

Are You Working for the Machine or Is the Machine Working for You?

No one wants to be bossed by a bell, or chased by a speedometer. Fixed-feed separators are hard taskmasters, unless cream waste means nothing to you. How much better it is to have your separator skim clean at any speed—working for you, not against you. Only one separator does this—the Sharples suction-feed. It skims equally clean at all speeds, averaging a saving of 10 lbs. of butter per cow yearly over any other separator. Every time you turn a Sharples you are saving the butterfat that will help win the war.

SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

- the only separator that will skim clean at widely-varying speeds
- the only separator that gives cream of un-changing thickness—all speeds
- the only separator that will skim your milk quicker when you turn faster
- the only separator with just one piece in bowl—no discs, easiest to clean
- the only separator with knee-low supply tank and once-a-month oiling.



Write today for catalog to nearest office, addressing Dept. 77

The Sharples Separator Co.
Toronto, Ont. Regina, Sask.

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 \$1.50.

Book Dept. **FARM & DAIRY** Peterboro, Ont.

Fall Wheat Season 1918

To get the maximum production it is absolutely essential to use Fertilizers, and the most economical kind to buy is

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

If our goods are not being sold convenient to you why not take a carload of twenty tons, and take advantage of the lowest rate of freight? You will need a few tons yourself, and the neighbors will help you out with the balance. The best proof we can give you as to the value of Sydney Basic Slag is that the sales for Fall Wheat in 1917 were 6,242 tons, as against 236 tons in 1913, the first year of its introduction.

Drop us a line and let our man call on you.

THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Limited
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Standard Feed Contracts Out

CONTRACTS have been mailed to millers throughout Ontario by the Organization of Resources Committee, giving them the opportunity to manufacture a standard stock feed. The feed is to be placed on the market next fall and winter, and the contracts must be returned before July 1. The contract was drawn up at a conference held last week between the sub-committees which had the matter in charge and the millers. Under the contract the millers agree to:

Purchase the various ingredients entering into the preparation of the feeds, according to the formulae prescribed, to the best advantage and from sources to be approved by the committee.

Assemble the same at convenient warehouses or places of storage, and there mix and prepare the feed according to the approved formulae. Store the same pending sale and delivery.

Sell, ship and distribute the same only to such farmers' organizations or such other persons as shall be approved by the committee.

At all times maintain the standard and quality of the feeds according to the formulae supplied.

If required, used bags or other packages to be supplied by or through the committee.

Permit representatives of the committee to have free access to the books and warehouses, so as to see that the contract is being properly carried out.

Furnish to the committee monthly statements of the quantities purchased, sold or distributed by each of the millers, and the quantities on hand, whether prepared or otherwise.

Sell the feeds at a cash price not to exceed \$5 a ton over the actual delivered cost of the ingredients. An additional charge, satisfactory to the committee, may be made where credit is given or cartage service rendered.

Furnish the committee, when demanded, with samples of the feed for the purpose of analysis.

Ingredients of Feed.

The approved formula for dairy cattle ration is: 5% per cent. of the total feed must be made up of three or four of the following feeding stuffs—oil-cake meal, cottonseed meal, soy-bean meal, velvet-bean meal, and gluten feed, the latter containing not less than 18 per cent. protein, provided, however, that not more than 20 per cent. of the total feed shall be made from any one of these feeds.

The balance of the feed shall contain sufficient hominy feed or corn to make 15 per cent. of the total feed, and one or more of the following: corn feed, barley feed, oat feed, beet pulp and wheat bran, and any other feeds that may be from time to time approved by the Feed Committee, provided also that the completed feed shall contain not less than 24 per cent. of crude protein, 4.5 per cent. of crude fat, and 4.5 per cent. of soluble carbon hydrates, and not more than 10 per cent. of crude fibre.

The formula for the swine ration is: It shall consist of at least 6 per cent. of tankage, 20 per cent. of wheat or rye shorts, 33 per cent. of corn or hominy. The balance of the feed shall be made up of one or more of the following: corn feed, barley feed, wheat, bran or any other feed that may be from time to time approved by the Feed Committee, provided also that the completed feed shall contain not less than 16 per cent. of crude protein, 4.5 per cent. of fat, and not more than 6 per cent. of crude fibre.

