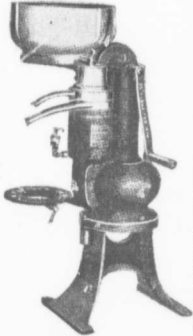


Not One Good Point, but Many

Some makers of Cream Separators lay special stress on the **ONE STRONG POINT** in their machines, losing sight of the fact that they have weak points, and forgetting that no Cream Separator is stronger than its weakest part. A Separator that turns easy is of no particular merit if it is constantly getting out of order. A Separator that is easy to wash will not long remain in favor if it does not get all the cream out of the milk. It is not enough that a Separator have **ONE good point**. It must be good in **EVERY** particular.



Look at the good points of the **'SIMPLEX' LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR**, with the **SELF-BALANCING BOWL**. **IT GETS ALL THE FAT** that can be obtained from the milk by any process. It is **Self-Balancing**, and does not cause trouble as other separators do by the bowl getting out of balance. It is the **LIGHTEST RUNNING**. It is the **SIMPLEST** machine, having the fewest parts, and will not get out of order like

the more complicated machines do. It can skim cold or hot milk, and **WILL NOT CLOG UP**. In fact, it has **ALL** the latest features in Cream Separators, many of which belong exclusively to the **"SIMPLEX"** machine.

That is why our machines are giving satisfaction wherever used. **THEY STAND THE TEST OF LONG, HARD USE**. We **GUARANTEE** them to give satisfaction.

Let us tell you more about them. Write for our Illustrated Booklet. It is Free.

D. Derbyshire & Company

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Write To-day for a Copy of the New "BT" Catalogue on **STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS**

If you are building a new barn, or remodeling your stable **WHY NOT PUT "BT" STANCHIONS AND STEEL STALLS IN IT?** They will make it brighter and neater, are stronger, more durable and cost less than any other kind of stanchion. With them your cows will be kept clean and comfortable. Ask us to lay out your stables, and why it pays to use "BT" Stanchions and Steel Stalls.

FIG 200

The "BT" Lifting Manger.

— WRITE —
BERRY BROS., Fergus, Canada, LIVERY CARRIERS, HAY CARRIERS, Etc.

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

The Apple Crop in Canada

A. McNeill, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa

The condition of the apple crop in Canada is now practically determined. Early apples have been picked and shipped; and the fall varieties are going forward rapidly. The later fall varieties and winter varieties have yet to meet the exigencies of wind and frost. Nevertheless, they are so well matured that the risk is less at the present time than for a number of years at the same period.

Speaking generally, the quality is very uneven, probably on account of the difference in the treatment of the orchards. A much larger proportion of the orchards this year have been well cared for, and in most cases locked after, a good crop of clean fruit is the result.

Southern Ontario harvested a very light crop of early apples. The fall apples are somewhat better. The winter varieties are scarce. To this an exception can be noted. The Norfolk Cooperative Fruit Growers' Association orchards, producing about 30,000 barrels, have been for a number of years well cultivated and sprayed; these orchards have a medium to full crop, following a good crop last year.

Western Ontario is almost without winter apples. Some well cared for orchards have no fruit this year.

The north shore of Lake Ontario and the Georgian Bay district will have a light to medium crop of winter apples. In this section the Spy is showing up particularly well this year. The Baldwin is also maintaining its record as a crop producer. The King, however, is light, and there are many failures in Golden and Roxbury Russets and Pewawkses. The Fameuse is a medium crop; many full crops are reported. All fruit is well colored.

In eastern Ontario, the St. Lawrence Valley and the eastern townships of Quebec winter apples will be very light. The Duchesne gave a full crop; the Wealthy was a medium to full crop. The Fameuse is below the average and is not only light but of poor quality, both with reference to soundness and size. The McIntosh well sprayed orchards show good crops.

New Brunswick and North-eastern Quebec will not have apples enough for home consumption. A few orchards in the St. John valley of New Brunswick report a light to medium crop. Elsewhere apples are almost a failure.

