

## The LINK-BLADE Skimming Device

Has made the "SIMPLEX" Cream Separator of greatest efficiency. See this device!

### The "Simplex"

Note this illustration of the Link-Blade which is exclusive on the "SIMPLEX" Cream Separators.

This Link-Blade device is more efficient than the so-called Disc system used in most competing machines, for the reason that there is no interference or re-mixing of the incoming new milk with either the partially separated milk or cream.

That the Link-Blade is more efficient than other types, we have proven many times by testing the same in bowls of other makes of separators. It always results in an increased capacity of anywhere from 15% to 50% or even 100%.

Because the Link-Blade system is more efficient, we can produce a given-sized bowl, say 700 lb. per hour bowl, that is of smaller dimensions and weighs less than other bowls, to do the same amount of work. This is very important to you.

This efficiency of the "Simplex" is not a mere matter of our saying so. It is a fact that any unprejudiced person can readily see, if they will make a comparative test.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."—We allow you a demonstration of the "SIMPLEX" right on your own farm.

Write us today for illustrated literature about the "Simplex" Cream Separators. Put it up to us to get you started with the right and most profitable cream separator—The "Simplex."

## D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

## Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal

is the most economical you can buy. Guaranteed to contain 41 per cent, protein. You can buy this feed laid down at your station at all points in Ontario south of the G.T.R. line from Ottawa to Parry Sound, for \$35.00 per ton.

We can also offer a complete line of first class poultry feeds. We quote the following prices per hundred pounds on a few staple lines: Beef Scrap, \$4.00; Blood, Meat and Bone, \$2.25; Poultry Bone (three different sizes), \$2.25; Ground Oyster Shells, \$1.00; Poultry Grit, 90 cents.

We pay freight to all stations in Ontario south and east of Sudbury on 500 lbs. or over.

Write us for prices on Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed, Feeding Tankage, Etc.

ALLEN & SIRETT, 23 Scott St., TORONTO  
ONTARIO

## The Sheep Situation in Eastern Canada

R. H. Harding, Middlesex, Co., Ont.

Why are sheep decreasing in this country? People blame it on the dogs because they can not advance another reason. But I know of people who are out of sheep and never were troubled with dogs, and others who have been troubled with dogs and are still in sheep. This past summer, I have been studying the sheep situation in Eastern Canada and a few notes on the sheep situation as I found it may be of interest.

The Maritime Provinces are ideally adapted to the growth of roots and clover, two excellent sheep foods. The salty air also is favorable to sheep husbandry. If Maritime farmers could get sheep of good breeding as we have in Ontario, they could beat us in producing sheep of great quality. But like most people, Maritime farmers are inclined to think they are in the best and it is, therefore, difficult to convince them that they must improve their foundation stock.

I believe that the dog laws in the provinces down by the sea are deficient. Anyone with more than one dog, should be taxed so heavily that he will soon get rid of the other. It is generally a pair of dogs that make trouble with the flock. Maritime Province men are losing at least 100,000 lbs. of wool a year through late shearing as the wool is rubbed off on fences, shrubs, etc. Docking, castrating and dipping are almost entirely neglected. Good sires, however, are the prime need for sheep improvement in these provinces. Farmers here have been exchanging long tailed rams with their neighbors too long. A Maritime Sheep Breeders' Association has now been formed and we may expect a gradual awakening among sheep lines.

IN THE SMALLEST PROVINCE, Prince Edward Island, I believe, is one of the most ideal sheep countries in the world. We in Ontario would not have a chance with them in sheep competitions did they get the best foundation stock. Prince Edward Island has rich grasses and a fine climate; but sheep have decreased at a tremendous rate.

Almost any of the mutton breeds are suitable to this little province. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I do not consider the heavy, long wool breeds to be as suitable as the smaller, short wool breeds. The use of immature sires has been a great cause of inferior quality in Maritime sheep. I would suggest that they use well developed sheep and no lambs, unless the latter are especially well developed.

In marketing some of the farmers there are ahead of us in Ontario. Some of the shepherds in Prince Edward Island have formed a co-operative selling league and so great has been their success that while lambs sold at \$1.50 to \$2.50 each in 1901, association members realized five cents to seven and one-half cents a pound in 1912.

We in Ontario are by no means perfect in our practices with sheep. There is a lot of missionary work to be done right here at home. I have been in a part of this province where a pure bred sire was not known and a docked lamb a matter of curiosity. Too many lambs are sold in the fall of the year with a glutted market resulting. These lambs, however, are not consumed immediately. They must be kept in cold storage, and feed those lambs a little longer and market more evenly, we would get the cold storage man's profit.

A MONEY MAKING PRACTICE Dipping is but little practiced in Ontario. It improves the quality of the fleece and will pay when practiced

twice a year. I would dip right after shearing and again in October.

I have been asked if it would not be better to wash the wool on the animal. This would necessitate late shearing as there is no water fit to go into early in the spring. This late shearing would lose us at least 200,000 lbs. of wool a year, besides the discomfort that it would cause the sheep. In addition, sheep grow very rapidly after shearing. I have a warm place for my flock where they can go when sheared, in case they feel cool outside. But when all is said and done, what our sheep industry needs most is intelligent attention on the part of the farmer. Sheep are the only class of stock on the farm that do not receive our attention. We groom and carry our horses, we give every attention to our cows and pigs. Did we give the same attention to sheep there is no animal would pay better for it than the little lamb that is slaughtered for the count and those are the things that are neglected.

## The Fit of the Collar

By O. M. Olson

If indifferent and careless drivers were compelled to endure a fractional part of the suffering borne by horses with sore shoulders, it is certain that much better care would be taken of the horses of the country. It is certain that a man would pull few loads if he had a pair of sore shoulders.

In nearly every instance the sore shoulders of the work horse can be traced to an improperly fitted collar or hame, or still worse, to poor care of the collar which may fit the horse. The collar worn by the horse should have a bearing surface that is smooth and pliable, and that fits the shape of the shoulder accurately. Over this collar the hame s'ould be adjusted so as to properly carry the draft of the load. If, in addition, the collar air fits the shoulders of the horse are cared for, the chances of sore shoulders have been reduced to a minimum. Care should be observed in the use of sweat pads. They should be used only when the horse loses flesh and the neck shrinks. In that case another collar may be advisable.

FITTING THE COLLAR A collar, to fit adequately, should conform to the shape of the shoulder and should be neither too large nor too small. The opening at the bottom of the collar between the collar and the neck should admit the flat of the hand, and no more. The collar should fit the sides of the neck without pinching. A new collar may be fitted the first time by soiling the neck with water. It should never be used generally on any other horse.

The draft of the tug should lie about one-third way up on the front of the collar, and, in every case, the hame should fit the collar when buckled snugly. The mane of the horse should not be permitted to work in under the collar, and accumulations of sweat on the collar should be removed carefully each morning. In the case of sore shoulders, the owner should always remember that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

There are more reasons than moral ones for being honest. Honesty is a paying business proposition.

Everything that we can get done up this fall will be that much to the good in the rush next spring.

Do you grow your own seed grain or do you buy it? In either case a trip through the fanning mill will improve it.

Twice a day is quite enough to feed dairy cows. Cattle provided with four stomachs do not need feed in front of them all life time.