

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.

Then why decrease the profits from your cows by buying an imperfect, 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.

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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 75 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 7

Holsteins for Beef Production

Editor, Farm and Dairy: We have seen no data in any of our Canadian publications relative to the ability of Holsteins to produce beef economically. In the United States several states have experimented along this line, and have found that Holsteins will produce beef at less cost than any of the beef breeds. As to the quality of the beef there will always be a difference of opinion, but for myself, after the beef was cooked or roasted, I could never tell the difference between the meat of the beef breeds and that of Holsteins, though in our beef ring we know each week who supplies the Holsteins and who the Shorthorn animals. My opinion, and that of my family, is that if there was any difference in the meat it is in favor of the Holstein.

The Ontario Government has spent a lot of money trying to develop a new dairy breed in this country called the dual purpose Shorthorn. Had they investigated conditions at home they would not only have found animals that could produce 12,000 lbs. of milk, testing 3.5 per cent. butterfat, but they would have found plenty that could produce from 16,000 to 20,000 lbs. of milk with 2.5 per cent. butterfat or more that could produce beef quite as economically as the new fancy bred animals. This is not meant as an undue criticism of our government and colleges. They should investigate for us. But they should investigate fairly; to the benefit of the community they represent.

In 1892 we find a description of four types of Holstein-Friesian cattle, the milk and beef; the milk, the beef and milk, and the beef types. Volume I. of the Herd Book, published in 1892, extols their virtues as a beef breed. Have our colleges been asleep that they have let colleges in the United States teach that we have neglected the greatest breed of dual purpose cattle as well as one of the most economical beef producers. Among the state agricultural colleges that have investigated the merits of the Holsteins of beef producers and found them equal to the best are those of Michigan, New York, Wisconsin and South Dakota. We have not heard a word from our Canadian colleges yet. It is about time that they stir in this matter.—Jacob Leuzler, Oxford Co. Ont.

Plowing Match Counsel

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The following are some of the points to be taken into consideration in plowing at a match with high cut plow, or in acting in the capacity of judge.

The Crown.

When starting on level, the scratches should be very close and from 20 to 22 inches in width, according to how much the plow will cover. If the start is made in an old dead-furrow, they should be a little wider, say from 22 to 24 inches and the scratches should be a little heavier, as the plow will crowd the crown furrows farther if starting an old furrow than if on the level.

The first pair of crown furrows, if on the level, should have a depth of from five to eight and one-half inches and a width of about six inches. In an old furrow, they should be a trifle stronger. The first pair of furrows should be set up to measure seven inches from tip to tip, care being taken not to have them too flat or too steep, as is very often seen. The second heavy round should be plowed a little wider—eight or eight and one-half inches—and deep enough to make them level with first pair. This is perhaps the most difficult round. To give the

right set, the plow should not be checked on this round. It should be held more level so that would be a chance to pack the furrow firmly. On the third round, the plowman should get to right side of the row, six inches deep and seven inches wide. The second round will not be so coarse when this round packs it. These six heavy furrows constitute a crown and they should measure seven inches from tip to tip.

Finishing Up.

The next three or four rounds should be held well up, being a plow six inches in depth. In judging, one has so many lands slack in the center. Then hold good and straight and true until nearing the finish. The last three rounds are just a trifle lighter. Last two furrows are left 13 inches, six inch slice is split off leaving six inches to turn at the last. The plow is kept well to board so as to turn it in well.

The round or sole furrow should come up from four to five inches from the top of the last furrow and about four inches from the side of the castaway furrow. This suggests holds good in any kind of plowing match work. Of course plain plow is not so good as a high cut plow because when a high cut plow is used, the land will not be turned narrow.

The Provincial Plowing Match

THE Ontario Plowmen's Association will hold their annual provincial plowing match at Meadebrook Farm, the country home of R. J. Fleming, situated between Whitchy and Pickering, on the 1st and 3rd of November. This is expected to be the largest plowing match ever held in Canada, and is expected from all parts of Ontario. Light tractor demonstration will be conducted and already over 250 tractors have been entered. The regular plowing match takes place Nov. 2nd, while the tractor demonstration will continue for the three days of the plowing match. The competitions will include plowing, cultivating and seeding in one operation. Lap prizes for the different events are offered.

Excursion rates of a fare and one-third fare will be secured from all parts of the province east of Port Arthur. Tickets are good going from Oct. 15 to Nov. 3rd, and returning up to 6th inclusive. Special arrangements have been made for serving meals on the grounds during the match days, and a jitney service will be from Whitchy and Pickering to the farm, and also from the King Edward Hotel, Toronto. Arrangements have also been made for G. T. R. and C. P. trains to stop at the farm.

It is estimated by L. O. Thayer that the total production of corn in 1913, due to the use of more and more seed, was 200,000,000 gallons of feed and seed—has been consumed this year in the United States. This requires the output of 200,000 tons of wheat. The capital invested in the wheat-wholesale-end-of-the-business is \$100,000,000 and the labor bill in connection with the manufacture of the articles of diet is about \$75,000,000 year.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1855 found that it required 16 hours and 34 minutes of human labor to produce a bushel of corn. In 1880 it has been found that five men in the care being taken to produce a bushel of corn now, or only once as long as in 1855. In other words day of human labor now is more than six times as much as in 1855, due to the use of more and better machinery, better varieties of seed and better soil management.



We Welcome

Trade increases

VOL. XXXV

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IN these days of cheese, meat, to levels that many and the public to investigate the fronted with another—a steady, even population. Some were even then the best of feed, the best in a noteworthy fact that had shown a decline the previous decade the population of increased. Thus the total yields of shortage, he pointed out and even increasing the migration derived.

Ten years have passed by the hundreds of been at work in Have they succeeded the situation is a population of our interval, with many try people have cost thousands. This fixed to Ontario, both in Ontario a number of people number living on Coincident with the tively to the war there is a shortage of sheep, hogs and not to be wondered bearing louder and high cost of living, shortage cannot

This condition put at the very basis of recognize its importance which I have been afternoon. The truth that I cannot begin fully explain the people. The most I hope to attention in order more careful consideration

Farming 5
The first point farming should be recognized as the

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