

# FARM AND DAIRY

&  
RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO  
BETTER FARMING  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont., September 20, 1917



Comm. of Conservation  
Jan 13  
Asst. Chairman

CONTENTMENT.

ISSUED EACH WEEK

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**Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited**  
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.

## The Western Fair at London

The Weather Was Good, Attendance Large and Stock Excellent

THE Western Fair at London is one of the oldest agricultural institutions in Ontario. It is in the heart of one of the finest farming and stock-raising sections of the province. And the fair this year, as in previous years, was a reflection of the character and prosperity of the district which it represents. On Tuesday, with fine weather, the attendance passed the 50,000 mark. Good weather had given farmers an opportunity to finish harvest and take a holiday. Their autos were parked in every available inch of the fair grounds. The stock exhibit would compare favorably with the showing at the Canadian National the previous two weeks; weaker in some classes and stronger in others.

The growth of the fair makes it imperative that at least three problems be solved by the management—more room for autos, better accommodation for the cattle and a larger judging ring. Autos took up so much space this year that it was almost impossible to get around and early arrivals had to wait for their cars until hundreds of late arrivals had decided to move out. This caused no small amount of inconvenience where farmers had planned to be home early for chores. The cattle herd, on the other hand, and unhealthy. "Our cattle got more colds at London fair than anywhere else on the circuit," a dairy cattle breeder complained, and others were ready with a willing "Yes, sir." Finally the cattle ring is too small, though an improvement on last year, and there is no accommodation for spectators—hence there were none. At one time six breeds of cattle were being judged within the roped enclosure to the general dissatisfaction of all. Probably a better solution than a larger ring would be to devote one day to dairy cattle judging and another to beef.

### The Cattle.

The dairy cattle features of the fair are reported fully elsewhere in this issue. The beef cattle were much the same as at Toronto. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffatt, were the heaviest winners in the Shorthorns. Watt's Gairford Marquis was grand champion bull, while the junior championship house, J. J. Elliott had the senior champion female and Amos the junior. Nicholson, of Park Hill, exhibited in addition to the Toronto herds and secured one first.

Angus were practically the same as at Toronto, the Shannon herd alone being missing. Larkin won the female and Bowman and Lowe the male championships. Clifford, with the same opposition as at Toronto, was the heavy winner in Herefords.

### Horses.

Horses were down in numbers, though the heavy classes did not suffer so heavily in this respect as the light classes. Graham Bros. were the principal Clydesdale exhibitors and won the main awards. W. D. Elliott was strong in Percherons, while Johnson Bros. were the only exhibitors of Shires.

### Sheep and Swine.

Never before had London fair seen such a strong exhibit of sheep. The display was better than that seen this year at Toronto. A small bunch of Leicesters went from the latter fair to Ottawa and McEwan and Larkin divided between London and Syracuse. The additions to the London exhibit were T. Hardy Shora & Son with Cotswolds, John Fringle and B. C. Brodie with Lincolns, and J. Lloyd Jones and W. H. Beatty with Southdowns. Orchard with his Dorsets and Telfer with his Hampshires went home from Toronto, but all the others were at Lon-

don and the display was a banner one. Swine were about equal in numbers with an additional breed represented; Hastings Bros. and Brown Robinson were out with Hampshires. Yorkshire competition was limited to John Duck, Port Credit, and A. Stevenson, Attwood. In Chesters J. Casper of Wyoming, competing with the old exhibitors, Daniel De Courcy and W. E. Wright, Adam Thompson and Larkin Farms divided honors in Berkshire, while Douglas was alone with his Tamworths. Durocs and Polesands were the same as at Toronto. To those who believe that the bacon hog should be the hog of Canada in order to maintain our export trade the steady increase in the proportion of breeds of the lard type at our fairs will be a source of regret. The greater number of fat hogs at London this year is typical of a similar tendency at our other fairs. But perhaps the fat hog is due to have a place in Ontario's corn belt.

The other departments of the fair were excellent. Exhibits of grain, roots, vegetables and grasses were all ahead of last year. The machinery section filled the building allotted to it, and several tents were well exhibited. Unfortunately the midway, once a very minor feature at London, now occupies the entire centre of the fair grounds. It seemed to have all the midway attractions from Toronto, which were decent, with a few indecent ones added, in permitting the same of these features the management is open to censure.

### Manitoba Department Sells Wool

THE Manitoba Department of Agriculture has disposed of the wool assembled under its cooperative wool marketing scheme to J. Koshand, of Carleton Place, through their agent, Mr. P. V. Lewis, of Lethbridge. The Department had approximately 180,000 lbs. of wool. The highest priced wool is fine medium combing, which brought 65c per lb., medium which brought next highest, 65c. The price is regarded as satisfactory. The following is a statement of the prices paid for the various grades, and is practically double the price received last year:

Fine Combing .....	60c
Fine Clothing .....	60c
Fine Medium Combing .....	65c
Medium Combing .....	55c
Medium Clothing .....	57c
Coarse .....	50c
Rejects .....	45c
Gray and Black .....	48c
Tax .....	20c
Mohair .....	60c

Most of the farmers who made private sales of their clip this year received about 40 cents, with a few running as high as 50 cents. The Department knows of no Manitoba farmer selling on his own account who received as high a figure as was obtained for the wool in the cooperative sale.

A director of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association states that an officer of the British government informed him recently that the imperial government is willing to buy the complete output of all the condensed milk powder plants that it series and milk powder plants that it can get in London. It is stated that some of the condensaries have orders on hand for all their output for some years to come.

City papers are busy complaining about the high cost of milk, but none of them have the courage to suggest an investigation into the cost of production.

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas.

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., SEPTEMBER 20, 1917

No 38

## The Enormous Profits of Farming---As Seen by Farmers

Are They Such as to Justify the Government in Fixing Maximum Prices?

**EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.**—The busy farmer, especially at this time of year, has not the time at his disposal to deal with one hundredth part of the advice and abuse directed to him from the selfish interests outside of farming. I desire, however, to give my views of farming operations during the past year in the dairy business. I may state here that I farm 100 acres of land in Oxford county. As a prologus to my case, I will give a description of my rotation of crops and handling of the cows.

I follow pretty closely a three-year rotation with 17 acres in corn and like areas in grain and hay. The balance of the farm is in pasture. I have two silos and a milking machine. I read the farm papers and endeavor to farm well. After reading the article by "A Consumer," I ran over my expense account for the past year to see if I could locate any of those huge profits of which he speaks and of which the farmer reads so much in the daily papers. Some way or other they have completely vanished from my accounts and that without the aid of a Food Controller. I conclude therefore, that an "Interests" Controller would have more effect in reducing the high cost of living, as it seems to me unreasonable to ask the farmer in the dairy business to work from 12 to 15 hours per day for less than the average working man receives as wages. Let me quote my expense account for this year. I have sold nothing off the farm for years but milk, hogs and worn out cows. I will start my expenses with fencing, which some may be inclined to call an improvement, but which I have found is an annual outlay for 15 years. Well, here it is:

Woven wire and posts .....	\$ 40
Seed oats .....	16
Clover and grass seed .....	35
Implement .....	150
Seed potatoes .....	25
Seed corn .....	29
Nine tons bran .....	300
Three tons cotton seed meal .....	140
Gasoline for milking machine .....	40
Lubricating oil .....	7
Binder twine .....	33
Threshing .....	20
Silo filling .....	25
Wages to hired help .....	350
Wages to myself as farmer .....	350
Wages to family .....	200
Incidental expenses .....	100
Interest on \$10,000 at 5 per cent. ....	500
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,321</b>

Receipts from 18 cows at cheese factory .....	2,400
Profit on hogs .....	200
<b>Total receipts .....</b>	<b>2,600</b>
Less expenses .....	2,321
<b>Profits .....</b>	<b>279</b>

To provide for a family of seven, including doc-

tors' bills, shoes and clothes, pay taxes and patriotic monies (which I have omitted in my summary) will reduce to the vanishing point any profits. While these figures are only approximate they are not excessive, in fact, very moderate, as I could have added fertilizers and other items to the expense account. Some may say I have left out the poultry account which figured in my receipts, but I notice at the end of the month our grocer's bill is about twice as large as it used to be, and he gets all the eggs on the account as he always has done. If I were to take into consideration the long hours and grinding necessities in connection with the dairy industry, it would strike me as good business to sell the cows and get into the beef line of farming. My name and address are with the editor, but I prefer to be known here as—"Farmer."

### "A Consumer" Answered

**EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.**—The number of Commissions appointed in Canada to investigate the High Cost of Living, is now past finding out. A few years ago, I remember,



He Knows

**F**ROM my herd of 18 cows I sold \$412 worth of cream in June. I think I am doing very well," writes a farmer when applying to the Dairy Division, Ottawa, for a further supply of daily milk record forms and a herd record book.

HE KNOWS just what each cow is doing. If she gives less than say 36 lbs. of milk a day, he hunts round to find out why she dropped off in her yield and he tries immediately to prevent any repetition of unusual shrinkage.

He also tests once a month, a composite sample of six milkings so that again HE KNOWS which cows make the best returns in cream. After a few tests he sees that Daisy gives 4.5 milk and Buttercup gives only 3.6. He does not believe in a rough and ready, haphazard, easy-going "guess" as to how much fat the whole herd produces in a year; HE KNOWS from his milk record sheets and herd record book which cows are making money for him. Recently he sold some of his poorest because they did not make enough. Rather a good plan, isn't it? When you decide to follow such a sensible example, write for forms, they are free, and your letter need not even be stamped.—G. F. W.

the late C. C. James was appointed, along with a couple of others, to make a thorough investigation of this problem of the H. C. of L. He spent three years on the work, a lot of money, and so far as I am aware, his report was never made available to the public. A few months ago the Department of Labor appointed Mr. O'Connor as a Commissioner to investigate the same problem and his report, recently published, contains some startling charges. Now the government has appointed another Commission to investigate the O'Connor Commission, and probably they, too, will soon be along with a voluminous report—and a liberal expense statement attached. The city of Toronto, the city of Hamilton, in fact, nearly all of our towns and cities, have commissions of their own investigating the cost of living. To me as a farmer it seems ominously significant that all of these omissions have devoted themselves exclusively to the high cost of foodstuffs, which are products of the farm. Products of every other industry are also advancing in price, but of these we hear nothing. The consumer apparently will pay an additional two dollars for a pair of shoes with much more grace than an additional five cents for a pound of butter.

More ominous still, however, is the government's action in appointing a Food Controller. Already a maximum price has been set on our wheat, our cheese, and still further interference with the course of the markets is contemplated. Prices on these products may go as low as they like, but they must not go above the arbitrary figures stated. Needless and haecious days have been instituted with the object of forcing down the price on these two foodstuffs. It seems to me time for farmers to wake up and keep a watchful eye on Mr. Food Controller Hanna. We need also to impress on our members at Ottawa, the fact that they are there to look after our legitimate interests and not yield to the clamor of the city press, the editors of which, like their readers, seem to believe that all farmers are making enormous profits and that almost any degree of regulation would be justified.

### Farmers Not Profiters.

Now I have no use for the profiteer. Farmers have suffered more from his manipulations than any other class: I believe that all excessive profits in war time should be taxed out of existence to meet pressing public needs. The only justification for control of food prices would be ample proof that farmers are making these excessive profits; and such proof I have not yet seen. Such information as the government reports give on the cost of producing farm products is usually misleading in the extreme and exceedingly dangerous to the farmer's interest. In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy, for instance, a writer signing himself "A Consumer" quotes government figures

to show that oats, which sell at 70 cents a bushel, may be produced for 19.29 cents, wheat at \$2.20 for 77 cents, barley at \$1.25 1-2 for 36 1-8 cents, and so on down the line. Strengthened by this official evidence, "A Consumer" asks, "Is there any bigger grafter in the country than the honest living, landed farmer, who is the chief support of the automobile manufacturers at present?"

Such figures as "A Consumer" quotes are ridiculous, as every farmer knows. City people do not know that the farm is the unit out of which every farmer hopes to make a living, and that on every farm there is a heavy overhead expense which makes a big hole in the profits which government figures would seem to indicate would be possible. If the government is going to make public the cost of producing farm crops, they should recognize that the farm is the correct unit and until they do so the results of their accounting will be only misleading. As it is, they are giving city people a decidedly erroneous idea of our financial situation; hence the hue and cry after the "profiteering farmer" as "A Consumer" calls us. It is now up to our Departments of Agriculture to straighten matters out by taking over a few specimen farms in the province, selling the products through the usual sources and publishing their annual balance sheet. I would also ask that the results of these Demonstration Farms be given as wide publicity as the misinformation that has been served up for the last 20 years. Were this policy followed we would hear less of the enormous profits of the farmer.

#### A Misleading Farm Survey.

Recently government officials did attempt to analyze the income of a dairy farm in Durham county and the chief result was the handing out of a little more misinformation as the results were published in Toronto papers. They value the farm at \$6,000, although the buildings would account for more than half of the total, and allowed five per cent. on this valuation. They then paid the farmer \$400 for his work for the year and figured



Ontario is Still one of the Great Wheat Provinces of Canada.

