

the standard they are weeded out and replaced by others of promising appearance. I make it a rule to raise all additions to the herd and am thus in a position to judge to some extent of their ability. If, however, an especially promising calf fails to make good on a fair trial, she is weeded out also. Any member of the herd has to retain her position by her milk-producing qualities, as my object is milk production. The "dual-purpose cow" is generally not the one which excels in milk production. The tendency to put on flesh is, however, not pronounced where a pure-bred Holstein sire is constantly kept and all the additions are the off-spring of my own cows. This custom followed up through eleven years has evolved the present herd.

My system of managing the herd can be told in two words: the first is to get the cattle in good condition; the second is to keep them thus. It is my belief that an animal in good heart is far ahead of one in poor condition, other things being equal. It is especially desired that the cow be in good condition at the time of freshening, thereby insuring a more plentiful flow during the succeeding months of production than would be possible if conditions were otherwise. This is brought about by a rest of about two months, in which no milk production whatever is desired. Plenty of spring water is available at any time of the summer, good clean, well water is provided in winter and salt is accessible all the year round. The cattle are allowed to run out in winter for the greater part of every bright day and I think that this goes a long way toward building up a vigorous constitution, an essential quality where superior results are desired.

The cows freshen in March and April, this time agreeing with the facilities at hand to take care of the milk. During the season they are milked at as nearly the same time night and morning as possible, thus allowing an interval of twelve hours between milkings. If even the haying or harvesting operations would tend to interfere with this routine they are suspended until after the milking; dairying is the principal industry on my farm. When the year goes out, the cows are dried up and if the season has caused an expenditure of flesh an ample allowance is made in individual feeding.

Early in the spring, after the grass has started a little, the cattle are allowed to run at will over the uncultivated acres at the back of the farm. At this time each cow is getting about 15 pounds of mangels per day, while all through the milking season each one gets about three pounds of oat chop per day. When the pasture fields have grown up with six or eight inches of good pasture, the cows are turned into them. In this way a sudden change from dry to green fodder is avoided and any harmful effects are still further lessened by an increasing supply of mangels before grass comes and a quantity after. The pasture provided is always clover and plenty of it and the fields being pastured one by one an interval is secured in which the remaining fields may recover. At the first of June a small field of six or seven acres is sown thickly with oats for a soiling crop and this is ready when abundant pasture begins to disappear. This provides a change and also helps out the regular pasture until the hay fields can grow up and augment the supply now suffering from a probable dry spell.

From about the first week of August or a little later, green sweet corn, sown for the purpose, is fed twice a day until frost threatens, when it is cut and fed from the shock until exhausted. Then the stalks of the field corn, husked by hand and well-cured clover hay play their part in providing bulky food for the remaining months.

The past year's herd consisted of eleven cows, to whom full justice is scarcely done when the returns show but 87,000 lbs. of milk whereas the daily record statistics compiled with the aid of the regular spring balance scales and record sheets furnished by your Department, show a total of 89,500 lbs. The discrepancy is accounted for by the liberal supply of new milk fed to a number of calves throughout the first month of the contest and by the large amount required to maintain a farm house establishment during the summer months. It would seem reasonable to believe that a system which provides a first-class animal, feeds and cares for it in a proper manner should yield first-class returns.

(Sgd.) JOHN VAN SLYKE.

The following is a list of the prizes won in the regular classes at the show.

September White Cheese.—1, H. E. Donnelly, Stratfordville, 97.15; 2, J. Cuthbertson, Stratford, 97.07; 3, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 96.99 won on flavor; 4, H. Hammond, Moorefield, 96.99; 5, Carter Bros., Stratford, 96.98.

September Colored Cheese.—1, H. E. Donnelly, Stratfordville, 97.57; 2, D. Menzies, Listowel, 97.56; 3, H. Youn, Molesworth, 97.23; 4, J. K. Brown, Ethel, 96.99 won on flavor; 5, Leslie Silver, Mapleton, 96.99.

October White Cheese.—1, J. K. Brown, Ethel, 98.16 silver cup; 2, L. H. Schneider, Gads Hill, 97.65; 3, Geo. Empey, Atwood, 97.33; 4, H. Youn, Molesworth, 96.98; 5, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 96.83.

