

## Not One Good Point But Many

Some makers of Cream Separators lay special stress on the **ONE STRONG POINT** in their machines, losing sight of the fact that they have weak points, and forgetting that no Cream Separator is stronger than its weakest part. A Separator that turns easy is of no particular merit if it is constantly getting out of order. A Separator that is easy to wash will not long remain in favor if it does not get all the cream out of the milk. It is not enough that a Separator have **ONE** good point. It must be good in **EVERY** particular.



Showing accessibility of gearing. Removing the body-housing, exposes the gearing and lower bearings.

Look at the good points of the **'SIMPLEX' LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR**, with the **SELF-BALANCING BOWL**. It gets **ALL THE FAT** that can be obtained from the milk by any process. It is **Self-Balancing**, and does not cause trouble as other separators do by the bowl getting out of balance. It is the **LIGHTEST RUNNING**. It is the **SIMPLEST** machine, having the fewest parts, and will not get out of order like

the more complicated machines do. It can skim cold or hot milk, and **WILL NOT CLOG UP**. In fact, it has **ALL** the latest features in Cream Separators, many of which belong exclusively to the **'SIMPLEX'** machine.

That is why our machines are giving satisfaction wherever used. **THEY STAND THE TEST OF LONG, HARD USE**. We **GUARANTEE** them to give satisfaction.

Let us tell you more about them. Write for our Illustrated Booklet. It is free.

## D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

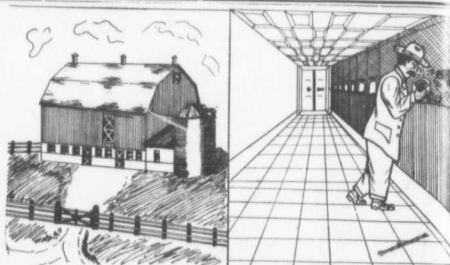
DAIRYING wins out and must ever win out over all other kinds of farming because the Dairy Cow, of all animals, is the most economical producer of human food.

She is laps ahead of all other producers of human food.

And the prices our Dairy Farmers get?

We'll not say more at this writing. Simply tell you our Great Annual will be out April 4th.

We have business unprecedented in our history already ordered for our Great Dairy Annual, which opens the dairy season! **FARM AND DAIRY** and is eagerly awaited by the Dairy men of Canada. **Peterboro, Ont.**



### DO YOU SEE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO?

The farmer with a silo (or silos) is the one who is on good terms with his banker now-a-days. There's a reason. In many sections of Canada silage corn was the only good crop harvested last season. Those unfortunates who did not grow corn and had no use for silos are living this winter to a large extent on their credit or are drawing on their bank account that represents the savings of better years. Adversity is a good teacher, however, and another bad year will find more of our farmers prepared to meet it with that great combination—corn and the silo.

### Fertilizers Used in N.B.

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—After reading Mr. G. E. Cottingham's experiences with commercial fertilizers as published in Farm and Dairy some weeks ago, I must say there is something wrong in his methods. There are men here that use commercial fertilizers by the car load, planting as much as 100 acres of potatoes.

I myself have used fertilizer for eight years, and have never had an experience such as that of Mr. Cottingham. I use from 500 lb. to a half ton per acre. I plant from three to five acres of potatoes a year. I have used fertilizer in a small way on corn, turnips and mangels, and find it pays well for potatoes. I use a 4-6-0 grade, but for the other crops something not quite so high in potash.—Walter Payne, Victoria Co., N.B.

### Wrong Impressions About B.C.

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I wish to dispel the erroneous idea of dairy conditions in our province that would be given by a letter that appeared in Farm and Dairy of February 15th by a correspondent who signs himself E. H. Forrest. What the conditions of the particular spot on Vancouver Island on which he seems to unfortunately have settled may be, should not be made a standard by which the whole of British Columbia must be judged. One can, of course, make allowance for a man who has for 28 years tried dairy farming in a spot when he gets "frost enough every month of the year to turn potato tops black." It must be disheartening. Most men would give up the attempt or move to a more favored locality after two or three years of it.

Your correspondent is right in saying that alfalfa will not grow on the island, but I cannot agree with him as regards the frost. I spent a year there myself, and went around considerably. In fact, I worked on a farm part of the time, and know of potato crops having been raised without any trouble from frost at all. It is a matter of general knowledge that is the country west of Vancouver, as far as Agassiz at any rate, is as fine a dairying country that could be wished for. Alfalfa, though it may not grow on Vancouver Island, is grown on large tracts of land in the interior where it produces three crops in the season, and grows luxuriantly.

In regard to wages, the men who work for Mr. Forrest must be singularly fortunate, as I know of no other

dairymen who pays his help so highly (\$3 a day). Around here a first class farm hand can be procured for \$35 a month during spring and summer, and less in winter. Nearer Vancouver, the wages are still lower, if anything.

I trust that this letter may be the means of correcting any wrong impression which might have existed about British Columbia in the minds of those reading Mr. Forrest's letter. J. S. George, Yale-Cariboo Dist., B.C.

### Cows a Permanent Investment

A person purchasing an implement considers first the service he can get out of it and not its value as scrap iron when worn out. Those who purchase dairy cows should consider how much butter fat she will produce and not the value of her hide and carcass.

Those who purchase a few cows when the price of fat is high and sell them off when the price goes down, naturally have a poor opinion of the dairy business. To obtain the best results it is essential that the animals purchased for the dairy should be of the strict dairy type and be made a permanent part of the farm live stock. Those who purchase cows with the intention of milking them but a short time and then selling them off when the price of butter fat drops or when the animal goes dry, naturally look more for beef producers rather than milk producers.

It is impossible to build up a good dairy herd by this method. Dual purpose animals may be used in some localities to good advantage but to get the best results one of the special dairy breeds should be used. This does not mean that only pure bred animals should be used but animals that are bred for milk production. A good dairy cow should produce enough butter fat in her best days that the value of the beef may be of secondary importance if not entirely ignored.

While I was farming I learned that the contention that you can make more profit by milking a beef animal and finally turning her in for beef than you can by selling the milk of a special bred dairy cow was a fallacy. I found that I lost three times as much money during the milking period as I got for the beef when I came to market the cow.—Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

Making the

A dairyman's business, both as and as a milk producer of Downsview, Y. money maker, has \$4,000 in milk so about 20 calves. siderably better.

bring in about \$5, raising about the year. Mr. Hartley to May let.

Mr. Hartley is a and Dairy profe he has found it poe feed. He believes year round. Cows kept up in vitality, while grass is at i up their strength a fore, shrink in the season more than if coars

Mr. Hartley believes of corn so as to h when the grass beg August. He also, vices every dairy fa as he has found it to for dairy cattle. He hind the times if he he can possibly gro produces more food p except corn, and m perly cured.

During the winter in a large, roomy, w stable, with plenty of before them. Their and ensilage for rom meal for concentra to 40 lbs. of ensilage of the light, leafy kin from well-matured co as abundance of ears as much as 50 bushels corn.

The grain ration fe in the following propo gluten feed, 100 lbs. which is a heavier f Hartley mixes about of gluten meal.

Mr. Hartley weighs exactly what each cow about three pounds of milk produced. Heife due to freshen soo than a cow in full fo and require extra fee properly. Mr. Hartley finds that there is too with roots for the valuc has found by experie getting a plentiful sup not necessary to have