This field was photographed by an editor of Farm and Dairy on the farm of Patrick Hanlan, near Guelph, Ont. Ontario's agricultural products are so varied that it is sometimes forgotten that it is still one of the great wheat provinces of Canada.

that over and above all expenses, he had \$700 profit. With what gusto the city reader would take hold of these figures as proof of his contention that the farmer is too prosperous! "Seven hundred dollars a year to put in the bank annually." I can hear him saying, "I wish I could do as well."

To me these figures were almost insulting. To a farmer intelligent enough to capably manage a 100-acre farm, these officials assigned a wage less than I am compelled to pay my hired man. This Durham county farmer is allowed \$400, a house to live in, his vegetables and milk. My hired man gets \$600, a house to live in, his vegetables and milk, and he is not asked to assume the responsibilities of management. If any allowance was made in this survey for interest on the investment in equipment and stock, no mention is made (Concluded on page 8.)



East or West, a Tractor Demonstration will always Attract a Crowd this Year.

Canadian farmers are vitally interested in the tractor. At present a tractor demonstration is in progress at North Toronto, with a couple of score of tractors in operation. Demonstrations of individual tractors, as seen in the illustration, have been conducted at many points in Canada this year.

## Satisfaction With the Mechanical Milker

### A Few Hints on Buying and Operating Milking Machines

**T**HERE are many factors that have so assisted the dairy farmer in solving his labor difficulties as has the mechanical milker. On many farms new machines are being installed to replace the practically unobtainable labor required for hand milking. On farms where 20 or more cows are kept, these milkers should prove of great service during the labor scarcity. And the many recruits being made to the ranks of milking machine operators, creates a demand for information that will lead to the greatest success in their operation. It is to fill this demand that work is being now carried on along these lines at the New York Experiment Station, the results of which have been published in a circular recently sent out. Its message is this: Buy a machine that

is easy to clean and work.

In the selection of a milking machine, the buyer must exercise the same business judgment that he would use in the purchase of a binder or other machine for his farm. The agent's story cannot always be relied upon. Look up the record of the machine. The longer a machine has been in successful operation, the surer one can be that it is a mechanical success. One of the prime considerations in such a machine is simplicity in its construction. This applies particularly to the test cups, for those of complicated type make it almost impossible to keep them clean bacteriologically. Do not accept statements that machines which allow stable air to pass in with the milk are unsanitary. Tests carried out at the experiment station have shown that not more than one or two bacteria per c.c. are added to the milk in this way.

Even with the best machine obtainable on the market, success will not follow unless it is operated properly. The dairyman must use his judgment and care in milking with a machine as much as he would in milking by hand. The cow is not a machine, and cannot be made one. If the machine is operated properly it should be possible to get just as much milk, if not more, by the use of the machine as can be obtained by hand milking.

#### Keeping Machine Clean.

While in the hands of careful dairymen, the milking machine can be used to produce cleaner

milk from a bacteriological standpoint than can be obtained by hand milking, the fact remains that few farmers who are using these machines keep them clean and sweet. Where the machines have not been thoroughly cleaned and freed from bacteria, it has been found that the milk may enter the test cups with a germ content of but 50 to 10,000 per c.c. and leave them with from 200,000 to 5,000,000 bacteria per c.c. Such milk soures quickly and is unfit for human consumption.

The pail should be thoroughly steamed or scalded each time after washing. The rubber parts cannot be kept clean in this way and should be kept in a disinfectant solution. The germicide which has been found most useful at the experiment station is ordinary chloride of lime, which may be purchased at any drug store. This has been found to be at least as good as any of the present preparations now on the market and sells for about half of what they cost. The directions for keeping the milking machine bacteriologically clean as given by the New York Experiment Station follows:

"Do not buy more than one or two 12-ounce cans of chloride of lime at one time, and do not accept any in broken or rusted packages, or any that is moist. It should be a dry powder if it is fresh and of good strength. Prepare a stock solution by adding all of the powder in a can to a gallon of water in a pitcher or tall glass jar. This will give you a greenish colored liquid with a heavy white sediment of lime.

"Fill a second crock holding 20 to 30 gallons with water and add one pint of stock solution to this twice a week. Double this quantity will do no harm. The solution in the big crock loses strength quickly on using and in a few days will become useless if the new chloride is not added. It is advisable to add enough salt to the crock to make a strong brine as this keeps the solution from freezing in cold weather, and brine is of itself a good solution in which to keep the test cups. The salt, however, is not necessary if attention is given to keeping up the strength of the chloride solution. This solution may be used indefinitely if its strength is maintained by adding fresh chloride of lime solution as directed.

#### Procedure for Cleaning.

"Immediately after each milking prepare three pails. Fill Pail 1, with clean cold water, Pail 2 with hot salt soda water, and Pail 3 with clean hot water. While the test cups are still attached to the machine immerse in these pails successively, at the same time sucking the water through them. Then take the test cups and stanchion hose and

(Concluded on page 8.)

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## Selecting a Herd Sire

### More Particularly of the Holstein Breed

HAROLD McALISTER, in the H.-F. World.

**I**n selecting a young herd sire we would take three qualities into consideration: breeding, individuality and color. The price of a bull is determined most largely by the seven-day butter record of the dam regardless of whether the cow tested three and one-half per cent. or six per cent., or whether the dam made a good 30-day record or could not finish her test for a month. We believe that this is blind adherence to the record of the dam, because it is 30 or 40 pounds without taking other factors into consideration will in time work to the detriment of the breed and can not too strongly be condemned. While we would prefer the dam of a bull to be a high tester, if she made her high tests in yearly work, we would discount any percentage of fat over four and one-half per cent. for seven days as being abnormal and not likely to be the true indication of a cow's natural test. We would demand that the dam of the bull make a 30-day record and would not buy a bull out of any cow no matter how large her seven-day record if she could not finish out her test for a month. It happens only too often that a cow will test five per cent. or six per cent. for seven days, and will not be giving three per cent. milk at the end of the month and her record is never reported for more than seven days.

If a cow has made a yearly record in addition to her seven and 30-day test it adds just so much more to the value of the bull, as persistency is one of the most valuable points to look for in a dairy cow.

#### When-Value Increases.

We would prefer to buy a son of a bull that has some great record daughters but this fact is not important providing the sire is in good hands where his daughters will have the proper opportunity. If one buys a bull in one of the leading herds the bull has more chance to increase in value by his dam increasing her record or his sisters making large records than if he were selected out of a small herd where few records were being made.

We would make an important factor of individuality demanding that the bull be straight on the rump and show good depth and constitution. Under no circumstance would we ever select a bull no matter what his breeding may be if he was not carried out well on his back, for a sloping rumped bull will generally get sloping rumped offspring which will be hard to sell at any price. It is a good plan where possible to inspect the dam of a bull as to her individuality for if she is

"wasp waisted" or carries a poor udder it is likely that her sons will have such daughters also.

#### Color?

In regard to color it is hard to give a definite answer as the locality in which the breeder is situated is of great importance. Here in California there is a strong demand for white or nicely marked bulls among the grade dairymen, and it is sometimes hard to get rid of a black bull. In other parts of the United States there is little preference between the white and the black.

We have noticed, however, that many of the biggest breeders have taken care to see that their herd sires were nicely marked and have made money by it for the reason that their offspring were easier to sell. There is no doubt but a Holstein evenly marked is a handsomer animal in general than a Holstein that is mostly black and also takes a better photograph. If a bull is black but has fairly white ancestry he should not be discriminated against especially if the herd is nicely marked, but it is well to stay clear of the bull that is black, and that comes from black ancestry unless one has very light females to breed him on to.

The tendency of the breed is generally towards the black and while it is easy to get a herd that will be mostly black it is sometimes difficult to get out of the "rut," and have a nicely marked herd again.

## A Good Farm Manager

### Makes His Farm Self-Sustaining

**L**ET the price of wheat go up if it wants to. I have raised enough for my own use and so have my neighbors." This is a statement from a dairy farmer made to Hoard's Dairyman recently. He said further: "I have raised a larger variety of crops this year than in other years, and I will have to purchase very little food for the family and but a small amount of alfalfa hay."

There is a lesson in the statements of this farmer. His situation shows what good farm management means. He has raised the greater part of his food and must buy but little and has raised crops which are suitable for making rations for his live stock. He will have to spend but little for mill or other kinds of feeds in order to provide the very best of rations.

He is not complaining of his lot but has planned to meet the present situation in an intelligent manner. He is not depending upon the feed dealer for all his feeds but is making his farm produce the kind of crops his stock needs. No cows are leaving his farm because of the high prices of feeds and because there is no money in milk.



Coarse Grains are Plentiful this Year.

This illustration shows a grain field on the farm of Chas. Twiss, Halton Co., Ont., that is typical of thousands of fields in Ontario—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

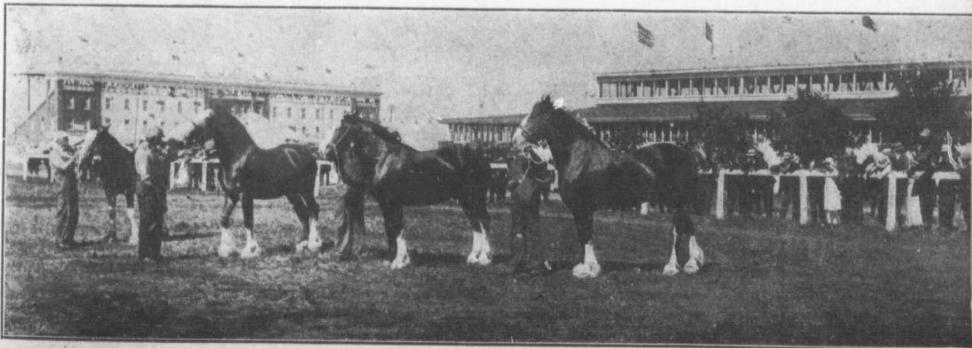
We said to him: "Would it not be more profitable to sell your cows and then sell the feed instead of making milk?"

#### Cows Utilize Waste.

"Well, I do not think so. In keeping cows I am making use of all my corn crop, otherwise I would lose one-third of its feeding value, for I could make no use of the cornstalks. I realize alfalfa is selling for \$17 a ton, but milk will be sufficiently high in price this winter to pay a profit on hay costing more than \$17 a ton. On the other hand, supposing it would pay me to sell my grain, hay, and the cows this fall. Next year I would have to buy another herd, and that would not be profitable. This year my cows have produced well on nothing but grass. The land which I have in pasture will yield more that way than in any other way, in fact, some of it cannot be plowed.

"There would be no money in dairying if I had to purchase all my feeds or all my meal, but no good farmer does that. He may purchase a little ground feed to supplement what he raises, but that is all. I use my cows to utilize the feeds which would go to waste without them. I know they pay when the right methods of providing for the cows are followed."

The interview with this man was refreshing and encouraging. He sized up the situation of the dairy farmer in a very sensible way, and we know he is making good with the cow.



Fairs in Western Canada are becoming known for their strong horse classes. This line-up was seen at the Brandon Fair in Manitoba.

—Photo courtesy Colonization Branch, Manitoba.

**1 1/2 H. P.**  
On Skids with  
**BUILT-IN  
MAGNETO**



**\$65.**  
**3 H.P. \$115.**  
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Simple—Light Weight—Substantial—Fool-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression—Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. Long, efficient, economical "power service."

See the "Z" and You'll Buy it  
Go to your local dealer. See the "Z." Compare (don't miss)—by standing—point by point. You'll see yourself on the wonderful engine value.

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited**

St. John  
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**IMPORTANT DEALER SERVICE:** When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturers. He charges himself the responsibility. He bears the cost. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.

**WE WANT TO DEMONSTRATE ON YOUR FARM**

We will send a Gilson Engine, any size, without charge, to any responsible farmer in Canada to try out on his own farm at his own work. Write for further particulars of our free trial offer, catalogue and special introductory prices.



**GILSON MFG. CO. LTD.**  
267 York St., Guelph, Ont.

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534 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

**BIG MONEY in TRAPPING THIS YEAR**

**Central Canada Exhibition a Good One**

Management Shows Improvement—Excellent Educational Features—Strong Live Stock Classes Arouse Interest—Large Crowds Attend

THE Central Canada Exhibition held in Ottawa last week showed signs of progress that were appreciated by all who were interested in the welfare of this excellent exhibition. The new management which has had charge during the past couple of years is making good and introducing features which are appreciated. Owing to the proximity of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and of the Central Experimental Farm, a considerable percentage of the directors of the exhibition are government officials. In fact, the exhibition is being somewhat criticized on the ground that the directorate does not include enough farmers. Be that as it may, a lot of good men are in charge who have been able to introduce educational features that many other exhibitions would delight to have. Last year there was great criticism of the management owing to the arbitrary manner in which it refused to accept entries that were received after the time set for the closing of entries. Some exhibitors who were refused entry last year on this ground, failed to put in an appearance this year, but there was little criticism heard this year and the resentment expressed a year ago seems to be passing away.

**Industrial Features.**

The industrial features of this exhibition are always strong. The pure food show in the Howick Pavilion, proved of great interest to the city people and many country people as well, while the largest building on the grounds was taxed to accommodate the displays of merchants and manufacturers of Ottawa and from outside points as well. The machinery building is excellently adapted for its purpose and while not as well filled as it might have been, contained exhibits of great merit as well as interesting features, including a display by the Marine Department of Ottawa, of various forms of buoys, which at night were lighted as though they were in use along the ocean shore.

