

BOWL SPINDLES

This is one of the most important parts of the Separator, and is a part that has, perhaps, given more trouble than any other. Any slight accident to the spindle generally disables the entire bowl, throwing it out of balance and making it run rough and hard.

In the **Self-Balancing "SIMPLEX"** Separator the spindle is relieved of carrying the weight of the bowl, therefore, it is relieved of all the strain which spindles in other machines are subjected to. The only function of the spindle in the **"SIMPLEX"** is to drive the bowl. In other machines the spindle carries the weight of the bowl, and is subject to all the strains resulting from the high speed. In the **"SIMPLEX"** it is merely a means for conveying the driving power from the gearing to the bowl. This driving power, on account of the high gearing, is very slight indeed.

The **"SIMPLEX"** spindle is made of a special high carbon steel. It is specially treated in the drop forging process, and straightened by hydraulic pressure so as to make it as free from internal strains as possible. We use the same care with the spindles that we did formerly when they carried the weight of the bowl, so that there is a very large factor of safety in the spindles of the **Self-Balancing "SIMPLEX."** In the **"SIMPLEX"** the spindle, instead of being one of the most important and sensitive parts of the bowl, becomes of secondary importance only, and is one of the great benefits derived from the **Self Centering Bearings.**

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THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
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Great Loss from Sow Thistle

Ed. Farm and Dairy.—It was with satisfaction that I noticed your strong editorial against perennial sow thistle in Farm and Dairy Aug. 5. If any action that you can take will stamp out this weed, the very worst of weed pests, you will accomplish more good than 90 per cent. of the gentlemen who occupy seats as our representatives in our Legislative Hall. If your agitation will succeed in making two blades of grass or grain grow where one sow thistle now occupies the soil, you will do a public benefactor of the highest order.

How is the good work to be accomplished? Men who grow the most sow thistle will never see your editorial. They don't as a rule attend Institute meetings or read agricultural papers. Some action should be taken to arrest their attention, to prevent them from conducting their farm operations at a loss to themselves and the community in which they reside. No man should be allowed to sow a field of any of the common grain crops that is badly infested with sow thistle. Such seeding will not only be detrimental to his best interests but a curse and a menace to many on land adjoining them. The law orders that all stock affected with certain diseases be destroyed. There is more loss every year from the sow thistle than from all the losses resulting from glanders, hog cholera and foot and mouth disease, and yet no Legislative action is taken to prevent the spread of the sow thistle.

Our Legislature should make it compulsory on all municipal councils to appoint an inspector whose duty it should be wherever the sow thistle flourishes to take heroic measures to see that they are not allowed to go to seed to pollute the free air of heaven and to infest their neighbors' farms.

Sow thistle can be eradicated from our soil, but it will require eternal vigilance and thorough and systematic work. Drainage on low wet or springy land is one of the first essentials to the eradication of sow thistle. They flourish in low springy soil. Land infested with sow thistles should be sown to buckwheat, hog crop or rape and thoroughly cultivated. Slip shod cultivation will only aggravate the evil. Land badly infested with sow thistles should be either pastured or mown, plowed about the middle of July, given thorough surface cultivation all season, or be summer fallowed or thoroughly hoed or worked once a week with twynplow or broadsheared cultivator until July 1st, then sowed to rape in drills, cultivated and gone over with the hoes once or twice until rape takes full possession. This should be finished nearly all sow thistles. A very few may make their appearance the next year. These can be pulled. A field badly infested two years ago was sown to rape and cultivated as described. This year after a careful scrutiny only five plants could be found.

Tenant farmers are not the only sinners. Some of the worst infested farms are owned by men who were born where they reside and whose ancestors cleared the land. I hope that Farm and Dairy will keep up the good work that it has commenced, and that some action will be taken to suppress and stamp out the bold, brazen usurpation of our soil by the perennial sow thistle.—T. Baker, Durham Co., Ont.

Good Feed, Poor Cows

At several cheese factories in Eastern Ontario the average production per cow has been conclusively shown to be approximately 2,800 pounds of milk only for the full factory season. In one group of cow testing associations in Western Ontario 450 grade cows had an average yield of 1,950 pounds of milk during June. There

is food for thought; as much milk in one month from one set of cows as in three months from the same set. There is evidently urgent need of more careful selection of the better class of dairy cows, and need of more intelligent care and attention, real dairy sense, in the handling of the one class of farm stock that brings in the regular income. Plenty of choice intelligent cows in the single month of June gave from 1,800 to 2,100 pounds of milk or almost as much as the poorer, unselected dairies averaged for the whole factory season.

A great many of our farmers need to wake up to the folly of wasting good time and good feed on poor cows; milk records will quickly indicate which to keep as the foundation of the good herd.—C.F.W.

Getting Ready for the Next Competition

Many of those who would have liked to have taken part in the dairy farms competition being conducted over Ontario this year by Farm and Dairy, were deterred from doing so owing to the short notice that was given, and the comparatively short time that was available to fix up things around the farm and to get ready for the visit of the judges. Some of these have signified their intention to enter in the next competition slated for two years hence. Typical of the letters received in this connection, is the following from Mr. S. A. Northcott, an enterprising farmer in Ontario County:—"I would certainly have gone into the dairy farm competition as conducted by Farm and Dairy this year had my dairy herd been large enough. I have sold six cows since January and intend to sell at least two more. On this account I have left only 10 milkers on 140 acres. I found that some of my cows were not making me anything so I gave them a walking ticket. I shall get into a herd of the right kind as soon as I can and then will take pleasure in competing."

A reader of Farm and Dairy who lives in Prince Edward County and who we know has a splendid herd of cattle, good buildings and a fine farm, and who would be a very strong competitor, wrote us a few weeks ago stating that he belongs to a breed that likes to win. For that reason he had decided not to compete this year but he intended to get ready and go in for the next competition. When a man who already has things on his farm in such shape that he would be certain to take a high standing in the competition, prefers to stay out and take two more years to get ready it is a good indication that others who may be in the same part in the next competition had better be getting ready.

A DIFFERENT VIEW POINT

It is singular how differently farmers look at competitions of this kind. Some won't enter unless they are sure of winning. Others take part because they believe such competitions do good and, therefore, they like to help them along. Mr. H. Baptie, of Dundas County, entered the special competition in that county this year for that reason and because he hoped to gain some pointers from the judges. He said when he entered, that through lack of help he knew that his farm was not in good shape but that he would enter for the reasons given. One of the competitors in western Ontario wrote us that he had entered his farm because he wanted to encourage his boys and lead them to take a greater interest in the farm work.

During the last month and a half our inspectors have tested over 600 head of cattle for tuberculosis. Only about 1 1/2 per cent. have reacted.—R. W. W. Inver Stock Commissioner for British Columbia.

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