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Warden Powers on Good Roads Suggestion

Editor Farm and Dairy.—To the statements of Mr. B. Rothwell re the best manner to provide for the construction of good roads you append the query "What do our readers think of the suggestion?" The writer thinks it is certainly an improvement on our system, inasmuch as the state contributes nearly 17 per cent. more than the government of this Province. In our opinion the Legislature would be heartily endorsed by disclosing similar liberality. Over there it appears that the county contributes 33 per cent., whereas under conditions obtaining here the county pays two-thirds or nearly 67 per cent. Why not, Mr. Editor, eliminate the county altogether?

One of the greatest objections to the initiation of the good roads movement has been the vastness of the outlay and in counties such as Northumberland and Durham with 15 rural municipalities it is not hard to find a solution for our apathy. The days of the long wagon haul are gone forever in old Ontario and the "county system" of roads are not needed to the same extent as formerly. The most expeditious trunk routes to market towns have become defined by use and these are the roads which should be improved for the benefit of the farmer and his family.

After giving the matter some consideration these are briefly our views: The Provincial government should contribute one-half and extend the privilege to the townships. Let it be paid in instalments so as not to become a burden to the ratepayers to raise their share. The standard of the roadway should not be unreasonable with regard to cost, but such as to insure neatness and durability and give a businesslike way with a complete absence of red tape. The work in some counties would remind one more of fuss and feathers than real business methods.

The idea of the property holders living beside the roads paying 10 per cent. of the cost is an innovation and under some conditions is all right. We do not think, however, that all parties should pay alike without regard to the value of their holdings or the enhancing effect the highway would have upon the value of their property. This difficulty could no doubt be overcome by the appointment of two or three practical men to decide upon the relative amount each owner should pay all things being considered. A farm township would not be appreciated in value to the same extent as one with modern improvements where a general system of farming operations is carried out.—A. A. Powers, Durham Co., Ont.

A Friend of Scrub Sires

Editor Farm and Dairy.—I notice that you advise farmers to always use pure bred bulls upon their grade cows. I do not agree with that advice. I have been in the dairy business for over 20 years, following on the left. We had succeeded in breeding up a pretty good herd of dairy cattle, mostly Ayrshire. We always used the best Ayrshire bulls we could get in this section, but they were not pure bred. We always looked for a bull with plenty of heart room and a good breed basket. The heifer calves from these bulls were mostly low down heavy bodied animals which made cows with good udders, that did good service at the pail.

Some years ago I decided to get a pure bred bull and I sent for one to a breeder in Quebec that had young bulls advertised for sale. He was the progeny of a noted bull and a cow with a long pedigree. In due time the young bull arrived, a nice, slick, fat

animal with a long pedigree tracing back to noted ancestors. We naturally felt proud of the animal. We bred him to our cows and had a good crop of heifer calves.

The results have been disappointing. The calves have grown up like their father. Tall, slim, animals with small middles that have not given the results at the pail at their mothers did. We have gone back to our old way of breeding in getting the right kind of an animal whether he has a pedigree or not.—R. Ritchie, Frontenac Co., Ont.

Live Stock in Canada

Canada is declared by the Scottish Commissioners that visited the country last fall, to be pre-eminently suited for the breeding of good draught horses. Conditions are also favorable for the production of good mutton and wool, though the sheep industry has been falling back, partly owing to the almost incredible way in which the "pestiferous dog" is allowed to flourish. There is a ample room, too, for improvement in the common flocks; though the Ontario pure-bred specialists are looked to—after Great Britain by all North American countries—supply of pure-bred flocks. In contrast to the reduction of sheep, pigs have enormously increased, their quality throughout Canada is high, and hog culture is profitable and increasing.

For poultry keeping the Commissioners say, Canada possesses unique opportunities. The idea that warm housing is necessary for winter egg production is contradicted by experience. In the North-west turkeys seem to thrive so well that it might be profitable to specialize in them.

Items of Interest

Have some supplementary feed ready when the pastures begin to get bare. Corn silage, green alfalfa peas and oats or green corn will tide you over short pastures.

Shade trees in a pasture field are a good count to the cow. A clump of cedars that have the branches coming down to the ground will brush the flies off. Very few flies will be found on the cattle in such a shade.

Mr. R. E. Mortimer, who has been district representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Collingwood, has resigned to return to practical farming at his old home near Honeywood, Dufferin County. His position is to be filled by Mr. L. F. Metcalf, B.S.A., who was formerly Mr. Mortimer's assistant.

Use something to destroy the flies upon the cows. It is not enough to daub some very vile mixture on the animals. It merely prevents the flies from lighting on them. They attack some other animal that has not been treated. A spray of some kind applied when the flies are upon the cow will kill the flies by closing up the spiracles on the sides of their bodies, through which they breathe. Consequently they die by suffocation.

The Board of Directors of the National Dairy Show Association met in Chicago recently. There were present Mr. Colin C. Lillie, president; Prof. H. E. Norman, vice-president; and Directors J. A. Walker, W. B. Barney and D. H. Jenkins. The resignation of Director E. Sudenorf as secretary of the Association was accepted, and Prof. VanNorman was elected to the position of secretary and manager. It was definitely decided to hold the 1909 exhibition at Milwaukee, Wis., December 15th to 24th inclusive. Headquarters will be opened at once in that city and the campaign for this year's event will begin in earnest about the 15th of July.

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Issue
Each W

Vol. XX

A Fair Idea

N EARLY of you are aff farming, man able care, a that is invest from poultry a large scale production of the use of foods, which The grains grow stock are con and the little are also pres to good advan

By the use can be moved they get a lar and insects th These insects for the poult destructive fo reasons which the farmer's fl on the farm. in our country poultry keepers flock. This is encouraged.

Having been poultry branch bred Barred Pl were purchased the number in to year, until it stable number ity of the flock by purchasing e also by weeding as those too fat is not followed a attention for a are indispensable desired, a very c of each hen can tion.

The building a houses, each 10x with battens ov downs in the south The houses, altho and free from dr is made of boards to stand the wa The remaining t which is placed st straw as a scratch