**Horticultural Building.**

The display in the Horticultural hall was one of the best on the grounds. All one end of the building was occupied by a large exhibit from the Central Experimental Farm, illustrating the results learned from many experiments in different lines of agriculture. There were models of various kinds of barns, plans for the layout of farms, and in fact, something of interest pertaining to almost every branch of the farm. The whole exhibit was staged to excellent advantage. Ottawa is not strong from a horticultural standpoint, but the display of flowers was very creditable. Near the front of the hall was a fine exhibit made by the Ontario Department of Agriculture under the direction of Mr. J. Lookie Wilson in connection with the Standing Field Crop Competition. This is always a feature of the exhibition.

**Moving Pictures.**

In Howick Hall the Ontario Government made another interesting display in the form of moving pictures showing various features of the work being conducted by the Government, including the construction of improved roads, the protection of forests from fire, the new homes being erected in New Ontario for the returned soldiers, and the training that is being given the soldiers to prepare them for farm work, as well as other educational features such as a demonstration by Mr. R. S. Stevenson of how to judge a dairy cow, handling of bacon hogs, shearing of sheep and grading

of the wool and other views of the same character. It is stated that this year all the district representatives in the province will be equipped with the moving picture machines, and that they will be in a position to show these and similar views throughout the province. This is a form of educational work that will be much appreciated. The Ontario Government is leading the way in this respect as it will conduct the work on a larger scale than has yet been attempted by any other provincial or state government on the continent.

**Dairy Features.**

Elsewhere in this issue is given a list of the awards in the cheese and butter classes. These were displayed in the dairy building under the direction of Mr. Geo. H. Barr. The usual buttermaking contest was also discontinued this year. This left more space for the display of the exhibits, in fact it made the building look a little empty, due in part also to the fact that there were no maple sugar entries as in former years, a feature that was considerably missed. There was a fair display of bread, cakes, preserves, etc.

**Jersey Cattle Classes.**

There were only two exhibitors in the Jersey cattle classes, they being E. H. Bull & Sons, of Brampton, who captured all the principal awards and J. H. Brownlee of Kemptonville, who showed only a few head on which he won second in the aged cow class, second on bull calf and first on yearling bull, but bull any age and second on female any age. Bull took all the herd prizes and championships.

**Exhibits of Horses.**

The horse exhibit was somewhat ahead of last year, but not quite so good as it might have been had more breeders been on hand with their stuff. As would be supposed, Clydes predominated. The chief winners being R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; A. Scharff, Cummings Bridge, Ont.; A. Nusser, Brysonville, Que.; R. Todd, Lachute; R. T. Kerr, Howick, Que. and others.

The champion Shlye stallion was Craigie Knoew, shown by A. Scharff and the champion mare, Manilla, shown by Rothwell. Percherons the best class were shown by J. E. Arnold, Que.

**Beef Cattle.**

In the beef cattle classes the best showing was made by the Shorthorns, several good herds of which were entered, including those of Keith Bros., Salem, Ont.; Kjaia Bros., Drumbo, Ont.; J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; and W. C. Edwarvis & Co., Rockland, Ont. Wm. Channon & Son, Oakwood, Ont., had the only entries in the Aberdeen Angus classes.

**Sheep.**

The sheep awards seemed to go mostly to a few larger exhibitors, although some of the lesser lights came in for a share of the spoils. The winners were:

- Southwolds—W. Gampell & Sons, Hampton, Ont.; and Arrene Denis, St. Norbert, Que. Lesteasers—H. Allin, Orono, Ont.; Arrene Denis, and John Paekham & Sons, Caister Centre, Ont.
- Cotswolds—Arrene Denis, Quebec.
- Southdowns—Hammam Bros., Drumbo, Ont.; Lloyd Jones, Burford, Ont.; A. Ayre, Downmanville, Shropshire—E. Baker & Son, Quebec, A. Denis and Lloyd Jones, Suffolk and Hampshire—A. S. Wilson, Sylvester, Denis and Hampton Bros., Dorset.
- Dorsets were shown by J. Robert (Concluded on page 22.)



## Save the Horses for Farm Work



HE average farmer has enough work for his horses right on the farm. He can ill spare them to pull a buggy or a phaeton. And his own time is valuable, too. With farm labor so scarce, he cannot afford to spend half a day or a day to drive a horse to town and back, when he can do it in an hour or two in a Ford.

### Costs Less

A Ford car soon pays for itself in the time it saves the busy farmer, costs less to run than a horse. It doesn't eat its head off when idle.

Mr. S. M. Smith, of Holstein, Ont., says: "I can run my Ford car more miles with less expense than a horse." His experience is typical of thousands of others.

Mr. W. A. Fallin, of Vermillion, Alberta, states that he has driven his Ford more than 13,000 miles over muddy roads, prairies and fields in every kind of weather. His entire maintenance expense for three years, outside of one set of rear tires has been only \$3.35.

With the cost of running a Ford less than driving a horse, it doesn't seem good business to drive a horse to town and tire him out so that he is not fit for work on the farm the next day, now does it?

### Never Tired

That's the great beauty of a Ford! It never gets tired. It whirls you to town and back, or takes the children to school, or your wife to visit a friend, 15 miles down the line, without any slowing up for breath or any urging with a whip. You

don't have to say "gid-dap" to a Ford. And as for hills, well, it scurries over them like a squirrel climbs a tree.

### Easy to Drive

It is as easy to drive a Ford as to drive a horse. It is just the car for country service. Narrow roads or sharp turns do not bother it. It can turn completely around in a very little larger space than a horse and buggy. It is not afraid of a traction engine, a street car, a train or another motor car. It never "shies." It stands without hitching.

The initial cost of a Ford is small—\$495 for the touring car. If you care to sell it at the end of one year, you will find many buyers who will offer you the first price, less \$125. Consider, therefore, how much pleasure you can have in a year for \$125; how many hours of tedious travel, and how much horseflesh you can save. Don't you think it is a good "buy"?

No progressive farmer can afford not to own a Ford. The more you look into this, and think it over, the more you will realize that it is so.

Touring Car - \$495

Runabout - \$475

F.O.B. FORD, ONTARIO

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD . . . ONTARIO

## A Consumer "Answered"

(Continued from page 4.)

of it in the published reports. His investment in equipment and stock on 100 acres would amount to at least \$3,000, and on this I would allow 10 per cent. interest of \$300 a year. This interest is not excessive when we consider that it includes depreciation and a considerable element of risk as well as the use of the money. The report admits that the farmer's family helped him in his work, but they were allowed to do it out of the largeness of their hearts, whereas they should have been credited with at least \$200 wages. Now, with \$300 interest on the equipment investment, \$200 more wages which should be paid the farmer and \$200 wages to the family, the \$700 profit has entirely disappeared. I also

know that this survey covered just one year of the farmer's operations, and that one of his best years. To be a real index to the farmer's financial position, such a survey would need to cover a period of years. Even at the best, however, the farmer got only a nominal interest on his investment, a tired man's wages and nothing for his work as superintendent. Surely these profits are not so enormous as to justify arbitrary control of the price of farm products.

Here is another instance: A friend of mine offered a York county farmer \$12,000 for his farm. This was just a few days ago. The offer was refused. A little enquiry revealed the fact that on an average in the past three years, this man, who owned his farm free of all incumbrances, had, after living on an extremely modest scale, put \$700 a

year in the bank. He thought he was doing well. Yet five per cent. on the valuation of \$12,000 which he refused, amounts to \$600 a year, leaving just \$100 to cover depreciation, labor of family, interest on equipment and profits. And this after working longer hours than any city man ever puts in at shop or factory.

## The Other Side of the Case.

Here is the other side of the case: The president of one of our leading Canadian banks is reported in the press as stating that the average return on money invested in bank stocks in Canada, is only 12 to 15 per cent. and he complains that this is not as great as the average returns on money invested in the manufacturing industry. What farmer is there who would not be more than pleased to realize one-half of the returns on his

capital investment that the manufacturer expects, even with farm products at their present prices? And yet there is no talk of regulating the prices of the manufacturer's products, while the clamor for the more stringent regulation of the price of farm products is growing more insistent. Certain woolen mills, it is reported, are paying dividends of 100 per cent. A large machine establishment, which owed the bank \$600,000 before the war now has a bank balance of over \$2,000,000. Regulation is sorely needed here and yet attention is being devoted entirely to the farmer, who works longer hours than any other class in the community and takes less than five per cent. of his investment.

I myself am dairy farming, as I suppose are most of the readers of Farm and Dairy. We are told that we are getting good prices for our milk; the prices would be quite satisfactory to me if the cost of production were as it was. The cost of production, however, has gone up faster than the cost of milk. Milk is up 20 to 20 per cent., while for labor and feed the advance is 50 to 100 per cent. If we are not organized to protect ourselves, however, the government will allow the Food Controller to respond to city clamor and put maximum prices on milk and butter, as has already been done in case of cheese, and that without any consideration of the cost of production. I would advise the government to go very slowly in regulating prices, or the first thing they know they will discourage production and the latter condition of the food supply will be worse than the first.—L. C. Smith, Peck Co., Ont.

## The Cost of Milk Production

**EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.**—I have just read the letter from "A Consumer." I am not convinced that "Consumer" is a bona fide city man. I almost believe that he is a farmer writing under this name to alarm an endeavor to waken the rest of us up to the danger of our position with a food controller at liberty to set a price on everything we produce. But whether from city or country, "A Consumer" expresses the viewpoint of the average city man. There may be a few city people who appreciate the gross inaccuracy of the "official information" given out by our Department of Agriculture, but they are a mighty small percentage of the whole.

"A Consumer" mentions profits per dairy cow of \$84.15. In estimating these profits (?) feed only is considered. I would like to call attention to some results recently published by the Michigan Agricultural College, where the officials delve a little deeper into the farmers' problems than do the officials in connection with our own institutions of agriculture learning. In Michigan a survey was conducted on 29 dairy farms to determine the exact cost of producing milk. Every item that entered into the costs was considered, including labor, cost of bedding, interest on investment, depreciation on buildings and utensils and so on through the whole list. The highest average profit per cow per year in any of the 29 herds was \$38.01 and the average profit per cow in all the herds was \$8.98 the first year of the survey and \$6.31 the second. These low profits cannot be attributed to poor productive cows as the average production for all the cows in all of the 29 herds was over 7,000 lbs. of milk per year.

In our own district many dairy farmers are seriously considering reducing their herds because of the small amount of profit when the large amount of work and expense is considered. City milk prices will have to go up, or there will be no encouragement for us to stay in the business. The only bright spot in the picture, it

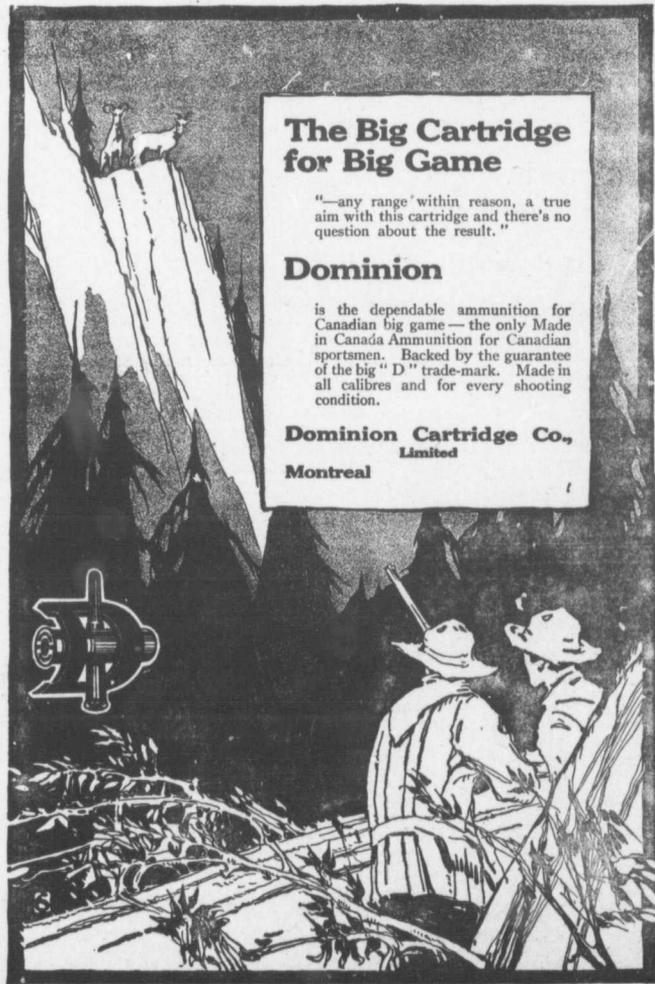
## The Big Cartridge for Big Game

"—any range within reason, a true aim with this cartridge and there's no question about the result."

## Dominion

is the dependable ammunition for Canadian big game—the only Made in Canada Ammunition for Canadian sportsmen. Backed by the guarantee of the big "D" trade-mark. Made in all calibres and for every shooting condition.

**Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited**  
Montreal



we analyze a business? be troubled the proposition. No, not I would like I have sold ventilated country, that I should be profits in and get set self.—"MILK

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either susp in the colou should be thro into that all tubes and immersed. "Neither metal wets recommend trouble fr parts. If w factor fr chased you thought to ary as we Our machi lined have to be as nee to make th machines e er and free drawn milk

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we analyze the business of dairying in a business like way, is that we will not be troubled by the excess profit tax, or the proposed government income tax. No, not by a long shot. Finally, I would like to say to "A Consumer," as I have said to many city men: who have ventilated similar views to me in person, that there is lots of room in the country and if "A Consumer" is convinced that there are such enormous profits in farming, let him come out and get some of the profits for himself.—"Milk Producer," Halton Co., Ont.

