada Food Board has issued a request that farmers or others having definite information that any dealer in feeding-stuffs has been insisting on the purchase of flour as a condition for the shipment of bran and shorts, should notify the Food Board at once, giving as much detail as possible. The Board adds that all such cases will be thoroughly investigated, and if the information is found to be authentic the guilty dealer's license will be called.

our expenditures start immediately, while our crop returns are not received until months later. Standard values are disappearing. Great efforts are being made to maintain the standard value of the dollar. All these problems are crowding upon us.

"If production is to be increased we must make it easy for men to increase production. This means that we must give them the things they need on the easiest possible terms. In advocating free admission of agricultural implements to Canada I have no thought of our own interests as a question. This is not the time for any of us to play politics. This measure is not intended to benefit any class, party or individual. I would like to see a minimum price set as far as possible for the 1919 production. This will enable farmers to know where they are at, and will give them more courage to extend their farming operations. In the west there are possibilities that we will suffer from hail, drouth, frost and rust. Should we hold off on that account? Let each of us understand the significance of the 4,000,000 bushels determination to do all in our power to produce the food which the world so absolutely needs."

Boiling water used in liberal quantities will drive away the germs that thrive in the cracks and crevices of dairy utensils and which are responsible for spoiled milk and cream in hot weather.

We Welcome
Trade Increase
VOL. XXXVII

WHILE the struggle goes on among other agriculturists and I call for great it will do a great future for as the most acre of all domestic poultry third and there is every reason that we are dairy animals on earth, dairy cow returns food as the beef portion becomes a feed and animal to a large products are being part of the human found that vegetable animal fats for products is one of extracting of all density and a star is destined.

The war and its man are other agricultural man are altogether keeper is the one from high prices, to be forced onto dairymen is standing holding his own going along and just confronted with a prices increasing the increase of us the milk prices cease in price of However, there and that is where increase in price, due on at a high price ability to compensate low prices. These us should not manage their herds to adjust themselves business can but to be, and thereby solves to be real day they have a bright This war is going to know dairying, property and follow supplies just enough poor grade to keep

When Reduction The Food Control Needless to say, even in one year or another shortage of feed are destined this call down on the amount of the waste, or on the dairy business the amount of feed ton, while other decreased the amount cut down on the group, those who had the cow, I will say if they thought that down on the ration Rather than saving