

Why the Link Blade is Best

When buying a Cream Separator, you want the best you can buy. A poor Separator, instead of making money for you, will lose money. You might as well use the old milk pans as a poor separator. A good separator will not make as much money for you as the best will. Read over of the reasons why the Link Blade Separator is the best on the market:

- 1.—**INCREASED CAPACITY.**—The Link Blade device has an increased capacity of from 30 to 50 per cent. over the most efficient of previous devices, combined with very clean skimming, under a wide range of conditions.
- 2.—**EASY TO CLEAN.**—The blades do not come apart, and so can be washed and handled all in one piece.
- 3.—**NEVER GETS LOOSE.**—The device is expandible and fits the bowl snugly. It can never become loose or shift in the bowl and throw it out of balance.
- 4.—**NO STRAIN.**—The pressure is distributed through a series of brass rivets, so there is no strain on the blades themselves.
- 5.—**EASY TO TURN.**—Being more efficient, it is lighter and smaller in order to do the same amount of work, and is accordingly easier to handle.
- 6.—**WILL NEVER CLOG.**—When making a long run, the deposit of sediment on the inner wall of the bowl will never clog or choke off the supply of milk. Link Blade machines have run for three or four hours continuously, and the test of the skim milk showed as close skimming at the end as at the beginning of the run.

Let us show you. Have a Link Blade machine set up for a free trial. Write for free booklet and the name of our nearest agent.

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Winter Fair Building

The contractors on the \$50,000.00 extension to the Winter Fair building at Guelph are nearing the completion of their work. The wall of cut stone extending the full height of the two stories has been finished and the large steel trusses to support the roof are being placed in position. Within the building a large force is at work laying the concrete floor of the new dairy stable and erecting stalls where the horses will be stabled.

The old building has been considerably improved. This is especially noticeable at the lecture room entrance, where a broad, well-lighted walk has taken the place of the one previously used. Two rings, with seating on each side, have been made for the use of the sheep judges. The old cattle ring will be used for swine judging and beef cattle awards will be placed in the large arena in the new part of the building. The stables leading up to the poultry and seed departments have been placed in different locations to make them more convenient.

IMPROVEMENTS SHOULD NOT BE TAXED

Tax Land Values Only

Ed. Farm and Dairy.—To my mind taxing farm buildings and improvements is entirely wrong. If a man remodels his out-buildings, puts a verandah or a balcony to his house, gives it a couple of coats of paint, lays out a lawn, sets out a nice evergreen hedge and ornamental trees, makes a drive-way, puts up new fences and gates, what is the result? Along comes the assessor with a clean white pad and sharp pointed pencil and puts up the value of the house \$500 or \$1,000 and the land \$500 more, although it is the same old farm with a new dress brought with the proceeds of the farm by manual labor. Why then should a farmer or any other man be taxed for such "improvements"? The Council or his neighbors do not contribute one cent towards these improvements, yet all of these add to the total wealth of that section of the country.

The present mode of assessing and collecting taxes must have surely been devised in the dark ages, and we should look for something better. It discourages improvements and so farmers are afraid to have beautiful lawns, expensive front fences and barns, because they know their taxes will be increased in consequence. If, however, they were exempt from taxation, you would probably see farms everywhere tearing down old dilapidated fences and gates and renewing them, new buildings would be erected and old ones repaired and improvements of all kinds would be introduced so that farming would take on a more attractive appearance.

If we would assess only the land for what it is worth, no matter where it is situated, I believe you would see more improved farms and a better class of buildings. If we would arrange our tax laws so that all of the burden of taxation fell on the value of the land only we would make the path of the farmer easier to tread. Farmers as a rule are owners of land in large areas, but are not as usual rule owners of land that is very valuable. A single acre of land, on the Island of Manhattan, in the year 1908, sold for \$7,600,000. Did you ever meet a farmer who owned 160 acres of such land?

The proposition to tax only the value of land is the greatest boon that has ever been submitted to the farmers for consideration. And yet most of the men who advocate the taxation of land values and the exemption of improvements from taxation are not farmers. Most

of them live in the cities. The statement has been made time and time again that the farmer is the heaviest taxed man in the country. And it's true. Is it not true that you consider what is to your best interest? If this simple change is made our farmers have their greatest burden of taxation will fall where the greatest land value exists, in the cities and towns, while the smallest burden will fall where the smallest land values exist, in the farming sections of our country.—Charles D. Ryan, Philadelphia, Pa.

Standardization of French-Canadian Horses

The commission that was appointed by the Dominion Government to establish a standard for French Canadian horses has accomplished much good work. It is composed of four members and a secretary. Two of the members were appointed by the horse breeders' association. With the party are two veterinary surgeons. It has been the duty of the commission to visit the different counties in the province of Quebec to inspect all the French Canadian horses presented for inspection. These animals have to be accepted by the commission before they can be registered in the new book that has been started by the government. Last year about 4,000 horses had been examined by the commission of which only about 1,200 were accepted. A lot of horses were culled out and refused registry in the new book that previously had been registered.

One of the members of the commission is Robert Ness, of Howick, Que. An editorial representative of Farm and Dairy spent a night at Mr. Ness' comfortable farm home. The members of the commission, said Mr. Ness, "have worked for a type. Nothing above 1,350 lbs. for a stallion and 1,250 lbs. for a mare has been accepted. It was agreed that if we went into the type we had set it must be towards a Morgan type and not towards a Clyde. By working to this type we possibly have left out a lot of animals that have been accepted but of those that have been accepted but we had to establish a certain uniformity. Each county was visited only once.

DO NOT KNOW THE REED
 "A lot of people do not know what a French Canadian horse is," continued Mr. Ness. "A horseman in Grey county, Ontario, wrote me some time ago asking me to send him a French Canadian stallion 1,600 lbs. in weight with a long mane and tail. The real French Canadian stallions are never that large. Many men think that French Canadian stallions can be bought cheaply. When they find their value we seldom hear from them again. They are worth \$500 to \$1,000 each.

"I met a man at the Bowman's fair who told me that he had bought a French Canadian stallion but when he described it I found that it was really an imported Clydesdale. Dr. Rutherford had a bill giving the breeding of a stallion claimed on the bill to be a French Canadian while the breeding showed that it had been bred in Scotland. There are 25 French Canadian horses in Scotland." These incidents show that it will be well for those who are interested in French Canadian horses to be very careful when buying or breeding to animals of this breed.

Enclosed please find \$1 to renew my subscription to Farm and Dairy. I like Farm and Dairy very much and would not like to miss a number.—T. Brown, York Co., Ont.

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