

March 9, 1911.

NEVER HAD AN ACCIDENT

You will have to go a long way to find a person who has had an accident with a "SIMPLEX" bowl. And, what's more! A worn out

Simplex Link-Blade Separator

is as scarce as hen's teeth. There are several reasons why this Separator has the reputation of being a "no break, no wear" machine.

The "Simplex" bowls are made of a very ductile grade of seamless steel tubing, that even if it were subjected to an extreme pressure would stretch, but would not fly to pieces. The spindles are made of a special grade of high carbon steel, heat treated, to increase their toughness.

There is no safer or stronger bowl than the low speed "Simplex" bowl, and this is a point that you should think about especially in these days of cheaply built high bowl speed separators.

Our aim is to make a Cream Separator that is stronger than is actually necessary. When you buy a Separator, buy a good one. The safest way is to get in touch with our nearest agent.



Note the heavy base and heavy rigid frame construction.

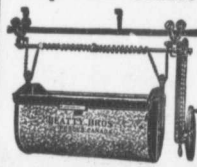
D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Keep Your Stable Clean "BT" Litter Carrier



What's harder or more disagreeable than cleaning out the stable. A "BT" Litter Carrier will make this work easy, for with its four barrow loads of manure can be removed from the stable at one time—no heavy wheeling, no climbing through snow or mud. If desired the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and save reloading.

The "BT" Line also includes Stanchions and Steel Shells and Hay Tools.

Write for our free catalogue, showing best methods of erecting litter carriers and telling why you should put in a "BT" Litter Carrier.

Write to-day to

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to Advertisers.

Western Shipments of Pure-Bred Stock

During the year 1910, five cars of pure bred live stock were shipped to the west, three long palace horse cars and two short cars. The following is a statement handed out by A. P. Westervelt of the receipts and expenditures in connection with these cars and details regarding the number and kind of animals in each shipment.

Shipment, Feb. 23rd (2 cars)	Receipts	Exp.
Shipment, March 3rd	\$50.67	\$556.62
Shipment, June 1st (2 cars)	459.79	459.79
	709.45	672.37

Horses	Feb. 23rd		Total
	1st	2nd	
Clydesdales	1	6	25
Thoroughbreds	4	1	5
Shires	2	—	4
Percherons	—	2	4
Hackneys	—	1	1
Cattle	—	1	1
Ayrshires	1	7	10
Short-horns	3	2	4
Herculeans	1	1	9
Jerseys	4	—	5
Aberdeen-Angus	—	11	15
Galaways	—	1	3
Holland-Friesian	2	1	4
Sheep	—	1	4
Suffolks	20	1	21
Swine	1	3	27
Oxford Down	—	3	27
Saunderdowns	—	3	3
Swine	—	3	3
Berkshires	—	6	4
Yorkshires	—	1	1

Value per Head of Farm Animals

The average value per head of animals on farms and ranges in the United States on January 1, 1911, compared with average value on the same reports in previous years, based upon reports of agents and correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics, follows:

AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD OF FARM ANIMALS, ALL AGES, ON JAN 1 OF YEARS INDICATED

Kind of Animals	1911		1910		1909	Ave's Jan 1	Ave's Jan 1	Ave's Jan 1	Ave's Jan 1
	1911	1910	1910	1909					
Horses	\$111.67	\$108.19	125.65	119.84	875.64	871.99	876.34	180.93	1870.25
Milk cows	79.49	85.79	107.84	84.88	58.79	78.63	78.63	75.65	77.27
Other cattle	20.75	18.41	17.49	19.09	16.53	19.77	17.54	17.54	17.54
Sheep	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.23	3.23	2.21	2.32	2.32	2.32
Swine	9.38	9.14	6.55	6.55	6.55	4.28	5.18	4.76	4.76

Rewards of Official Test Work

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—A young breeder writes to ask as to whether I think he will stand any show for winning prize-money, if he takes up the official test work and makes an effort in that direction. As to prize-money, every Holstein-Friesian breeder normally has an equal chance with all other breeders, but the breeding of the cattle and the skill with which they are handled are the all-important factors. It is rarely the case that any animal not strongly backed by A.R.O. breeding makes a notable record; and the greater part of the prize-money is won by those breeders having not only the cattle; but also experience in handling them. However, one must creep before one can walk, and walk before one can run, and those who new have the prize-winning cows and heifers, if they follow this, also had to begin on the lowest step of the ladder.

