

Cut Labor in Two

In this busy season of harvest and hot weather you can appreciate even more than at other times how fine it would be to get your separating done in just one half the time that it now takes you each morning and each night.

BY USING The New SIMPLEX Self-Balancing SEPARATOR

The supply can be out of the way of the operator. The drip-man, between base and body, catches all drainage.

you can cut the labor of skimming the milk more than in two, because it does the work in half the time and because it turns easier than most other hand separators, regardless of capacity.

In these busy days when you can scarcely get help, and it is very expensive, a saving in time is a direct saving in money.

Cut Labor in Two with the "Simplex"

¶ You know that the larger the hand separator you can operate, even if you have but a few cows, the more profitable it will be to you.

¶ In years gone by the large capacity hand cream separators were not practical because it was thought impossible to produce such machines that would turn light enough to make them convenient to use.

The most striking feature of the new Simplex is its light running. The 1,100-lb. size when skimming milk takes no more power than the ordinary 600 lb. separator of other makes.

Remember "The proof of the pudding is in the eating" —we will let you try a Simplex free on your own farm."

Write us to-day, and we will send you information about the new large capacity Simplex, which will save you money, save your strength and labor by cutting your separating work in two.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

MONEY COMING IN

The Ontario grain (new crop) begins to move after August 15.

The success of the season's crop is definitely known and farmer people plan and buy their purchases.

The season of heavy fall buying opens and is heralded by Farm and Dairy

Exhibition Number, Aug. 29

(Our Fifth Annual)

Of course, you'll be in this issue? We guarantee circulation exceeding 17,000, practically all to Dairy Farmers exclusively

Represents \$30,000,000 Buying Power



WHAT COMES OF BUYING LAND WITHOUT SEEING IT

Showing Dairy Cattle

J. E. Dodge, in H.-F. Register
The main requisites you need, if you expect to show and win are:

First, know the type that wins; in other words, know how to pick the good ones, for it is the good ones that win. The time is past when a man with inferior cattle can win in our large show rings, for I am sure that at least 95 per cent of our judges consider only the animals they are passing on.

Secondly, breed your show cows so they will freshen at the right time, also have your calves dropped at the right time. Here is another place the fair associations can help you.

Having the ages reckoned from August 1st instead of September 1st, would enable you to have your best cows freshen for the first fairs and give you a chance of showing their calves in the class they should be shown in.

Third, start fitting as soon as you return from the last fair, or if you expect to show next year, start the year before, by breeding the cows and giving the young stock special attention. You don't need to coddle or pamper them, but watch their feeding, so they will not become potbellied, and don't go to the other extreme and have them with gun barrels.

THE FORM TO WORK FOR

Evidence of capacity counts, so get a good barrel on your young animals. Don't feed so as to develop thick necks and heavy shoulders; keep the young animals growing and in about the condition you like to see a good dairy cow, when doing her best work.

Remember you are showing dairy cattle and dairy cattle should, at no time, be in the condition of beef cattle. Beef does not count in the show ring, with judges of dairy cattle, unless it counts against the animal.

Watch every calf dropped; it is a prospective winner. If a heifer, examine for extra teats, as soon as born; if you find any, cut them off; they answer no purpose and are, to me, a deformity. Watch the calves grow, don't feed too much, or too little, just keep them coming along. About May or June, if possible, get your show herd together; of course, you have selected more animals than you expect to show. One cow may be a good wrong, so start with more than you expect to show. Use at first, light cotton blankets, to keep flies off and to preserve the gloss of the hair, give animals plenty of exercise, leading in the best way, as this trains them for the show ring. Get each animal so it will stand just the

way it looks best, remembering that the counts. Gradually change to heavier blankets, and to wool next the skin.

SOME FINISHING TOUCHES

The feed is an important thing. Bran, ground oats, corn meal, alfalfa meal, roots and good hay, with plenty of elbow grease, especially hand rubbing, will bring your animals to the fair in prime condition.

Shipping: Fix your car so there is no chance of cattle getting bruised or skin knocked off. Feed lightly when on the cars. Carry enough utensils so you will not have to brew, or feed or water out of any but your own pails or boxes. In this way you will escape, in a large measure, the danger of contracting disease, and above all don't lend your pails or boxes, for I am sorry to say there are very few men who will take diseased animals on the fair circuit.

I think it is a good plan to inject the females twice a week with a disinfectant, to prevent contracting abortion.

ABOUT THE SHOW

Having arrived at the fair grounds, the critical time has arrived, the time when you will reap the benefit of your year's work, so don't get excited, or go off to see the side shows, but tend to your cattle: feed them well, clean them well, blanket them heavily the night before, and have all have the cows in milk showing full udder, but not a distended one. Many brush and clean show day. I prefer cleaning the night before, that is, start after the crowd leaves, give each animal a thorough brushing and put on extra new blankets, which are not removed until you are ready to show.

Show your animal to best advantage, always know where the judge is and have your animal posing. The judge may be at the other end of the ring, but will look your way, so if there are any defects in your animal. The expert, in handling, can cover up defects and bring out strong points, so I say show your animal all the time.

Meet visitors kindly, and always be ready to talk cow, and you will reap your reward.

Whether the object is big market records or just plain profitable production, proper feeding of the cow during the period of rest is most important.

The best dairy farms are not necessarily located in the best dairy areas. Sometimes the greater disadvantages a man has to overcome, the harder he will work and the higher he will get.

PRAIRIE MIRE



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Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

SOME BIG

An Editor of Farm & Dairy

PRICES so high that many Holstein have been sold in recent days in New York State breeders, made pictures to be in order that our better idea of just circles in the United States. Amongst the individuals we saw, males; the \$10,000 ago at public auction Korndyke, the grand and which command \$500; and the greatest size is at the head of Holstein cattle.

Occasionally we have

"This Holstein grade is too high for Holsteins cannot

We will grant that from \$400 up to \$1,000

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