

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 gear, ring, removing the bowl, coupling, 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.

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WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE
Canadian Patent Machinery Co., Ltd.
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Holstein or Ayrshire?—Mr. Carlyle Again

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In the April 6th issue of Farm and Dairy you published my letter comparing the relative profits made from a Holstein cow that produced 2,250 lbs. of milk in a month in an official test, and an Ayrshire heifer that gave 1,250 lbs. in an official test during the same period. I contended that when the cost of feed and labor was taken into consideration the Ayrshire had yielded the greatest net profit for the month. In the May 4th issue of Farm and Dairy Mr. H. Bollert, of Oxford Co., replies and undertakes to disprove my arguments. As the arguments Mr. Bollert uses are based on the same unfair foundations used by so many Holstein breeders, I would like to have the privilege of making a further reply.

In the first place, I might explain that the Holstein cow that I mention holds both the one and the seven day milk records for Canada, while the Ayrshire heifer I compared with her, while a good animal, was nothing much out of the ordinary, as I have other animals in my herd that have done better, and which I will mention later.

Mr. Bollert, after quoting the milk records of both animals, states:

"The value of this milk at 90 cts. a cwt., about the average price paid at cheese factories, is \$11.25 for the Ayrshire and \$20.25 for the Holstein, a difference of \$9.00 in favor of the latter. To this we must add the value of the whey from the extra 1,000 lbs. of milk. It is worth at least 10 cts. a cwt. or 90 cts., making a total of \$9.90 in favor of the Holstein. From this deduct \$6.50 for extra feed for the Holstein, and we still have a net profit of \$3.40 for the month (over and above that made by the Ayrshire)."

Notice what Mr. Bollert has done. He has valued the milk of the two animals by weight and not by quality. This is what Holstein breeders are doing all over the country. It gives an unfair advantage to Holsteins, and is due to the unjust system in vogue at so many of our cheese factories, where milk is paid for by weight instead of by test to determine its value for cheese-making purposes. I venture to say that in no section of the so-called popularity of Holsteins is due to the following of this unfair method of paying for milk, and that when milk is paid for at our factories by quality and not by weight the popularity of the Holsteins will show a rapid decline.

DIFFERENCE FIGURES

Let us take the foregoing figures and examine them on the only fair basis, viz., quality, by weight. Mr. Bollert ignored the relative butter fat tests of the two animals. The milk of the Ayrshire heifer tested 3.4 per cent., while the milk of the Holstein cow tested 3.2 per cent. The test of the Ayrshire is below the average for Ayrshires, and that of the Holstein above the average for Holsteins in 35 day or yearly tests, where the per cent. of butter fat cannot be manipulated, as it so frequently is by Holstein breeders in seven day tests after calving. We will leave a further description of how some of these seven day, much-touted records have been made until possibly a later letter, and I am sure that the information will interest the public. I might point out, however, that this difference in the tests mentioned is equal to about five cents in value for a hundred pounds of milk. This may seem insignificant to Mr. Bollert, but it is an important matter to the average farmer. This is shown by the fact that farmers will rush from one cheese factory to another to gain a difference

3311

(Continued on page 11)

12-inch Alfalfa One Month From Seed

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Enclosed please find sample of this year's seedling alfalfa sown on May 12th. This plant is an average specimen.

The seed was sown at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre after the oats were up several inches. We used a shoe drill grass seeder with chains attached and rolled immediately after seeding.

The growth is quite uniform and thick, though the soil has never grown alfalfa before. You may refer this to your expert as I was much interested in his instructions as published in Farm and Dairy.—Alan H. G. Smith, Waterloo Co., Ont.

NOTE.—The seedling alfalfa plants sent by Mr. Smith measured 11 and 12 inches of top respectively—a truly remarkable growth for one month from the seed. Mr. Smith's letter having been written, on June 12.—Ed. tor.

May Beetles Very Destructive

The June bugs, or May beetles, have been unusually common and destructive on the leaves of fruit, shade and forest trees during the past few weeks. While in Brant County, Ont., last week one of the editors of Farm and Dairy noticed many trees almost completely stripped and a close investigation revealed the fact that the depredation was the work of the May beetle.

The May beetle, or June bug as it is commonly called, is the adult insect coming from the white grub, well-known to farmers and found in old sod land. It is in the grub stage that this insect does its worst. At night, however, it establishes itself on the leaves with its mandibles, or mouth parts, and then goes through a stunt of scratching the leaves with its feet, then gnawing and riddling them, destroying the structure of the leaves, which shortly after fall to the ground.

Items of Interest

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair for 1911 will be held December 11th to 15th, inclusive.

The executive of the Guelph Winter Fair met last night recently to consider plans for extending across the line. New buildings back of the old and to the south of the G. T. R. tracks was the plan favored.

According to the Manitoba crop bulletin there will be 6,320,037 acres of grain and hoed crops in the province this year, as compared with 5,596,631 acres in 1910. The area under wheat is estimated at 3,339,072 acres as compared with 3,118,092 acres last year.

The Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan is offering eight silver medals for competition among the patrons of the various government creameries in 1911. The medals will go to the patrons supplying the greatest number of pounds of butter fat for the six summer months.

Mr. John Hart, of Kinistone, Sask., sends to Farm and Dairy a sample of spring wheat sown just six weeks ago which measures 16 inches. Mr. Hart informs us that he has 50 acres of this wheat and that the conditions for wheat crops this year could not be more favorable. Mr. Hart speaks of Farm and Dairy as the paper he always looks for first when he receives his mail.

Indigestion may show itself by the pig's failing in flesh, loss of appetite, roughness of hair, scaldiness of skin, and teeth becoming black. The last condition is more than the effect. It is together with the others, but an evidence of injudicious feeding.—E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

Issued
Each Week

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Plain, Cold Reads

M. R. T. A.
County, Ontario



T. A. Thompson

thoroughly dissatisfied. I was obtaining cattle were Durb

"When, however, it out I soon car that more money

keeping a special and producing milk what milk I could

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Very few of them bull.

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our patron. There factory, some of who

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