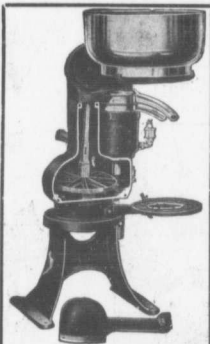


## Not One Good Point But Many

Some makers of Cream Separators lay special stress on the **ONE STRONG POINT** in their machines, losing sight of the fact that they have weak points, and forgetting that no Cream Separator is stronger than its weakest part. A Separator that turns easy is of no particular merit if it is constantly getting out of order. A Separator that is easy to wash will not long remain in favor if it does not get all the cream out of the milk. It is not enough that a Separator have **ONE** good point. It must be good in **EVERY** particular.



Showing accessibility of gearing. Removing the body-rod, exposes the gearing and lower bearings.

Look at the good points of the **'SIMPLEX' LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR**, with the **SELF-BALANCING BOWL**. IT GETS **ALL THE FAT** that can be obtained from the milk by any process. It is **Self-Balancing**, and does not cause trouble as other separators do by the bowl getting out of balance. It is the **LIGHTEST RUNNING**. It is the **SIMPLEST** machine, having the fewest parts, and will not get out of order like

the more complicated machines do. It can skim cold or hot milk, and **WILL NOT CLOG UP**. In fact, it has **ALL** the latest features in Cream Separators, many of which belong exclusively to the **"SIMPLEX"** machine.

That is why our machines are giving satisfaction wherever used. They **STAND THE TEST OF LONG, HARD USE**. We **GUARANTEE** them to give satisfaction.

Let us tell you more about them. Write for our Illustrated Booklet. It is free.

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## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

AUG. 26th, TORONTO SEPT. 11th.

\$60,000 IN PRIZES

FOR PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND HOME

Greatest Live Stock Show on the Continent

**SPECIAL PRIZES** : \$800.00 for Best Animal in Holstein Classes, \$500.00 for Best Animal in Shorthorn Classes. ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th

For Prize List and Information write

J. O. ORR, Manager, City Hall, TORONTO

### Mr. John McKee Makes Reply

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I observed in Farm and Dairy, July 13th, that my name figured rather conspicuously in a communication from our friends, the Messrs. D. C. Platt and Son. I notice that the Messrs. Platt do not contradict the statements I made, but rather glory in the "vigorous appetite" of their favorite breed.

I am not going to say anything disparaging regarding the Holstein breed, as I do not think there is anything to be gained by newspaper controversy. People cannot all see alike, and what will suit one will not suit another. There is abundance of room in this wide Dominion for our three leading dairy breeds. There are, however, in the letter above referred to, a few statements made which I deem it my duty to briefly refer to.

#### ABOUT COMPARATIVE PRICES.

The question is asked: "I wonder what is the trouble with Mr. McKee and with some other Ayrshire breeders that they are trying so hard to knock the Holstein cow?" Perhaps it is the fact that at a grade Holstein at public auction will sell for nearly as much as their registered Ayrshires." I believe about the greatest trouble Ayrshire breeders have is their inability to supply the demand for Ayrshires. At no time during the past quarter of a century has the demand for Ayrshires been so keen and at such remunerative prices as now prevail. It is utter nonsense to talk of grade Holsteins selling for as much as registered Ayrshires. I would suggest, Mr. Editor, that you send a marked copy of Farm and Dairy, containing the world's record sale of Ayrshires by Messrs. Robert Hunter and Son to the Messrs. Platt, so that they can see what present-day Ayrshires are selling for. Where in this wide Dominion are grade Holsteins cows selling for from \$300.00 to \$350.00, and yearling heifers as high as \$700.00; with the stock bull bringing the magnificent sum of \$2,600.00? I mean or non-man's Ayrshires.

Perhaps we will be told that this was a very exceptional sale of imported stock. Then go back a little over a year ago to the "Benning Sale" at Wilton, N. S. This was a herd of Canadian-bred Ayrshires that had not been heard of for many years either in the show ring or in the dairy test, and yet cows sold as high as \$500.00.

