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Swine Commission Had Profitable Trip

The Swine Commission has returned. Although not at liberty to talk concerning the results of their investigations until the Government has issued their report, Farm and Dairy learned from members of the Commission that were interviewed, that the trip has proved extremely successful and that an immense amount of valuable information has been gained. It will be some time before the Commission's report is published, it having to be first presented to the Government.

From what Farm and Dairy learned from talking with some of the Commissioners, we were led to believe that the success of the Domes in pork production was due to the fact that the Government and the farmers have taken hold of this industry in a systematic way and have specialized. Co-operative factories are proving a great success in Denmark although they have not overcome the difficulties of fluctuation of values, which are just as great in Denmark as they are here. Co-operation is being introduced in Ireland. Valuable information, it is understood, was gained on this point.

Dairy Cattle at Toronto

Exhibits quite in keeping with the great advance of dairying are those made by the dairy cattle owners at the 1939 Canadian National Exhibition. On the whole, the dairy cattle are a good fair average as compared with the showing of former years, though possibly not quite up to the splendid standard of last year. Much of the educational value of the showing, so far as the public are concerned, is lost owing to the mixed up arrangement of the breeds in the stables. The Holsteins, for instance, are split up and scattered in three different barns widely separated. The management had apparently lost sight of the fact that the cattle appear in the ring but for one day and that they are mainly shown in the stables which is the only place where the public may see them for the remainder of the show. The real exhibit is in the barns. The superintendent should be responsible for the placing of the cattle and should so arrange the breeds, and at least have each breed separate, that they would be most easy of inspection.

Some misunderstanding arose as to the time of judging. In former years it has been the custom to commence judging on the first day at 9:00 a.m. This year it was delayed till 11:00 a.m., although the herdsmen were in readiness with their cows "bagged" up for the usual hour. Through this delay many of the cows were forced to retain their milk—what they could of it—until after 6 p.m. Any cow owner can appreciate what such treatment meant to freshly calved cows, especially when it is learned that these cows had not been milked since the evening before. In future years, classes should be so arranged that the cows would be judged first and thus prevent undue cruelty, which must surely result in loss.

A real need of the exhibition is some fit place—an amphitheatre—wherein to judge the cattle. Every first-class show in the United States has such a building. The live stock interests deserve it. Seeing that the grounds are so well equipped otherwise it is a surprise to many people that an amphitheatre is lacking. In threatening weather, such as was experienced on Saturday, very little interest is taken in the judging, owing to the lack of accommodation provided. The grounds at the ringside is crude in the extreme and when compared with the scale of the splendid structure given to the so-called special attractions it would seem that

stockmen were far from getting their just due.

The Holsteins and most of the Ayrshires were judged on Friday last; the remaining Ayrshires, Jerseys, the Guernseys and the grades on Saturday. Holsteins were judged by H. H. Moyer of Syracuse, N.Y.; Ayrshires by M. F. Schank, of Avon, N.Y.; and Jerseys and grades by W. R. Spohn of Dallas, Texas. The awards are given elsewhere.

The exhibition in general is bigger and better than ever. The addition to the grounds, recently made, tends to relieve much of the old time congestion and affords ample room for still more growth. Entries in the horse and beef cattle classes are well up to the mark. The aggregate attendance at the time of going to press exceeds that of last year and with favorable weather throughout the remainder of the week there will be a substantial lead over figures of previous years.

Balanced Rations

In reading current daily literature two such glaring misprints have been observed that the average farmer is apt to be seriously misled unless considering carefully what he is reading. For instance, one daily paper solemnly announces that "for daily maintenance the cow needs per 1,000 lb. live weight seven pounds of protein." Another current issue of a different paper prints "for daily maintenance a cow needs .01 lb. fat."

To put the matter right, let it be clearly stated that the accepted standards give the food of maintenance required daily by a 1,000 lb. cow as 0.7 of a lb. of protein, 7 lb. of carbohydrates, and 0.1 lb. of fat. The total digestible nutrients required, assuming that a 1,000 lb. cow is giving 20 pounds of milk testing 3.0 per cent fat, would be 1.5 lb. protein 10.6 lb. of carbohydrates 0.38 lb. of fat.—C.F.W.

Time Well Spent

In visiting members of cow testing associations organized by the dairy division, Ottawa, the inspectors are sometimes met with this statement by those farmers who are inclined to drop weighing and sampling, "I haven't got the time."

In scarcely any instance can this be considered correct; evidence from farmers the whole Dominion over shows cow testing to be one of the best saving organizations ever introduced. Why? Because it shows definitely that many men have wasted precious time on cows that do not produce enough milk and fat to pay for the cost of feed. Thus, the very men who say they have "no time" to take up cow testing are the very men who unconsciously waste thousands of valuable hours. There is time, apparently, amongst the unthinking class of farmers for attending to thousands of profitable cows.

With a herd of 20 unselected cows (out of which three are not making any profit) it would take the small total of 20 hours during the whole year, spread over three days each month, to keep such simple records with certainty the owner to select with absolute the most economical producers. Why waste time year after year on cows that average only about 14 lbs. of milk a day for seven months, when a few minutes a month, plus a little brain power, will materially assist in building up a profitable herd?—C.F.W.

Credit to the Breeder.—"My pig, which Farm and Dairy sent me for a club of seven new subscriptions, is a dandy and is doing fine. It is a good feeder, well marked and a credit to the breeder. Messrs. H. S. Cross, Hill, Ont.—Nash, Brooks, Wentworth Co., Ont.

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Early maturing
a pro

TWO FACTORS in getting a good vision of a livestock are good management and good breeding. In reference to the ram at good mutton but is followed, the since higher sheep possession, in regard to m

EARLY maturing is a good thing in a sheep, as it allows the sheep to reach maturity sooner and thus produce more lambs in a shorter period of time. This is especially true in the case of the ram, which is the mainstay of the sheep industry. A ram that matures early will be able to produce lambs at an earlier age than a ram that matures late. This means that the farmer can get more lambs from his flock in a shorter period of time, which is a great advantage.

LIBERAL FEEDING is a very important factor in the raising of sheep. A sheep that is well fed will grow faster and produce more wool and meat. This is especially true in the case of the ram, which is the mainstay of the sheep industry. A ram that is well fed will be able to produce lambs at an earlier age than a ram that is not well fed. This means that the farmer can get more lambs from his flock in a shorter period of time, which is a great advantage.

DOMESTIC sheep are those that are bred in the United States. They are usually of a medium size and are well adapted to the climate of the United States. They are usually of a medium size and are well adapted to the climate of the United States. They are usually of a medium size and are well adapted to the climate of the United States. They are usually of a medium size and are well adapted to the climate of the United States.

Throughout the one feature of liberal feeding, simply feeding plenty of the sheep and at the feed should be nutritious nature. The shambles is a sheep are of such utilize to advantage. It is not uncommon flocks that the breeder, hence they are generally not present the shepherd's sheep.