

A Large Capacity Separator

Saves Time, Saves Wear, Saves Work

These all spell MONEY to any farmer, and are big points worth considering. There is a growing demand for Cream Separators of larger capacity.



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its heavy and compact construction, with low supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.

900-lb. Machines are coming to be the favorites. Quite a number favor our 1,100-lb. Hand Machines.

We Guarantee these larger capacity Simplex Cream Separators to turn practically as easy as a 600-lb. Machine, once the motion, or speed, is gotten up.

The Simplex is the only practical large capacity Hand Cream Separator. Your wife can turn it and she'll be glad to have a large capacity Simplex because it'll skim the whole

milking so quickly, without undue effort.

SIMPLEX Cream Separators are noted for their ease of Running, ease of Cleaning, Simplicity and Durability—they'll last a lifetime.

SIMPLEX Cream Separators skim their catalogue capacity under most adverse conditions, and under good conditions they over-run the rated capacity.

Have us prove the superiority of the **SIMPLEX** over all others. We'll do it right on your farm.

Write us for full particulars, and detailed description of the **SIMPLEX**.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

"WILL we get a good price for cheese this year?" "How'll butter pay?" "Are more farmers going in for Dairying?"

"How have the cows wintered?" "What is the condition of the feed supply?"

In a word "How About Dairying in 1912?"

These questions will be answered so far as is humanly possible, April 4.

The purpose of our Great Dairy Annual, set April 4th, is to give these answers from the recognized leading authorities in a position to know where they speak.

A British and Canadian industry is looking for this information—looking for it to be in Farm and Dairy, April 4th, and we'll have it.

Much of the matter is already in our hands, so your advertising copy ought to be. Better get your copy to us now for FARM AND DAIRY connecting up with our prosperous Dairy people, April 4th. **Peterboro, Ont.**

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



The Farmers Talk Politics with Each Other

The "Big Interests" do their Talking with the Farmers' Member

Experience with a Grade Sire

Melvin H. Gardiner, DeLans, Wis. In Farm and Dairy of February 20, I made some remarks on the value of the official tests, and indeed any kind of tests, to the plain farmer-dairyman in patching up those holes in his intellect that allow the bulk of the profit he might get from his work to slip away and escape his grasp, and I intimated that the only way to successful, money-making dairy farming was through a selective process and the grading up with pure bred dairy blood. A man may argue that with the aid of some system of testing he has discovered and got rid of all the cows in the herd that fell below the herd average in production, he can by saving the heifer calves from the remaining cows soon have a herd as good as the best; but if he tries it without the use of a bull with fixed dairy qualities he would be apt to meet with some disappointment. I know, for I have travelled that path myself, and found it pretty thoroughly beset with thorns.

In looking backward men do not as a rule speak of their failures; they prefer to dwell on their successes. My life has been what men call successful but it has been so because I have kept a sharp lookout for my own mistakes and have never been pigheaded in pursuing what I felt to be a wrong course. The man who happens to get hold of the hot end of the poker and then holds on shows grit, but he does not show good judgment. In the hope that it will serve as a warning to such men as want to improve their dairy herds but think they can best do it by the use of grade or cross-bred bulls, I am going to tell of one of my own early mistakes.

MY OWN EXPERIENCE

When as a young man, urged on by ambition I overtaxed my strength and suddenly found myself with shattered health, I turned to the land and outdoor exercise as the only means for recovery. I knew little or nothing of good farming, but read everything I could get hold of, and tried to sort out that which seemed to be reasonable and to fit my circumstances. The farm was a grain farm, heavily mortgaged and showing little profit. I saw that it must be changed into a stock farm, and chose dairy farming, stocking with the best cows and heifers of common blood. I could pick up by paying 25 per cent. more than the market price.

They were a good lot, largely of Short-horn blood but good milkers for the kind, and I wanted to improve the herd as a dairy herd. I did not then know that the bull was such an important factor in a dairy herd, and I had spent all the money I could raise for the cows. I had read about black-and-white Dutch cattle that were just beginning to appear in the Middle West, and had heard of the folly of a man about 10 miles from the city who had about 18 months before paid \$150 for a yearling bull; but while I thought the price beyond reason, as

far as I could learn the breed was just what we needed.

MY FIRST MISTAKE

A neighbor of this man with a herd largely of Short-horn blood had bred his best cow to the pure bred Holstein bull, and the cow had a fine bull calf. A neighbor of mine proposed that we buy this calf in partnership, and as the dam was certainly a fine dairy cow I agreed, and we bought the calf for \$40. He was certainly as fine a Holstein (?) calf as one would wish to see, becoming as he grew much more attractive than his sire, and I was very proud of him—a fine time. In due time his first calves were dropped, nice calves all of them, and nearly one-half showing the black-and-white markings; and the cows were again bred to him. My neighbor was much pleased, but I had been reading, studying and thinking during the 18 months and had begun to fear I had made a mistake.

I went to my neighbor, told him my conclusions, and proposed that we sell the bull and buy a pure bred animal in his place; but he assured me that he was satisfied with the animal, and quickly accepted the price I made on a give or take basis for my half interest. I have not the space to tell here of my purchase of a pure bred bull but will go on with my story. In time the two crops of heifer calves came into milk; but in no case did I find them better dairy animals than their dams at like ages, while in most cases they were inferior, and my neighbor's experience was the same, only he had four crops of calves to my two. He sold the bull for beef at considerably above \$100 and had no use for any black-and-white animal from that time on. I got rid of the heifers as fast as possible; but I lost two years of time and my small amount of money by mistake and my ignorance of the laws of heredity.

WHY WE WERE WRONG

Here was our mistake. Because his dam was a good dairy cow individually, and because he had the best of my breeding on his sire's side, we expected the get of this bull to show high dairy quality; entirely failing to consider that we were expecting the one fourth of Holstein blood in the pedigree to do the office of three-fourths of largely non-dairy blood. The tail cannot wag the dog. My friend showed the courage of his convictions in regard to the other heifers. But two years ago he was surprised me by coming to consult me in regard to getting his son-in-law started with pure bred Holstein-Friesians, and they now have a nice little herd.

I have on my farm rough land on which no other crop than alfalfa can be conveniently grown. It, however, yields splendid crops of the best of feed and also leaves land in better condition than before—John Beemer, Brent Co., Ont.

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