### Satisfaction With the Mechanical Milker

(Continued from page 4.)

either suspend them or immerse them in the solution in the large crock. Care should be taken to see that the tubes into the solution to make sure that all air bubbles are out of the tubes and that they are completely immersed.

"Neither rubber nor properly made metal parts are injured by the solution recommended. In case you have trouble from corrosion of the metal parts, it will show you that the manufacturer from whom you have purchased your machine has given little thought to making a machine as sanitary as well as a mechanical success. Our machines handled as above outlined have been found by many tests to be as near sterile as it is practicable to make them. Milk drawn through machines cared for in this way is cleaner and freer from bacteria than hand drawn milk.

"Once a week the rubber test cups should be taken apart completely and each part thoroughly cleaned. No disinfecting agent will take the place of cleanliness.

"Just before beginning to milk, suck a ball of clean water, either hot or cold, through all the test cups. Otherwise traces of disinfectant may be carried over into the milk. Even if this does happen and traces are carried over, harmless compounds are formed like some already present in the milk. The action is such that it would be necessary to use large quantities of the disinfectant if anyone should attempt to use it fraudulently as a preservative in milk. If this is done the milk has such an unpleasant color and taste that it is unsaleable. Chloride of lime is also a very valuable disinfectant for use in caring for unfiltered city water supplies and large quantities of it are used in this way.

### Do Machines Spread Garget?

"It is frequently claimed that milking machines spread or even cause garget, but there is no satisfactory evidence upon which to base such a claim. Thus far few records have been secured upon which to base intelligent opinion. We have had no more trouble with garget in the station herd in the case of machine-milked cows than in the case of hand-milked cows. Moreover, such records as we have been able to gather in the course of milk control work where we examined the milk from 36-40 farms (eight of which have used or are using machines of four different makes) does not indicate that garget is spread any worse in the machine-milked than in the hand-milked herds. In the course of two years four herds have been badly affected with garget. Two of these were hand milked, two machine milked. Machine milking was discontinued on one farm partly on account of the garget. On the other farm machine milking was continued, and the garget infection cleared up fully as quickly as it did on the farms where hand milking was practiced."

## United Grain Growers, Limited, Take Office

New Amalgamation of Western Farmers Will Have Annual Turnover of \$100,000,000

ON the first of September a new farmers' company came into existence. It is known as the United Grain Growers' Limited, and was formed by the amalgamation of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, and the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company, Calgary. The former has been doing business successfully for 11 years and the latter for four years. The final step in the amalgamation of these two companies was taken at a meeting of the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, held in Winnipeg on Aug. 15th, at which one of the editors of Farm and Dairy was present. The Alberta Company had already secured the endorsement of its shareholders, and at that meeting of the Manitoba Company the new by-laws were passed changing the name of the Grain Growers' Grain Company to the United Grain Growers' Limited.

The United Grain Growers' Limited, has an authorized capital of \$5,000,000. The subscribed capital is \$3,000,000 and the paid-up amount is \$2,000,000. This is subscribed by approximately 35,000 shareholders, all of whom are farmers, living in the Western provinces. The shares of stock in the company are valued at \$25 each and no person may hold more than 25

shares. At the annual meetings of the company, equality in voting prevails, each shareholder having but one vote regardless of the number of shares he may own.

The united company has at its disposal over 300 country elevators scattered throughout Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and at 145 of these elevators, warehouses are maintained for the storing of flour and feed; larger distributing warehouses, stocked with implements and supplies, are maintained at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary; 165 coal sheds, distributed over the three prairie provinces, help to supply the farmers with fuel; a timber limit, containing 250,000,000 feet, is owned by the company near Fort George, B.C., from which limit lumber will be supplied to the members on the prairies. And a large terminal elevator has been built at Fort William. Altogether the business of the United Grain Growers' Limited will amount to over \$100,000,000 a year. Their strength may be judged from the fact that at a recent meeting of the shareholders, the directors were given permission to borrow \$12,000,000 for extension work.

The directors of the new company will be T. A. Crowar, Winnipeg, President; C. Rice-Jones, Calgary, Vice-

President; John Kennedy, Winnipeg, 2nd Vice-President; and the following directors: R. McKenzie, John F. Reid, F. J. Collyer, John Morrison, E. J. Fream (Secretary), C. W. Brown, R. A. Parker, J. J. McLeellan and P. S. Austin. Offices will be maintained in both Winnipeg and at Calgary as at present. It is the intention of the new company to hold its annual meetings alternately at Winnipeg and Calgary. The shareholders of the companies interested will be organized into local groups. As soon as this work of forming the groups is complete, the annual meeting of the United Grain Growers' Limited will be held. This will probably be some time in March. Each group will elect its delegate to attend the annual meeting. The United Grain Growers' Limited look forward to expanding their great cooperative movement until it embraces practically every good farmer in the West.

"The children of Belgium are crying for food. Serbia has been overrun by the enemy. Half of Roumania is occupied. Much of France is laid waste. Ten nations of the world are withdrawn from production for war service. To feed the Allied armies and nations, the men and women of Canada must gludge themselves to maximum production, the elimination of waste, and the largest possible consumption of perishable foodstuffs," says Hou. W. J. Hanna, Canadian Food Controller.

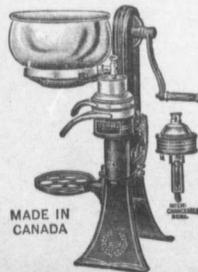
## How the Standard gets Practically all the Cream

At the point where the good features of other machines leave off is the point where the Standard is just beginning to give you extra close-skimming, extra profit making advantages that open wide the eyes of everyone who cares to make comparisons. The Standard's bowl, the vital part of any separator, is unlike that of any other machine. It gets more butter-fat by far than others, and that is what counts. The

### Standard

gets all but one-tenth pound of butter-fat from every 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed while other machines lose a whole pound. Compare this record with that of your own or any other machine. And remember that this all-important result is proven over and over again by independent tests made at Government Dairy Schools. Here is the way the Standard out-skims other machines:—

First.—The Standard has greatly improved the disc system. The Standard's discs are different in both size and shape and their advantages were proven by a two-year test before being adopted.



MADE IN CANADA

Second.—The Standard's exclusive curved-wing centre-pieces ensure perfect distribution and prevents clogging of the discs with cream. See in the picture the wide-open space between the tubular shaft and the inside edges of the



Do you see those wings?

discs. Half of the skimming is done in that space, thus freeing the discs for perfect skimming.

The curve of the wings increases the distance over which the milk travels and the skimming force is multiplied many times. The curved wings distribute the milk in thin sheets equally to every disc space without clogging. There is no whipping as in the case with straight wings. That is why you can get firmer, better butter when you have the Standard to give you unbroken globules of butter-fat. And you get more of it—more profits—because the Standard outskims all other machines.

Write for booklet describing the Standard's even-spaced discs, the easy-to-clean and easy-to-turn advantages, the exclusive self-tilting system, the instantaneous clutch, the exclusive interchangeable capacity feature—many special advantages that put the Standard absolutely in a class by itself.

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This particular Champion was developed especially for McLaughlin-Buick Motors. It has the special Buick terminal and an extension base that places the spark exactly where it is needed to insure the greatest efficiency in the performance of your McLaughlin Motor.

The patented asbestos lined copper gaskets in all Champions completely absorb the terrific strain of cylinder explosions under all conditions of driving.

This exclusive feature accounts for their absolute dependability. You can get "Champion" for any motor, gas engine or tractor at supply dealers everywhere.

Back of each Champion Spark Plug is the unconditional guarantee of "Complete satisfaction to the user—Free repair—Replacement or money back."

**Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Limited**  
Windsor, Ontario

Look for "Champion" on the porcelain and be certain.

Champion  
Low Price  
Per Dozen  
Cash—\$1.00

22

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A Real Fence—Not Netting  
Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against live animals as well as small animals. It is made of heavy galvanized iron wire which does not rust. It is made in the shape of a diamond and is so designed that it will stand up to the heaviest loads. It is made in the shape of a diamond and is so designed that it will stand up to the heaviest loads. It is made in the shape of a diamond and is so designed that it will stand up to the heaviest loads.

The Standard Wire Fence Company, Ltd.,  
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### BISSELL Double Action Harrows will thoroughly cultivate and pulverize any soil.

One Harrow is Out Throw; the other is In Throw. They are simply constructed, rigid and durable. The Gangs are flexible and the Disk Plates are so designed that they "hang" right into the soil. Bissell Harrows are built in sizes and weights suitable for horse or tractor use. Write Dept. R for free catalogue.

**T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., Elera, Ont.**

These Harrows are shown at Toronto, London and Ottawa Falls, and demonstrated at the tractor Farming Demonstration, Toronto.

Any farmer or dairyman ought to just about double his profits, by carrying out the hints given in our book about

## EDWARDSBURG OIL Cakes Is Better than Corn for fattening Hogs

It tells how others are getting more milk from their cows—more profit from their feeding—and at the same time, are reducing their feed bills.

Write for a copy—sent post paid on request.

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Works at Cardinal, Brantford, Fort William

**23%  
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## The Dairy Cattle Classes at the Western Fair

Competition Keen in all Classes and Many Toronto Placings are Reversed

THE dairy cattle classes at the Western Fair at London last week were composed largely of animals that had been shown previously at Toronto. All three breeds, however, were strengthened by an additional herd of two and, in a few cases, breeders had strengthened their line-up by bringing more cattle from home. A couple of herds, however, had gone to Ottawa. An interesting feature of the judging of the Holstein and Jersey breeds was the number of Toronto decisions that were upset. Instances occurred in almost every class, where competition was close, of Toronto winners going down to second, third and even fourth and fifth places. Two instances were particularly notable: A yearling Holstein bull, exhibited by Hulet, was almost out of the money at Toronto and junior champion at London; being shown against the same animals in Brantford, Antelope, Jersey female grand champion at Toronto, was third in her class at London. There were other reversions hardly less notable.

On the whole, the dairy cattle display would compare favorably with last year in both quality and numbers but, aside from Jerseys, there was a serious falling away from the exhibits of three to five years ago in number of entries and exhibitors. "We are too busy at home," explained one Holstein breeder, and his explanation was voiced by several others, who while too busy to show, nevertheless snatched a day off from harvest to see the judging.

W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, placed both the Jerseys and the Ayrshires. This proved an awkward and inconvenient arrangement. It delayed progress so that neither of these breeds was finished up in one day; it kept classes of one breed waiting while classes of another were being placed and laid an unnecessary burden on the judge. The Holsteins, placed by Jas. Reddie, of Norwich, were finished up early in the afternoon of the first day's judging.

### The Holsteins

FOUR herds contested for black and white honors—those of A. E. Hulet, Norwich; W. G. Bailey, Parry; M. L. Haley, Strimford, and Dr. Kline, of London. Mr. Hulet was the heaviest winner, capturing three of the four championship awards. His second prize dry cow at Toronto had freshened between the two fairs and made an easy first and grand champion female at London; Helbon Bonheur female at London; Helbon Bonheur cow of great substance, as she is called, is a cow of great substance, a straight, strong top line, an almost perfect udder, good substance and, with it all, lots of quality. In the dry cow class, where Hulet won first and second, his margin was not so wide. Here Hulet had a couple of grand big cows that might have gone higher, the fourth cow, Grace Colantha Posh, being a particularly milky looking individual. The two yearling classes were particularly good, Hulet winning the senior class on Francy Maid 2nd, later made junior champion, and Bailey the junior class on Dutchland Gretqui Tossen.

Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld, Bailey's grand champion at Toronto, showed in grand form at London. The second bull in the mature class, Bonerza Hartog, purchased by Hulet at the Toronto Fair, is a grand individual and in the hands of his present owner should make a grand winner. The two year old winner, Anette's Prince Abbecker, was fifth yearling at Toronto and in the yearling class, the Toronto junior champion, King De Kot Ormsby, went down to fourth place in favor of Prince

Bonheur Abbecker, the London junior champion. Both of the latter are good bulls, but Mr. Hulet's animal has a decided advantage in substance. Hulet was first in both the broadening classes—got sire and progeny of cow. Dr. Kline had some good useful animals but they had not been fitted and suffered in competition on that account.

Holstein Awards: Male.

Bull, mature: 1, Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld, Bailey; 2, Bonerza Hartog, Hulet; 3, Sir Belle Payne, Haley.  
Bull, 2 yrs.: Anette's Prince Abbecker, Hulet; 2, Prince Colantha's Canary A., Hulet.

Bull, yearling: 1 and 5, Prince Bonheur Abbecker and young Hans, Bailey; 2, King DeKot Ormsby, Fred Howe, Currie's Crossing; 4, King Sylvia Keyes, Bailey.

Bull, senior calf: 1, Haley; 2 and 3, Hulet; 4, H. H. Hulet; 5, Dr. Kline.  
Bull, junior calf: 1, 2 and 5, Haley; 3 and 4, Hulet.

Senior and grand champion: Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld, Bailey.

Junior champion: Prince Bonheur Abbecker, Hulet.

Female Awards.