October Colored Cheese.—1, (tie) D. Menzies, Listowel, 96.99; 2, C. M. Firby, St. Thomas, 96.99; 3, Geo. Empey, Atwood, 96.91; 4, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 96.83; 5, H. E. Donnelly, Stratfordville, 96.82.

Winter 56-lb. Box Creamery Butter.—1, R. C. Bothwell, Hickson, 97.49; 2, Jno. Cuthbertson, Stratford, 96.49; 3, W. Webb, St. Thomas, 95.66; 4, E. M. Johnston, Innerkip, 95.49; 5, Mack, Robertson, Belleville, 95.16.

20 1-lb. Creamery Prints.—1, E. M. Johnston, Innerkip, 96.99; 2, C. Klockman, Stratford, 96.82; 3, R. C. Bothwell, Hickson, 95.83; 4, Mack, Robertson, Belleville, 95.66; 5, H. A. Clark, Warwick, 95.49.

1 56-lb. Box Creamery Butter.—1, C. Goodhand, Parkhill, 97.15; 2, H. A. Clark, Warwick, 96.16; 3, Jno. Cuthbertson, Stratford, 95.49; 4, W. Webb, St. Thomas, 95.48; 5, Guelph Creamery Co., Guelph, 95.15.

3 September Stilton Cheese (10 lbs.).—1, H. E. Donnelly, Stratfordville, 96.98; 2, Jas. MacKenzie, Verschoye, 96.33; 3, H. Youn, Molesworth, 96.14.

2 September Flat Cheese.—1, H. Hammond, Moorefield, 97.83; 2, H. Youn, Molesworth, 97.33; 3, C. J. Donnelly, Scottsville, 96.99.

CHEESE AND BUTTER SOLD WELL.

The prices obtained for the cheese and butter sold were quite satisfactory. Cheese sold from

15¢ to 15½¢ per pound, 9 Stiltons brought 17½¢ per pound. Butter sold from 29½¢ to 30½¢.

One of the largest evening meetings ever held in connection with the association came out on Wednesday night, when, after an address of welcome by the Mayor of St. Thomas and the President of the Board of Trade of that city, Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Finley MacDiarmid each furthered the increased production campaign and told the audience what was the duty of Canada in the present crisis. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner of Ottawa, gave an address on Swiss Dairying, illustrated by lantern slides. The whole was the same as presented at the Eastern Dairymen's Convention last week and already reported in these columns.

NEW OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Robt. Myrick, Springfield; 1st Vice-Pres., Jas. Bristow, St. Thomas; 2nd Vice-Pres., R. W. Stratton, Guelph; 3rd Vice-Pres., Wm. Bothwell, Hickson; Sec.-Treas., Frank Hems, London. Others on the Board of Directors are: J. N. Paget, Canboro; T. Ballantyne, Stratford; J. H. Scott, Exeter; J. Donaldson, Atwood; J. Mac. Hoover, Burgessville, and Geo. E. Booth.

During the course of the meeting, J. F. Singleton, of the Dominion Department, explained the new Dairy Industry Act to the satisfaction of all present, and told the meeting how in Montreal good creamery butter had been taken by unscrupulous men, re-churned with added water until some of it contained as much as from 40 to 52 per cent. of moisture. Prosecutions under the new Act are remedying this condition and with the clause making it possible to pass new regulations under the Act it should work out to the benefit of all dairying.

The Department of Colonization and Immigration, Toronto, reports offering positions on farms to unemployed men and not a few refuse to leave the city to enable farmers to take advantage of this increasing demand from Europe for food stuffs. More help than ever will be needed, it was stated, "And young fellows who are not afraid of hard work do not need to stay in the city and depend on charity." Little help from the old country is expected this spring, but the department is keeping its organization at work.

Pure bred poultry for breeding purposes may be admitted to Canada from the United States when accompanied by the affidavit of the owner or shipper that the said poultry have come from an establishment where no cattle, sheep or swine are kept, and from a district not included in the closed area under Federal Quarantine. Crates containing poultry must not contain either hay, straw or chaff.

(Sgd.) GEO. F. O'HALLORAN.

