

Manitoba Dairymen Convene

"Manitoba is making considerable progress in milk production and in the manufacture of milk products. Manitoba will make more rapid progress, however, when its dairymen pay more attention to the 'cow end' of dairying," so said Mr. T. L. Haecker, Professor of Dairy Husbandry and Animal Nutrition, St. Anthony Park, Minn., as he addressed the 23rd annual convention of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association held at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, recently. Professor Haecker is recognized as the foremost expert on the American continent on the feeding of dairy cows with balanced rations for scientific milk production.

The attendance at all the meetings was large and the interest of the audience was sustained to the end. The membership of the association has increased during the past year. It now numbers upwards of 115. Some of the prominent speakers at the convention, besides Prof. Haecker, were Mr. J. H. Sheppard, Dean of the Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D., J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, Prof. J. W. Mitchell, Professor of Dairying, and Prof. Bedford, of the M. A. C., Winnipeg.

OFFICERS

The officers elected were: Pres., W. B. Gilroy, of McGregor (re-elected); 1st vice-pres., J. P. O. Allaire, St. Boniface; 2nd vice-pres., L. A. Race, sec.-treas., W. J. Carson, Winnipeg; D. Froctors, D. Langill, Woodlands; Chas. Fully, Reburn; L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg; J. R. Nesbitt, Shoal Lake; John Gill, Oak River.

The president, Mr. W. B. Gilroy, in opening the convention, reviewed the very successful season that the farmers and dairymen in Manitoba have just experienced. He paid a glowing tribute to the late Mr. Waugh, one of the founders of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association, whose portrait was unveiled during the convention.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick addressed the meeting on the outlook for the Manitoba dairymen. He reviewed his visit to the dairy countries of the old world, and showed along what lines Canadians should follow. Dean J. H. Sheppard gave a very practical address on the "Selection and Points of the Dairy Cow." At one of the evening meetings the "Evolution of Dairying in Manitoba," from 1870 to the present date was handled by Mr. Champion, who is the only surviving member of the founders of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association.

MANITOBA'S WEALTH

While speaking on the advantages to agriculture and the dairy business to soil maintenance, Dean Sheppard said, "The first six inches of Manitoba soil constitute the wealth of the province. She has no great forests, fisheries, rivers or manufacturers to fall back on. If the fertility of Manitoba soil is wasted, the prosperity of Manitoba is gone." The speaker warned farmers not to rob their lands by continuous wheat mining until they were worn out like the wheat land of the Dakotas. He urged them to adopt soil preserving methods before it was too late.

In Dakota they can grow more wheat on a rotation of roots followed by wheat for three years than they can by growing wheat for four years. The root crop is extra profit. By growing clover the wheat crop following gave bigger yields. Where a rotation of crops is adopted, live stock feeders produced. The dairy cow can produce more money from these foods than can any other farm animal.

Prof. Bedford gave an excellent address on "Corn Growing in Manitoba." He advocated the growing of the early ripening varieties, such as the North Western Dent and Longfellow;

then the silage produced will be sweet and good. Mr. J. A. Ruddick gave an illustrated lecture on his old country trip, showing pictures of the old country buildings and stock. The convention all through was one of the most successful ever held in the West.

Dairy Breeds For Dairying

"The advantages of Employing Dairy Breed Stock" was the subject handled by Prof. Haecker, of St. Anthony Park, Minn., an American expert on the feeding of dairy cows and balanced rations for scientific milk production, at the recent Dairymen's Convention held at Winnipeg. He pointed out that the dairymen of Manitoba would make much more progress when they paid more attention to "the cow end of dairying." That is, they should breed cows that will make large yearly milk records.

For the special dairy farm, where the best of feed and care can be given, the Jersey and Guernsey are the most profitable dairy cows. But under average Minnesota and Manitoba farm conditions, where the cows get only ordinary care and feed, he would not recommend the somewhat delicate dairy breeds. He would recommend the improvement of common cows by better feeding, selection of the best milkers and gradual grading up. As the herd improves the dairymen will also increase his stock of information and experience, and will then be ready to care for the special dairy cow as she must be cared for.

The average dairy cow of Manitoba was a better milk cow than the average farmer was a good dairymen. By this was meant that the common cows did not receive the care and food necessary to bring out their utmost milk capabilities.