Cow, mature, in milk: 1 and 2, Helbon Bonheur Beauty, Hulet; 3 and 4, Hulet; 5, Emma Pauline DeKot, Bailey; 6, Josco DeKot, Kline.

Cow, in milk, 3 yrs: 1 and 2, Elmida's Changeling Pearl and Lady Veeman Abbecker 2nd, Hulet; 3 and 4, Cornish Lady Margaret, Mercera, Hulet; 5, Princess Colantha, Haley; 6, Kline.

Cow, dry: 1 and 2, Mercera Schulling 4th and Lady Keyes Mercera, Hulet; 3 and 4, Grace Payne Homewood and Grace Colantha Posh, Hulet; 5, Dr. Kline.  
Heifer, 2 yrs: 1 and 5, Hulet; 5, Princess Daisy G., Hulet; 6, Queen

bulling and Lass DeKot Tossen, Bailey.

Heifer, senior yearling: 1 and 3, Francy Maid 2nd and Pauline Colantha Sylvia, Hulet; 2, Countess Hengerveld, Francy and Bailey; 4, Francy, Hulet; 5, Hulet.

Heifer, junior yearling: 1, Dutchland Gretqui Tossen, Bailey; 2, Madam Pauline Canary, Hulet.  
Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 3, Haley; 2, Bailey; 4 and 5, Hulet; 6, Kline.

Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 5, Haley; 2 and 4, Hulet; 3, Hulet; 6, Kline.  
Senior and grand champion: Helbon Bonheur Beauty, Hulet.  
Junior champion: Prince Bonheur Abbecker, Hulet.

Group Awards.

Graded herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Bailey; 3, Haley.

Junior herd: 1, Hulet; 2, Bailey; 3, Haley.

Four, got of sire: 1 and 4, Haley; 3 and 5, Hulet; 2, Bailey.

Prosperity of sow: 1, Haley; 2 and 4, Hulet; 3, Bailey.

### The Ayrshires at London

COMPETITION in the Ayrshire classes was particularly keen. R. R. Ness alone was missing of the Toronto aggregation, but his place was taken by A. S. Turner & Sons of Ryckman's Corners with the strongest string of show animals they ever exhibited, and J. L. Stansell, of Stratfordville. The herd of A. S. Turner & Son and Alex. Hume & Co. were the best of the winners. In the very first class the two herds came into close competition. Four fine bulls lined up. Old Hillside Peter Pan was larger and stronger in the hind quarters but from the hook bones forward Netherland King Theodore is a wonderfully nice bull and, if anything, had the best of the argument. Both of these bulls are proving their ability to reproduce their kind. The junior champion male, shown by Turner, is a son of Hume's old bull and was a champion over his sire. The Turner senior herd bull was sire of much of the winning young stock of the herd. Sellwood Prince Ideal, shown by Stansell, is a big fellow of the other three, but was hardly in show fit. Laurie Bros. had a neatly put together bull in Fairvue Milkman, but he had not the size of any of the other three. The class Ayrshires brought out eleven entries, Hume getting first and

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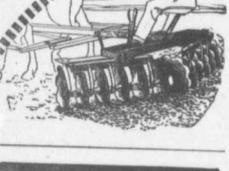
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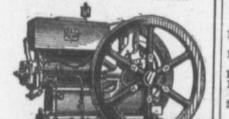
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second with two sons of the old bull. The milch cow class was a notable one. Turners won on Mountain Lass, a cow with a wonderful udder, shapely and capacious, correct dairy form but, if anything, a little lacking in size. She was not, however, lost when at her best as she was just newly calving. In the fourth place Turners had their grand D.P. cow, Lady Jane. Hume had a fine specimen in Humeshaugh Kate and Lauriers a good third with Shannonbank Lucy. Lauries had the best dry cow in a lengthy, deep cow that should look well when fresh. Stansell won the dry two year old class and Hume the milch class. Senior yearling heifers were a fine class of nine. "Not a cull in the bunch," remarked Mr. Ballantyne. The junior champion was found in Dainty Lass of Springbank, exhibited by Turner. Awards in full follow:

**Ayrshire Awards: Male.**

Bull, mature: 1, Hillside Peter Pan, Hume; 2, Nethershaugh King Theodore, Turner; 3, Selwood Prince Ideal, Stansell; 4, Pulruve Milkman, Laurie.

Bull, 2 years: 1, Duke of Menie, Stewart.

Bull, yearling: 1, Humeshaugh Invinible Peter, Turner; 2, Springbank Dairy Boy, Stewart.

Bull, senior calf: 1 and 2, Hume; 3, Laurie; 4, Turner.

Bull, junior calf: 1, Turner; 2, Stewart; 3, Stansell; 4, Hume.

Senior champion: Hillside Peter Pan, Hume; Reserve, Netherland King Theodore, Turner.

Junior and grand champion: Humeshaugh Invinible Peter, Turner; reserve junior champion, Hume.

**Female Awards.**

Mature cow in milk: 1, Mountain Lass, Turner; 2, Humeshaugh Kate, Hume; 3, Shannonbank Lucy, Laurie; 4, Lady Jane, Turner; 5, Stansell.

Cow, in milk: 1, Ayrery of Springbank 3rd, Turner; 2, Humeshaugh Snowball end, Hume; 3, Annie of Gladden Hill, Laurie; 4, Highland Lady, Stansell; 5, Sprightly of Menie, Stewart.

Cow, dry: 1, Topsey of Gladden Hill, Laurie; 2, Snowdrop, Turner; 3, Humeshaugh 2nd, Stansell; 4, Mayflower, Stewart.

Cow, 2 yrs., in milk: 1, Humeshaugh Perfect form, Hume; 2, Springbank Ruth, Turner.

Cow, 1 yr., in milk: 1, Autohull Lady, Pringle; 2, Springbank Janet, Turner; 3, Sprightly Doty, Stewart; 4, Ruby of Crislow, Laurie.

Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Humeshaugh Helen 3rd, Hume; 2, Dewdrop of Menie 2nd, Laurie; 3, Woodbine Beauty, Stansell; 4, Lady Helen of Springbank, Turner.

Heifer, junior calf: 1, 2 and 3, Turner; 4, Stewart.

Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 2, Turner; 3, Hume; 4, Laurie.

**Group Awards.**

Graded herd: 1, Hume, 2, Turner; 3, Laurie.

Junior herd: 1, Turner; 2, Hume; 3, Laurie; 4, Stansell.

Four, get of, 2, Turner (Netherland King Theodore); 3, Hume (Hillside Peter Pan); 3, Stansell (Prince Ideal).

Progeny of cow: 1, Hume; 2, Stansell; 4, Laurie.

**Jerseys Strong at London**

THE Woodville herd of Jerseys were the heaviest winners at London and several Toronto decisions were upset in their favor. This herd was strengthened from the home stables. Messrs. Little and Bull had practically the same animals as at Toronto and there were two additional exhibitors, Mrs. Lawrence and Mr. O'Brien of London.

Mr. O'Brien had some very nice stock and made a good showing. His herd was exhibited at London last year for the first time in 16 years. Previous to that it had been exhibited consistently for 16 years, which makes it one of the old established herds of the country.

cow at Toronto, but had freshened in the interval and showed in excellent shape. Many differed from the judge in his selection for second place, Lady Aldan had a strong back and lots of substance, but Bull's entry in fourth place had just as much size, better veining and generally a milkier appearance. The second cow at Toronto, also exhibited by Bulls, did not show to best advantage and was put in fifth place, although to many she looked good for third place at least. She is a very milky looking animal but was criticized by Mr. Ballantyne for a slight droop of the back, an under a trifle pendulous and not enough spring of rib. In dry cows the Toronto grand champion went down to third place, Pringle winning first and second. Pringle's three year old in milk, Brampton Rower's Charm, showed to even better advantage than at Toronto and won the grand championship, although she had a close disputant to the title in the senior yearling and junior champion, Brampton Irene, also shown by Pringle. Both of these heifers showed magnificent udders. Rower's Charm has almost too much development for her age. The younger animal was stronger in the barrel. Bulls won the dry three-year-old and two-year-old in milk classes. Little was first in two-year-old dry heifer.

In the male classes Donnie's Perfection was again grand champion and Brampton Beauty Heir the junior champion, both awards going to the Brampton herd. Brampton Radiator had no opposition in the two-year-old class. Mr. O'Brien had a very nice yearling bull that came first in a class not particularly strong. Awards in full follow:

**Jersey Awards: Male.**

Bull, mature: 1, Bonnie's Perfection, Bull; 2 and 3, Noble Hero and Galkands Noble Emment, Pringle.

Bull, 2 yrs.: Brampton Radiator, Bull; 3, senior yearling, 1, Maple Lea Hero, O'Brien; 2, Woodrow Bright Prince, Little; 3, Brampton Sidney, Bull; 4, Pringle.

Bull, junior yearling: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Bull; Bull, senior calf: 1, Little; 2 and 3, Bull; 4, Pringle.

Bull, junior calf: 1 and 2, Bull; 3, O'Brien.

Senior and grand champion: Bonnie's Perfection, Bull.

Junior champion: Brampton Beauty Heir, Bull.

**Jersey Awards: Female.**

Cow, mature, in milk: 1, Brampton Helenora, Little; 2 and 3, Lady Aldan and Bright Granddaughter, Pringle; 4 and 5, Penitents Patricia and Maitland B, Bull.

Cow, dry, 1 and 2, Brampton Seaside Lass and Brampton Paris Model, Pringle; 3, Brampton Antone, Little; 4, B. Lady Alice, Pringle.

Cow, in milk, 3 yrs.: 1 and 2, Rower's Charm's and Cowal's Dairy, Pringle; 3, Fairboy's Lady Spangler, Bull; 4, Maple Lea Merle 2nd, O'Brien.

Cow, dry, 3 yrs.: 1, Margaret Mary, Bull; 2, Marjorie, Pringle.

Heifer, 2 yrs., in milk: 1 and 2, B. Margaret K. Heir of Brantford, Little; 3, Raleigh's Brightness, Pringle; 4, Willow Girl, Little.

Heifer, 1 yr., dry: 1, Hasselade Autotone, Little; 2, Lady Mary, Pringle; 3, B. Kate, Bull.

Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Irene, Pringle; 2, B. Gertrude, Bull; 3, Maple Lea Ruby, O'Brien; 4, Pallas Fawn, Little.

Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 2, Bull; 3 and 4, O'Brien.

Heifer, senior calf: 1 and 2, Bull; 3, 4 and 5, Pringle.

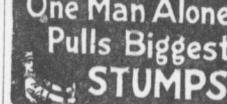
Heifer, junior calf: 1 and 2, Pringle; 3, Bull; 4, O'Brien.

Senior and grand champion: Rower's Charm, Pringle.

**Group Awards.**

Graded herd: 1, Pringle; 2, Bull; 3, O'Brien.

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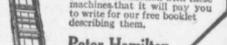
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"Read not to contradict and to censure, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

## A Difference in Calves

**S**PEAKING at the Canadian National Exhibition luncheon on Farmers' Day, Dr. G. C. Creelman took occasion to refer to the agitation against the slaughter of young calves, and drew a distinction that agitators who are long on enthusiasm and short on information would do well to consider. The speaker stated, and truly, that to raise dairy steers would in most cases be a waste of good food, and intimated that if slaughter of calves was to be prohibited at all, the prohibition should be confined to animals of beef breeding.

The agitation to which Dr. Creelman refers is of city origin. It gets its only impetus from city organizations and newspapers, which, like good mathematicians, figure that if a veal calf weighing 100 lbs. is slaughtered while a couple of years' feeding would make it weigh one thousand pounds, the country loses just nine hundred pounds of meat. What these people do not know is that farmers can raise feed and provide housing for only a limited number of stock. If they are arbitrarily compelled to feed all calves until they are two years old, they would be compelled to reduce their breeding herds to make room for the feeding animals. In the case of the dairy farmer, at least, this would result in a serious reduction in the food supply. In a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman, it is computed that a cow producing seven thousand pounds of milk a year has in her by products, skim milk and buttermilk, as much edible nutriment, if converted into cottage cheese,

as is represented in the gains of three steers during the same period. In the light of facts such as these, slaughtering cows to make room for steers, which would be the inevitable result of such arbitrary legislation as is frequently asked for, would be foolish in the extreme. A general appreciation of the food producing ability of the dairy cow would lead to an early cessation of all attempts to prohibit the vealing of dairy calves.

## Milk Prices at Condenseries

**F**ARM and Dairy does not favor any action being taken which will restrict any class of farmers from receiving the highest possible price for their milk. This is because every action of this kind that is taken is likely to encourage city consumers, through the great metropolitan press, to clamor for further action of the same kind with the result that in the end an effort may be made to restrict the price paid for numerous other products of the farm, such as live stock, grain, milk and similar articles of food. Nevertheless, we feel that something should be done to assist the cheese factories of Ontario to meet the competition of the milk condenseries, as if many of the cheese factories are allowed to be closed the result after the war may prove dangerous to the dairy industry. Under these circumstances we feel that the latter should not be allowed to rest in the position indicated by the article published elsewhere in this issue, but that it should be considered further with the least possible delay by the directors of both the Ontario Dairymen's Associations, with the view of finding if possible some solution of the difficulty.

