

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Extend to you a very Cordial Invitation to attend

THE 46th ANNUAL CONVENTION AND WINTER DAIRY EXHIBITION WOODSTOCK JANUARY 15 and 16, 1913

\$500 in PRIZES for Butter, Cheese and Dairy Herd Competition with Silver and Bronze Medals

Cheese Buyers' Trophy, valued at \$150.00 for Sweepstakes

MANY SPECIAL PRIZES

EXCELLENT LIST OF SPEAKERS, THREE SESSIONS EACH DAY.

Each of which is of interest to Milk Producers

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION SPECIALLY FOR FARMERS

EVERY PERSON MADE WELCOME. REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

FOR PROGRAMS APPLY TO

D. A. DEMPSEY, Pres. FRANK HERNS, Sec.-Treas.,
Stratford, Ont. London, Ont.

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Is the only convenient form in which pure cane molasses can be fed to animals. The meal is dry to the touch—has an appetite-provoking odor and is greatly relished by the animals.



Caldwell's Molasses Meal is a very economical as well as a highly efficient feed. It practically costs nothing because it takes the place of an equal amount of other feed. It also makes other feed more palatable, digestible and hence more nourishing, and is an excellent preventative and eradicator of worms.

It puts spirit into horses—makes them look better, feel better, live longer and worth more at any stage. The Meal keeps cows fat and contented—hence they give more milk. By all odds the best conditioner for steers, sheep, lambs, and hogs—brings them to maturity—their highest market value very quickly.

N. B.—Guaranteed by the Firm, and used by all the larger feeders. Caldwell's Molasses Meal cuts general forage bills by a handsome margin. You can buy the Meal cheaper from us direct, or from your feed store than you can buy the raw molasses alone. Write for money-saving facts! Clip out coupon—mail to us, and we will send you full particulars.

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Please send me booklet and full particulars as to cost, etc. of Molasses Meal.

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Illawarra Dairy Cattle

We in Canada are so accustomed to speaking of our four breeds of dairy cattle that we almost forget that the breeds of dairy cattle well known to us form a comparatively small percentage of the dairy cattle breeds of the world. The Brown Swiss has been recently introduced and proved her merit as a dairy cow. We hear with surprise that in Denmark they have a breed of cattle that averages almost 7,000 lbs. of milk a year for the whole kingdom, the Red Danish cow. In France and Germany, also, they have their special dairy breeds that are unknown to us. And now we discover that in New South Wales, Australia, they have a special breed of dairy cattle there that they choose to call the Illawarra. This breed Australians have been busy developing since 1816. Illawarra is a beautiful and fertile

tempted for 70 years to produce this dual purpose type, but are now working for the pure dairy type which they now know to be most profitable.

Monster Bullocks

W. Southern, Brant Co., Ont. The Shorthorn possesses fine milking qualities. The value of this breed for dairying is shown by Mr. A. W. Smith, Middlesex Co., Ont., in Farm and Dairy of Dec. 5th. So much for the cows. That the Shorthorn steers are capable of being developed into enormous beefers is proved beyond question by an article that I have just read in the Nottinghamshire Guardian of Nov. 23rd. It is there announced that a bullock will be entered at the Christmas Fat Stock Shows at Birmingham, Leeds, York and Malton this year, which weighs no less than 220 stones. Although en-



A Splendid Specimen of a Little Known Breed of Dairy Cattle

Starting with many breeds 70 years ago the farmers of the Illawarra district of New South Wales, Australia, have evolved a breed all their own that they call the Illawarra. After striving for many years to make this a dual purpose breed they have at last concentrated their efforts on milk production and with most gratifying success. Pink Pearl, the cow here illustrated, produced in her morning milking 30.5 lbs. of milk testing 4.4 per cent butter fat; in the evening milking 24.6 lbs. of 4.5 per cent milk. She has an official record of 34.4 lbs. of commercial butter in one week. The Illawarra is only one of the numerous good dairy breeds of which we know little or nothing in this country.

district covering about 250 square miles. It was originally settled by English gentlemen who took along with them valuable herds of Longhorn, Shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, Holderness, Red Poll and Ayrshire cattle. For a few years these cattle were bred purely. After that mixed breeding came in vogue and the final product is the Illawarra cow as we have her to-day. There are two distinct types of the breed. One, evolved from crosses of the Longhorn and Shorthorn, are tall and lengthy, slightly inclined to be coarse but splendid dairy cattle notwithstanding. The other type evolved from crosses of the Devon and Ayrshire breeds with a small mixture of the blood of the others breeds mentioned are low and opposite types of cattle. It has produced the best strains of dairy cattle of the Illawarra breed.

Some years ago Illawarra breeders attempted to improve their animals by importing English Shorthorns. The results were most disastrous to the milking qualities of the breed. Accordingly the Illawarra Dairy Cattle Association have since made production and udder formation their aim and object in the development of the breed.

The history of the Illawarra breed illustrates the impossibility of producing a dual purpose type of cattle that will be profitable both as milkers and beef animals. Illawarra dairymen at-

tempting a record in the memory of living persons, Mr. Lockwood's bullock does not come up to the one noted in the London and European Review entered in 1787. There mention is made of a bullock being inspected by His Majesty the King, that weighed 280 stones or 3,500 lbs. In 1784 we have records of an ex killed in York, England that weighed no less than 295 stones. So much for the beefing qualities of the Shorthorn.

A few months ago 500 head of Shorthorn cattle, including several bulls were purchased in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire and shipped to Austria by order of the Government of that country to be used for stock improvement. Evidently Austrians appreciate the merits of the Shorthorn.

The almost universal change from leaf to dairy cattle is due more than any other factor to the high cost of land. Beef cattle won't make interest on \$100 land. Dairy cattle will.

On page 39 of the December 5th issue of Farm and Dairy, Mr. Seager Wheeler was credited with the production of the "Marquis" wheat. This is a mistake, as Dr. Saunders, at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, bred this wheat and introduced it into Saskatchewan in 1907. Mr. Wheeler deserves credit for having made this wheat well-known and popular, if not for originating it.

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