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UNIFORM CREAM PRICES

A new amendment to the Dairy Act in Alberta is before the legislature. This is of a section compelling all dairies and creameries buying butter fat in country districts to pay the same price at all points where their buyers are stationed. The price may fluctuate from day to day, but it must be the same at every place where the materials for the making of butter are furnished. At present it is possible for the larger city creameries to put the small country creamery out of business by paying, temporarily, prices in the district where the small creamery is situated so high that the country man must go out of business. At the same time, the big creamery may pay low prices to the farmers in other districts where there is no competition. The new bill will prevent this by compelling the payment of a uniform price at all points where creameries are buying.

The bill has been drafted after careful examination of like measures in effect in various provinces of Canada and states of the union. It is not exactly like any of them, however, approaching most nearly the Minnesota law which, however, makes it illegal to pay higher prices at one point than at another for the purpose of killing competition. This puts the onus of proving unfair competition on the small creamery, while the Alberta bill goes the whole distance and will prohibit the paying of different prices at different points under any circumstances. The bill has been drafted by D. Morkeberg from Innisfail, who is a most practical and scientific dairyman.

CROSSING CLYDES AND PERCHERONS

We are thinking of going into the raising of heavy horses, something that will top the market for either city or farm work. We are wondering if it would be advisable to cross the Percheron with the Clydesdale or would we have better results by staying with one breed. Would you care to predict which of these two breeds will be the most popular in Western Canada after the war?—H. G. S., Alta.

You are right in the idea that horses that are necessary to top the market are large good quality ones. These horses will bring the top price whether they are to work on the land or work in the city. If you get good geldings or mares from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds, you don't have to look around anywhere for a buyer, and if there are a number of individuals in one community who have enough of these at various seasons of the year to make up a carload, you will never have any trouble in attracting the very best horse buyers in Western Canada to your district. There are a great many people in Western Canada at the present time who are breeding medium sized stallions to mares of range stock. The offspring of this cross cannot be big enough for anything but ordinary farm work, and there are too many of these horses already. This is quite well exhibited in the buying for the artillery work at the front. Fully fifty per cent. of the horses bought for overseas both in the United States and Canada are draft horses, 1,500 pounds up, and there are very few of these in Western Canada.

One thing I would like to emphasize on you especially, that is, not to cross the Percheron with the Clydesdale. This would be a violent cross and would lead to utter confusion in breeding. Crossing the Clydesdale with the Shire or crossing the Percheron with the Belgian would not give such poor results as crossing the Clydesdales and the Percheron. These are two breeds with distinct and widely varying characteristics and lines of breeding and it would be most inadvisable to make such a cross. Do not cross any two breeds. I believe that you can get excellent results, in fact the best results, by far, by breeding from one breed and one alone in your district. Of course, there may be enough men who are interested in both breeds, that is a certain number in Clydesdales and a certain number in Percherons who want a horse of each

breed, and then allowing each man to breed to which ever he wishes. Breeding, however, should be kept separate and distinct, and crossings not made. At Indian Head, where a breeders' club was formed this spring, they are travelling two of the best horses in Western Canada, guaranteeing each of them a hundred mares and charging \$35.00 service fees. The Dominion Government pays 40 per cent. of this service fee, so that the price is very light to the farmer, just a little over \$20.00 for an excellent Clydesdale horse, and the same price for one of the best Percheron horses that Western Canada has probably ever had.

Predominating Blood Counts

If you are going to breed one breed only, you must be guided to a certain extent by this. If the foundation blood of most of the mares in your district is Clydesdale, I would suggest that you secure a high-class Clydesdale sire. If on the other hand most of the foundation run in your district is Percheron or a good percentage of the Percheron, you would do better by selecting a really good Percheron sire. A great thing, however, is careful consistent breeding to the best sire after you have once begun the process and not after you have been going five years or so start crossing on some entirely different breed.

It is impossible to predict which of these two breeds will be the most popular in Western Canada after the war. This is a question over which there is a great deal of argument. The Percheron horse has certainly made phenomenal strides in Western Canada just as he has throughout United States. The growth of Percherons should be very rapid in Western Canada after the war. At present the Clydesdale is really the predominating draft breed in the west. It makes the largest shows and year after year a larger number of progeny of the best Clydesdale stallions come back to these shows and win. Clydes annually put up larger competitions than does any other breed. Of course, this is partly due to the fact that the breed has long been established here, and the foundation stock of the mares in most parts of Western Canada is, perhaps, more largely of Clydesdale blood than of any other. Both breeds will be popular, and I do not think you could make any mistake by going in for good heavy horses in either of them. —E. A. W.