## The Western Market

**D**R. J. G. RUTHERFORD, Superintendent of the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, believes implicitly in the possibilities of the Canadian West as a mixed farming country. Development along this line, he says, will be rapid after the war, and in this development it is expected that Ontario stock men will play a large part, which will be mutually advantageous. Speaking recently in Toronto, Dr. Rutherford said:

"The farmers and Ontario breeders of live stock should keep their eyes on the West as a market in which they will find the best field for the disposal of their live stock of all kinds. If they watch the smoke of the West they will have a good deal more money in their pockets at the end of the next ten-year period."

The speaker, probably had in mind breeders of beef cattle more particularly, but his remarks should be given equal consideration by breeders of dairy cattle. Large sections of the West are well adapted to dairying. There are good city markets; the creamery industry is well organized, and more thoroughly in fact than it is in the East and during the past couple of years the cheese industry has had a phenomenal growth. Already Western dairy products have established a reputation for quality. As grain growing gives way to mixed farming, the profit and stability of dairying will appeal to thousands of prairie farmers and the logical source of foundation stock for their dairy herds will be found in the more easterly provinces. As Dr. Rutherford says, it will pay us to "watch the smoke of the West."

## A Dairy Bull Exchange

**A**RE you looking for a good bull to head your herd? Would you like to exchange your old herd sire, whose merit you have proven, for another bull that has been successfully used in a dairy herd? If so, a plan recently adopted in

the State of Indiana will appeal to you. There, a "Bull Exchange" has been organized under the auspices of the State Dairy Association. The Association has made itself a clearing house for bull sales and exchanges. Dairy farmers and breeders with bulls for sale write to the Association and state their offerings with price, breeding and other necessary particulars. Dairymen in need of a bull also write to the Association, and the two parties are brought in touch with each other.

There is room for a bull exchange in every province of Canada, modelled on the Indiana plan. Hundreds of good sires go to the block each year for lack of a buyer. Many are slaughtered which the owners would prefer to exchange, were there any medium through which to effect the transaction. There is some machinery needed here which, so far as we are aware, has not been provided in any part of Canada. For high class breeding stock, the advertising columns of the agricultural press will always be the best selling medium, but there is much business, particularly dealing with exchanges, that might best be handled through some special agency.

## One of Our Friends

**R**ECENTLY Farm and Dairy lost one of its good friends in the death of Mr. S. A. Patterson, of Wilnot, N.S. In his last letter to us, Mr. Patterson wrote as follows regarding the supplement, which we devoted to the United Farmers' movement in Ontario:

"Your issue of June 28th was a delight to me, and it is my sincere hope that the farmers of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces will soon become organized and unite with their brother farmers in the other provinces of Canada. I am enclosing a list of names of farmers and would like you to mail each of them a copy of your issue like you do to mail each of them a copy of your issue of June 28th, that these leading farmers, at least, may have an opportunity of reading what the United Farmers of Ontario are doing, and may see how the mass of Maritime farmers that we will soon have a farmer organization in this province."

Our acknowledgment of Mr. Patterson's public-spirited act did not reach him, as he had departed this life before the mails could carry our letter to his Nova Scotia home. Our friend was not widely known, but his influence must have counted for much in his own community. He was just one of the hundreds of clear-thinking, public-spirited men who are the great power behind the farmers' movement in Canada and who are doing their share to extend its usefulness. Without such men as Mr. Patterson to do their bit for the public weal, good movements of all kinds would be stillborn. We cannot all be leaders, but let us not be dissatisfied because of that. The real power of any progressive movement lies in the citizens of Mr. Patterson's type who enlist in its ranks. The loss of such citizens is a serious one for the community.

## Prices and Values

**M**ILK has gone to \$3.25 a hundred in some parts of New England, and the producers around Cleveland are receiving \$3.00. The chances are that a great deal of milk will be contracted for at above \$3.00 per hundred this fall. This is a good price for milk, but it is no more than milk should sell for when compared with the prices of other things.

When milk sells for 12 cents a quart, it is a cheaper food than beef at 30 cents a pound. Two quarts of milk are equal to a pound of beef. The trouble has been that the average customer does not know about the nourishing properties of milk and its importance to the welfare of a people; if they did, they would willingly pay a sufficient price for milk to assure an ample supply. That is the important factor for people to consider—Hoard's Dairyman.



**Posch Queen Wayne, Champion Holstein of the Prairies.**  
Her yearly R.O.P. production of 783 lbs. of fat and 20,825 lbs. of milk makes this cow the Dairy Queen of the Prairies. She is owned by F. Russell and Sons, Alia, Alberta, and her milker during the test, Miss Russell, is seen in the illustration. The feeding methods that made this record possible are described in the article adjoining.

**The Feeding of Posch Queen Wayne**

John Russell, feeder at "Airlie Mains," Alia, Alberta.

**P**REVIQUS TO 1915 nothing was done in the way of testing with our herd. The cows were allowed to run on the prairie during the summer and in the fields at the straw stacks, after thrashing in the fall, until the snow got too deep. Consequently when we decided to test, they were not in very good shape. Posch Queen Wayne was looking as well as any of them, however, although she had not been fed any grain or meal of any kind. She freshened on the 8th of November, 1915, and commenced her test on the 10th. She never exceeded 80 lbs. in a day and in only two of the months, December and January, gave over 2,000 lbs. But she was very persistent, holding steady at 1,500 lbs. (or a little over), during the following six months and giving an average of 1,500 lbs. a month for the remainder of the time.

Posch Queen Wayne was started at four lbs. of grain a day, which was systematically increased until she stopped going up in her milk. One pound of the following mixture for every four pounds of milk was given: 200 lbs. ground oats, 50 lbs. ground barley and 100 lbs. bran. To this was added in each feed, after her allowance was weighed out, one-quarter pound ground flax seed (not oilcake meal; we ground it ourselves). The system for each day during the winter was as follows:

Morning at milking time (between five and six a.m.—grain; after milking—hay; nine a.m.—watered and then fed two pounds bran and one

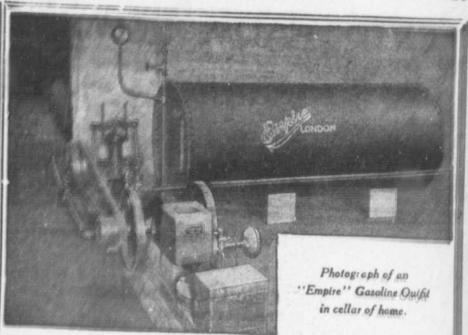
sheaf green feed; one p.m. at milking—grain; after milking—hay; five p.m.—two pounds bran and one sheaf green feed; seven p.m.—watered; nine p.m. at milking—grain; after milking—hay.

As soon as the grass got well started she was turned out with the other cows and the bran and linseed were stopped. From June 1st until July 12th she got no grain of any kind. From July 12th until the end of the test, nine pounds of ground oats were given each day. When the nights began to get cold in the fall she was stabled at night and given a sheaf of green oats or some kale, with a little hay to pick over. No roots or ensilage were fed. Owing to the scarcity of labor, roots are out of the question and even in our section nearly always gets frozen before it amounts to anything. I believe they are now making ensilage at the Lacombe Experimental Farm from oat and peas.

You may wonder why bran and a sheaf of green feed was fed at ten a.m. and at five p.m. The reason was that the cows were turned out to go down to the water tank, and (before being put on test) were used to staying out all day, and so would not come back. I had to go after them thus wasting considerable time. They were given this bran as a coaxer and it had to be kept up.

I turn out two cows at a time. While they are gone, I clean out the manure and stalls, put down fresh bedding, give bran and sheaf oats. By that time the cows are back. Another two are turned out and so on. Every thing works well this way and no time is lost. As to the five p.m. feed, I thought it would be better to divide up the afternoon the same as the fore-

(Continued on page 21.)



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hour is, and backs in again. Now, Mother!

"Well," said Mrs. Higgins, "sure enough! The minute he pushed the hands to the hour mark the clock went 'Whir-r-r!' 'Whir-r-r!' 'Whir-r-r!' for all the world like a rattlesnake. It was real creepy to hear. Slap! come the little door open, just like John said it would, and out popped the head and about two joints of Toadie's snake, the red tongue waggin' and the green bead eyes a starin'. It was real scary—yes, indeed! Only—"

"Only—" said the visitor.  
"Only," said Mrs. Higgins, "as soon as the snake had its head out of the clock it sort of turned to look at John, and then turned out to look at me, and said Cuck-oo! Cuck-oo! plainer than the bird had ever said it in its life. Yes'm. Cuck-oo!" it says. 'Cuck-oo—' twelve times. It was real comical to see that fierce lookin' snake waggin' its head and sing like a bird that way. 'Cuck-oo!' it says to me, and 'Cuck-oo!' it says to John.

"Hi!" says John, gettin' red in the face. "Hi! So that's what you say, is it? I'll snake you! I'll natural-history-lesson you! I'll show you there can't no rattlesnake hang around here singing like a canary bird, I will! Come out of that clock!"  
"So that," said Mrs. Higgins, placidly, "is why our cuckoo clock don't cuckoo no more."

**Housekeeping—A "Big Business"**

SOMEONE has said that "the business of housekeeping is really 'big business,' whether one considers the capital invested or the health and efficiency of the individuals concerned. How to secure a suitable food supply for the family, is a live question that taxes the ingenuity alike of producer and consumer, of rich and poor, of legislator and statesman."

"Too often we fail to realize the responsibility resting upon the housewife who prepares meals for the family from day to day and how much the health of the members of the family depends on the food which mother serves. In our anxiety to introduce variety into our menus, we are sometimes prone to forget that the combinations of food we decide upon for a meal will not provide a "properly balanced ration." The Iowa State College recently published a bulletin on "Planning and Serving Meals," and the following extract from it should help us in solving this problem of balanced meals:

"A dinner which consists of roast beef, macaroni and cheese, baked beans and mince pie would be an altogether unwise combination, as it contains too much tissue building food. The roast beef alone contains as much of this class of food as is necessary for one meal. Macaroni and cheese are sufficiently rich in tissue building food to make an ideal substitute for meat, and the same is true of baked beans.

"The dinner that offers potatoes, corn, rice pudding and bread is an unwise combination, because it furnishes more of starch than is needed.

"The dinner that offers roast pork, sweet pudding and a glass of milk provides entirely too much fat food.

"In the first dinner mentioned, serve macaroni with tomato sauce rather than cheese, omit the baked beans, serve a lettuce and celery salad, omit the mince pie, serve fresh fruit of some sort for the sweet course, and the dinner with the addition of potatoes would provide sufficient amounts for each class of food.

"When roast pork is served for dinner, any sour fruit affords a good combination with it. The acid of the fruit helps to neutralize the fatty flavor and also aids in the digestion of the pork because it increases the flow of the di-

gestive fluids. Choose currants, gooseberries, cranberries, or rhubarb when deciding on something in the line of dessert to serve with pork. If a dessert be pie let it be made from one of the above fruits rather than custard, mince or chocolate.

"When deciding upon the vegetable to use with pork, remember that rice, peas, beans, corn or macaroni are not required because they are all fuel foods. Such vegetables as cabbage, turnips, tomatoes, lettuce, radishes, cauliflower, onions or celery are best, first, because each has a distinctive flavor, and second, because these vegetables contain fibre which increases the bulk of the food and so aids digestion."

**Save by Giving**

"We must exchange war prosperity for war adversity, self imposed and in deadly earnest. The key to the situation, as far as we can unlock it, lies in individual thrift and individual sacrifice. Let there be no more luxuries, no wasted work, no drones to keep out of the national

production. Every man, today, who consumes any article or employs any service not absolutely necessary, aims a blow at his country."

Such is the stirring declaration of Professor Leacock. It means national thrift economy. Every man and woman in the Dominion must adopt the motto of the National Service Board and serve by saving and giving. Save your dollars and give them to the nation. Buy War Savings Certificates. In doing so, you will be doing a direct war service. Hundreds of millions are required by the Dominion for war purposes. Your money is necessary for the support of the divisions at the front.

**Only a Sprig o' Heather**

J. H. Hunter, of Farm and Dairy.

ONLY a sprig of heather, given by a friendly hand.

Only a sprig of heather, a gift in a far-off land.  
But it carried a message of comfort, from the hearts across the foam.  
'Twas only a sprig of heather, but it spoke of "home, sweet home."

It came from the hills of Pentland, where the western winds blow free;

That little sprig o' heather touched the chords of memory,  
Till the tide of the years rolled backward, and out of the past once more.  
Came the faces of old companions I knew in the days of yore.

I hear again the voices I heard in the long ago.

And memory has touched the heart-strings, till the fountains of feeling flow;

And, passing again before me, come the friends who once were mine,  
As the sprig o' heather summons up the days o' auld lang syne.

Oh! little sprig o' heather, thou'rt dear, aye dear, to me,

Though others may count these common and thy beauty may not see,  
You speak of the old-time friendships, and the days too fair to last,  
And you sweeten the toilsome journey with the memories of the past.