With regard to the kindly advice that "the Ayrshire knockers pay more attention to the improvement in the weak places in their favorite cattle, I would just say that here the Messrs. Platt read a very recent editorial in Farm and Dairy they would have seen that the editor had observed in visiting Ayrshire herds all over the country, that Canadian Ayrshire breeders had been doing just that very identical thing, and that now the old style small feated Ayrshire had been supplanted with cows possessing grand large tests that were making splendid records in the yearly record of performance test.

#### FEED COST IN SHORT TESTS.

With regard to the bluff about conducting a test of taking food into consideration, the Messrs. Platt are behind the times again. Such a test was held at Guelph some years ago and proved to be a regular farce. It is an utter impossibility to get at the cost of milk production in a short test. A cow that had been highly fitted while dry could be fed on a very cheap ration for some time after calving and still give a good supply of milk, so that the food consumed during the test would not at all represent the cost of production of the milk.

The Messrs. Platt speak rather slightly of the "tiny tests" of the (Concluded on page 9)

### Electric Power on the Farm

Hon. Adam Beck and Mr. P. W. Sothman, chief engineer of the Hydro-Electric Commission, returned July 29th from an extended tour of Europe, where they succeeded in securing much valuable information relative to the application of electricity to commercial purposes. Throughout the continent they found that electric power was extensively used for farm purposes, and the Minister of Power hopes as the outcome of his investigations that the commission will be materially aided in the proposed scheme of supplying farmers and small users of electricity in Ontario.

In the course of an interview Mr. Beck said: "Our visit to Europe



#### Investigating the Electric Power Problem

The Hon. Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, may be here soon testing an electric plow near Munich, Germany. The plow is turning soil at the rate of 25 acres per day. It is the intention of the Commission to extend the use of hydro-electric power to the rural districts of Ontario.

for the purpose of investigating a number of important matters connected with the Hydro-Electric scheme has been successful beyond our most sanguine expectations. We secured much valuable information at the Electrical Exhibition at Munich which was confined almost exclusively to the use of electricity in the house, in the workshop, and on the farm. Some of the interesting features was a model farm, fully equipped with electricity, and a practical demonstration of electric plowing, where from 25 to 30 acres was being plowed per day with one plow.

#### LARGELY USED ON FARMS

"In practically all the European countries electricity is largely and extensively used on farms of from 2 to 100 acres for a variety of purposes, such as threshing, cleaning of grain, cropping, root cutting, seed sowing, pumping water, milking, warming and lighting houses, stables and barns.

"As the municipal farm in Berlin where over 400 horse-power is being used, the municipal representatives and the users of electricity were most courteous and willing to give us information that we desired. The information secured will be of great assistance to the commission in its proposed scheme of supplying farmers and small users of electricity.

"While we found that the cost of power and light for the farm was higher on the whole than it will be with us, the cost of distribution to the delivery to the farmer was less, as they do not live on their farms, but are grouped in villages. Electricity from an economic standpoint should be of greater value to our farmers as wages are from 50 to 100 per cent higher here and farm labor more difficult to secure.

Enclosed is my renewal for Farm and Dairy for another year. I am well pleased with the paper.—J. H. Eagleson, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Issued  
Each Week

Vol. XXX.

#### Favorable Ex-

Robert A.

The weighing of dairy cows has been, and larger in 1903, and from our good cows.

In 1907 we started found that we were not worth the best and bought lbs. of butter, which we had done with years before. In and 881 lbs. of increase being during our milk.

We were able to dispose of the poor deal better advantage cows we got the dairymen should in his stable, so that note the difference in the fat will be surprised ways he can improve has been our experience.

#### Feeding Da-

L. K. Sho-

For producing more I find that not aftermath. Many the second growth value for adding increasing the following ration than it has been, however, clover aftermath a nest of the fertilizer soil we cannot see deer so much valuable peas, oats and vetch contributes to the

Our standly, however both green and usually have a good this is fed in conjunction through the early fall. We as a great many depending on the green no other feed on the corn when it is. We often wondered, have wondered also, the corn, the cows, a milk flow, actually w-

A chemical analysis however, explains this in tassel (the stage started to feed), it