

HE DIDN'T BLAME THE COWS

He was one of these men who look for a reason for everything. When the cheese factory closed, and he started using a separator and sending his cream to the nearest butter factory, his pay cheques were not as large as he thought they should be. He investigated. His cows were milking well. He was getting a good price for his cream. Evidently he was not getting all of the cream. He decided to get a new separator. What make should he buy?

After looking carefully into the merits of a number of machines,

HE BOUGHT A SIMPLEX

He was delighted with the results. The size of his pay cheques increased. His new separator turned easier than any other separator he had ever handled. He was never troubled with the bowl getting out of balance, because it was fitted with the **SELF-BALANCING BOWL**, an exclusive feature of the "Simplex" Separators. His wife was delighted too. The new separator could be washed in half the time it took to wash the old one.

When buying a separator be sure that you get a "Simplex." Have one sent you for a month's free trial, and prove for yourself that it is the best machine made. Write for our illustrated booklet.

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BEATTY BROS., FERGUS ONT. FIG 01

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Middleton, Nova Scotia, Exhibition

The seventh annual Nova Scotia Horticultural Exhibition which was held at Middleton on October 6, 7 and 8, was a decided success. It was opened by Professor Cumming of the Agricultural College, Truro, who in an able address pointed out the possibilities of agriculture and horticulture in that province. In reference to a statement that it pays to produce the best in everything the speaker mentioned that since the Agricultural College had been better financed, they were able to afford better cows, those that give 10,000 pounds of milk yearly instead of 5,000. The result had been that would-be buyers have continually to be turned away.

The dairy exhibits at the show were noticeable for quality rather than for quantity. In the poultry department there were excellent specimens, a wide variety of hens, also bantams and turkeys. The honey exhibit, which might have been larger, was of excellent quality both in comb and bottles. The display of bottled fruits, jellies and pickles, also was good. In the grain and farm seeds section, there were some splendid ears of corn, both sweet and yellow.

The roots and vegetables certainly showed what the country can do. There were enormous potatoes for feeding stock and a fine display of table varieties. The mammoth cabbages and pumpkins, which make their appearance at every exhibition, were not behind other years. Almost all kinds of vegetables were represented.

The most prominent feature of the exhibition was the apple display. There were about 50 varieties of apples and the entries were numerous. Peaches, plums, pears, quinces and grapes were excellent. A demonstration of packing apples in boxes was given and was much appreciated.

The entries in the domestic department for dressed chickens and ducks and home-cured hams showed a lack of enthusiasm which was amply made up in the show of blankets, rugs, quilts and fancy work. The flowers worked in silk gave evidence of the artistic skill of the ladies.

Other exhibits, not for competition, comprised clay drain pipes and brick by the Middleton Brick Co.; spray pumps made by a Nova Scotian, Mr. H. E. Westhaver of Mahone Bay; and gasoline engines by the Lloyd Company of Kentville.—E. W.

Dairy Suggestions from European Conditions

The observations of a summer spent in making a detailed study of the methods employed in the production of milk on the farms of the intensive dairy countries of Great Britain, Holland and Denmark, have been recorded in a bulletin that has been issued by the Illinois Experiment Station. The main purpose in the study was to look for points in which European dairymen excel.

While many of the foreign conditions are, of course, vastly different from ours, and we cannot copy all of their methods directly, the underlying principles of dairying are the same the world over, and the high points of their success are uniformly good cows, economical feeding and care, and sanitary methods, resulting in dairy products of high quality. The observance or non-observance of these points makes the difference between success and failure, and are of vital importance to all American dairymen.

SUMMARY OF BULLETIN

1. Dairying in England is confined largely to the production of milk by milking Short-horns. The greater portion of the milk is used for direct consumption, most of the remainder being converted into sweet cream butter in farm dairies.

2. Dairying in Ireland is limited almost exclusively to milking dual purpose cows through the summer.

3. Dairying in Scotland is primarily confined to the making of cheese in the farm dairy. The excellence of the producing Ayrshire and the high quality of the cheese are the points of interest to American dairymen.

4. The British Agricultural Shows are conducted for the purpose of stimulating interest in agriculture.

5. Dairying in Holland is a grass and hay proposition. Their dairy cattle have a great capacity for roughage, which, with but a small amount of oil cake, enables them to produce economically a large amount of milk. Cheese is the main dairy product, and is made both in the farm and in co-operative factories. Some butter is also made in these factories.

6. Dairying in Denmark is the chief occupation of the people. It is conducted in a more intensive manner than in any other country in the world. Dairy cows of high efficiency produce milk which is made into butter of excellent quality in co-operative creameries.

7. Final conclusions.—The uniformly high quality of the dairy cattle, their economical feeding, and the care taken of them and their products were the conspicuous things, and as these four points are the essentials of dairying, the American dairymen can and should learn lessons from the dairymen of Ayrshire, Holland, and Denmark. In all the dairy districts visited these points stood out prominently and need to be emphasized in American dairying.

Thinking of Kicking

A recent issue of the "Creamery Journal" states that the farmers of Iowa are taking a special interest in cow testing. To quote a vigorous editorial: "An intellectual bomb has exploded, farmers are thinking. Hundreds are kicking themselves for having so long fooled away their time and effort and money chasing the dual-purpose nonsense phantoms. Producers of dairy cattle are simply swamped with business. Dealers in dairy utensils report whirlwind sales of scales and Babcock testers."

Farmers of Canada, are you going to let farmers of adjoining states beat you in advanced dairy thought given to cow testing, and in resultant business-like action? One main object of testing individual cows is to ascertain what difference there is between the product or profit of a good cow and a poor one. If our poorest cows were known they would be quickly discarded. Because they are so objectionable in retaining them. The trouble is that they are not known. Often the poor ones are believed to be good. They will be detected only when records are kept. A more careful study of cow testing, and some associated plan of breeding from good, pure bred sires work wonders in improving cows on Canadian farms. Cow testing associations should exist by the hundred, every county needs several; they were never more needed than at present. Who owns the best cow in your county?—C. F. W.

Clydesdale Stallion.—In the October 7th issue of Farm and Dairy, it was stated that the Clydesdale stallion illustrated on page 5 belongs to Mr. J. P. Staples, Ida, Ont., instead of to Messrs. Nichols and McIlmoye, Lakefield, Ont., who are the real owners. Farm and Dairy had on hand photographs of stallions belonging to both these parties and they became mixed.

The Holstein cow that is illustrated on page 3 of this issue has a seven-day record of 45½ pounds of milk and 1½ pounds of butter. This information was not received until after the illustration had gone to press.