

O.A.C. No. 72 Oats Purloined

PROF. C. A. Zavitz, of the O.A.C., who originated the famous O.A.C. No. 72 variety of oats some 13 years ago, has issued a warning to the farmers of the province in which he says that a seed firm of New York state secured in 1915, some 600 bushels of this variety, apparently for seed purposes and that they are now being placed on the market under the name of "Imperial." In introducing such a popular variety under a bogus name, the college records have been appropriated and the reported yield increased six per cent. because the standard weight of a bushel of oats in the United States is 32 instead of 34 lbs. These oats, under the name of Imperial, have been advertised extensively in catalogues and numerous agents have been traveling from farm to farm over Ontario and elsewhere selling the new-named variety at \$3.18 and upwards a bushel. Pointing out that exactly the same oats can be purchased in abundance from Ontario farmers at \$1 or less per bushel, will be sufficient to prevent any more of the so-called Imperial oats from being purchased at such fabulous prices.

Among Ourselves

"No dollars are so well spent as those paid out to assure better family comfort, convenience and health."

"To sweeten and improve life—that's what dollars are for."

After all, the real ills in struggling for dollars is that we may secure something for them—something that someone else has struggled and sweated to produce. And in these days the high cost of products is still going higher. In other words, we've got to work harder and longer to attain our needs. Nearly every one of us goes about it in a different way. But we all aim for that one method by which we can accomplish any particular object with the least amount of expended energy. It is right that we should. That adds one step in the advancement of our age.

Not only through the editorial columns of Farm and Dairy do we endeavor to point out better methods of carrying on our farm work, but also through the advertising columns from week to week. No man would think of attempting to harvest his summer's crop with the old fashioned cradle to-day. We use the binder that minimizes the amount of energy required to do the harvesting. It enables us to accomplish more. In other words, to earn more in order that we may better afford the comforts and conveniences that are essential. A few years ago the man on the farm thought that the automobile was entirely beyond his reach, that it couldn't be anything but a luxury to him. On hundreds of farms we have dis-proved this theory; the automobile is not only a luxury, but in many ways it saves more than its real cost.

It is the purpose of our advertising columns in Farm and Dairy to get our readers closely acquainted with the most modern improvements and the most up-to-date labor saving machinery which exists. And in doing this we endeavor to select for the acquaintance of our readers those firms in whom we have every confidence. If you are in need of farm machinery, Farm and Dairy is the place to turn. We will be glad to send you information on their equipment. Mention Farm and Dairy in writing them. If you do not find the address of any firm you desire, or the manufacturer of some particular implement you need, we shall endeavor to give you the address

If you send a note to our Advertising Department here at Peterboro.

Depreciation in Farm Machinery

SOME interesting work has been done in Minnesota in securing reliable statistics relating to the depreciation of farm machinery. The statistics show that while for the years 1907 to 1909 the average depreciation of all machines was approximately 7.3 per cent, for the years 1908 to 1912, 6.7 per cent. was the annual depreciation. The difference is accounted for by the fact that the farmers have taken better care of their machinery during the latter period. The investigation also brought out the fact that as machines grow older, the rate of depreciation becomes less. A grain binder for instance, may depreciate at the rate of 10 to 12 per cent for a few years, but if this rate continues to be allowed, the total value of the machine is finally accounted for in the depreciation account, while it is still capable of rendering considerable service. On the farms studied, many machines from 12 to 16 years old were found in use and apparently capable of considerable usefulness.

Estimates were also made of the amount of machinery values consumed in producing crops. These values are made up of depreciation, labor, cash repairs, and interest on the average annual investment. The following table shows clearly the results of the information secured. In the first column is found the annual depreciation of farm machinery expressed in percentages, while in the second column is found the values in farm machinery consumed annually per 100 acres.

Machine	Annual Depreciation	Values Consumed Per 100 Acres
Grain binders	6.54%	\$16.80
Grain drills	6.06	7.30
Corn binder	7.97	60.40
Corn planters	6.41	5.80
Corn cultivators	5.23	22.50
Mowers	6.08	18.70
Hay tedders	4.31	6.20
Hay loaders	7.87	9.60
Hay rakes	6.03	7.90
Walking plows	8.54	9.50
Wagons	3.89	...
Harrow	6.88	3.70
Discs	6.29	9.70
Manure spreaders	10.37	33.70
Shage cutters	7.48	121.60
Cream separators	7.92	...
Gas engines	6.69	...