MILK FEVER IN COWS

The term "Milk Fever" is applied to a nervous disorder which develops suddenly in cows, especially heavy milkers, soon after calving. It is characterized by sudden loss of consciousness and general paralysis, and is known also by other names, such as Parturient Apoplexy, and Parturient Paralysis.

Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of this disorder in cows, the most recent being that it is a form of Anaphylaxis or shock, induced by the absorption into the system of harmful protein or poisonous substances from the udder and womb following parturition. The supposed poisonous substances are presumed to disturb the functions of the brain and nervous system, causing loss of consciousness and paralysis. While the actual cause is still in doubt, nevertheless it is known that the act or parturition is an essential factor, as the disease generally occurs in from one to seven days after calving. Heavy milking cows of the milking breeds are most frequently attacked. It has also been observed that cows are more liable to an attack after the third or fourth calving, and from the fifth to the tenth years of life. This signifies that attacks are most common during the period of life when the milking qualities have approached the maximum development. Cows which are very highly fed and in an overloaded condition at calving time are especially susceptible.

Symptoms of the Trouble

The cow is usually attacked suddenly within the first few days after calving. The first symptom noticed is that she suddenly appears stupid or else nervous-

FARMERS! BREED PERCHERONS

You are deciding for a whole year now. Upon your decision and action to-day depends the cult you will boast next Spring and the horses you will have hereafter. Seek out a Percheron sire in your district. Go and look him over. Look at the cults you have been getting. Isn't it time you tried a Percheron Sire? Get some cults with the Percheron deep rib, compact bodies and large heart girth which denotes constitution and endurance, the clean strong legs which do not carry the mud and insure against scratches and grease heels, the quiet, yet active disposition which is so desirable in draft horses, the carriage that tells of sprightliness and vigor.

Do not fear to make the change. Your cults will be uniform favoring the Sire. No misfits and every one a real drafter if your Sire is of the draughty type. Look the Sire and his cults over. "Like produces like" is particularly true of the Percheron. WRITE FOR LITERATURE.

CANADIAN PERCHERON HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

W. H. WILLSON, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta. Read our advertisement next issue

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70 YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE

Sired by "Halifax," "Garon," "Americain," "Pinson," and "Tears." "HALIFAX" has won more International and Canadian Championships than any Percheron stallion in Canada. His stallion and filly cults have won more Percheron Futurity Stakes than all other sires combined. His get includes such noted horses as "Lord Nelson," "Marvel," "Nelson" and "King George." "Lord Nelson," in breeding condition, won Grand Championship honors at North Dakota and Montana State Fairs, 1917. Twenty stallions of breeding age sired by "Halifax" for sale.

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No Tainted Milk. No Rubber Connections.

The OMEGA Milking Machine draws the milk from the teats by a gentle alternating motion similar to hand action and conducts it to the pail through short stiff translucent celluloid tubes. The pail and the test-cups are suspended from the back of the animal. The pail cannot be knocked over and the milk spilled, and the test-cups cannot fall on the stable floor and suck up the straw or manure.

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There are no corners and no rubber tubes to harbor fermenting particles of milk in the OMEGA. The OMEGA has few parts, and is as easily and quickly cleaned as a milking pail. At official government tests the OMEGA was the only machine that milked faster and cleaner than by hand. The OMEGA in a 17 day test on 10 cows, compared with the 17 previous days increased the total amount of milk given by three per cent. This test was conducted by Prof. Letch of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Users Prize The OMEGA

Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, the noted breeder and importer of Ayrshire cattle (whose cow is shown above) writes us regarding the OMEGA as follows—"In my opinion it is the greatest boon which has ever struck our country in the interest of the dairy farmer. This machine in my mind eliminates all the troubles and objections found in other milkers which I have had the privilege of seeing. It certainly has all other machines beaten in point of cleanliness with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber, the pail hanging on the cow's back, never touching the floor, the position in which the test-cups are held insuring the most cleanly way of milking known today."

The health departments of some large cities demand the use of OMEGA Milking Machines (and then only) as they supply milk with a minimum bacterial count. Learn more about the OMEGA.

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