

To The Women Folks

Is it your lot every morning and evening to have to milk eight, ten, twelve or fifteen cows, and then to separate the milk with a low capacity, hard-to-turn, hard-to-clean machine?

Yes, — well, then, we have something to say to you.

OUR B-L-K Mechanical Milker

Our B-L-K Mechanical Milker eliminates the drudgery connected with hand milking, and as for the cost of operation: It costs one of Ontario's progressive dairymen but 15c to milk 22 cows twice a day. Would you do it by hand for that?—Hardly. This dairymen further states that the machine is easy to operate, and takes but a few minutes a day to wash it.

A "Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator

"has it on them all." The low down supply can, only 3/4 feet from the floor, does away with all back-breaking lifts. It is easy to clean. The link blades do not come apart, and for cleaning are held by standard for convenience in handling. The 1100-lb. size when at speed and skimming takes no more power than the 500-lb. hand separator of other makes.

Now we don't ask you to take our word regarding the B-L-K or Simplex. What they have done and are now doing for others, they will also do for you.

Our proposition is one that we know will appeal to you. Write us to night for full information and literature. Remember that—

"The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating."

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

To Our Advertisers

As a Matter of Fact

it is not so much whether **OUR PEOPLE** will buy from you as whether you want to sell to them. The crop reports and the increased prices have placed the wealthy rural people in a position to demand the best—but even so, you can't expect them to order your goods unless you tell them what to ask for.

Plan to begin your campaign to the "Great Dairy Field of Canada" in our

ANNUAL XMAS AND BREEDERS' NUMBER

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Advise us early of the space you will need, and we will do our best.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

A. B. C. MEMBER

Harvesting the Potato Crop

John Fixter, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa

THE best time for the harvesting of potatoes depends upon condition of soil, weather and freedom from disease. If potatoes are free from disease and the weather is favorable, they should be dug as soon as the tops have died. If, however, the soil is of a sandy or gravelly loam, they may be left in the ground for a short time without much danger of injury.

A blighted crop may as well be

disease with which they may be affected and for the contamination of healthy potatoes.

Digging the Potatoes

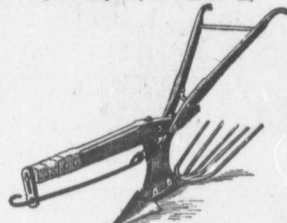
Where a considerable quantity of potatoes are to be dug, a quicker process than that of the fork is required. One man with a fork will take out not more than half an acre per day, while a good potato-digger will dig from five to six acres per day.

For only a few acres of potatoes, a good digger is shown in the accompanying illustration.

This may be made as follows: Take a mould-board and sole plate off a plow and use the land side and standard as a foundation for the attachment of the heavy sole-plate and rear fork. This fork should be made of one-half or five-eighths round iron. It should consist of five prongs, each prong should be about two feet long and should turn up until the back of the fork stands a foot from the ground when the plow is on the level.

The prongs should start about two inches apart and gradually diverge to three inches apart; the outside prongs should be the highest. Where the two outside prongs curve out from the stem, they should be sharpened to present a cutting edge where they would enter the soil and follow the plow.

With this simple digger, economical and speedy work may be done and the grower can take full advantage of fine weather for digging and picking his potato crop.



An Improvised Potato Plow

left in the ground, as most potatoes which are diseased will show signs of rot before being taken up in October. If they are to be dug, however, it is best to delay the digging as long as possible, and then to store the potatoes in a well-ventilated cellar, where the disease may be checked.

Potatoes in wet soil should be dug sooner than those in dry, well-drained soil. They should be thoroughly dry when taken to the cellar or storeroom. If the tubers are stored when wet, the conditions are favorable for the development of any

What is the Value of a Pure Bred Sire?

L. D. McClintock, B.S.A., Missisquoi Co., Vt.

SOME say that, for better or for worse, the bull is half the herd. This is probably the case with the average herd. Let us take still another point of view.

Take a good bull. He may beget upwards of two hundred offspring in one year.

In one year a good cow may bear "downwards of" two offspring, usually only one.

Breeders and biologists claim that sex of parent, in itself, does not influence character of offspring. That is the dam may have as much influence as the sire, and vice versa.

Just think. While a cow is influencing one animal for better or for worse, in the same period of time, a bull may be influencing two hundred or more for better or for worse. A good cow may exert a good influence on one calf in one year.

A poor cow may exert a poor influence on one calf in one year. A good bull may have a good influence on 200 or more calves in one year.

A poor bull may have a poor influence on 200 or more calves in one year.

In general, for improving the average of our stock, why not count a good bull as at least 200 times as important as a good cow.

If a good bull is 200 times as important as a good cow, is it not just as reasonable to say that a poor bull is, at least, 200 times as important (adversely) as a poor cow.

May it not be that it is the poor quality bulls rather than the poor quality cows that serve to keep the average efficiency of our herds down?

Who knows but that, perhaps, if we could weed out the poor bulls, the average of production per cow might increase very fast from year to year, even if we ignored the average poor cow? Of course, the weeding-out of inferior cows would be a considerable help in the right direction, but not nearly as important a factor as the elimination of the inferior bulls.

Let us venture to say that in the average dairying community there is, at least, one serving bull to every 20 cows. Let us also suppose that the average period of active service per bull is about two years or less. The average period of usefulness of a good bull might reasonably be how long? Say eight years.

It is reasonable to believe that there are a few bulls of considerable merit in almost all dairying communities. It is a well-established fact that in all dairy communities there are many very inferior bulls in service. As to what is the proportion of poor bulls to really good bulls is a matter of wild speculation. This ought not to be the case. We ought to know more about the bulls we use. Is it not time that we were getting some stringent bull legislation drawn up?

The total yields for Canada of the principal grain crops in bushels, as compiled by the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, are as follows: Wheat, 128,229,000; oats, 311,425,000; barley, 34,491,000; rye, 2,265,000; peas, 3,357,100; beans 823,400; buckwheat, 9,169,000; flaxseed, 7,533,000; mixed grains, 16,458,000; and corn for husbanding, 14,732,000.



We Welcome Practitioners

Trade Increases the w

Vol. XXXIII.

Intelliger

LET me demonstrate that marketing is carried on in our Valley. In the gathered giving the information as to the countries. European consideration and a decision whether the year is a sales, or whether better in other ways.

When apple shipping all varieties on Land companies. Conditions a European office keeps pulse of all markets. I advise of what applies all North American people they are going. We will what the holdings Atlantic and what the other side.

Marketing With We know, therefore, will be sent to Liverpool, Portland, Montreal, and from the sent to London 40,000, Hamburg, 20,000, and from these facts a our cable markets. V various markets are of the size and condition and German crops, and ing how these markets years gone by, with a We review the situation side of the Atlantic a certain course. Wh adopted on a basis of is not mere guesswork!

Having a large qu control we can whet markets just whatever can carry. If we see going to be overcro every shipper benefits

We have a second stance, that contrary takes a wrong turn forward. We are not of our resources. We tentative who is in con us, but also with ever

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