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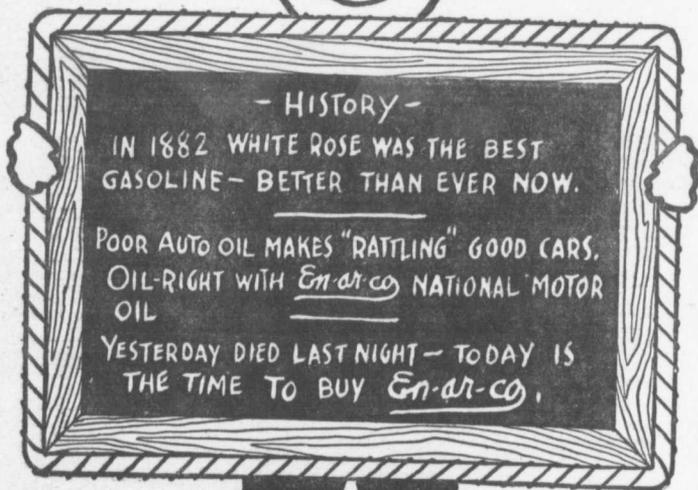
It does not char the wick like ordinary coal-oil.



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## Cheese Factories and Milk Condenseries

It is the fact that a considerable number of cheese factories in both eastern and western Ontario already have been put out of business during the past few months by the operation of milk condenseries, inquiries made by Farm and Dairy indicate that there does not appear to be any method of assisting the cheese factories so that they will be enabled to continue to cope with the competition of the milk condenseries. The situation is one which it is going to be difficult to deal with. This is because the product of the milk condenseries is exported to many countries besides Great Britain. This makes it difficult to control the price that shall be paid by the condenseries for the milk they purchase, even should it be deemed desirable that such action should be taken.

In last week's issue of Farm and Dairy an article was published explaining the situation that has developed in Ontario. Mention was made of discussions held recently by the directors of both the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairymen's Associations concerning this situation. The prevalent view of the action of the Imperial authorities (not the Cheese Commission as is so commonly believed) in fixing the price which they could pay for cheese this season has made it impossible for the cheese factories to pay as much for milk as they otherwise might. Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddle points out to Farm and Dairy that this is hardly the right view of the situation, in view of the fact that were the British government, which is practically the only buyer of Canadian cheese, to purchase other classes of food instead of cheese, the cheese factories would not be able to obtain as high a price for the cheese as they have been obtaining this season. Apparently it will be easier for the British government to secure substitutes for cheese than to advance the price of cheese or to secure substitutes for the product of the milk condenseries. At any rate the demand for the production of the milk condenseries is evidently much keener in proportion to the supply than is the demand for cheese and this naturally has led to the working out of the inevitable law of supply and demand, which in this case is proving injurious to the cheese factories.

### Dairy Commissioner's Views.

Feeling that it was important that as much light as possible should be thrown on the subject, the Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddle, knowing him to be in close touch with the situation, and asked him for any information he could furnish. Information was requested which has been widely circulated that a considerable proportion of the product of the milk condenseries was being exported to the Central Powers through Switzerland. Dairy Commissioner Ruddle has replied as follows:

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In reply to your letter on the subject of condensed milk, I beg to say that while I have no special information on the subject I do not know of any steps having been taken to regulate the price of this article. If the price of condensed milk has been advanced as the price of cheese has been, action would have to be taken by the Imperial authorities, but when I point out to you that condensed milk, during the past fiscal year, has been exported to 24 different countries and that over one-half of the exports go to the United States you will see how difficult it would be for the authorities in the United Kingdom to take any

effective action in the matter. (See statement of exports attached). In this respect the condensed milk situation is entirely different to the cheese situation because practically all the cheese is exported to the United Kingdom.

It appears to me that this complaint about unfair competition from the high price of condensed milk is based on a false assumption. Apparently it is taken for granted that if the British Board of Trade had not allowed to take Canadian cheese at 21% cents and the trade been allowed to run its natural course that the price might now be much higher than it is. From my inside knowledge of the situation I have no hesitation in saying that that assumption is not correct. If the present arrangement should be discontinued the price of cheese would fall very materially. In fact I do not fall very materially. In fact I do not fall very materially.

You will see by the attached statement of exports that there is no competition milk being sent from Canada to the United Kingdom.

**Exports of Condensed Milk For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1917.**

	Lbs.
United Kingdom	3,184,461
Bermuda	223,812
British South Africa	179,492
West Africa	2,350
Gulana	130,822
India	259,625
West Indies	826,903
Oceania, other	408
Straits Settlements.	116,820
Fiji Islands	8,008
Hong Kong	93,315
Newfoundland	422,139
Alaska	150
Belgium	976,399
Chili	220
China	45,845
Cuba	582,558
Dutch East Indies	188,470
Dutch Gulana	3,200
Ecuador	1,463
Mexico and St. Pierre	1,788
Philippines	65,700
Siam	40,800
United States	8,505,195
Total	15,558,622

### Further Information.

In connection with the foregoing, the following letter was sent by Dairy Commissioner Ruddle recently to Mr. J. B. Wilson, Sec., Dairymen's Board of Trade, Brockville, Ont.

Dear Sir.—The Cheese Commission begs to acknowledge your communication of the 30th ultimo, and the solution passed at the last meeting of the Brockville Dairymen's Board of Trade, requesting that the Commission use its influence with the British Government to secure an advance in price of Canadian cheese, etc. This resolution comes as a surprise in view of the many expressions of satisfaction which have reached the Commission with regard to the price being paid for cheese this season.

As to the fairness of the present price and the increased cost of production, the Commission does not feel called upon to express an opinion, but other and very much more important considerations. If it were permissible to make a full statement of the position at the present time the Commission feels sure that the members of the Brockville Dairymen's Board of Trade, instead of asking for more money, would be congratulating themselves on the present situation.

A mistaken idea seems to prevail that Great Britain must have Canadian cheese, and the Commission re-

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Tenders will be received up to Tuesday, October 2nd, for the sale of the Wyandotte Cheese and Butter Factory; frame dwelling, large brick factory, two acres of land, abundant spring water, factory operated continuously for past five years fully equipped for manufacturing both cheese and butter. Make estimated for 1917, 140,000 lbs. butter. Tenders will be opened in factory on Tuesday, October 2nd, at 2.30 o'clock, then parties who tender are requested to be present. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Geo. T. Agur, R. R. No. 3, Moorfield, Ont.

Cheese Factory fully equipped, never failing stream, hot-steam spring water, through factory, excellent curing room, ideal drainage, good house in connection, hot and cold water; make of cheese in year over one hundred tons. Box 60, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

One hundred Leonard engine, in A1 condition, six h.p., suitable for small factory or saw. A snap for quick sale. Jas. T. Grieve, R. R. No. 2, Dorchester, Ont.

Creamery wanted in Western Ontario. Give full particulars as to size of plant, equipment, average yearly output, price wanted, etc. V. Jefferson, Searsoth, Ontario.

**WHITE AND COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS, & C. WHITE LEGHORNS.**  
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gets that any move of this kind should have been made at this juncture as it may have the effect of endangering the whole trade. If the dairymen will accept the advice of the Commission they will allow the business to proceed with as little disturbance and comment as possible. The price of any article is not fixed by the cost of its production, but rather by what it can be sold for. If the British Board of Trade should stop buying Canadian cheese there would be a disastrous effect on the price without any regard whatever to cost.

Under the general system of control which is being worked out in the United Kingdom, United States and Canada, it is very probable there may be a general reduction of prices which would react on the cost of production. —The Cheese Commission.

Mal Senior bull R. R. Ness.

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## Ayrshires Make Good Showing at Ottawa

THE Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, is noted for the splendid exhibits of dairy cattle that are made there each year. Ayrshires are as a rule the star attraction of the dairy live stock exhibits, and this year, as usual, they made a splendid showing. The number of entries was not as large as last year, several well-known herds, which were represented a year ago, not being present, including those of the late Senator Wm. Owens, of Monto Bello, Quebec; Alex. Hume & Co., of Campbellford, and George H. Montgomery, of Phillipsburg. One or two other herds, however, were represented this year, including that of W. F. Kay, of Phillipsburg, Quebec, who showed 15 head, and Gilbert McMillan, of Hamilton, Quebec, who showed 13 head. Over 80 pure-bred Ayrshires were brought out. R. R. Ness showing 21; D. T. Ness, of Howick; B. J. H. Black, of Lachute, six, and T. L. Fairbairn, of Billings Bridge, six, as well as several animals shown by Robert Leiselman, of Lachute, Quebec. The judge was E. S. Hillhouse, of the Dominion Experiment Farm, Ottawa, whose placings left little to question.

### Winning Herds.

The herd of R. R. Ness, which captured most of the principal awards at the Toronto Exhibition, largely repeated its success at Ottawa, although it had been weakened somewhat in the meantime by a couple of sales, its young grand champion bull, Netherhall Countermark having been sold to J. H. Black of Lachute. This fine animal was shown by Mr. Black, and repeated its success again, winning the grand championship over its older competitor.

Although J. H. Black showed only six animals he made a particularly fine showing, winning four firsts, a second, and the grand championship on bulls. McMillan brought out a fine lot of cattle. They were not quite so well fitted nor in some cases quite so bred in appearance as those of the Ness herd, or would have stood higher. His grand three-year-old cow Miller Cherry, was too long from freshening to show to the best advantage. Kay and D. T. Ness both showed a splendid lot of good useful animals, possessing ease and substance and dairy type, but lacking the finish and some of the finer points that count in such exacting show rings as those at Ottawa.

### Male Championships.

Senior bull—Glenhurst Torrs Major, R. R. Ness.

Junior bull—Netherhall Countermark, Ness.

Grand champion bull—Netherhall Countermark, Ness.

The aged bull class proved an interesting one. It brought out three bulls of much the same markings and conformation in Glenhurst Torrs Major shown by Ness, Lessnessock Golden Love shown by McMillan, and Hillhurst Perfection brought out by D. T. Ness. The fourth bull, Cherry Bank Fair Trade, shown by Kay, was a different type, being built along smaller lines than the other three. The competition soon narrowed down to a decision between Glenhurst Torrs Major and Lessnessock Golden Love. The latter bull possessed the nicest head, was nicely turned throughout, showed abundance of quality, and might easily have been placed first. Torrs Major showed greater depth and body and received the award on this ground. While not questioned by most, neither would there have been any question had the award been made differently. Hillhouse Perfection was third. This bull did not have the scale of the first two, but was a good one. Kay's entry was fourth.

Bull, 2 years old: Hobland Landlord, Leiselman; bull, yearling: 1, Countermark, Black; 2, Burnside King Master, McMillan; 3, Burnside's Footprint, D. T. Ness; bull calf under year—1, R. R. Ness; 2, McMillan; 3, Kay; 4, Ness; 5, D. T. Ness; bull calf under six months—1, Ness; 2, McMillan; 3, Kay.

### Female Classes.

Five grand cows faced the judge in the aged cow class. The Toronto winner, Champion Henry, went to the front, being larger than any of the others. The second placing was hard to determine, the award finally going to Black on Cattins Derby Second. This cow carried the largest udder in the ring, showed great veining, good teeth, and fine dairy quality generally. McMillan stood third with Grassmillers Flora (imp.). This cow was a little plainer than the others, but a grand good one, and was brought out in good form.

Six good ones came out in the three-year-old class, where Burnside Dorothy M., the Toronto winner shown by Ness, had to be content with third place. She did not come out in quite as good form as at Toronto. The award went to Black on Blackberry's Eve (imp.). This cow did not carry as large an udder as the Ness entry, but was shown in excellent form, being strong in the top line, showing excellent ribbing, plenty of constitution

and good dairy form throughout, although she was not showing at her best, having calved in February. She was the animal that was purchased for \$1,200, at the Springfield Fair. McMillan showed a rare good one in Millesmoor Cherry (app.). This was a smaller cow than the winner, and largely on that account went to second place, although she lacked a little of the smoothness of the Black entry. Fourth place went to D. T. Ness, on the Burnside Baroness, and fifth to Kay on the Ravendale Alice, a fine large cow of good commercial type.

The Canadian-bred three-year-old class produced five good ones, where Kay went to the top with Ravendale Lovely Rose, a sweet cow, strong in the top line and across the loins, long in the ribbing, and showing dairy capacity. Second went to Ness, on last year's Champion, Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th, which the week before took second in the dry cow class at Toronto. This is a grand cow and good qualities are well known to Ayrshire breeders. Kay took third with an excellent entry in Lovely Rose, a cow of much the same type as the winner. McMillan was fourth on Lady Belle and D. T. Ness fifth on Edgewood Nellie Osborne.

The judge had a task before him in the dry cow class where three very fine animals were shown. Ness took first with Townfoot Sunbeam, a cow of great depth, smoothness and exceptional under lines. McMillan was second with Maple Leaf Jenn. This cow was a close contender for first place, having more scale and being better on the top line than the win-

ner. D. T. Ness was third on Loch heferus Catharine.

One of the strongest classes was the one for two-year-old dry heifers. Seven were brought out. The Ness entry again took first place in Burnside Barbara, a growthy animal for her age, having a splendid barrel, broad quarters and stretch across the loins. Willow Haunt Spang was second, and the Black, was the prettiest animal in the ring. She has a beautiful head and showed high class dairy type, but lacked a little scale as compared with the winner. Kay was third with Ravendale Pleasure, and D. T. Ness fourth on Edgewood Miss Jessie.

Ness also won first and second for two animals the produce of one cow, with D. T. Ness third and Kay fourth.

