



# BLACK KNIGHT

# STOVE POLISH

BLACK KNIGHT FOR A BRIGHT DAY

A PASTE  
NO WASTE

F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA,  
LIMITED  
HAMILTON, ONT.

NO DUST  
NO RUST

#### PERCHERON BREEDERS MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Percheron Society was held December 4 at Chicago. About 350 members were represented in the roll call, approximately 4,000 more by proxy, and a great many others present came in after the roll was taken. President White in his opening address laid stress on the fact that the elimination of importations had led American breeders to give better care to weanlings, yearlings, and two-year-olds, and that dealers, purchasing Percherons in this country at earlier ages than had been the custom, had themselves been surprised at the splendid outcome of their American bred colts, when given the same care and attention they had formerly given imported horses.

Secretary Dismore in his annual report stated that 9044 registrations had been made during the year, an increase of six and one half per cent. over the preceding year. One hundred and forty imported horses were recorded, but only 59 of these were brought over this year. Of the total registrations 2014 were registered from Illinois and 1772 from Iowa, so that these two states contributed 41.8% of the grand total. Ohio came third with 747 registrations, Kansas fourth with 653 and Nebraska fifth, with 466 registrations. Eight hundred and forty-seven new members were added during the year and the membership is now in excess of 8,000 breeders. Transfer certificates issued during the year totalled 9,467, an increase of 38% over the preceding year. Illinois and Iowa lead in number of Percherons purchased and most of the horses bought in these two states were bought within their own borders. Montana, at the other extreme, purchased 65% of her Percherons from other states.

#### ROUGHING CATTLE THRU WINTER

With the present high price of all concentrate feeds few farmers are talking about grain feeding cattle thru the coming winter. Many, however, are interested in wintering a bunch of cattle on rough feeds in the best manner possible.

"Roughing cattle" may mean either one of two methods of handling them. First it may mean carrying cattle thru the winter without shelter and allowing them to gain their livelihood from straw stacks and what grass can be found on the neighbors' farms; or it may mean simply caring for cattle in a practical, economical and profitable manner without the use of grain. Where cattle are roughed thru the winter by the first method there will usually be some loss of life and the cattle will come out in the spring weighing less than they did in the fall and it will take them half the summer to get in a good, healthy, thrifty condition again. This method of roughing cattle thru the winter never has proved successful and never will. The second method implies the use of cheap shelter, which may be either a straw shed or a board shed open on one end, also the use of suitable rough feeds, such as corn fodder, corn silage, millet hay, prairie hay, clover or alfalfa hay, oat hay or oat straw. In most localities this winter there is an abundance of rough feed of one or more of the above varieties.

For roughing cattle thru the winter

the best possible combination of feeds is corn silage and alfalfa hay. The difficulty is that as yet comparatively few farmers have learned this fact and there are very few farms where corn silage and alfalfa hay both are to be found in sufficient quantity to winter any large number of cattle. Given a fairly roomy shed that is kept well bedded with straw, a water tank with a heater in it with which to remove the ice and take the chill off the water, an abundance of alfalfa hay and corn silage makes an ideal method of wintering a bunch of yearling or two-year-old steers or heifers or a bunch of breeding beef cows. On farms where the silo has not yet been built and the alfalfa field has not been started, the corn can be used as fodder and prairie hay can be used along with it and very good results secured with these feeds.

In order that a beef herd may prove profitable it is necessary that all the young cattle shall gain a little in winter and come out in the spring in a good thrifty condition to that they will begin to gain at once when put on pasture. To accomplish this and get the desired result the young cattle especially must have suitable shelter tho it need not be expensive and they must be regularly and carefully watered and regularly fed an abundance of feed

even tho the feed need not be of the best quality.—W. H. Peters. N.D. Exp. Stn.

Cows will stand more quietly and the milking can be done more comfortably if the cows are not trying to eat while they are being milked. Feeding at milking time may also add dust and other impurities to the milk.

