

Does Your Separator Work Well This Cold Weather?



Or do you have to "coax" it by continually warming the milk? If so, buy a SIMPLEX and end your trouble.

The SIMPLEX works just the same in zero as it does in sunny weather, active the year round making money for the farmer who has foresight enough to purchase a separator which is ever ready for use.

LINK BLADES, SELF CENTERING GEAR and the SELF BALANCING BARREL have made the SIMPLEX separator the greatest money maker on the farm.

Drop us a card and we shall give you complete information as to how the SIMPLEX is built and how it operates while skimming.

Write today. Tomorrow you might buy a separator that would prove a keen disappointment. Don't let this happen. You'll buy a SIMPLEX after reasonable deliberation.

D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

THE "BT" STANCHION IS ALWAYS CHOSEN

When Its Many Advantages Are Known



It is made in five sizes and of heavy "U" Bar. The lock and trip are made of heavy malleable. It can be easily opened with one hand and is the only stanchion that can be opened no matter what pressure the animal is putting against it. It is supplied for use with wood or steel construction. It will pay you to let us tell you about "BT" Steel Stalls and Stanchions and what we can do for you.

Write us today

We also build Litter Carrier and Hay Carrier Goods

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS ONT. 1121 11

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

Influence of Judging Courses*

D. A. McKenzie, B.S.A., Victoria Co., Ont.

The influence of a five day judging course, though necessarily local in its purpose, presents some great possibilities as a factor in our agricultural extension work. The effects on the community may be summed up as follows: The indigent man has his interest aroused. The man who honestly wants to learn more about his profession, gets a fund of information from the discussion and criticism of existing varieties, breeds and methods. The college professors and leaders in agricultural thought and practice throughout the province are brought into close touch with the rank and file of the farming community, and lastly, it tends to create among farmers a higher appreciation of their profession.

THE INDIFFERENCE THAT EXISTS

It is evident, from the small percentage of farmers' sons in attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College, the poorly attended meetings of the Farmers' Institutes, the ragged, dirty appearance of many of the farmsteads of Ontario, that indifference exists to an appalling degree. New methods must be adopted to reach and stir these men and a five days course will, if properly advertised and conducted, interest many of them; not perhaps from a genuine desire for knowledge but because it is a new thing and the crowd is going.

To the man who is alive to his interests, the five days judging course comes as a shower to a thirsty land. The discussion and criticism of common varieties, breeds and methods, as carried on at the five days course, gives him a chance to examine the variety or type under discussion, at close range, and to understand and remember points of merit or distinction as the case may be. He has a chance to compare his own practical experience with that of the instructors in charge or with that of other men successful along the same line of endeavor, and to inquire into the cause or causes of difficulty and failure.

A REAL AND BENEFICENT ORGANIZATION

Despite the fact that Ontario has one of the best organized Departments of Agriculture in the world, there are many farmers who do not come directly under its influence. The Ontario Agricultural College reaches a considerable number, the Farmers' Institute and other branches of the department reach a large number, but to many farmers the Ontario Agricultural College and the Farmers' Institutes are mere names associated only with the spending of the people's money. These people are not interested in the work of the college and never attend an Institute meeting, but they will attend a five days judging course and there they come in touch with the college professors and heads of the various branches of the Department in Toronto. They hear President Creelman tell of the work done by the Ontario Agricultural College, the college professors discuss important phases of farm practice, and the superintendents of the Toronto branches discuss their efforts along educational and organization lines. They have their eyes opened; what was once to them a sort of infernal machine for squeezing money out of the farmer, to supply lucrative positions for political favorites, becomes a real and beneficent organization.

ABOUT THE INDIFFERENT MEN

The indifference of many farmers to education and their conservatism in adopting improved methods, has led men in other callings to underrate Agriculture as a profession. The small financial returns secured by many farmers as a direct result of obsolete and slipshod methods have caused these farmers to look on their

profession as a little inferior to all others. If we can arouse the indigent man to see his need of improvement, satisfy the honest inquirers after knowledge and bring our Department of Agriculture into living touch with every farmer in the community; the result will be greater financial returns to the individual farmer, more liberal education for boys and girls on the farm, and a greater respect for Agriculture as a profession.

Excessive Co-operation

"It is possible for farmers to cooperate to excess. No group of farmers should cooperate to undersell their town merchant," said P. E. Angle, B.S.A., in an address before the Experimental Union at Guelph.

"The fruit growers of Simcoe in Norfolk County, Ont., use large quantities of spray material. They went to their town merchants and gave them a chance to put in the material. Then they went to a wholesale firm and discovered that they could save 50 per cent. on these spray materials if they bought co-operatively.

"The merchants were ill-advised in this case. They should have been content with a smaller profit. The fruit growers were quite justified in buying their goods co-operatively when merchants are not content with less than 20 per cent. profit on such large deals."

Weeding Out Unprofitable Cows

G. W. Mayhew, Stanstead Co., Que.

I have been testing my cows and keeping individual records for two or three years. We have been keeping records of feed, also, since last June. We hope to have some interesting facts as to the cost of feed by the time the year is out.

We have had two hard years for the farmers—two dry summers when just the time ate about all the green feed in sight as our dairymen have not had much of a chance. Many cows went back in their production about one-third during the past year.

The only way to get rid of cows that don't pay for their keep is to discover them by testing and keeping individual records. Since I commenced to test my cows, I have been sorting them over and getting rid of those that do not pay. Cost testing has shown us which cows are the best to keep for building up the dairy herd.

Give the Horse a Chance to Breathe

A farmer, plowing with three horses hitched abreast, noticed that the middle horse became tired and exhausted long before either of his mates, says the *Farm Journal*. As the animal was the equal in every way of the other two, he was puzzled as to the cause of this horse not being able to stand the same amount of work. He finally observed, however, that as they drew the plow along, the three horses held their noses close together, with the result that the middle horse was compelled to breathe the expired air from its fellows.

The farmer then procured a long "jockey" stick, which he fastened with straps to the bits of the outside horses. The device worked perfectly; for, given his rightful share of good, fresh air, the middle horse was able to do the same amount of work, and with no greater fatigue than his fellows. Many persons are like the middle horse; they are not getting their rightful share of pure air, and this is why they are not able to perform as much work.

We have more good cows than we ever thought we had. We have more poor feeders than poor cows.—J. W. Newman, Victoria Co., Ont.

Iss
Each

Vol.

How one

P
RE
cat
hor

These w
years a
thought
3,000 t
cows, t
time, I
"teens.

with the
them gi
course fo
allowed
be very
profit. I
many de
many op
were pai
consider
average
2,000 o
in a year

THE
We, wh
to-day w
grain to
too. Wh
cows, an
ers. Our
cows coul
pounds, b
was room
ment as o
ing great
ducing go
herds thro
As I com
pried cov
plan of a
good sire.

The fir
my bull, I
calves; fo
neighbors
their very
14, all cal
well, not b
make good
to eat and
we expect
15 to 18 m
bringing th
old. After
could easily
improvement
tion was 6%

co
These hie