

What Makes The "Simplex" The Favorite With Farm Folks?

Have you ever asked yourself that question? Let me tell you the secret by telling you a story. Bending over his work in Cremona hundreds of years ago, Stradivarius, the great violin maker, said: "Other men will make violins, but none will ever make a better." It was this spirit that the manufacturers of the



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.

Simplex Link Blade Separator

put into their work of making separators—to produce the best machines possible. While we do not claim that a better will never be made, we do believe that the SIMPLEX is as perfect a separator as long experience, painstaking effort and experimentation can make it. That farm folks appreciate these points is evidenced by the increasing popularity of it that it shall actually separate. You see, there are separators and separators. The SIMPLEX gets all the cream, it skims to a trace and the user gets value for every drop of his milk. The link blade device gives a larger separating area in the same sized bowl than any other make of separator. This gives an increased capacity, without requiring to have a larger or heavier machine. The SIMPLEX turns so easily—noaching arms or sore backs. The SIMPLEX No. 9 has a capacity of 300 lbs. of milk per hour, but turns as easily as the ordinary SIMPLEX. Write us a line you will like to know more about the SIMPLEX. It will cost you nothing and may mean a big saving in dollars and cents.

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Xmas and Breeders' Number
DECEMBER 7

Dairy Breeds for Dual Purposes

Editor Farm and Dairy: What is a dual purpose breed? In your issue of October 26, Mr. Jacob Casselander advances the claims of the Holstein soon it will not have the same question, the direct profits possible from the breeding herd, the present day recognized dual purpose breeds, are hardly worthy of consideration as money makers. It is in my observation that it is much easier to get together a herd of dairy animals producing 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk a year, than a Shorthorn herd producing 2,000 to 5,000 lbs. of milk. Both require the same care, the same capital investment in buildings and stock, and there will be little difference in the cost of milk produced. However, will differ by \$50 to \$100, depending on the market price of milk and cream. I am here talking of high class specimens of both types of cattle.

Not long ago I noticed some thrifty looking black and white steers pasturing along the road. Later I had a chance to discuss their merits with their owner and feeder. We ascertained that his Holstein steers made just as rapid gains as the Shorthorn steers, and that his Holstein steers made just as economically. Other feeders, with a wide feeding experience, have come to the same conclusion. These men are of the opinion that the Shorthorn steer owes its greater popularity not so much to superior merit as to the prejudices of buyers.

So much for the experience of practical men. The University of Nebraska recently conducted a feeding test, with results that will be received with more enthusiasm by dairy than by beef fanciers. This test included four animals, a pure bred Jersey steer, a Holstein-Jersey cross, a high grade Holstein and a Galloway. The following table shows the relative feeding value of the three dairy bred animals.

Cattle	Record of Gains			
	Birth	Daily	Daily	Daily
Wt. at	First	Value	Gain	Gain
Chalf	Feeding	of	per	per
	Period	Day	100	100
			Lbs.	Lbs.
Jersey	69	150	1.84	22.76
Holstein-Jersey	48	150	1.83	22.50
Grade Holstein	74	150	1.82	22.50

When these steers were ready for the block, a local shipper was called in to bid on them, and then did his college arithmetic and how great the prejudice against cuts of a certain color. The buyer offered considerably more for the Holstein marked steers than for the Jersey, and offered the opinion that neither would sell on the market for as much as steers of the beef breeds. When pressed for further information, he admitted that when the carcasses were on the hooks, few people could get past the dairy steer carcasses from the beef carcasses. The most would be just as good. The color of the coat, he stated, was the greatest objection to the dairy steers.