Millers are warned that they must be careful to comply with the formula. They are also advised

that it would be well to secure the consent of the committee to the particular ingredients proposed, before purchasing raw materials.

A Talk by Dr. Hastings

ONE quart of milk is equal in food value to one pound of steak, 11 fresh eggs or two and one-half pounds of chicken, and yet people will grumble if there is an advance of a single cent in the price of a single quart of milk. Beef may advance five cents a pound, and there is no newspaper comment. Why the difference? The only explanation that occurs is that milk is a commodity of universal use and therefore an increase in its price affects more people.

In these words Dr. J. G. Hastings, Medical Health Officer of the City of Toronto, opened one of his characteristic addresses to a group of dairymen recently. He paid high tribute to the food value of milk, and to the importance of the dairy industry. Likewise he did not hesitate to put his finger on what he considered to be some of the weak points of the business. "Ordinary market milk unprotected, is the cause of more sickness and death than all other foods put together," he declared. "And it is the man more than the bacterium who makes the milk proof that is responsible for clean or dirty milk? There is not a man here but that can produce milk that will have less than the maximum germ content allowed for sale. If he will practice cleanliness and chill the milk immediately it is drawn."

In spite of cleanliness, however, milk may not be bacterially clean. Typhoid and typhus fever epidemics, for instance, have frequently been traced to milk, and the presence of these germs in milk is not due to lack of cleanliness. Also tuberculosis, which is proven to be transmitted to humans through milk, may be present in milk that has been handled with the greatest care. "Results of investigation prove," said Dr. Hastings, "25 to 30 per cent. of all tuberculosis in children under 16 years of age is of the bovine type, and therefore contracted from cow's milk. Bovine tuberculosis is rarely, if ever, transmitted to the adult. This danger to our childhood may be removed by scientific pasteurization, and I am a strong advocate of pasteurization of all city milk. Pasteurization, however, does not make dirty milk safe. It merely makes clean milk safe."

Dr. Hastings advocated pasteurizing at a temperature of 145 degrees for 25 to 30 minutes. This destroys all germs, and does not interfere with digestibility. He had a final word for the consumer. "We must be prepared to pay for pure milk if we are to get it," he remarked. "I know that there is no profiteering in milk at present prices."

The pure-bred Friesian cow whose likeness appeared on back cover of Farm and Dairy of June 6 was Springfield White Beauty, 28757, with a Record of Performance test as a three-year-old of 12,605 lbs. of milk and 539.7 lbs. of fat. She is now owned in the University of British Columbia dairy herd.

To change the name of the Holstein cow to "Friesian" at the present time would be unfair to the breed. Black and white cattle have been known by the name of Holstein ever since the organization of our association. I cannot see but what as we would be just as well off to keep the name as to change it.—Fred Coit, Renton Co., Ont.

A CORNER.

"Do you and your wife ever have words?"
"I haven't any; she corners the supply."—Baltimore American.

*Prof. Hillbrand has attempted to strip the rights regarding this subject in the U. S. from our countrymen. We work here as they are

Trade increases

VOL XXXVII

Membership, I

MANY scolded the aid of anyone else. It may be due to the fact that farmers, to have a business. Or the cooperative enterprise an attraction, and we are to get the matter of grave doubt. Where difficult capital among the farmers from any available farmers' rights are not prove dangerous or those investors force in twisting the association in the dividends instead of the results to each of the basis of business fun outsiders want to get it but one thing to must be kept out of

Where, for example member retiree add to town the tendency to him still as a thin continue his no danger in such a case great, but the safest the management, at great majority of the within the active farm retired farmers can't the association that should be made available authority should Agricultural cooperatives not only for farmers Business-like is

Any organization needless if it undermines with hope of a in respect to cooperation is in greater need of private concern. The responsibility is unfairly concern and diffused of view concern. A but who belong to a company are not likely than two or three, dreading his meetings. The directors are no interest in the affairs by railroad or bank respective companies investment is small, again the cooperative modest return besides. All these things thorough-going business cooperative company any time know how freedom of charge may for all they do. There should be an accounting, such that