To win prize-money is a great honor and as the amount of money and number of prizes for the present fiscal year has almost been doubled, while no one herd can win more than three prizes in any one of the four prize-divisions, it is evident that many prizes will be won by breeders making their first efforts. But winning prizes is but a part of the game, it is the gain in the development of the animal, the herd, and the owner himself, that is most to be considered. If this be accomplished, even though no prize be won, the reward is great. Any man who proves the capacity and value of a cow beyond question, not only enhances the value of that cow herself, but also the value of her offspring and near relatives. And the reward is not all to be measured in dollars and cents, for a man derives a greater degree of personal satisfaction in the possession of cows that have proved their capacity and value

by making good under official test, and that are for that reason enrolled in the Advanced Register among the aristocracy of the breed. Let a breeder make a start, thus gaining experience in developing his cows so as to get the best results; and it will not be long before he will be winning a share of the prize money.—Malcolm H. Gardner, Supt. of Advanced Registry, Delavan, Wis.

Swine Registrations Doubled

The swine-breeding industry in making rapid strides in Canada, as indicated by the number of registrations of pure-bred stock recorded for the present year. The total in 1910 was 8,047, as contrasted with 4,435 in 1908, and 4,061 in 1909.

Of the 8,000 registrations for all Canada this year, nearly 3,600 were from Ontario, Quebec stands second, entering 1,429 animals, Manitoba registered 779; Alberta 448; Saskatchewan 383. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia show very little interest in the raising of pure-bred swine. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island together registering only 880 animals, while British Columbia entered 157 registrations.

The Yorkshires and Berkshires are a long way in the lead, showing more than 3,000 each this year, which is a marked advance on the past two years the Berkshires particularly more than doubling in number in one year. The other breeds are divided among the five or six other breeds. The registrations of the different breeds in 1908, 1909 and 1910, respectively, are

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Swine	9.38	9.14	6.55	6.55	6.55	4.28	5.18	4.76	4.76

as follows: Yorkshires, 2,126, 1,775, 1,255; Berkshires, 1,475, 1,214, 3,003; Chester Whites, 421, 607, 914; Tamworths, 317, 355, 446; Poland Chinas, 23, 61, 152; Duroc Jerseys, 23, 44, 90; Essex, 30, 5, 11; Hamshires in 1910 (first year recorded) 176.

Items of Interest

All-cement houses, 500 in number, modelled on lines laid down by Ellis, it is said, will be erected in Montreal this coming spring. The houses will be entirely of cement and when they are completed not a piece of wood, apart from the doors and window frames, will enter into their construction. The walls, floors, ceilings, stairs, mantels, partitions, roofs, and outside trimmings, will all be of concrete and will be practically in one piece without joints or other visible forms of connection.

References have already been made in this column, to the new record which is believed to be a world's record, made recently by the two-year-old Holstein heifer owned by E. B. Mallory, of Frankfort. This heifer, Lulu Keves, 10,333 gave 576 lbs. of milk, which was equal to 20.65 lbs. of butter in seven days. She gave an average of 82.10 lbs. a day, her best day being 86 lbs. Since the completion of the seven day test, she has given as high as 92 lbs. a day. This heifer was bred by Mr. Mallory's farm, her mother was Viscount, 2nd Lulu. She also was bred by Mr. Mallory, and every daughter she has had passed the Record of Merit Test. The champion heifer for six weeks before she was given one gallon of grain sprays and 100 lbs. of Diamond 2nd was also bred on the farm, but was never officially tested. Mr. Mallory is only a young breeder, and his success, therefore, is all the more creditable. He is a son of the well known breeder, Mr. J. B. Mallory.

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