#### THE CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL

The greatest international ever staged has come and gone. There had been no show since 1912 due to the terrible scourge of foot and mouth disease that swept over the entire country during 1914-15. The great show was again threatened this year but fortunately the disease did not prove to be foot and mouth. Attendance records were broken. Special trains of farmers, boys' clubs and college delegations helped to swell the gate receipts. There were many visitors from Western Canada, particularly government representatives.

Fifteen teams competed in the famous students judging contest, Indiana State College being the winner. Only one Canadian College, Ontario, competed this year. Steady student competition at this show with a reasonably good standing cannot be expected in Western Canada for a good while as student bodies are small, terms short, good stock for training few in numbers and distances great for traveling to them and the general training of all the students of more importance where staffs are small than the special training of a half dozen or so men.

The displays of breeding cattle were the

greatest ever seen. Shorthorns put up simply a marvellous show, no words could possibly depict. There were never so many top animals. The judging was done in this as in the fat classes by Argentine Judges. United States breeders are trying to build up a healthy pure bred trade with South America. They sent three judges this year to the great Argentine show and by this form of reciprocity they are learning the type, the demands, the market peculiarities of each country and creating a trade foundation of good-will. Canadian breeders had a worthy representative in the great white bull Burudrae Sultan, champion at our western shows this year and owned by A. F. and G. Auld. He was senior champion at Chicago but lost the grand championship to Village Supreme, of the famous Bellows herd and a bull of faultless lines and excellent loins. The display of Herefords was the strongest in the history of the show. There have been larger but none of greater uniform excellence. Aberdeen Angus were both better in quality and greater in number than ever before. The general winnings of this breed in steer classes, car lots and carcass competition, was stronger, as usual, than that of any other breed. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, had one entry, Edward of Glencairnock and won first for junior bull calves. There was a choice exhibit of milking Shorthorns.

#### The Steer Champions

At the International they allow the State Colleges to compete and they have usually been very successful in fat classes. This year the University of California carried off the Grand Championship of the show with a Hereford Shorthorn cross, California Favorite. This steer was 13 months old and weighed 1,130 pounds. The same college had the reserve grand champion, a black Angus steer. These steers are always sold at public auction and the grand champion brought \$1.75 per pound or \$1,980 all told. Perhaps the most interesting part of the show was the car load lots. The grand championship in this was won by a car of 15 head of black yearlings that sold for 28 cents per pound by auction. They were selected from 119 calves in different herds in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. The Hereford fat steers were not as good as usual owing to the excessive demand for Hereford bulls that made breeders hesitate at castrating calves even for this great competition. The grand champion carload of lambs brought \$21.25 per cwt. or \$10 higher than at the last big show. The grand champion carload which was one of Berkshire hogs brought \$11.75 per cwt., a new record for swine.

#### The Hogg Show

There never was an international at which the four great draft breeds were brought out to show in such great perfection as this year. There was no show in 1914 and 1915. The war shut off foreign importations very largely and no one knew just what this year's show would be like. But it surpassed all expectations. There have been some stronger classes at other times but never such a great all round show and particularly of American bred stock. One Percheron stallion came to Western Canada at \$5,000. The show was so good this year that henceforth it is proposed to bar unsound horses entirely. Sales were very extensive and breeders who brought anything worth while sold it. This year was the greatest year for yearlings and foals in Percheron classes the show has ever seen. Belgians made a great show and no other breed has made a more rapid or decided improvement in the United States in the last ten years. The younger classes of Clydesdales were the best ever shown here.

The sheep show was a phenomenal one. Canadian breeders carried off a very large number of the best prizes especially in Southdowns and Oxfords and these were from Ontario.

A Boys' and Girls' Baby Beef Feeding Competition was a very interesting part of the show. There were 23 entries and some very strenuous competition.

Hereford Breeding Cattle showed them all the top figures in the sale ring. 50 head averaged \$1,489, a record average. One bull sold for \$15,100. Shorthorns averaged \$958.65 for 56 head of breeding stock and 53 head of Angus averaged \$681.15. Even at these figures a good many breeders maintained they had been offered bigger money at home.



Russian soldiers on the Western front, standing by to repel with bombs and bayonets a German attack which was prevented by gas