In Hants, Kings, Annapolis and Digby Counties, Nova Scotia, almost a total failure is reported in the central part of the Annapolis valley, but a slightly better crop on the slopes of the North and South mountains. The crop for the whole valley, however, will be very light and the quality poor. The Gravenstein is poor in quality and light as to crop. The same may be said with reference to the Bellflower and Ribston. The quality of the Blenheim is fairly good, but the crop light. Of all the varieties, the Baldwin ranks highest in yield, but the sample will be only medium. The Ben Davis and Spy though showing many failures, can yet be ranked as a light crop.

Prince Edward Island has the poorest crop of years, even the crab apples being almost a failure.

British Columbia will harvest a very large crop. The samples in some cases are small, and much of the fruit is deficient in color. All the commercial orchards show a medium or a full crop.—Fruit Crop Report.

I have been a subscriber to Farm and Dairy since it first started. It has been of great benefit to me and it is still improving.—C. A. Farr, Lambton Co., Ont.

Bee Keeping for Women

By Miss M. Treverton, Peel Co., Ont.
The story of my experience with bees is probably my best means of showing what bee-keeping may be as an occupation for women.

I started bee-keeping in 1900 with one colony, for which I had paid \$5. They did not swarm nor give any surplus honey during the summer, and were weak in the following spring, and gradually during away till the hive was empty. I purchased another colony for \$6 in May of 1901. When they swarmed I divided the bees and brood into an old brood chamber, putting half into a new hive and alternating each with frames of foundation. From the next swarm I received 30 lbs. of surplus honey. For the spring of 1902 I had three colonies, which had given me a little trouble that I thought I could manage a couple more. I purchased two more strong colonies for \$15. When they started to cast out first, second, third and fourth swarms, I began to have some idea of what bee-keeping meant, having double brood chambers in eight-frame Langstroth hives. The swarms were large, and when two swarms issued at the same time I had enough to do to lift the double hives and replace with new ones before the bees began to return, the queens being clipped. I had heard of twenty swarms issuing at the same time in large yields, but two at a time were enough for me just then.

These five colonies gave me 928 lbs. of extracted honey and increased to sixteen. At the end of the next season I had thirty-five colonies and 1,400 lbs. of honey from them. I had thirty colonies in the spring of 1904 and 1905, five having died in the cellar. They yielded about 6,000 lbs. In the spring of 1905, I had thirty-three colonies when the weak ones were united with the strong ones; they stored 1,750 lbs. of honey and increased to forty-nine. Last spring (1906) the numbers decreased to forty, five being queenless and four to weak to go alone. They yielded 1,600 lbs. of honey this year and I have thirty-nine colonies this fall.

In conclusion, I might state that a woman may expect the little busy bee to gather honey for her at an average yearly rate of 61 lbs. to the colony; that stings may be subject to her will; stickiness also; that hard work, heavy lifting, perspiration, and disagreeable odors must be borne with fortitude; that careful attention to detail is imperative; and that there are many things in bee-keeping that are calculated to make it attractive and enjoyable, and also a profitable occupation for women.

Items of Interest

In a recent letter to Farm and Dairy, Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Iowa, U.S.A., states that the 52 head of cattle recently purchased from the Stock Farm district by the Iowa Stock Farm, at Harvey, Iowa, are doing fine, and that they are the talk of the whole state.

A Horse Show organization has been formed for Brockville by Hon. Clifford Simpson, Messrs. A. C. Hardy, C. W. Maclean; Senator Beirne, Bowmanville, and Dr. Webster, Ottawa, who will expend \$10,000 on a grand stand and other necessary buildings upon the Pulford athletic grounds. It is proposed to hold the first show next summer, preceding the Coburg show. The New Brunswick Fruit Exhibition will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, St. John, N. B., on October 31st to November 3rd. Fruit growing in New Brunswick has not received the attention it deserves up to the present time. The people are just beginning to realize that the parts of the province are admirably adapted to the growing of fruits. The exhibition will do much to awaken an interest in fruit growing in New Brunswick.

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(Mrs.) J.

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