

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

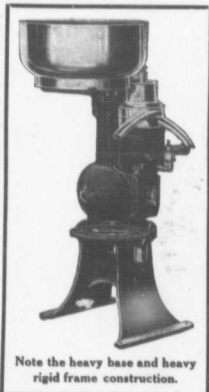
Simplex Link-Blade Separator

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.



Note the heavy base and heavy rigid frame construction.

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.

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

WITH A

What work is harder or more disagreeable than cleaning out the stable. A "BT" Litter Carrier will make this work easy, for with it 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 Stalls 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.

Control of Bovine Tuberculosis

The active public demand for some definite and authoritative pronouncement in consideration of the whole situation as regards bovine tuberculosis in its relation to the welfare of the live stock industry and to its influence on public health is supplied by the report of the International Commission on the Control of Tuberculosis. This report embodies the deliberate conclusions of an official and representative delegation, the chairman of which was Dr. A. G. Rathbourn, Veterinary Director General for Canada.

In view of the fact that this report is likely to form the basis of a new policy shortly to be adopted by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa it has a special interest for Canadian owners of cattle and swine. Farm and Dairy readers are advised to procure a copy of this report which may be had free on application to the Veterinary Director General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Dairy Conditions in B. C.

Farm and Dairy B. C. Special Correspondence

The valley of the Fraser River, B. C., offers unusual inducements for the production of cheap milk. The farmers in this district obtain the highest price for dairy products of any locality in America, if not in the world. Since last October the farmers here have been getting from 20 to 27 cents a gallon for milk and from 38 to 45 cents a pound of butter fat in cream. These prices should induce a large production, but at intervals during the past winter both milk and cream were brought in from the State of Washington. One distributing firm in Vancouver informs me that during the past six months they could have handled a larger amount had they been able to get a regular supply from the local dairies. The dairymen of Ontario and Quebec who in days gone by had to be content with 6 to 8 cents a gallon, will think the dairy farmers of British Columbia are poor managers if they cannot get wealthy with the price increased from three to four times.

Any intelligent man can make money in the dairy business in this province. The succulent grasses, the phenomenal yield per acre of hay, roots and grain coupled with a mild climate, are all favorable to profitable dairying. But he doesn't have to go into dairying to make money. There are other lines which pay well and do not require the close application which dairying demands.

HIGH VALUES

If the farmer took up his land 10 or 15 years ago, it probably cost him only \$20 to \$30 an acre; but now he can sell it, if he chooses, for from \$200 to \$300 an acre, and he is so independent that he follows lines that are less exacting than milking cows twice a day. With hay selling at \$20 to \$25 a ton and grain from \$25 to \$30, it would be difficult to persuade the average farmer that he would make more money feeding cows.

Then the labor trouble he has with him always. The man with brains enough to properly care for cows is generally drawing more wages than the average dairyman can afford to pay. He has to rely largely, therefore, on Hindoos, Chinamen, or callous white men, and it is not strange that the farmer with experience follows a line of less resistance.

Five years ago there were 30 creameries operating in the province of British Columbia; at the present time there are only about half that number. The cities and towns are demanding much greater supplies of milk and cream. Although the price of dairy products has advanced 30 per cent. the supply has probably de-

creased 25 per cent. in the past four years.

British Columbia imports each year something like \$6,000,000 worth of butter and all the cheese she consumes. This could all be produced here and much more, if the farmers decided to do so. But with the price of land steadily advancing, the market for hay and grain increasing, and the labor problem becoming more acute, the outlook for an increased dairy output is not hopeful.

Treatment for Smut on Wheat

Where stinking smut of wheat has been prevalent in previous years and where seed wheat is brought in from another section, it is wise to treat the seed for smut. Deductions from experiments carried on in New South Wales, Australia, as to the effects of various fungicides on stinking smut (bunt) are valuable. A one-quarter per cent. solution of formalin, a two per cent. solution of copper sulphate, a two per cent. solution of copper sulphate supplemented by immersion in limewater, Bordeaux mixture, a two per cent. solution of copper sulphate to which was added sufficient salt to make a saturated solution, and a saturated solution of salt and water were used in these experiments.

Copper sulphate proved a splendid preventive of smut and was also satisfactory in preventing reinfection, but it seriously injured the vitality of the seed unless some ameliorating agent was used with it, such as lime or salt. Copper sulphate and lime was not as satisfactory as copper sulphate alone against the bunt, but its destructive effects on the vitality of the seed were much less. It proved a satisfactory remedy the treatment with limewater, rather than to treat the seed immediately after the copper sulphate soaking.

Copper sulphate and salt proved the most effective preventive of bunt. It was better than lime in lessening the destructive action of copper sulphate on the vitality of the grain, and was the most efficient preventive of reinfection. The solution suggested is made of equal parts of copper sulphate and salt.

Bordeaux mixture, formalin, and salt water proved unsatisfactory as bunt preventives during the season's tests.

Items of Interest

The 1910-11 session of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College closed on Thursday, April 13th. The session was the most largely attended and the most successful in the history of the College. The total enrollment was 62, of whom 41 were from Nova Scotia, four from New Brunswick, five from Prince Edward Island and two from foreign countries. What this is not, by any means, is large an enrollment as there should be, yet it compares very favorably with the enrollment of the older established institutions in Canada.

Sugar beets are grown most extensively in Ontario and Alberta, where they supply roots for three sugar factories. The area in crop last year according to the Census and Statistics Office was 15,000 acres, which is a substantial increase upon 1909. The yield per acre was 9.69 tons, the total yield being 155,000 tons. The roots supplied to the Berlin factory were tested 17 per cent. sugars, and at the Ontario factory 16 per cent. but Wallaceburg factory 16 per cent. a product of 5,000 acres in Ontario is being shipped to factories in Michigan. The product of 8,200 acres in Ontario was checked at Wallaceburg and Berlin, where the average percentage was about 85.84 a ton, or better than \$57.80 per acre.

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Issued
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Every Man Who Grows
Number of Brant F

TALK with any man who has found it successfully; tall and immediately you find an enthusiasm among farmers everywhere who have been able to succeed at anything short of a week one of the edit while at his farm home occasion to interview his home who have been alfalfa crop should not these men give to it grow it.

S. G. Kitchen: "I alfalfa. It gives more anything else I grow, and the hay from an alfalfa crop ensilage is the feed one might see a bushels of alfalfa feed and an going to buy This will save 36 acres seeded at the rate of acre."

BIG RETURNS FARM

On his home farm 20 acres of alfalfa, for seven years. He covers six tons per acre, six annually. At one other doubtful as to the compared with red clover changed his mind, and himself on record as being alfalfa hay to be a good clover, and then a greater yield than is elsewhere. "Alfalfa alone is to be the salvation country," said Mr. all of our farmers will growing it in a rotation longer rotation than the clover."

O. Collins: "I have 30 years. I generally hay and afterwards pasture. This year I have stands."

OUGH TO FEED

Percy Clemons (son) "We have 12 acres of growing it for 15 or 16 years. We are satisfied with it and feed pretty liberal grain alfalfa, to get the best with cows that are not