### The Awards.

The other awards were as follows: Heifer, 2 years in milk—1, Black, Willowhaugh Dolly Gray; 2, Kay, Ravendale Tinker Bell; 3, D. T. Ness, Springburn Lady May; grand champion, Burnside Baroness 2nd; 5, Kay, Ravendale Ripper Blossom; heifer, 1 year—1, Black; 2, D. T. Ness; 3, McMillan; 4, R. R. Ness; 5, McMillan; 6, R. R. Ness; heifer calf under year—1, R. R. Ness; 2, D. T. Ness; 3, McMillan; 4, Kay; 5, R. R. Ness; 6, Kay; heifer calf under 6 months—1, R. R. Ness; 2, R. R. Ness; 3, Kay; 4, McMillan; 5, D. T. Ness.

### Group Awards.

Graded Herd: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, McMillan; 3, D. T. Ness; 4, Kay; Senior Herd: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, D. T. Ness; 3, Kay; Get of Sire—1 and 2, R. R. Ness (Mastertop); 3, D. T. Ness (Holthouse White Heather); 4, Kay; 5, Kay; Bull, 2 years old: Sir Pontiac Mercedes, W. C. Stevens.

## Holstein Classes Not as Strong as Usual

THE interest of the season and scarcity of farm help, among other causes, told against the Holstein exhibits at the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa last week, as the showing made by this popular breed was hardly so large as the quality of the stock shown as high as has been the rule of recent years, excepting possibly last year. Only one western herd was shown, that of Gooden Gooderham, of Charlottetown, whose stock was in the best form and who captured a considerable part of the prize money. The other exhibitors were mostly from the Ottawa district. There was a very creditable exhibit by the Ottawa Valley Holstein Club. The stock of the members of this club was shown in a barn by themselves and captured enough of the awards to give encouragement to the members of the club. The president of the club is R. Dowler, Billings Bridge, and the secretary, W. R. Cummings, of Cummings and Gosselin, of Cumming's Bridge. The awarding of the championships for male and female to two local breeders proved popular with the eastern breeders. The judge was D. C. Flatt, of Millgrove.

One of the most noticeable features of the exhibit was a lack of fitting on the part of many of the individuals, due no doubt to the general scarcity of concentrated feeds. There was, also, a great variety of types which gave the judge some pretty stiff work in placing of the awards.

One reason for the rather small exhibit was the fact that the management, following the precedent of last year, refused to accept entries after the date named in their catalogues, with the result that several entries were not accepted. The Gooderham herd was the only one present which had been shown at Toronto. A certificate of the quality of the stock at two fairs may be obtained from the fact that its winnings at Ottawa were considerably more numerous than at Toronto. Toronto generally, however, sets a higher standard in Holsteins than Ottawa.

all creates quite an interest among the onlookers brought out three entries, none of which were exceptional in quality. First place went to King Sogis Pontiac Posech, by King Pontiac Alcares, a nice type bull that was fourth place at Toronto and second at Hongkong. Second place went to Prince Henry of the Pontiacs, a bull of much the same style and size and which won 6th at Toronto. Both were owned by Gooderham. Third place went to W. C. Stevens of Phillipsville, on Sir Pontiac Reg Apple. Bull, yearling: 1, King Pontiac Oeslan, owned by Pontiac breeders; 2, F. L. Cummings and Gosselin; 3, F. H. McCulloch & Son; 4, Stevens. Bull, senior calf: 1, Lodoga Prince Abbecker, Hopkins Bros., Cumming's Bridge; 2, King Gooderham; 4, M. Miller, Bromes Centre. Bull, junior calf: 1, 2 and 4, Gooderham; 3, Thos. C. Charlson, Ottawa; 5, Stevens.

(Continued on next page.)

## Feeding of Posch Queen Wayne

(Continued from page 13.)

noon. When watered at seven p.m. the cows come back to the barn without any trouble, and so the evolution of this system. The green feed mentioned is oats cut in the milk, dried in the shock and then stacked.

In the summer the cows have unlimited pasture. This has its disadvantages, as they will sometimes wander off some distance, making a long drive home at milking time. The prairie grass is mixed with about one-quarter peavine. The hay is made much better on this than any time they were poor. Bromo grass takes second place. Any clover we have tried always kills out in the winter.

Since 1915 we have been testing all the cows. Those finished, 845 are qualified creditably. Our poorest material was shown at Toronto. A certificate of the quality of the stock at two fairs may be obtained from the fact that its winnings at Ottawa were considerably more numerous than at Toronto. Toronto generally, however, sets a higher standard in Holsteins than Ottawa.

The aged bull class, which gener-

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# Market Review and Forecast

**TORONTO, SEPT. 17.**—Harvesting throughout all the provinces of Canada is being brought pretty well to a close. Threshing and fall plowing are now claiming most attention. Throughout Ontario the fall wheat seedling is later than usual owing to the delayed harvest, but it is expected that a fairly large acreage will be in early enough for a fair catch.

The feature of the week's marketing situation was the failure of a price for wheat by the Canadian board of grain supervisors, who worked in conjunction with the United States Food Control's Department. The same prices will prevail for the various grades of wheat in Canada as in the corresponding grain markets of the United States; \$2.11 has been set as the limit for first grade wheat at Port William elevator.

Owing to favorable weather the pastures throughout Ontario are excellent for this time of year, and livestock are in good, thrifty condition. Market prices are remaining fairly firm for all classes of animals, but there is comparatively little doing in the sales. The milk flow is good, but with the high price of grain and mill feeds, dairymen are becoming dissatisfied with the price fixed for cheese.

### WHEAT.

Wheat prices for this year's crop have been fixed by the United States and Canada at the following basis: at Port Arthur, at Port William and Port Arthur, or at Duluth and Minneapolis:

Canadian prices—1 Manitoba Northern, \$2.21; No. 2 Manitoba Northern, \$2.19; No. 2 Alberta Red Winter, \$2.21; No. 2 Alberta Red, \$2.18; No. 3 Alberta Red, \$2.16; United States prices—1 Hard Winter, \$2.19; Spring Northern, \$2.21; No. 2 Dark Spring Northern, \$2.18; No. 3 Dark Spring Northern, \$2.16; No. 1 Dark Hard Winter, \$2.31; No. 2 Dark Hard Winter, \$2.18; No. 3 Dark Hard Winter, \$2.16.

Millers are authorized to pay up to one cent above maximum prices for diversion charges. While local grain dealers are not at all certain that the wheat trade will proceed through the ordinary channels, grain is being bought for immediate shipment at prices ranging about \$2.33 for No. 1 Northern track Goodrich, which allows for a premium of 12 cents on the fixed price at Port William. It is considered likely that the setting of a price on Ontario wheat will be next in order and \$2.15 to \$2.20 for delivery has been suggested as likely figures.

### COARSE GRAINS.

Prices on oats continue firm and sellers seem unwilling to part with their grain at less than 62c. Buys. Dealers are offering 60 cents, but with the rush of fall work on, few farmers are marketing their oats yet. Oats are quoted \$1.13-4, December delivery, and \$1.10-11, quotations here. Oats, C.W. No. 2, Pt. William, 41-42c; barley, \$1.20 to \$1.22; rye, \$1.70. Montreal quotations: Oats, C.W. No. 2, 71-72c; No. 3, 70-71c; corn, \$2.30 to \$2.33; barley, feed, \$1.27; molasses, \$1.33.

### MILL FEEDS.

The mill feed situation remains unchanged and the market is fair. Carlots delivered Montreal freight: Shorts, \$42; bran, \$35; middlings, \$45 to \$46; good feed flour, \$40; bran, \$35 to \$36; real shorts, \$40; bran, \$34 to \$35; middlings, \$43 to \$45; molasses, \$15 to \$16.

### HAY AND STRAW.

The hay market remains comparatively quiet. Threshing and fall plowing are claiming the attention of farmers, and those who have finished their harvest and until the fall wheat has been planted there will be little attention to marketing hay. Quotations track Toronto: Extra No. 2, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 1, \$10 to \$10.50; straw, car-lots, \$7 to \$7.50. Montreal, hay No. 2, per ton, car-lots, \$10 to \$10.50.

### EGGS AND POULTRY.

There is a weak demand for chickens and fairly heavy hens from the wholesalers, but the market generally to market are not so heavy as is usual at this time of year. Farmers, as a rule, are too busy to market their fowls and with the prospect of plenty of grain for fattening, as soon as threshing is over, they are in no hurry to rush off their birds to the market. Spring chickens dressed are selling at from 25c to 35c, and heavy hens at from 20c to 25c a lb. dressed. Eggs are steady at from 41c to 45c a dozen, at country points. This is about a cent better than last week. They are selling retail, at the rate of 50c a dozen.

### Live Stock.

Chickens, spring.....25c to 35c to 30c  
Hens, under 4 lbs.....25c to 30c  
Hens, over 4 lbs.....25c to 35c to 30c  
Roosters.....15c to 30c to 30c  
Ducks.....15c to 30c to 30c  
Ducklings.....15c to 30c to 30c  
Turkeys.....15c to 30c to 30c

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

With shipments easing off, butter con-

tinues firm with from 42c to 45c a lb. for creamery prints; creamery solids are bringing from 32c to 40c, and dairy butter selling at country points at 30c to 37c. Wholesale prices for creamery solids, 42c to 43c; creamery prints, fresh made, 43c to 44c; old, 41c to 42c; butter, 23c to 24c; 23c to 24c.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists in regard to the cheese situation. The prices fixed for cheese are not high enough to enable the cheese factories to pay as much for milk as is being paid by consumers. This fact has led within the last few weeks to a considerable agitation to have the prices of cheese increased. So far, however, no action has been taken. Quotations here: New large, 23c; twins, 23-4c; odd large, 30c to 31c; twins, 31c.

### CHEESE BOARD SALES.

Mont. Jol. Que., Sept. 14.—75 boxes butter sold at 49-1/4c; 275 cheese at 20-7-3c.

Napague, Sept. 14.—365 white and 610 colored at 21-1-4c.

Troquois, Sept. 14.—750 colored and 60 white, 23c sold at 21-1-4c. On corresponding date last year, 19-1-2c.

Listowel, Sept. 14.—1,850 cheese. Some sales made at 21-1-4c.

Baincoke, Sept. 14.—721 white sold at 21-1-4c.

Pilton, Sept. 14.—1,215 boxes sold at 21-0-6c.

Perth, Sept. 14.—1,000 boxes sold at 21-1-4c.

Danville, Que., Sept. 14.—1,469 cheese sold at 21-1-4c.

### LIVE STOCK.

Thirty-eight hundred cattle were on sale on Monday, and the market was scarcely sufficient to meet trade requirements, buying was active and prices advanced 10 to 15c per hundred on all grades of cattle. With a moderate number of the yearlings were offered, steady, but following a heavy run off Wednesday, together with heavy supplies pressed to the Abolition from Winnipeg, prices weakened and drovers had to accept a 10c advance on the basis of the prevailing on Monday and Tuesday, but about on a level with those of a week ago. With the exception of a few calves, the market to bring the supply for the week was in fact, rather light, trading was inactive, and further reductions were made in some instances for few car case stockers and feeders went to the States and liberal shipments were made to Ontario points. Cows were steady and active under a continued demand from the States.

Sheep and lambs were in demand all week with liberal supplies available. Hogs were moving a trifle more freely this week, with selecta selling at \$18.25, fed and weaned, on Monday and Tuesday, but withstanding quotations of \$17.50. On Wednesday, prices were lower, \$18 per hundred on the average figure, with one or two lots bringing \$18. The market closed on Thursday with a steady undertone at Wednesday's prices. Little discrimination in prices is being made between the various grades and grades of hogs. The price, f.o.b., is \$17.

At Montreal, heavy butcher steers sold up to \$11; common light, \$8 to \$9; common butcher cows, \$4.50 to \$5; butcher bulls, \$6.25 to \$7; common calf veal \$10 to \$14; lamba, \$14 to \$15; sheep, \$13 to \$15.

Hogs sold steadily all week at \$17.75 to \$18, off cars for long-run selecta, with the bulk of sales close to the average figure. Hogs from near-by points sell for 25 cents per hundred below the long-run price. Recently, quotations for selecta to four thousand for the week. Choice exports, \$12 to \$12.50.  
Butchers' choice handy 10 to 11 00  
do good..... 9.25 to 10 00  
do medium..... 8.75 to 9 00  
do common..... 7.50 to 8 00  
Butcher's handy..... 8.00 to 8 50  
do good..... 7.50 to 8 25  
do medium..... 6.25 to 7 25  
do common..... 6.00 to 6 50  
do good..... 7.00 to 7 50  
do medium..... 6.50 to 7 00  
do common..... 6.00 to 6 50  
Feeders..... 8.25 to 9 25  
do good..... 7.75 to 8 75  
do medium..... 6.75 to 7 25  
Cameras..... 5.25 to 5 75  
Milkers, good..... 10.00 to 12 00  
do com. and medium..... 6.00 to 8 00  
Calves, full, choice..... 14 75 to 15 00  
do medium..... 11.00 to 13 00  
do common..... 8.00 to 9 00  
do grass..... 6.00 to 7 00  
do heavy fat..... 8.00 to 10 00  
Spring lambs, ewe..... 16 to 17 00  
Sheep, ewes, light..... 11.00 to 12 00  
do full, fat butcks..... 14 to 15 00  
do ewes..... 4.00 to 5 50  
Hogs, fed and watered..... 18.00 to 20 00  
do off cars..... 17.00 to 18 00  
do f.o.b..... 17.00 to 20 00

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