



Compressed Air Operated "Upward Squeeze" which releases the teats and draws back the milk perfect health and comfort to the cow. Teats and udder are massaged and the milk flow. Patent ONLY in the Sharpley Mfg. Co.

## Sharples "Upward Squeeze" is the correct milking method

A thousand different experiments were tried before Sharples developed what he believed to be the correct milking principle—the famous Sharples "Upward Squeeze" tent cup. And the success of the Sharples Milker has confirmed his belief! To-day over half a million cows are being milked twice daily with the

# SHARPLES MILKER

"The Only Milker with Positive Squeeze"

Sharples is the only Milker that has a positive massaging action and upward squeeze—the result of a patented compressed air principle. This action carefully massages back to the udder the blood drawn down to the small test veins by the milking, thus keeping the teats in perfect condition.

Tests also have proved that the Sharples is the world's fastest milker. This has more than one advantage. Not only does it enable you to finish milking in one-half to three-quarters of the time required by other milkers, but fast milking actually increases the milk flow. Perry Empey, of Chesterville, Ont., found that his cows gave from one to five pounds more milk per day with the Sharples Milker than when milked by hand. He offers his milk sheet to prove it.

Our catalog will fully explain to you the advantages of milking with a Sharples Milker—write our nearest office for it to-day, addressing Dept. 77

## The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Ont.

Regina, Sask.



## SYDNEY BASIC SLAG The Ideal Fertilizer for Fall Wheat

Mr. E. Bhatta, R. R. No. 2, Weland, Ont., writes on 12th May, 1916:—

"In reply to your inquiry I put in about forty acres of wheat last fall and for experimental purposes, your goods being new to this district, I applied Sydney Basic Slag to one of my fields. To-day I measured the growing grain and found it stood on an average twenty-six inches in height. In all the years I have been farming I never had such a fine crop and I am perfectly certain it cannot be beaten in Western Ontario. I am now thoroughly satisfied that Basic Slag is the ideal fertilizer for fall wheat, and I will only be too pleased to show the crop to any one you care to send to inspect it. Some of my neighbors who used Basic Slag on their wheat are equally well satisfied and I believe that once our farmers in Ontario get a knowledge of your goods there will be a very large sale for them."

Sydney Basic Slag costs \$24 per ton at any station in Ontario and is the best value obtainable in fertilizers.

## The CROSS FERTILIZER CO., Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia

## The Great Holstein Sale at Milwaukee

Its Central Feature the \$106,000 Bull  
From Men Who Were There—By "Mac."

HOLSTEIN breeders in particular and the live stock world in general received a severe jolt last week when the press despatches came in, telling of the buying in the commingled sale at Milwaukee of a Holstein bull calf seven months old for the hitherto unheard of price of \$106,000. Naturally the question arises, what really is the value of such animals? What other high priced animals were there; what particular merit was there in this calf to warrant such a price; what about the seller and why did this unknown breeder who pays such a price for a single animal?

### The Sale.

It was generally realized that some high prices would be paid. It was a sale of real quality stock, but it was a question if many Canadian breeders were really aware that this bull calf was even consigned in the sale, to say nothing that he would bring over \$100,000. It is probable that previous to the sale a great interest was shown and more conjecture was indulged in regarding Mr. W. L. Shaw's world record holder. This animal Hot Loo Floriole was sold the same day for \$15,000.

### The Calf and His Breeding.

But what is there about the breeding of this bull calf to warrant a price of over \$100,000? To begin with it is an Inbred May Echo Sylvia. Canadians have claimed and Americans have admitted ever since May Echo Sylvia made her phenomenal record of over 1,000 lbs. of milk in a week, and over 40 lbs. better in a week, that she was "the greatest dairy cow of all history." Her records are not far from records. They have been made during years of continuous work. However, it is dollars which count in this business, and the real value of any cow lies in the price which breeders are willing to pay for her bull calves. The incident in question has proved our suppositions to be correct. May Echo Sylvia is the most valuable cow in the world to-day and the calf just sold is the most valuable bull.

Yes, his dam is May Echo Sylvia. His sire is King Echo Sylvia Johanna, the junior sire at Quentin McAdams Brothers' Farms, Uxida, N. B., whose dam is Belle Model Johanna 2nd, a twice 37-lb. cow and the only cow of the breed having three records all above 32 lbs., besides having a daughter with three records above 32 lbs. His sire's sire is Avan Pontiac Echo, the oldest son of May Echo Sylvia and bred by that noted bull King Pontiac Artis Canada. This, then, is his breeding, and as the photo on our front cover shows, he is individually all that could be desired.

### The Seller.

Mr. A. C. Hardy needs no introduction to Canadian breeders. At his farm near Brockville, under the able management of Mr. Ly. n., some of the best records of the breed have been made. Here Lady Waldorf Pletje made her 36 lb. four-year-old record and her daughter, Lady Waldorf Pletje 2nd made her two-year-old record of 36 lbs., besides numerous others.

