

The Laborer turns Manufacturer when a Farmer Invests in a TORONTO GASOLINE ENGINE

The **TORONTO** Gasoline Engine brings within the farmer's reach the business-like methods—the resulting profits—and the comforts and conveniences of the city manufacturer.

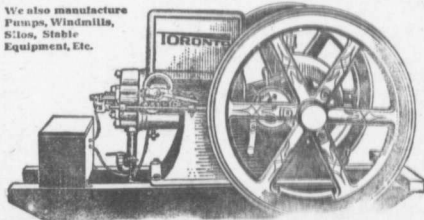
It relieves him of the hardest, most monotonous manual labor of the farm—running the fanning mill, root pulper, cream separator, grinders, pump and churn. It handles the heavier work—grinding, sawing wood, cutting hay, straw and ensilage and filling the silo—with minimum expense and trouble. With the aid of a pressure or elevated tank it supplies running water throughout the house and stable.

TORONTO ENGINES

with their rugged simplicity are always on the job, easy to start, always under control, very economical on fuel.

Made in five sizes—1½, 4, 6 and 8 H.P.—to suit every kind of farm work—to run on Gasoline, Kerosene or Natural Gas, with Battery or Magneto Ignition. Our new Catalogue illustrates the different sizes, giving full specifications and shipping weights, with details of their superiority for every day farm service.

We also manufacture Pumps, Windmills, Silos, Stable Equipment, Etc.



'TORONTO' Engines Make Good

on so many different jobs around the farm, and save so much time and labor, that they have earned a place among the implements a farmer cannot afford to be without—especially in these days of scarce help and high-priced produce.

TORONTO Engines are made in five sizes, to run on gasoline, kerosene or natural gas.

Write for our Catalogue and full particulars.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Limited

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TORONTO and MONTREAL.

Current Comments on the Farming Business

The Milk Situation

WHAT promised to be a deadlock between the milk dealers of Toronto and the Milk Producers' Association, has been avoided by a compromise arranged at the request of Food Controller Hanna. The Producers' Association were demanding \$2.50 per gallon can, delivered at the dairies for seven months, starting Oct. 1st. The compromise price will be \$2.30 a can for the month of October only. A similar request was made when it was announced that prices would go up on Oct. 1st at Halifax, N.S. This request, however, was not accepted and consumers are now paying 15 cents a quart for 1-1/2 gallons of milk in Halifax. The Montreal Milk Producers' Association have decided that milk should realize at least 30 cents a gallon delivered in the city for the months of October, November and December. Similar prices are asked by the producers in the Hamilton, London and Ottawa districts. The attitude of the city press toward the increases requested, is interesting. With rare and notable exceptions, city editors are picturing the producers as extortioners and war profiteers, and are refusing to give adequate attention to the very real problems with which the city milk producer has to cope this coming winter.

A comparison with prices asked for elsewhere, would seem to indicate that milk producers supplying Canadian cities are not unreasonable in their demands. Allowing 20 cents for delivery charges, \$2.50 a can is equivalent to only \$2.87 1/2 cts. a cwt. Already, we are informed, the milk condensery at Chesterville, Ont., is paying \$3 a cwt., and condensery milk is more cheaply handled than city milk. From Brockville comes the report that the condensery at Cornwall, N.Y., is paying \$60 per ton for milk delivered and large quantities of Canadian milk are being shipped across the river. Contracts are also being made with dairy farmers in Eastern Ontario to supply the New York market on the basis of \$3 a cwt. The Chicago Milk Producers' Association has fixed the price of milk at \$3.42 per 100 lbs. to become effective Oct. 1st. Our latest advice, however, is that the United States attorney has seized their records and will prosecute the association under the anti-trust law. In the city of St. Louis the dealers have conceded \$3.20 a hundred pounds to the producers. New York milk prices, it is expected, will average well over \$3 a cwt. this winter.

These quotations indicate that milk producers are coping with a problem that is not limited to Canada alone. They are forced to make the demands that they are because of the ever increasing cost of production and the higher cost of living which is affecting the farmers along with every other class of the community. Even at present prices for milk, many dairymen are considering the advisability of reducing their herds. If prices were so profitable as the newspapers would have us believe, it stands to reason that, far from reducing their herds, dairy farmers would be falling over each other to increase their output, even as munitions makers and packing concerns have been doing, ever since the commencement of the war. The lesson of the situation is plain—increasing expenses considered, the prices asked are only sufficient to maintain production.

Cost of Milk Production.

THE MILK Committee appointed by Food Controller Hanna, is busy taking evidence, dissecting data and preparing to make recommendations as to the prices of milk at Canadian centers. This committee is composed largely of city health officials. The milk dealers have one representative on the committee and the milk producers one. Mr. Stonehouse, President of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association, is the only member of the committee whom we would consider capable of weighing intelligently the position of the producers. There are, however, many sources from which reliable information is available as to the cost of milk production, disseminated sources, too. Some recent investigations into the subject by the Michigan Agricultural College are particularly valuable because conducted by a government investigator in 25 herds that were actually producing milk for city consumption on a commercial basis. The investigator lived out among the farmers for four years and kept actual track of all production costs as well as the income. He found that on the average in all of the herds, it cost \$150.57 to feed and care for one cow in the year 1914, and \$150.29 in the year 1915. It is safe to say that this estimate should be increased by at least 20 per cent. to meet the conditions of 1917, which would make the annual cost per cow about \$350. The average production of these cows was around 7000 lbs. of milk, which at \$2.50 a cwt., which is more than producers will average for this year, would amount to \$175. The value of the manure and the calf would have to cover a loss of \$5 on the keep of the cow and provide the profits of the owner. Certainly there is nothing in this investigation to indicate that \$3 a cwt., or even more, would be an extortionate price for milk in the winter of 1917.

Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby, a member of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association, has submitted a statement to the press, showing the cost of producing milk under the conditions which prevail around Toronto. Mr. Burnaby places the depreciation on the milk cow at \$7.50 per year and the interest on the investment per cow at \$6 a year. He then summarizes other costs as follows:

Two tons hay	\$30.00	Grain (1 lb. for 2 1/2 lbs. milk) at 21¢ per lb.	36.83
Three tons silage	20.00	Four months' pasture	10.00
and one ton roots, \$6	15.00		

Other Charges.

Interest on half the investment in farm, divided over 15 cows	\$20.00	Veterinary fees	1.00
Labor (15¢ per day)	1.45	Cartage of manure	3.00
Stew's service	4.00	Insurance on animal's life	5.00
		Sundries	5.00
This brings Mr. Burnaby's total average production of cows in be 5,985 lbs., which is considerably		costs up to \$141.66 per cow per year. cow testing associations he finds to (Concluded on page 19.)	

Just try Old Dutch in the Dairy



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