

Are You Still in Doubt

as to what make of Separator you are going to install?

It is a mighty serious business and a direct loss of hard-earned cash for you to get anything but the best.



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3/4 ft. from the floor.

You wouldn't think of laying out your money on an old skate of a horse when you are in need of a driver.
 Why decrease the profits from your cows by buying an inefficient, cheaply constructed Separator?
 The possibilities of dissatisfaction are practically all done away with when you put in a

A "SIMPLEX"

The ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the Perfect Skimming of the "SIMPLEX" make it the favorite everywhere it goes.

Write to us for full particulars about the "SIMPLEX" and our special terms to you to use the "SIMPLEX" and represent us locally in your district.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works - BROCKVILL, ONT.

Branches: PETERBORO, Ont., MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.
 WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

"Think It Over"

FARM AND DAIRY deals editorially with the problems of the great class of dairy farmers in Canada.

The result is that Farm and Dairy circulation is concentrated in the great dairy districts—in homes and on farms where the expenditure for equipment is 10 to 25 per cent. greater than in mixed farming sections.

Is your campaign planned to concentrate on such homes as these? Think it over.

A.B.C. Member: Any other information gladly sent you.

FARM & DAIRY - Peterboro, Ont.

Xmas and Breeders' Number
 December

Wanted--An Efficient and Reliable Dairy Test

Suggestions as to Where Some Improvement Could be Made in Our Present Methods--Jacob Leuszler, Oxford Co., Ont.

Mr. Brown was to open up a shop and allow his customers to measure out, weigh or describe their milk in business. Yet this is about what we are doing in Record of Performance test work. Each owner weighs his milk 350 out of the 365 days in the year and at the end of that time a certificate is issued to him by the Department of Agriculture, stating that a certain cow gave the amount stated by the owner. It is just as certain that the department has at Brown would be with his loose methods of doing business.

Were it not a stern reality, it would appear too ludicrous to be true that the inspectors sent out have no means whatever for finding out if the animal named in the application for the R. O. P. test is the cow to be tested, nor does each succeeding inspector know if the cow his predecessor tested is the one he is testing, or if another has been substituted. The methods followed by the Holstein Friesian Association of Canada and by the Holstein Friesian Association in the United States, give accurate tests if properly conducted, as each individual milking is weighed and tested and the results are added together for the seven days. This result must therefore be correct. But while this is so, they are usually for a short time only and are a poor gauge of what a cow can do in a year. In our own herd we had a heifer that gave very little more than 10 lbs. of butter in seven days, this being the minimum amount for R. O. M. for a two-year-old heifer, but in the yearly test she gave nearly one-half more (337 lbs. fat) than was required for an R. O. M. certificate. Another one had that gave considerable more than 20 lbs. in seven days, did not give as much fat as did the two-year-old heifer mentioned above for the longer period. Of course these are the two most extreme cases in our herd.

The ideal test would be the H. F. test continued for a year, but this would be too expensive except for the very wealthy, or the very successful, and so cannot be taken into practical account. A test, not so accurate, but which would be a fairly good as well as a fairly reliable one, would require that each applicant furnish to each inspector of the R. O. P. indisputable proof that the animal under test is the animal named. This may be done by several methods. First the Holsteins color markings are sufficient, as these are on the reverse side of each certificate of registration and proving an animal by these is a very simple operation. I understand the Jersey breeders also have color markings. In this case, if they are drawn true it should be sufficient. Color markings would be a sufficient proof for all the breeds followed faithfully. Another method would be to put a brand or tattoo of some distinct description on each animal. If the department spends, say, \$12 in testing a cow belonging to a private party, why should not that party furnish such proofs as would make them absolutely certain of the cow.

Another improvement would be for the different breeds to set up sufficient money with the government to ensure an inspection once each month at the very least. The government would not be doing the square thing by the public in publishing that a certain cow produced a given quantity of milk and butter fat, unless they are absolutely sure that it was done by the cow named and that no other cow produced it. It might be noted out that there is an affidavit by the owner certifying the amounts to be correct, but so long as there are dishonest people, so long as each person's word be taken

for that of one who might deceive, might have let us see that the great majority of breeders doing R. O. P. work are among the very best citizens of the country and their word can be thoroughly relied upon, but no dishonest man should be able to ply his trade at the expense of the honest one, and much less should there be any possibility that the department should back him up in doing so.

How Interest Rates May be Reduced

By J. H. Worst.

There is no question that if farmers were to engage more largely in dairying and raising live stock, and were to farm their land more scientifically, the rates of interest they are required to pay the banks would be materially lowered. Why, do you ask? Because the certainty of receiving prompt payment when principal and interest are due, to a very large extent, determines the rate of interest.

It is a well-known fact, judging from the manner in which much farm land is done, that there is but little assurance of profitable crops, should the season prove unfavorable—and such seasons will come—hence the banker makes a rate that takes his account of the probabilities of poor crops when seasons are bad—and then some. Why not? You would do the same.

There is not much charity in matters of a purely business character. Even should some new banking system be devised, a banking system calculated to benefit the farmer by furnishing him with cheap money, yet money must be safe before it will become cheap. Good farming offers reasonable assurance of profitable crops. If all farmers were good farmers, the crops would be more likely to be carefree, or rather were many to undertake to farm so many acres that failure or a very low yield per acre is likely to be the result. In other words, if all the land under cultivation were well tilled and other cultivation were managed, the assurance of profitable crops almost every year would cause interest rates to gravitate toward a lower level.

A Seed Corn Hanger

A SIMPLE and efficient device for hanging seed corn to dry is described by O. E. Larzer, in Hoard's Dairman. The two bushel netting is hung on poles from the eaves, the cobs being placed in alternate meshes. Filling begins at the top so that as the weight increases, the six tightens and the corn is firmly held. A piece of netting six feet wide and eight feet long will hold over 300 ears of corn, with no two ears touching. The corn is removed by beginning at the bottom, so that the weight increases as the ears are released. When the corn is being tested for seed, the kernels are placed in the tester in the same order as the ears are arranged in the netting. The poor ears can therefore be located without difficulty.

Company Oleo

STROLLING into a grocer's shop for the other day a little boy asked for half a pound of oleomargarine. The shopman was about to wrap the oleo when the lad exclaimed: "This, please, my mother wants to know if you'll stamp a cow on it, so we're having company."



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