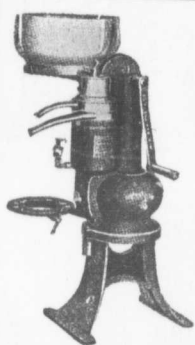


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Our latest model, note the solid, heavy frame and the convenient height of both the crank and the supply can.

Butter Fat means money, and when you leave Butter Fat in separated milk you are throwing money away.

By using a Simplex Cream Separator you can make money, for "a penny saved is a penny earned."

The Simplex skims closest, run easiest, is easy to clean and does not get out of order.

The Link-Blade makes the Simplex separate at a low rate of speed.

The Self-Balancing Bowl Feature has secured almost perfection in the running of separators.

These are but a few reasons why you should use the Simplex.

Ask us for more reasons and a detailed description of our machine.

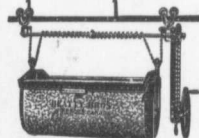
D. Derbyshire & Company

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WHY? BECAUSE:
The "BT" LITTER CARRIER dumps to either side in discharging. Having double purchase and a straight gear, lifts much easier than other makes. Every carrier is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory.
Before buying a litter carrier outfit you should see different makes in operation. This is the only way to insure getting the Best.

Our catalogue is free. In writing let us know how many feet of track you will require.

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We also manufacture Steel Stalls, Slaughterhouses and Hay Tools.

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How the Scheme Worked Out

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We quite agree with what Professor Day has said in his article in Farm and Dairy, December 1. It is a number of years ago since we tried carrying out the suggestions as set forth in the article in question. We thought then, and we think now, that the farmer who will raise the hog most desired by the packer is entitled to the best price. We found, however, that although he was willing to accept the high price for the best class of goods, the man who had the poorer hog did not wish to accept the lower price.

Where it is possible to go on the market, like you can in Chicago, you can pick out the class of hog that you want and put your price on it, and you can grade the hogs for sale because they must be sold.

The difficulty here, however, was that the farmer who brought his hogs in to the packing house was not satisfied. This grading was made on the merits of the hog, but it was found impossible to convince the farmer that this was correct, and it caused so much ill feeling and so much loss of time that we had to do away with it entirely.

The result has been that a uniform price has been made to include the good, the bad and the indifferent. We might say, however, that where we find hogs turning out poorly, we do not attempt to buy them again from the same man.

If Professor Day can devise some scheme whereby the farmers will accept the grading by either the packer or any Government official who may be named, we shall be only too glad to see it carried out.—F. W. Pearman Co., Limited, Hamilton, per E. E. Pearman, secy.-treas.

What Profit per Cow in 1910?

Business men of Canada will shortly take stock, close their books for another year's trade, and figure out how they stand financially as a result of their hard labor and enterprise. How many farmers are preparing their 1910 balance sheet which will act as a sign post for 1911 transactions? Perhaps the steers paid well, while small fruits and poultry brought in a good supply of cash. But did each cow in the herd earn a good profit, or are some being kept as thankless guests?

A very few minutes' bookkeeping per month might show a clear profit above cost of feed of \$40 with some cows, only \$3.00 with others, and two. It would not take long then to decide which to dispose of. Would it not be a sensible resolve to keep only such cows as will make good returns? Determine that your herd shall show an increase of 40 per cent. in the milk yield inside three years; you can easily gear the whole herd on another notch or two if some poor cows are beefed. The scores of dairy men who are now reaping large profits per cow date their success invariably to the time when they commenced keeping milk and feed records of each cow separately. Blank forms are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.—C. F. W.

How Great Britain is Fed

Canada sent Britain last year 16,616,000 cwt. of wheat, a record quantity, and 1,100,000 cwt. more than the United States sent. This remarkable growth of an empire's food supply is taken from a government statement issued recently of the quantities of all kinds of food imported from the Dominion and from foreign countries.

Of the 97,000,000 cwt. of wheat im-

ported, however, 37,000,000 came from Russia and the Argentine, and 24,000,000 came from Australia and India. The United States also sent 7,000,000 cwt. of flour. The Argentine supplies half the beef imports, the United States with fully a quarter, and Canada with less than a tenth. New Zealand supplies fully four-fifths of the mutton imports, the Argentine and Australia between them the remainder. The United States sends fully half the pork and lard and Denmark fifth.

Experimental Union Meets

Attention is herewith called to the meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union to be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, January 10, 11 and 12. It has previously been the custom to hold the meetings during Winter Fair week. This plan has not proven entirely satisfactory, however, and this year they will be held at the time of the Annual Short Course.

The object of the Experimental Union is to carry on cooperative experiments in all parts of the province in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and apiculture. In 1908 husbandry alone there have been 58,812 distinct tests made throughout the province since the work was started 25 years ago. Interesting and instructive addresses will be given by subjects covering all lines of agricultural work.

Special arrangements will be made whereby students attending the course on seeds and stock judging will have an opportunity of attending the three forenoon and the two evening sessions of the union. Single first-class fares will be granted on all railways on the Standard Convention Certificate plan. Everyone who can should attend the Experimental Union meetings where they will receive a hearty welcome and receive much valuable information.

Items of Interest

A six weeks course in Agriculture will be given by F. Metcalf, B.S.A., in the Collingwood Collegiate Institute, starting on Feb. 20.

A short course in live stock and cereal husbandry will be given at Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on Jan. 10-21, 1911 and another short course in Horticulture and Poultry on Jan. 24th to Feb. 4.

All who expect to attend the Forestry Convention which will meet in Quebec City, January 18, 19, and 20, are requested to communicate at once with the secretary, James Lawler, Canadian Building, Ottawa, who will be pleased to give programs and other information. The railway companies have agreed to allow a single fare on the standard certificate plan, for the journey to Quebec and return from all points in Canada east of Fort William.

One of the features most enjoyed by the farmers who took part in the disputation that waited on the Government in Ottawa recently was the visit to Government House where they were entertained by Earl Grey and members of his household. Earl Grey presented to the delegates a copy of the book entitled "The Rural Life Problem in the United States," by Sir Horace Plunkett. This gift was very much appreciated by the delegates. Earl Grey succeeded in making the visitors feel thoroughly at home and thus made their visit to Rideau Hall one of the most enjoyable incidents connected with their visit to the capital.

I like Farm and Dairy very much. It is full of seasonable advice, and I wish it every success.—D. Leitch, Grey Co., Ont.

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