When finally slaughtered, the Jersey dressed 57.8 per cent, the Holstein Jersey cross 59 per cent, the Holstein 56.7 per cent, and a Galloway of similar age, 58.8 per cent. No advantage here for the beef bred animal! The argument so often heard that beef steers carry a much greater proportion of their weight where the cuts are most valuable, was not borne out in this experiment, as the following table will show:

Cattle	Per Cent. Chilled Weight			
	Round	Prime and	Chuck	Fat
	Value	Value	Value	Value
	100	100	100	100
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Jersey	17.8	19.5	23.8	28.1
Holstein-Jersey	18.3	20.8	24.6	28.3
Grade	17.8	19.8	23.8	28.0
Holstein	18.5	20.8	24.3	28.9
Galloway	18.5	20.8	24.3	28.9

When these facts become generally known, steers will sell on their real merits as producers of human food, and Ayrshire, Holstein and even Jersey breeders will not be under the neces-

sity of killing or vealizing their male calves.

From the standpoint of the steer alone, the dual purpose beef animal has little, if anything, on the dairy breeds, except popular prejudice, and soon it will not have the same question, the direct profits possible from the breeding herd, the present day recognized dual purpose breeds, are hardly worthy of consideration as money makers. It is in my observation that it is much easier to get together a herd of dairy animals producing 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk a year, than a Shorthorn herd producing 2,000 to 5,000 lbs. of milk. Both require the same care, the same capital investment in buildings and stock, and there will be little difference in the cost of milk produced. However, will differ by \$50 to \$100, depending on the market price of milk and cream. I am here talking of high class specimens of both types of cattle.

When the day of usefulness of the breeding animal is finished, the carcass of the old Shorthorn cow is worth little more a hundred weight than the carcass of the Ayrshire or Holstein. I remember an instance in August, 1915, when I was at Guelph, Ontario, Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph. The Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph. The Ontario Winter Fair, then whom there was no more successful dual Shorthorn breeder in Canada, told of selling two old cows for \$87 each. Jas. Rettle, of Norwich, immediately countered with the statement that he had, just a few days previously, sold two old cows to the butcher for an average of \$107. I am not exactly sure of the accuracy of either of these figures as the conversation took place some years ago, but they are approximately correct. As a general rule, dairy cows may sell for considerably less than Shorthorn cows, but this rule does not apply where the dual purpose breed is the subject of dairy cattle.

Let me reiterate. Dairy steers are abundant, if not altogether, the equal of beef bred steers in real meat value, and certainly are fully the equal of dual purpose steers of the Shorthorn or any other beefy breed; the breeding dairy herd can be kept with much more direct profit, and finally the carcasses of the dairy cow, if fitted at all, is not as great a discount as is generally supposed. All breeds are dual purpose breeds; but the most profitable dual purpose breed is the one that can show the largest milk or cream cheque.—F. E. Ellis, D. S. A. Halton Co., Ont.

Increasing Working Capital

(Hoard's Dairyman.)

THE ruling reason for a lack of good profit on a large proportion of farms is that too large an amount of the whole capital employed is in land, buildings, or what we call fixed capital, and too little in working capital, such as live stock, tools, machinery, etc. Thousands of farms are capable of carrying double or treble the amount of live stock they now do. And yet it is a common thing to find farms with so much invested in land and so little in operating capital, that scarcely any profit is made from their operation. The average farmer is apt to think that the reason why he does not thrive better is because he needs more land, while at the same time the land he has is not made to carry enough working capital. It is the same as a merchant should erect a costly store building and then not fill it with valuable goods.



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VOL. XXXV

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MOST, if not all, provincial plow demonstration, week, came away with cultural methods in another revolution of scope and possibilities. In the wake of many years ago, of the bladders. These early remembered and talk older farmers as well as the work of tractor, while by no means as comparable plowing as some of the hour, that as one significance he stood the changes that year.

The difference between all past innovations of is that it is primary in starts with the cultivar as there have been acres of land that cultivation each season the men binders, reapers, is realized. If, however becomes possible for farmers to double, treble bearing areas, what and what may we expect the future of agriculture particular?

Picture the scene. I day for the purpose. R. J. Fleming were farmers—some placed others still higher—fr to judge for themselves in agriculture might from Olenagary count parts of western Ontario were the managers known for years all over the world—as natural machinery. The millions of dollars in forms of modern labor and are constantly trevers the tractors and some of these firms tired perfected, and so on the market, nor has will be sold been deemed enormous sums such as that made last to be the best, it was these who know them