

Summer Work

Cut in Two
For You

Now that your cows are all fresh and milking so splendidly and you have so much other work to do, you can save yourself greatly and make more money by having the two great helpers we have for you.



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.

The Large-Capacity "Simplex" Cream Separator The B-L-K Mechanical Milker (Both Pronounced Successes)

Think how nice it would be now when you are so busy to be able to separate your milk in half the time you now do it with an ordinary hand separator!

The large-capacity 1100-lb. "Simplex" Cream Separator, once it is at speed, turns as easy as the 500-lb. machines of most other makes. We will prove this to you. It will pay you to ask us for the facts. Send now for booklet describing "Simplex" Large Capacity, low-down, easy-turning cream separator.

What would you give to be able to free yourself from the drudgery of hand milking, and be able to milk all of your cows (and as many more as you wanted to put in), doing the milking thoroughly and successfully by mechanical means? A B-L-K Milker will milk your cows for you. Outfit costs not so much as you might think. Write for booklet describing it all.

You can send us a rough sketch of your stables, tell us how many cows you want to milk, say whether or not you have power available, or will require power, and WE'LL FURNISH YOU WITH AN ESTIMATE of just what it will cost you to put in your stable a B-L-K mechanical milker. We have no obligation on your part to buy. It will interest you to have these facts. It will pay you, as it pays others, to have a B-L-K milker.

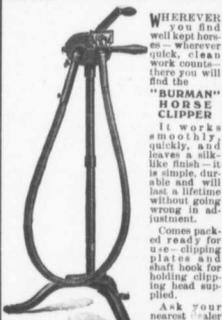
D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works - BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERSBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

BURMAN'S HORSE CLIPPER SAVES TIME AND MONEY



WHEREVER you find well kept horses—wherever quick, clean work counts—there you will find the "BURMAN" HORSE CLIPPER. It works smoothly, quickly, and leaves a silk-like finish—it is simple, durable and will last a lifetime without going wrong in adjustment. Comes packed ready for use—clipping plates and shaft hook for holding clipping head supplied.

Get your nearest dealer or write direct.

B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO.
Limited - Montreal

"Ohio" 1913 Model The Improved Logical Silo Filler

"Ohio" improvements for 1913 are radical—eclipse the best of all previous models. Don't close a deal for any Cutter and take chances with unknown makes until you see what the "Ohio" offers. 30 years' experience—absolutely dependable quality. Famous Patented Direct Drive is secret of "Ohio" superiority—the only machine that is driven, not self-driven direct from main shaft. Simple, compact design—space for horse, operator, complete hopper space for hay. One lever controls all. Entire feed stream by good friction on direct pressure—no gears—no gear tooth chatters. All gears perfectly hooped. Famous "hill-top" grip self-feed. Famous half-inch cut tonnage. 100 lbs. to 500 lbs. a day—4 to 12 ft. in height. Durability. Used by Experiment Stations everywhere. Guaranteed. Many big features this year. Write for free "Ohio" catalogue today. A postal will do.

"Warders Storage Methods" a 24-page book mailed free for 10c, coin or stamp. Sold by The Ohio Silo, Eaton, B. Sent by John Deere Farm Co., Waterloo.

Mention Farm and Dairy when writing.



Will it Ever Come to This?

Observations on Type of Swine

A. A. Colwell, Durham Co., Ont.

In reading Farm and Dairy of May 1, I noted that letter by Mr. J. A. Macdonald, entitled "Shall We Go Back to the Fat Hog?" The answer that at once rose in my mind was, like the admonition I once heard Rev. J. S. Hunter, the famous evangelist, give to his new converts: When tempted to back slide, or go back as the world commonly terms it, just ask the tempter. What is there to go back to? So I would say to Mr. Macdonald, What is there to go back to?

I am not going to defend the packers in their methods of dealing with the pork producer. I believe there is altogether too much truth in what Mr. Macdonald says regarding their methods of paying for hogs— that they pay as much for a thick fat hog, so long as he had the desired weight, as for one of the ideal bacon type. I think our packers can find lots of room to improve in their treatment of the hog producer. If the packers want, and expect farmers to produce, hogs in large quantities they must learn a few things they evidently have not yet learned.

