

Something More

— ABOUT THE —

Inside of the Bowl

In the **LINK-BLADE** Device each vertical layer of milk is an independent Separator, so that in the Nos. **0, 1 and 2** machines there are really **44** independent Separators inside the bowl. Into each one of these the milk is fed in the neutral zone at the lower end of the layer, and as it separates the cream follows the convex side of the blade and works upwardly and inwardly towards the cream wall, while the skim milk follows the hollow side of the blade upward and outward towards the periphery of the bowl.



The separation in each layer is complete and independent so that each layer is really a separating unit by itself.

In other systems composed of either superposed discs or star-shaped partitions placed one inside the other, the separation is not made complete in each division. There is a re-mixing or conflict of currents as the milk passes from one layer into the other which results in a decreased efficiency. These relative efficiencies have been carefully established by us by trying

the different types of devices in the same bowl, at the same speed, and under the same conditions, and the efficiency of the **LINK-BLADES** has been demonstrated to be at least 30 per cent over the next best form of device.

The Simplex Link-Blade

will come to your farm some day and the sooner you order one the more money you will save.

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Extravagant and Misleading Statements

Editor, The Dairyman and Farming World.—Percheron's letter in your issue of August 19, may or may not be intended as a "red rag" to Clydesdale men, but I think it deserves a reply.

It is evident that our western friend is not well informed as to the merits of the different draft breeds, and more particularly so in regard to the Clydesdale, else he would not make such sweeping and extravagant statements which are not substantiated by facts. He says that the Percheron is destined to become the draft horse in Canada as it has in the United States. I fear the western climate is not conducive to the development of products.

Heroic efforts have repeatedly been made by American importers and dealers to establish the Percheron breed in Canada, with but very poor success. I might mention the case of one of our largest importers of Clydesdales who, not being satisfied with selling from thirty to forty Clydesdales annually, thought he would venture into the Percheron field, with the hope of still further swelling his bank account. The realization was not at all in keeping with his anticipation, as it took him fully two years to dispose of four and then not for cash. Canadians do not take kindly to round bones, narrow hocks and curly hocks, which are characteristics of the Percheron.

It would be surprising indeed if the Percherons were not more numerous in the States, than other draft breeds, when we consider the fabulous sums which have been spent by the most astute and enterprising dealers in booming the breed. Besides, the trade in Clydesdales to the United States was largely ruined through the fact that dishonest practices crept in and anything and everything was considered good enough for that country.

This talk about the Percheron being more enduring than the Clyde is all bosh, and does not coincide with the experience of one of Chicago's largest iron founders, who once put in Percheron geldings into his trucks, and 18 months afterwards only one was left fit for work. He replaced them with Clydesdales, every one of which lasted ten years. The great Clydesdale gelding sensation exhibited at the Chicago International in 1901 had worked steadily on the streets of Liverpool for six years.

This waking up which "Percheron" speaks of is surely a slow process. I fear he and I shall have long since passed to our reward ere Canadians become sufficiently awake to substitute Percherons for Clydesdales.

In closing we may say that our experience with Clydesdales dates from the early eighties, and we have yet to find a man, who used sound judgment and aimed at the best, becoming dissatisfied with the Clydesdale breed.—R. D., Durham Co., Ont.

Splendid Crops at Macdonald College Farm

This year some splendid crops have been harvested at the Macdonald Agricultural College at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. While visiting at the farm in August, a representative of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World was driven through some of the fields by Mr. John Fixter, farm manager. There are 600 acres in the farm, of which 387 acres are under Mr. Fixter's management. Mr. Fixter, who has had charge of the farm only a little over a year, has already made a wonderful improvement in it. He purposes following a four-year rotation, including one year of hoed crops, one year in grain and two years in hay or pasture.

"My object," said Mr. Fixter, "is to grow large crops and to increase the soil fertility. This year we had 75 acres in clover. Before clover is

own, the soil should be thoroughly cultivated. Deep cultivation, either by means of the plough, or the cultivator, is the best."

Mr. Fixter drove us through several acres of a clover as we had ever seen. "This field," said Mr. Fixter, "was cultivated thoroughly in the summer, when the roots and corn were on it. The deeper the land can be ploughed, the better is the chance for the crop the following year. Of course, however, it does not do to bring the cold, raw earth to the surface."

Good Farms Competition

N. J. Kneeman, M.A.C., Winnipeg

A source of interest in Manitoba this past year was the good farms competition which was conducted under the direction of the Agricultural College. The competition was keen between the farmers in the different districts, in which the province was divided. The competition will be the means of making a wonderful improvement in the homes and farms of many of our agriculturists. This competition creates a good natured rivalry among the farmers. There was a very marked improvement in conditions already this year.

Some of the farms visited were of a high order and would be very hard to beat in any other province of the Dominion, in which the province will be carried on from year to year and it is hoped to bring every farm to a high state of perfection. When such is realized, farming will be a pleasure. Such may be the means of keeping many a young man or woman at home on the farm.

French Canadian Cattle

The French Canadian cow is now said to be the most profitable cow in Canada, and the Canadian minister of agriculture predicts that she will soon be known as the world's greatest butter producing cow. The minister admits that there are many things in her favor. She possesses most of the good points of the Jersey and in addition is hardy, has a strong constitution and is better adapted to the conditions on ordinary dairy farms than any of the older breeds.

French Canadian cattle are unfortunate, however, in being owned by breeders who are too timid to advertise their good qualities in the agricultural papers.

Some Form of Power Needed

D. J. McClure, Peel County, Ont.

A farmer who has a silo should have some kind of power for cutting his corn. Ten years ago I purchased a tread power for my silo, which toy is in as good condition as when I purchased it. By means of this power I can cut enough corn in 16 minutes to last my cows for two days.

This year I had such an immense crop of corn that it is going to be impossible for me to store it all in my silo. I have found, however, that well stocked corn will keep as well in the field until about the 20th of December as it will in the barn. The silo should not be opened until December as the silage is not in the best of condition until then. It is my intention to feed first the corn that I have to stock and not open my silo until I find it necessary.

On the best soil in Holland the 20 acre farm will carry 20 cows, three to four horses and 60 sheep, with the usual flocks of poultry. This means pasturage and soiling for the animals in the summer, and grains, roots, hay and roughage in the winter. The cows are the gigantic "black and whites," known there as Friesian and here as Holstein-Friesian cows, and their average production for the country is over 9,000 lbs. of fine milk per head.