



Another Example of Markings That Disqualify

Notice the black on legs beginning at the feet and extending to the knees with white interspersed. Disqualifications other than those illustrated are given in the article, "Color Markings of Holsteins."

—Ours courtesy the H.F. Association of America.

Color Markings on Holsteins

(Continued from page 2)

or mongrel-bred cattle. It means four black legs, upon which are spots of white surrounded by the black.

"Grey, or mixed black and white, generally prevailing, means the condition of the coat often seen in horses known as roan, where grey or white hairs are more or less thickly interspersed with the prevailing bay, sorrel, or chestnut color, only in our case the white hairs are always mixed with black. Now, this rule does not relate to that grey appearance sometimes seen on very old cattle, generally about the head and neck, but if you defer registry until such coloration does appear you will quite likely be degraded; but if you have a calf or youngster that is distinctly grey where it should be black, kill it, don't breed from it.

"It is also quite as futile to register cattle in which the black hair at maturity is interspersed with red, giving a general brownish or rusty cast to the animal. Such are not desirable, for you do not want them, nor does anyone else who knows a Holstein.

"Now all this does not mean that Holsteins do not breed true to color. They do, and in this respect are the

most prepotent of all improved breeds. A pure bred Holstein bull bred to mongrels or grades of other breeds will almost invariably mark every calf clear black and white, even the calves from old cows which have for years dropped calves from bulls of other breeds."

National Cooperative Farm Accounting

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—There is much agitation for rural credit. The best suggestions for a nation-wide system. I presume such a system would call for a large central administration or head office, with provincial sub-offices, which in turn would have other smaller district offices directly in touch with the business of the individual farmer.

Farming is in need of cheap money, but it is even more in need of an efficient and cheap system of accounting.

Beyond the mere recording of items, it requires trained skill to keep complicated accounts properly.

Farm accounting is very complicated when properly done.

It is out of the question to expect the average farmer to keep his own accounts. This must be done by experts.

Expert clerks and accountants cost money, but it costs still more to try to get along without them.

Why not have a nation-wide system of farm accounting and run it in connection with the national cooperative farm credit system?

Briefly, the idea of national cooperative farm accounting may be summed up as follows: Blank sheets supplied to each farmer and items of all things affecting profit or loss on the farm recorded each day and forwarded to the district office. There the farmers' individual account would be kept properly recorded by trained clerks and then interpreted in terms of profit or loss by the accountant. (The farmer could then know what lines were paying and what were not.)

The items of importance for each district could be sent into the provincial office, where conclusions of provincial importance could be drawn, and then further reports, national in importance, could be sent in to the central national administration. Then conclusions of nation-wide importance and even of international importance could be drawn. Besides, just think what an efficient agricultural census would then be possible.—L. D. McClintock, Macdonald College Demonstration, Cowansville, Que.

Money that comes easy goes easy—and it doesn't give half the satisfaction in the spending as does the paying out of honest dollars.

Seeing the Difference BETWEEN THE DE LAVAL AND OTHER Cream Separators

IT DOESN'T TAKE AN EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF MECHANICS or a long working test to tell the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators.

ON THE CONTRARY, WITH A 1914 DE LAVAL MACHINE placed beside any other separator the difference is apparent at first sight to the man who never saw a separator before.

IF HE WILL THEN TAKE FIVE minutes to compare the separating bowl construction; the size, material and finish of the working parts, particularly those subject to wear and requiring to be occasionally taken apart and put together; the manner of oiling, and everything which enters into the design and construction of a separator as a simple durable machine, he will still further see the difference.

IF HE WILL GO A step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for half an hour, particularly running milk through the bowl, he will see still more difference.

AND IF HE WILL take the two machines home, as every De Laval agent will be glad to have him do, and run them side by side in practical use, the De Laval one day and the other machine the next, for a couple of weeks, he will see still greater difference in separator practicability and usefulness.

everything that enters into cream separator practicability and usefulness.

THE MAN WHO TAKES EVEN THE FIRST STEP indicated in seeing for himself the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators doesn't put his money into any other machine one time in a thousand.

THE COMPARATIVELY FEW BUYERS OF OTHER SEPARATORS are those who merely read printed matter, claim to listen to the argument of some dealer working for a commission, and who do not think it worth while to see the difference for themselves.

THE WISE BUYER OF A CREAM SEPARATOR TO-DAY does see this difference when buying his first separator, while the unwise or careless one usually finds it worth while to do so when he comes to buy a second separator a year or two later.

EVERY DE LAVAL AGENT CONSIDERS IT A PRIVILEGE to show the difference between the De Laval and other separators, and to afford every prospective buyer the opportunity to try out and prove the difference to his own satisfaction, if on first examination he feels the slightest doubt about it.

THAT'S THE REASON WHY FOUR BUYERS OUT OF FIVE are buying De Laval Cream Separators in 1914 and why the use of De Laval machines will, before long, be nearly as universal on the farm as already is the creamery and milk plant use of power or factory separators.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

AD. TALK. —CCL

IS IT NOT THE SIZE OF THE TREE

That Interests the Progressive Grower, but—

WHAT DOES IT PRODUCE?

It's not the quality of circulation that alone interests the shrewd space buyers of big manufacturing firms, but the "Producing Quality."

Good homes always invite Good Farm Papers, and reject those not suited to their needs. It's the recognition of merit to have such people as the constant readers of a farm paper.

Although it does not accept money from commercial pirates advertising fake sales; although it does not insert quack medical advertising; or liquors, tobacco, etc.; although it does not swell its volume with "trade deals," Farm and Dairy has enjoyed a remarkable increase in its long list of commercial advertisers who find it profitable to speak to the Dairy-men of Canada through its columns.

As an advertiser you'll find it to your advantage to be with us. Write us for full information—FARM AND DAIRY.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"