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Do You Know that the Simplex is the only separator having the self-centering bearings?

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The Simplex Link-Blade Separator



the better you like it. The better you know some separators the less you like them. The best way to know a SIMPLEX is to have one sent on trial; you will like it so well you won't want to part with it. There are thousands of satisfied SIMPLEX users in all parts of the world, which should convince you that The Simplex Link-Blade is still in the lead.

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Successful Co-operative Bacon Curing

In view of the unsuccessful attempt made a few years ago to operate co-operative bacon curing plants in this country it is interesting to note the main factors that have made for the success of co-operative bacon curing on the part of the Danes. These factors are dealt with in the following extract from the report of the Swine Commission.

Most Canadians to any extent interested in bacon production are more or less familiar with the Danish system of co-operative curing. The subject has been discussed and written about a great deal during the past few years. The Commission visited a number of the Danish co-operative curing factories and learned as much as possible of the system on which they are conducted.

The co-operative curing of bacon in Denmark dates back to 1887, when the farmers found their live pigs shut out of Germany, which had been the chief market. There were at the time a number of private curing factories. But pig raisers felt they were not getting full value for their stock and seeing the success that had already attended co-operative butter making, it required only the initiative of a few strong men to set swine slaughtering, curing and marketing on a profitable basis. Established on a sound basis and governed by workable regulations, the first factory succeeded and others were started until inside of three years ten such organizations were in operation. This number year by year was added to until it has reached 36 besides 24 private packing houses scattered over the little country, so close, indeed, in many cases that 90 per cent of the hogs killed are brought in by waggon.

THE MOVEMENT DISCOURAGED.

For a number of years it is claimed proprietary owners sought by various means to discourage the co-operative movement, but the foresight, persistence and stability of the Danish farmer prevented even a halt in its progress until it soon was able to dominate the situation. The private concerns are gradually being reduced in favor of the others, and it is only because of their generous policy that they can get hogs. They not only have to pay a slightly higher price than the quotations of the co-operative associations, but they have to bring their hogs longer distances. Whereas a co-operative factory seldom has to bring more than 10 per cent. of its stock by rail, a proprietary factory frequently gets 50 per cent. by train and those from districts in which the farmers have not yet joined a co-operative association. The associations have a foothold in practically all districts where hogs are raised in considerable numbers, the total membership being about 100,000.

Two main factors have been responsible for the success of co-operative packing associations from the first. No capital had to be supplied by the shareholders, and each pledged his entire output of fat hogs to the co-operative association.

On the joint guarantees of shareholders the banks provide the necessary money for the erection and equipment of the factory and working capital. The working fund is increased in the beginning by holding back a small part of the value of the hogs slaughtered. When this has reached an amount sufficient to carry on the work the capital sum provided by the bank is reduced year by year. As a rule the principal is paid off at a rate of one per cent. each year, in twenty to thirty years. The following is a usual form of guarantee:

We the undersigned hereby pledge ourselves to deliver to the above named factory which it is proposed to establish all the pigs of weights between 150 and 300 lbs. which we may produce for sale. Such pigs will be delivered on conditions dictated

by the shareholders of the society, and that we shall receive such amount in payment of such delivered swine as may be realized for them by the factory less preliminary expenses incurred in the organization of the society and the annual contribution on loan for building and plant payable during a period of about 25 years together with current working expenses.

PENALTIES PROVIDED.

The guarantee is graduated according to the number of acres owned by each member respectively. Ownership of 25 acres or less is sufficient for a guarantee of about \$14, between 25 and 250 acres, \$25; and for larger amounts \$28 for each 250 acres. The guarantee of one member in no case exceeds \$135. It is a fundamental principle that each guarantor is a partner in the ownership of the whole property of the factory in proportion to the amount of his respective guarantee. The penalty for violation of the agreement to deliver all marketable pigs to the co-operative factory is \$2.70 per pig sold to any other concern or person. The further penalty of expulsion from the Association may also be exacted.

Shareholders who live within six miles of the factory as a rule deliver their pigs from, but those living at a greater distance deliver to the nearest railway station, and the association pays the freight from there to the factory. In some associations a bonus of about seven cents a hog is granted the shareholders who deliver their own pigs. The packing plant agrees to accept every sound hog delivered. The pigs when delivered are unloaded into a small car and a metal tag put in the ear of each for identification. If the owner so desires the pigs may be weighed alive. Immediately after being dressed they are weighed and classified. An advance covering a portion of the value, based on the current quotations and the class to which the carcass belongs, is made at once. About one-quarter of a cent a pound is withheld until the end of the year, when the final premium is paid on the basis of weight of pork delivered during the year.

A Profitable Feeding Trial

G. H. Hutton, Supt. Exp. Farm, Lacombe, Alta.

On March 30 the first bunch of cattle fed at the Lacombe Experimental Farm were marketed. They were purchased by the G. Y. Griffin Co. and shipped to Edmonton. The price paid was 5½ cents a pound with 5% shrink at Lacombe. So far as is known, this is the highest price ever paid in Alberta for March delivery. The price, however, was justified by the average dressed weight shown, the average being 61%. These cattle were bought in December at the cost of 3,658 cents and the average weight weighed in was 1,130 pounds.

Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway blood were represented in the bunch which were fed in a corral with shed on the west. This shed was not used by the cattle to any great extent. Prairie hay, timothy hay, frosted wheat, larley and oat screenings constituted the ration. Hay was kept in racks at all times and salt and water was always available. A tank heater was used to prevent the formation of ice on the water in cold weather. The grain was fed ground, in long troughs twice daily and was almost straight wheat, as the oats and barley constituted not more than 5% of the grain ration. At the start they were fed three pounds a head per day and were gradually increased until during the last of February the maximum consumption of grain was reached. At this time they were consuming daily 16½ pounds of grain.

The total time necessary to attend to the lot was 222 hours for the 109 days the cattle were on feed, this including hauling hay, some of which was hauled a distance of three miles.

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