We again call the attention of our readers to the fact that the Live Stock Association Meetings will be held in Toronto, the first week in February, and at the same time there will be held in that city, the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Plowman's Association, and the Annual Meeting of the Fairs and Exhibitions Association.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, January 18, numbered 141 carloads, comprising 2,567 cattle, 1,128 hogs, 1,362 sheep and lambs, 68 calves, and 12 horses. Trade was dull. Up to noon only 600 cattle were sold. Best price reported for choice heifers was \$7.50. Some medium to good steers, \$7 to \$7.25; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.50; feeders, \$6 to \$6.40; stockers, \$5 to \$5.75; milkers, \$50 to \$85; calves, \$5.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$5 to \$6; lambs, \$7.50 to \$9.25. Hogs were lower, at \$7.75 weighed off cars; \$7.50 fed and watered, and \$7.15 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	62	443	505
Cattle	740	5,673	6,413
Hogs	752	13,758	14,510
Sheep	870	2,373	3,243
Calves	82	484	516
Horses	20	16	36

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1914 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	9	334	343
Cattle	220	4,339	4,559
Hogs	27	7,717	7,744
Sheep	246	1,919	2,165
Calves	36	229	265
Horses	12	98	110

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 162 cars, 1,854 cattle, 6,766 hogs, 1,078 sheep and lambs, and 251 calves, but a decrease of 74 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock, especially cattle, were larger than was anticipated. On Monday there was an active trade for cattle, one bunch of Christmas quality, five in number, sold up to \$8.75, but outside of these \$8.15 was the next high price. On Tuesday, prices for beef cattle barely held steady, while on Wednesday, when a run of 1,300 cattle came in, the market broke, prices declining from 20c. to 40c. per cwt. from quotations on Monday. Stockers and feeders of usual weights and quality were unchanged, but a few lots of short-keep steers sold up as high as \$7 per cwt. Milkers and springers were fairly plentiful, and values were not any more than steady. Good and choice veal calves were a little firmer, but common Eastern calves were no more than steady. Sheep and lambs

were firmer, especially the latter. Hogs were firm all week.

Butchers' Cattle.—Good to choice butchers' cattle, \$7.20 to \$7.40, with few at the latter price; medium to good, \$6.50 to \$6.90; common butchers', \$6 to \$6.30; choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good cows, \$6 to \$6.20; common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; canners, \$3.90 to \$4.15; light bulls, \$5 to \$5.75; good bulls, \$6.25 to \$7.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders' steers, 650 to 750 lbs. each, sold at \$6 to \$6.60; short-keep feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$6.75 to \$7; stockers, \$5 to \$5.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Prices were easy, at from \$50 to \$75, with a few good to choice heavy-weight cows, at \$80 to \$85.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves sold at \$9.50 to \$10.50; good calves, \$8 to \$9; medium, \$7 to \$7.50; common, \$6 to \$7, and Eastern calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes sold at \$5.25 to \$6.25; heavy ewes and rams, \$4.25 to \$4.75; light lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.35; heavy lambs, \$7.75 to \$8.25.

Hogs.—Hog prices were steady to firm all week. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$7.65 to \$7.75; \$7.35 f. o. b. cars, and \$7.90 to \$8 weighed off cars.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.23 to \$1.25; Manitoba, No. 1

northern, new, \$1.43, track, bay points; No. 2 northern, new, \$1.40; No. 3 northern, \$1.36½.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 50c. to 51c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 61c.; No. 3, 57c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, \$1.05 to \$1.06.

Peas.—No. 3, \$1.85 to \$1.90, outside.

Barley.—For malting, 66c. to 68c., outside.

Corn.—American, new No. 2 yellow, 79½c., track, Toronto; Canadian corn, 81½c., Toronto.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 77c. to 78c., outside.

Rollod Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.20.

Flour.—Manitoba flour.—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7.10; second patents, \$6.60; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$6.40; Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$4.90 to \$4.95, Montreal.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17; No. 2, \$13.50 per ton.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$25 to \$26, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$27 to \$28; middlings, \$32 to \$34.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$10.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices were unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 82c. to 83c.; creamery