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an old but yet a very true saying.

Many farmers have learned by **BITTER** experience that the cheap, low-grade separator is a positive nuisance, and a direct loss, when not in proper running order.

Even at its best the poor machine does not "hold a patch" on the service that can be had from a high-grade separator, like the "Simplex."

And then, too, the "Simplex" will outwear two, and perhaps, three or four of the poorer products.

To buy the **BEST** at the start (a Simplex) is surely money in your pocket.

We don't want to rush our machine on you all at once, but we do want you to read reasonable arguments about a separator that has proven its efficiency as a money producer and labor-saver on the farm.

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OUR 1914 SPECIAL ISSUES

No. 2

The Orchard and Garden Magazine Number

OUT MARCH 5th

Will meet the keen desire for the very latest information on Orchard and Fruit Growing.

"Our People" have learned that the old neglected orchard can be made the most profitable acre on the farm. Moreover, thousands of acres are being set to fruit.

"Clean fruit and more of it" is the key to our editorial section for this issue.

ADVERTISERS expecting our best service in this issue should reserve their space by return mail. First forms close February 25th—last March 2nd.

RESERVE TO-DAY

Advertising Dept., Farm and Dairy
PETERBORO, ONT.



Fining the improver is According to Law in Eastern Canada

Ayrshire Breeders Celebrate at Banquetting Board

THE annual banquet of the members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association this year was an unusually happy event. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, Director of Experimental Farms for Canada; former Live Stock Commissioner J. G. Rutherford, and Mr. J. Locke Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies for Ontario, as well as other speakers, vied with each other in paying compliments to the breed.

The banquet was held in the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, last week the evening before the annual meeting. The attendance of breeders was unusually representative, and most of the speakers men of national prominence. President Wm. Stewart opened the proceedings by complimenting the members on the large number of able-looking young breeders present, in whose hands the future of the association rested. For upwards of 40 years he had been connected with the association, and had seen it make great progress, but he anticipated even greater progress for the future. Mr. Stewart then turned the meeting over to Mr. John McKee, of Norwich, who acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Grisdale pleased his audience by announcing that they had at the Central Experimental Farm a young Ayrshire cow that was bidding fair to almost equal the world's record Ayrshire cow in the western states, that has a record of some 23,000 lbs. of milk during the year. Speaking of the high grade demand for high-grade milk for city consumption, Mr. Grisdale said that Ayrshire milk comes as near as any to meeting the demands of the public. Jersey and Holstein milk has to be brought to the same proportion of butter fat to suit the public taste. Ayrshire milk lends itself peculiarly to the growing demand for milk for city consumption, the supplying of which is becoming an important industry. In four or five years there will not be a city in Canada where there will not be a demand for certified milk and for which remunerative prices will be paid.

Ayrshire breeders are well qualified to take advantage of this growing trade. The records at the Central Experimental Farm showed that Ayrshires produce milk as cheaply as any other breed. It is a breed that is peculiarly attractive in appearance owing to its uniformity and the pains that have been taken to develop the

beautiful points of the animals of the breed.

While in the Old Country, Mr. Grisdale had been disappointed a few years ago when he noticed that the breeders had gone to extremes in developing the fancy points of the breed. Here in Canada we seem to have adopted the happy medium of show yard and milk producing qualities.

"We have for years," said Mr. Grisdale, "been hearing of the long-sought dual purpose cow. We have had men using Shorthorn bulls on dairy cows in an effort to obtain this much desired animal. In my mind the Ayrshire cow has excellent qualities for breeding for this purpose. Experiments in England have resulted so satisfactorily this line of breeding is being recommended by high authorities.

"On our experimental farms we are giving attention to pure bred stock. It is not practical to keep representatives of all the breeds and at the branch farms representatives of one to three breeds, depending on the size of the farm. We have in all several hundred Ayrshires on branch farms in the different provinces.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

"We have all heard people advocate the breeding up of grade herds. At Nappan, N.S., we bought 16 heifers of very mixed breeding. We bred these heifers to an Ayrshire bull. We had about eight heifer calves. We killed the bull calves and bred the original heifers to a Holstein bull, and later followed the same procedure with a Guernsey bull. These bulls have been of the best breeding. Later we bred the Ayrshire heifers back to an Ayrshire bull, the Holstein heifers to a Holstein bull, and we followed the same procedure with the Guernsey heifers. In this way we are obtaining three distinct lines of breeding. In a few years we expect to have definite information showing the possibilities of using pure bred bulls on grade stock.

INVESTING PENS-BREDS

"One point breeders should pay attention to in their own interests is the restriction of sales of inferior pure-breds which only too often are sold simply because they are pure bred. We have far too many scrub pure bred bulls throughout the country. If our present standards of breeding are to be developed we must get rid of all such animals.

(Continued on page 7)



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Vol. XXXI

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