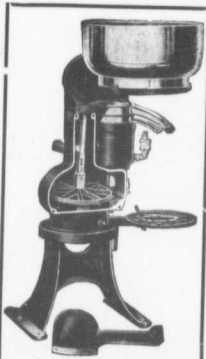


## Not One Good Point, but Many

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.



Showing accessibility of gearing. Removing the body housing, exposes the gearing and lower bearings.

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.

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## The Third Annual Farm Machinery Number

The Next Special Magazine Number of Farm and Dairy—will be issued on

**JUNE THE FIRST**

EVERY READER will find in this number material that will help him solve some of the most difficult problems of farm life. This number will be anticipated by all our readers, for every one of them desires to keep abreast of the times.

ADVERTISERS of all kinds of machinery and labor-saving devices for use on the farm will find it to their advantage to use large space in this Farm Machinery Number.

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## Farm Improvement with Alfalfa

The alfalfa crop bids fair to work a great improvement on the farms of this country. Wherever it has been grown the idea has "caught on" that alfalfa is great stuff. Last week Mr. E. A. Dobbin, Peterboro Co., told the editors of Farm and Dairy about his experience with alfalfa. He said, "I do not know what is in it, but the substance is there somewhere and gives results. I am now feeding alfalfa hay to my cows. I kept it to feed this spring, and am now feeding it once a day. If I miss one day, which I have done on purpose to experiment, the cows immediately fall off in their milk flow to a considerable extent."

"I have only two acres of alfalfa," continued Mr. Dobbin, "but am sorry I have not 25 or 50 acres of it. I am unable to seed that amount as soon as I should like, but am sowing five acres to alfalfa this spring."

### INFLUENCED BY A NEIGHBOR

"I was induced to sow the two acres of alfalfa that I cut last year by my neighbor, Mr. Geo. Webber. From the two acres I cut 4½ loads from the first cutting, and since alfalfa hay is very heavy for its bulk it should weigh easily 4½ tons of dry hay. I sowed this alfalfa along one side of a field seeded at the same time to red clover. I had to pasture this red clover and decided that the alfalfa would have to take its chances. My horses, cows, and other stock pastured on this field, and they pastured the alfalfa closely, seeming to prefer it to the red clover. I often dogged the stock off the two acres of alfalfa, but it was no use—they would have it, notwithstanding the close pasturing, however, on not a foot of that two acres was the alfalfa killed."

### "SEEMING IS BELIEVING"

Concluding, Mr. Dobbin told Farm and Dairy of a little incident he experienced with a farm friend who was with him over Sunday. For that week Farm and Dairy contained considerable matter relative to alfalfa, so he induced his friend to read it, and asked him what he thought about alfalfa. "Oh," said his friend, "I do not take much stock in that stuff." "Well," said Mr. Dobbin, "come on out to the barn and I will show you." "All right," said Mr. Dobbin, "I will follow you." The friend was quite surprised at the eager way in which the stock ate the alfalfa hay, and he exclaimed: "That is the greatest stuff I ever saw. It is great to see those little calves eating that alfalfa hay." Mr. Dobbin claims alfalfa hay to be great stuff for little calves, and says it is remarkable how soon they will eat it and how well they will do when fed upon it. As for his cows, he said: "They milk better and they are in much better shape this spring than ever before on account of the alfalfa they have had."

## Saw Alfalfa in Nebraska

"To see is to believe," Mr. Paul, a Peterboro county farmer, thirty years ago was out through the state of Nebraska. Every farmer grows alfalfa out there, and they grow lots of it. Mr. Paul saw them threshing it, and determined to try some for seed himself on his farm in Peterboro county. Last year with an acre and a half he got a fair return although he cut it on the green side, and claims that as he did not know much about the crop he could do better another time.

Mr. Paul's son, William, while conversing with the editors of Farm and Dairy last week, said that they had about eight acres seeded to alfalfa, and were sowing two acres more this spring. Last year they seeded it with

oats, and it was up one foot in the sheaves. "We cut three acres last year," said Mr. Paul, "and we like it fine for feed. In Nebraska the people feed it to all of their stock. They find it particularly valuable for pigs. Everybody has cut there, and one sees little else in the crop line save alfalfa and corn."

"Since having alfalfa for our cows, we have fed them no chop. They do well on alfalfa hay and on an ensilage. The milk flow dropped off a year ago when we were through feeding alfalfa, in spite of the ration of chop, which they were fed in order to maintain the flow."

"When we first sowed alfalfa we used only 16 lb. of seed to the acre. The stand was not thick enough, and since that we sow 20 lbs. of good seed to the acre."

## Paints and Painting

Of the various classes of paints—as tar, varnish or resin, and oil paints—the last are the most extensively used, and in the majority of cases afford the best protection."

The weight and quality of a paint, and its protecting power, are due mostly to the pigment that is in the oil. With a pigment ground in oil, the finer the pigment, the longer it will wear; but it will dry more slowly. A layer of paint is about three times as thick as a layer of linseed oil; hence, for this and other reasons, a paint affords better protection than oil.

Paint should be applied only to a clean and dry surface. Moisture under a paint causes it to blister when exposed to the sun; also, moisture between coats has the same effect. On old painted surfaces, the paint should be removed or rubbed down smooth before applying new paint. In some cases a careful removal of blisters is sufficient, but the surface should be free from dust and dirt. In case of the removal of paint by a solution of caustic alkali, the surface must be thoroughly washed to remove traces of alkali, and carefully dried before painting. Iron or steel surfaces should be carefully cleaned, by means of a steel wire brush and emery paper, to insure the removal of all rust before painting.

### APPLY WITH BRUSH

Paint generally should be applied with a good round brush, and well rubbed out. The rubbing out serves to remove any bubbles of air; also the film of air dry on all surfaces, and it insures a thorough incorporation of the paint with the surface, thus affording better protection. The rusting of farm machinery is no doubt largely due to the fact that it is "painted" by the dipping process. Air bubbles causing openings in the paint film, moisture enters and rusting begins; also, the paint not being completely dry, the surface by being brushed out, is easily removed mechanically.

### READY MIXED PAINTS

In the case of ready-mixed paints it is generally found that the pigment has largely settled to the bottom of the cans. In preparing the paint for use, the liquid portion—oil and dryer—is poured off into a clean can; the pigment and the small amount of oil remaining in the bottom of the cans are thoroughly worked up and mixed, by means of a strong sheet stick. When the pigment is the only loosened from bottom and side of the can, the fluid portion removed is added from time to time, until the paint is uniform in color and should be kept in cans having eight or ten covers.

After using, brushes should be cleaned with kerosene or turpentine, and should not be left in the paint.

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