EFFECTS OF FLUCTUATING PRICES

Eggs were too cheap in the fall and winter of 1911. Farmers got disgusted with feeding hogs at a loss and made a race to get out of the business. We have seen the results: A short supply of hogs for two or three years with high prices and the end is not yet. A whole book could be written on market conditions for hogs during the past 10 years, but I am not going to deal with that here. The question is, Shall we go back to the fat hog? Or, as I presume, the thick fat hog?

I say, no. The ideal bacon hog can be raised more cheaply than the thick, fat, chunky, gross hog. I think many farmers have had a false conception of the bacon hog, and have had an idea that the packers want a great, long, thin, skinny hog, with little or no flesh on it. That is not so. What the packers want is a hog of good length and depth, even and well proportioned with two good ends; that is, a nice smooth shoulder, not coarse and thick, with a nice well developed ham.

BACON HOGS GOOD FEEDERS

Now my experience teaches me, and I have bred and experimented with various breeds and types, that I can make a hundred pounds of pork at less cost with the ideal bacon hog, no razor back, than with the thick, fat hog. The latter to my mind, lacks in form, bone and constitution to make a highly profitable feeder.

There is a large medium to aim at in almost everything. This is true

of the hog. We should not aim at either of the extremes in type or we will sacrifice quality. The ideal bacon hog is without question a more profitable hog to produce. My advice is not to discard our ideal hog, but try to teach the packers to treat the producers right and then raise a regular supply of hogs the year round, year in and year out.

ALL WORKING TO BAACON TYPE

Mr. Macdonald says, that the experimentalists at stations have worked in cooperation with the packer against the direct interest of the farmers in the conducting of their feeding tests. They, he says, have endeavored to show that Tamworth and Improved Yorkshires were a cheaply raised as Berkshire, Chester Whites, Duroc-Jersey and East. Now to my mind the Improved Berk and Chester White make good bacon hogs, but not the Berk or Chester as they were 15 and 20 years ago. The breeds have been working with a lot of other late years, and no doubt in the last decade, Duroc-Jersey and Essex, have also improved in type.

I believe that our experimental stations, and the officials connected therewith, deserve the credit for the splendid work they have done on the excellent service they have rendered the farmers of this country, in testing the various breeds and giving us the benefit of their experiments. I am sure that such men as Prof. G. Dale of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Prof. Day of the Ontario Agricultural College, are of too high a type to stoop to boost one breed at the expense of any other.

In addition to studying the experience of and statements of such men as these, I made tests for myself before finally deciding to produce the bacon hog. I made many tests of different periods of feeding, with lots of carefully selected hogs of different breeds. I was so delighted with the results I got from the Tamworth when fed right in the same pen, as the same trough and on the same lot, with choice selected pigs of different breeds, all of the same age, that I finally decided on the Tamworth as for me, much as I disliked the last snout of the Tamworth, I was not feeding hogs for fun but for profit and consequently the Tamworth was my choice.

I don't say there is no other hog as good, but to my mind, everything considered, there is none other quite so good as the Tamworth. The Tamworth is a good grass feeder, will stand close confinement when necessary, and thrives under various conditions.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

Why I Started to H

MY experience in alfalfa dates years. At written by Mr. H. tare. Previous to short of hay for try six acres in al Dairy readers that turn.

I seeded my first out any nurse crop to secure a good mistake of seeding seed an acre. This occasion was another mistake. I looked as if I were ing but weeds instead alfalfa. But after started, and the laid condition, it came.

AN END to About the last of Mr. Glendinning's clipped the field, weeds from going to ping gave the alfalfa that when winter c stand of alfalfa w protect it from fro

The next year I turns from my alfal got them; in another. From that six ated rightly. I cut betw in three cuttings; at the job I again takes.

The first cutting I enough, and it got second cutting I cut tried to save it with that I lost nearly a cutting I put in a l musty; In fact some when I started to f

I next sooted 10 acres in all, and in tings 60 tons of as g dairy cow.

READY F

In 1910 I gave th manure and preparer keeping the corn fed to do I did not plow

Mr. Rowley, the writer of competitor in one of tions conducted by Fa was illustrated in Farm