The Tractor, the Truck and the Horse

Is the Development of Motor Power and Transport Endangering Horse Breeding?

CURSORY examination of the horse outlock is no: conducte to optimism. Motor power is every where looming up as a tremendously powerful competitor of the draft horse. It is only a few years since the automo-bile practically banished from our cor-rage classes. The motor truck and the the bile practically banished from our city itage classes of the roadster and car-itory seem now to be supplanting the/ tores of draft proportions. Even on the itarm, the position of the horse is not as in these four years the number of farm tractors in Oniario has increased from dozen to 800. In the Western provinces the growth of tractor farming has been required years the number of farm tradicely greater. In these is not as the second second second for the second second second second tradicely greater. In the second required have proven the sen in-troduced, have proven the all of these farms where tractors are now used, there are probably fewer horses than were once maintimed.

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farms where tractors are now used, there one maintained. Such is the Asainst this we find that many of the satisfield of the satisfield of the primiting the best information the satisfield of the satisfield of having a selfab interest of the satisfield the accused of having a selfab interest of the satisfield the accused of having a selfab interest of the satisfield to do as, but men who are absolute upperjudiced to base to the measure and trying to get others who, after a full examination of all phases of the fail atter class are many measure of the federal and porticial department each side of the question. "Testimate that fully five times as many motor trucks as horses have come into the city of Toronto



Are Teams Such as This to Make Way for the Tractor? Field Power on the farm of K. M. Dalgleish, Carleton Co., Ont.

during the last six months," stated the manager of the Wilder Cartage Company, to an editor of Farm and Dairy a couple of weeks ago. "In our own basiness we have never used horses. Our hanls are principally long ones and in this city the motor distance work. I believe, however, that the large distance work. I believe, however, that the large distance work. To believe, however, that the large distance work. To believe, however, that the large distance work. To believe, however, that the large distance work. For general cartage purposes the motor truck and trailer are always used." Mr. Ward, who has probably the largest cartage business in the city of Toronto, with 20 trucks on the

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in two years."

Tractors and Horses. Even more ominous, perhaps, is the growth of tractor farming. As long as the idea was prevalent that tractors could be used only on farms that were perfectly level and free from stones or other obstruc-(Continued on page 18.)

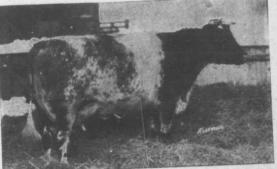
The Dual Purpose Shorthorn in Canada By Geo. E. Day, Secretary, Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

OR fear that some may not F OR fear that some may not have a clear conception of what constitutes a dual pur-pose animal, perhaps it would be well at the start to give a definition well alt the start to give a demnition of what is generally understood by faul purpose cow is one which will advect the sense of the sense of the reary, will produce steers which extra with produce steers which into the world, and which, where meet the demand of the beat mar-ices of the world, and which, where may be profitably fatteneed for the butcher. A cow which come up properly be called a dual mar-rose and sevent breeds which claim to descene this title. but the most prominent one in Am-erice and also in Great Britain is the Shorthorn. of what is generally understood by

the Shorthorn. One of the difficulties in breeding

the Shorthorn. The difference of the difference of the second s

Shorthorns would do well to keep this fact prom-inently before their minds. There are those who scoff at the idea of attempt-ing to hold both beef and milk within the same breed, but every breeder of Shorthorn cattle will tell you that as a rule his best milking cows are his best breeding cows. The ability to produce a liberal amount of milk without losing reft as beef pro-ducers has been characteristic of the Shorthorn from its earliest history, and this peculiarity has been



A Typical Dual Purpose Shorthorn. This Cow Has a Record of 8,006 Pounds Milk.

valued highly by the most pruminent improvers of the breed. Thus, Bates, one of the early improvers of Shorthorns, milked all his cows by hand, and any cow which was not a satisfactory milker was promptly discarded no matter how high her merit as a beef animal. Any person who knows anything about Shorthorns knows the high position held by Thus, Bates as a Shorthorn breeder, and the extra-ordinary popularity attained by his cattle in the early days.

early days. Amos Cruickshank, the man who brought Scotch Shorhorns to the front, also had a very high appre-shorhorns do miking cows, and discarded many clatton of good miking cows, and discarded many cherwise disappointing as milkers. Who Buthle, the those farmous of all Scotch Shorthorn breeders forday. In a mone who pathese milk production in his e applese mone who pathese milk production in his most ramous of all Scotch Shortharn preeders to-day; is another man who values milk production in his corse. The writer remembers the mothers of many of Mr. Duthie's highest priced bull calves and, almost without exception, they were great,

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1bs. fat. 26 Four-year-old Records average 8,015 lbs. milk: 322 lbs. fat.

44 Three-year-old Records average 6,600 lbs. milk: 265 lbs. fat.

38 Two-year-old Records average 6,250 lbs. milk

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THE agr countr; France so exciting ciently disti the warring and peculiar and fancies ago was on Dairy may stories of th

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