### How the Calf Sold.

Whenever any sale somewhat out of the average is made, it is always those who were not there who are "faked," and no doubt this was the case here. There has been no exception to this rule. Knowing this, breeders who had so many people, Mr. Hardy was opportunely well attending to the photo of the calf at Oshawa last week, making a public statement on the matter. He said that so far as he was concerned when he put the calf into the sale ring, he put him there at the mercy of the public, and he absolutely is too idle who the

would be, or who the likely bidder would be and that while he was being sold, many of the men who were doing the bidding as well as the buyer were strangers to him. It was also stated that if anyone could prove that this had not been a genuine, above board sale he was willing to forfeit \$25,000.

Later on in the day while waiting at the sale at Oshawa for the Montreal train, the writer got in conversation with Mr. Hardy. Mr. Hardy said that the whole thing was as great a surprise to him as it was to anyone else.

The first bid was somewhere less than \$5,000. Bids came slowly up to \$10,000, "John Ardman's bid" here he hung for quite a while, no effort on the part of the auctioneer seeming sufficient to give him another shot. Someone said, "Well John, I guess it's your's." This seemed to break the spell and the most immediate someone made an extra \$5,000 bid. Then he started on \$5,000 and \$10,000 steps and he got up past the mark set last year by Mr. Cabana's \$25,000 bid. Mr. Hardy said that there were several men bidding. Some of them he knew, but others were strangers to him. After this point, the bids came more slowly. Several of the bidders dropped out until it was left to just the two men, Mr. Stewart of the Canadian Milk Company and the other man, who, if Mr. Hardy informed the writer of his name, I have forgotten. At several times, the latter contended was about to drop out. When the price was about \$80,000 he would have done so, but one of the prominent American breeders came up to him and offered him \$100,000 each in service fee for several of his cows. This gave him courage and each time that he seemed to be getting "weak in the knees," a few more of the breeders came up to him and by making the same offer. By the time the bids were nearing the six figure mark he had \$15,000 already promised in the way. Finally Mr. Stewart bid the even \$100,000 and he was one who gave permission that the company was induced to make the next bid of \$5,000. However, he did so, but when it was immediately covered by an extra \$15,000, he decided to drop out leaving Mr. Stewart in possession of the bull.

### The Buyer.

Mr. Stewart is manager of the Canadian Milk Company of Seattle. While this is their first really sensational buy, they have been in the Holstein business for some time. They have several large herds in the state of Washington and should be in a position to satisfactorily handle a bid of this sort. With 600 cows on a farm besides their several other farms, the income from the offspring of such an animal is almost beyond the average breeder's comprehension. When we consider this fact and the general publicity and attention which will come to the man who paid such a price, it is easy to understand how such a price is probable. In fact, it is commonly said that by paying a breeder has the right kind of females, the higher price is put for his herd since the profit is in the females.

It is certain that Mr. Hardy would not have sold this calf if he had not been told from some fact, it is commonly said that he had achieved in any other way. Breeders in general, as we have uniformly wish Mr. Stewart's success in this concern and if he offers Mr. Hardy the same situations on the premises which he has achieved, a profit which will be shared to a large extent by his fellow Holstein breeders.



W's Volume Proves Trade increases the well

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Europe is

It is usually quite hard to find good for him when his direction. In the same way, nothing in the world to lead an healing for ultimate, rather

This is how it is with the calf at the present time. It is kicking and, naturally, it is not gaining is a pity for its own sake, as of the consumer.

In plain English, the dairy to miss the best opportunity. He is being penny-wise and p the brake on an industry w Canada's greatest offer the that he is not looking beyond dering around in a circle a problems in the spotlight of

It does not take realize that the dairymen n now is going to help himself war time personal relations n the national cause.

The dairy farmer has taken consuming public has got to He raised the price of people jumped on him—very had a whole lot of problems to wife knew nothing about. If a wife have been so ready to blame remember—that since the beg price of cows has gone up 50 cent, and labor 75 per cent, butter has advanced abo

Price Up—Consump As the price went up, cons The dairy farmer was discou the time of his life securing he cost of labor on a dairy farm \$30 a month. Now it is any and hard to get at that. En dairy farmer has to be a

He has not seen his way ver been kicking so hard that he chance to progress. He sees a the dairy industry and feels the as the part of the consumer, clear as in 1914; if the Atlan danger; if there were as much able now as before the war—al and hard to export, he is, an culities of export and feel the part of the public. What together is the fact that after t dairy of Canada, may be fairly gigantic proportions.

And why? Because Europe to-day, in her at her breeding animals. This that all nature rebels against. I she exacts her toll for each wa then it has to be, when there elmsing for meat.

Great Britain's Market Not only that, in the past much of her butter from mark off for various reasons—Ru way and Sweden, for instance, from foreign countries have far on her own possessions. In the es her colonies for dairy produc es she will lean most on C

This is one salient point fo to remember when it is facin