At the Minn. College dairy, they have always kept common cattle to compare with the dairy breeds. The special dairy cows invariably gave greater returns for feed consumed. To illustrate what effect dairy farms had on milk production, 18 years ago the herd was divided into two sets, the beefy cows in one lot, and the regular dairy type in the other. The regular dairy cows averaged 350 pounds of butter, produced at a cost of 11.7 cents a pound, while the beefy cows averaged only 265 pounds of butter at a cost of 14.2 cents. All these cows were good dairy cows. Type has a lot to do with economical milk production.

Some interesting comparisons could be made between the best and poorest cows in the Minnesota herd. The poorest cow in the herd gave a gross income of \$62, with a net profit of \$19, while the best cow gave a gross income of \$85, and a net profit of \$56. The poor cow was one of common farm type, the good one a Jersey. Thus the high-class Jersey cow is worth two common cows for dairy purposes.

Our Insurance Premium Offer

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the details of our offer to give absolutely free of cost for the securing of Farm and Dairy, yearly subscription to only one penny, an up-to-date accident insurance policy. This policy is issued by the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. of Canada.

In recent years the liability to accidents on the farm is much greater than was the case several years ago, owing to the introduction of labor-saving machinery and the more common use of power, other than that furnished by the horse, on the farm. Recognizing this increased danger, it behooves every farmer to have an insurance policy. The one we offer is at the lowest cost, and is in one of the most reliable companies in Canada. Every farmer should take advantage of this insurance policy. It can be had absolutely free for securing one new subscription to Farm and Dairy. Read the advertisement.

USUAL CROP OF CREAM SEPARATOR SNARES AND TARES

If actual merit alone prevailed the DE LAVAL cream separator would be the only one made, sold or used.

But the dairy farmer with his dollars is an alluring proposition to those who "need the money," so that every season brings with it a new crop of separator fakes and fables, with some of the old conjurers over again and always a few fresh ones.

Last year the new and improved line of DE LAVAL machines literally swept the field. This year everybody has a "new" machine, which is the one thing they universally harp upon in their talk and advertising. But it is mostly bosh and nonsense. There is mighty little new to them. No more DE LAVAL patents have expired, so that there is nothing else "new" that they can lay hold of this year.

There's the usual crop of fakirs appropriating the facts of DE LAVAL separator use and the endorsements DE LAVAL separators have received, and quoting them as though they applied to their own inferior imitations of the standard cream separator.

There's the concern that makes an inferior disc separator and speaks of the "disc" separator being "the machine which has won out universally in Europe, the home of the disc separator." True, but it was the DE LAVAL that has done the winning out in Europe, as it has in America.

There's the political separator concern, with the new "year" or "cents" trademark, whose claims it is to be hoped nobody ever believes, and which manifestly practises the circus man's theory that the great American public ever likes to be fooled.

There's the only concern which has stuck to the abandoned DE LAVAL "hollow bowl," of 30 years ago, but will this year desperately join the procession of 10 year back DE LAVAL imitations with a "disk bucket bowl" machine.

There's the "Trust," striving to complete its monopoly of dealer and farmer, harvesting much costly separator experience, largely at the expense of buyers-for-use, through trying to build a cream separator like ordinarily made farm machinery.

There's the "mail order" outfit, with their cheaply made machines, bought here and there, not claiming by themselves or sold under the real manufacturer's name, all claiming the earth, and many of the things that should be below it.

But the merry lot changes and dwindles every year. They gradually drop out and leave their unfortunate patrons helpless with trashy machines. More will fade away this year. The dairy farmer, like the creamery man, is coming to know something of separators. He doesn't swallow mere "claims" so easily. Ninety-eight per cent. of the world's creamerymen use DE LAVAL machines. The percentage of farm users content with nothing else is always increasing.

There isn't a single reason why every man who buys a cream separator this year should not buy a DE LAVAL. There are many reasons why he should. The best costs no more than the various grades of inferior imitating machines.

A DE LAVAL catalogue may be had for the asking. A DE LAVAL machine may be tried for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

173-177 WILLIAM STREET

14 AND 16 PRINCESS STREET

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG