

## Women Favor

# THE "SIMPLEX"

Because it is so easily cleaned, skims to a mere trace, turns easily, and because of our large capacity machines they can get the separating over in half the time.

The Link-Blade Skimming Device is used in all "Simplex" cream separators. It is shown fairly well by the diagrams herewith. Its advantages are:

1. Increased capacity of from 20 to 50 per cent over the most efficient of previous devices, combined with very clean skimming under a wide range of conditions as to milk, temperature, etc.
2. Great convenience in cleaning and handling, because the blades do not come apart, and do not have to be reassembled in any particular order.
3. The device being separable, after fitting the bowl snugly, it can never become loose, or shift in the

There are several other important exclusive features of the "Simplex"—that it will pay you to know about. Send a post card to-night for our illustrated booklets telling you more about this **FEAR AMONGST CREAM SEPARATORS**.

## 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

## Christmas

You are entitled to your big share of Christmas business going among the prosperous Dairy Farmers. You can have your big share by being in Farm and Dairy's great Xmas and

**FOURTH ANNUAL BREEDER'S NUMBER, DEC. 5th**

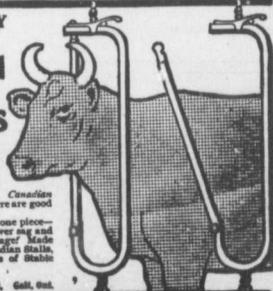
## FACTS—NOT THEORY—ABOUT

## O.K. CANADIAN U-BAR STEEL STANCHIONS

When big stables like the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa—the most famous Silver Spring Dairy Farm, the Ottawa—the Brindale Farm at Toronto—are equipped with O.K. Canadian U-Bar Patented Steel Stanchions—there are good reasons for it.

O.K. U-Bar Steel Stanchions are of one piece—have no rivets or joints—therefore never sag and stand up against the most severe usage! Made in steel. We also make O.K. Canadian Stable Water Basins and a complete line of Stable Equipment. Write for catalogue.

Canadian Patent Machinery Co., Limited, Galt, Ont.



The Link Blades

Closed for Skimming

Held by Standards for Convenience in Handling and Cleaning

Open for Cleaning

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU PUT ALL UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS IN ONE STATE?

WHY I WOULD BE THE FIRST TO BUY THE NEW SIMPLEX CREAM SEPARATOR?



## Steady Progress by Testing

Thos. F. Ritchie, Lanark Co., Ont.

This is my fourth year as a member of our "Cow-Testing" or, as I might say, "Cow Improvement" Association. The first year the samples had to be taken to a cheese factory nine miles away, where it was arranged to have them tested. This was neglected occasionally in the busy time, and incomplete records were the result. Happily this difficulty has been overcome, as more of the farmers have become interested in this work, and we have now an association right in our own cheese factory. The sample boxes are sent in on the milk wagons and returned in the same way, thus saving any trouble whatever on that score.

The objection that "it takes too much time" is simply nonsense. After you get into the knack of taking the sample and marking down the weight in its proper space it is no trouble whatever. Even if it does take a few minutes they are minutes well spent.

### DO THEY?

Some people will say they know their best cows anyway so what's the use, and so forth. They think they do, and perhaps are not quite sure, so they don't feel like discarding a certain nice looking cow that they will admit "isn't extra good," but will let a less prepossessing one that "doesn't milk too bad" go. That is not good business. Let them test and the handsome "loaders" will soon disappear in favor of some cow who will "deliver the goods." This is a sure and steady way to build up a good dairy herd. In addition of course one will require the services of a good dairy bull.

Here are a few figures showing the average milk per cow for each month since I started keeping records. These figures are incomplete for the reason stated; also because some of the papers have been lost.

1909—May, 462; June, 687; July, 626; Aug., 487; Sept., 428; Oct., 348; Nov., 224.

1910—May, 789; June, 953; July, 726; Aug., 692; Sept., 678; Oct., 545; Nov., 362.

1911—May, 980; June, 952; July, 712; Aug., 627; Sept., 568.

Notice the marked improvement in 1910 over 1909. That was on account of selling four of my poorest cows. I did not feed any green clover or grain during the summer of 1911, hence the yield of milk (from the same cows) is slightly less than in 1910.

## Agricultural Possibilities of Argentina

P. George, York Co., Ont.

Every now and then in the agricultural press and still more frequently in the daily press, we see items regarding agriculture in Argentina Republic, that are calculated to give us the idea that the Argentine is a country of unlimited possibilities, that if we in Canada don't look out that the beef and wheat produced in the Argentine will rob us altogether of foreign markets. It has been publicly stated in political campaigns that were it not for our protective tariff there would be a danger that the people of the Argentine would invade our own home markets here in Canada and put us farmers out of business completely in certain lines of production.

As a matter of fact, Argentina is a much over-rated country. With a total area of 738,000,000 acres, less than 150,000,000 acres are included in the district which by average rainfall and temperature limitations is valuable for agricultural exploitation. Mr. B. W. Snow, writing in a recent issue of the New England Homestead, of what he saw in Argentina gives us a truer picture of that country than we usually get from the press. The following are some of the extracts from his article:

"The fact is, only a limited portion of Argentina is naturally fitted for the safe and highly successful arable agriculture, and in much the greater part even of the arable now in grain, the practice of grain raising is a species of gambling with the almost certainty of failure or partial failure somewhere each year.

"The possibility of crop enlargement through the subjugation of new areas does not exist except through the very limited medium of irrigation development.

"Of the one-fifth of the superficial area of Argentina which, though sufficient rainfall and temperature range, may be regarded as within the arable zone for temperate production, almost one-half is within the district where the moisture supply ranges 10 to 15 inches during the six months of crop season for a series of years, and where the margin of safety thus being exceedingly small, there is necessarily an uncertainty as to agricultural return that means partial crop failures too frequently to justify boundless faith in the arable agricultural capacity of the district."

Give the cows a chance to get up under the shed every night now. If to cold, keep them in the stable.

Issued Each Week

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SOME FACTORS

Carelessness in Feeding Needed—

FOR some many thought because of the waste and attempt to fatten, it is given in the market poultry industry to use such devices to render the other hand, so in Canada, and farmers and poultry interest in marketing egg prevail.

That which is ment of the Canada stock. Although in methods of f poultry, still the when the quality vastly improved. As of poultry farm laid eggs, dressed poultry, communities is of fairly well fattened varies greatly in Plymouth Rocks as such as the Wyand predominance, the output is higher in smaller or Leghorn breeds along with purpose fowls; are only in winter time whereas all Leghorn egg laying—was the production of good broilers. In market is very limited for broilers. Few other large m practically no use. Farmers are chieftly in the production of Orpingtons, and for this purpose the farmer must place it, if possible, of good breed.

More of uniform results in breeding profitable in the long some of the poultry of a local degree of success as those breeds—such as the Plymouth and Island Reds, and