An interesting feature of the investigation was that on an 1820-acre farm the charges for depreciation were on an average about one-third less than on a 640-acre farm. This was probably due to the fact that on larger farms the annual acreage that each machine does to work is greater than on the smaller ones.

Milking Machine Does It All

J. M. Dolson, Peel Co., Ont.

WE are using the Calvein milker on our herd of pure bred Jerseys. We commenced using it about January 20th, being at that time rather sceptical about milking machines. I have been pretty closely for shrinkage in the milk flow and also for udder troubles that might be caused by the use of the machine. I am pleased to state, however, that one cow has not fallen off any in their milk flow that we have not had udder trouble in a year. I feel quite satisfied that this machine will not injure any cow.

We are milking about 35 head and are shipping ewe milk to Toronto. Our cream separator is driven by the same power—a gasoline engine—which drives the milker. We skim the milk as it is drawn from the cows

30% Of the World's Creameries

Separate their cream with a DE LAVAL

TEN YEARS AGO THERE WERE A DOZEN DIFFERENT MAKES of creamery or factory separators in use. Today over 98 per cent of the world's creameries use De Laval Separators exclusively.

IT MEANS A DIFFERENCE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS a year whether a De Laval or some other make of separator is used in a creamery.

EXACTLY THE SAME DIFFERENCES EXIST, ON A SMALLER scale, in the use of farm separators. Owing to the fact, however, that most farm users do not keep as accurate records as the creameryman, or test their skim-milk with the Babcock tester, they do not appreciate just what the difference between a good and a poor separator means to them in dollars and cents.

NOW IF YOU WERE IN NEED OF LEGAL ADVICE, YOU WOULD go to a lawyer. If you were sick you would consult a doctor. If you had the toothache you would call on a dentist. Why? Because these men are all specialists in their line, and you rely upon their judgment and skill.

WHEN IT COMES TO BUYING A SEPARATOR WHY NOT profit by the experience of the creameryman which qualifies him to advise you correctly? He knows which separator will give you the best service and be the most economical for you to buy. That's why 98 per cent of the world's creameries and milk dealers use the De Laval exclusively.



THERE CAN BE NO BETTER RECOMMENDATION for the De Laval than the fact that the men who make the separation of milk a business use the De Laval to the practical exclusion of all other makes of cream separators.

Your local De Laval agent will be glad to let you try a De Laval for yourself on your own place. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent simply write the nearest main office, as below.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators
of Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Cream Feed Sifters.
Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

and in this way can skim closer than when the milk is allowed to stand and get cool. As to the speed of the operation, we have noted the time taken to milk each individual cow in the herd and have found it to range from four to seven minutes. We do no pail stripping. The machine does it all and we are satisfied with the results.

Feeding an Orphan Foal

OCASIONALLY one has the misfortune to lose a mare that has a young foal and has to bring the foal up by hand on cow's milk. It should be remembered in a case of this kind that mare's milk is normally sweeter than cow's milk, but has only about half the amount of fat and other solids that is found in the average cow's milk consequently it is usual to add sugar to diluted cow's milk for feeding orphan foals.

A method of feeding is suggested by J. H. S. Johnson, of "Breeder's Gazette," which is about as follows: Use an old teapot for feeding, with the thumb of an old kid glove, having

a few holes punched in it, fastened over the spout. For a very young foal, feed not more than a cupful of milk five times a day. A dessert spoon of sugar to a pint of milk is about the right proportion. Three tablespoonfuls of lime water added to this ration will correct acidity in the stomach. The milk should be perfectly sweet, utensils should be kept clean, and the milk should be fed at normal body temperature. It should be obtained from a somewhat fresh cow that does not test too high in butter fat. The milk may be diluted with warm water or skim milk.

After it is two months old, the foal will do very well on skim milk alone to which may be added a tablespoonful of linseed meal. The foal should have comfortable quarters, pasture and fresh water. As soon as it is willing to eat, it should have a grain ration put in front of it, a little at a time, consisting of possibly one part of wheat bran to one part crushed oats, corn chop or crushed barley. A little alfalfa hay will also be of benefit, especially if the colt does not have much pasture.