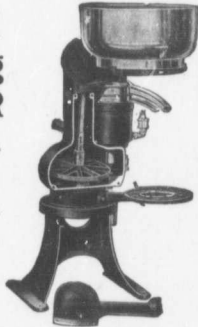


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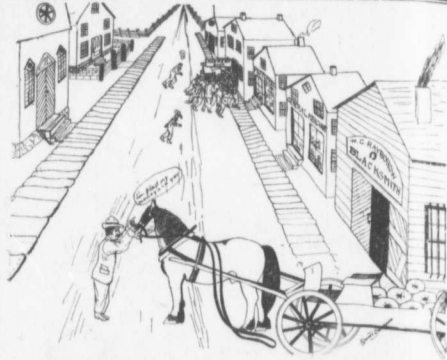
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Pure Bred Live Stock is a Surer Investment Than Bank Stocks

Notes from our Shepherd

Perhaps there are some dairymen who do not believe that sheep have any place in their business. Be this as it may, the writer has seen sheep and dairy cows together for many years, and that profitably.

A few sheep will clean up the weeds and waste corners, thereby returning a substantial profit upon what would otherwise be wasted; worse than that, gone to seed, to spread still further.

The sheep will fertilize knolls, as no other stock will, better pasture each year being the result.

A creep for the lambs, where they can get a little oats, bran and oilcake (pea size) out of reach of the older sheep is of wonderful advantage in producing early lambs, as well as removing somewhat the drain on their dams.

Notes on Spring Cultivation

Spring-plowed land—since it is not to have, so largely as fall-plowed, the benefit of winter's saturations and frozings and thawing—should be even more thoroughly worked than fall-plowed land. Each day's plowing should be harrowed as soon as done, as the furrow-slice is otherwise likely to dry and harden in the sun and air. If, after this, one disking will give us a fairly good seed-bed, two or three diskings, with alternate harrowings, will assuredly give us a better one, with fewer weeds to steal away fertility, and with a practical certainty of a larger crop.

The depth of plowing should be varied from year to year, to avoid the formation of a hard, compact layer of subsoil, such as will attend continual plowing at a uniform depth. Heavy soils should be plowed deeper than light ones.

N. S. A. C. Beoming

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The 1911-12 session of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College has been, by far, the most successful in the history of this institution, the attendance in the regular course having been 80 in comparison with 65 the previous year, and the short course 342 in comparison with 230 the previous year.

The examination results have not yet been published, but on the concluding day two cups, awarded for proficiency in live stock judging and seed judging, were presented. The cup presented by the Hon. G. H. Mur-

ray, Premier of Nova Scotia, for the best all round judging of live stock, was won by H. S. Cunningham, of Tatamagouche, a senior student, with Mr. Vernon Durkin, of Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co., a very close second. The cup presented by the Prince Edward Island short course students of 1911, for the best judging of seeds, was awarded to Ora C. Hick, of Pettedioiac, N.B.

In order to accommodate the increasing number of students at the College, considerable additions will be made to the institution during the ensuing summer. An addition will be added to the main building, which will increase its capacity about two-thirds. A separate horticultural building and greenhouses will be erected and a new horse stable will also be erected during the summer.

It is extremely satisfactory to note the progress that has been made at this Agricultural College of the East, not so much because of the institution itself, but because it is indicative of the new interest in Maritime agriculture, which spells a new life in these eastern provinces of Canada.—Prof. M. Cumming, Principal, N. S. A. C.

Our Methods with Corn

J. H. Coatsworth, Essex Co., Ont. In planting our seed corn we use a two-horse plaster or sometimes a hand planter, sowing three to five grains in each hill three and one-half feet apart each way; for the large varieties we sow three feet 10 inches apart. This method of planting has many advantages over planting in drills. It admits of freer circulation of air and more sunlight, thereby maturing the crop earlier and producing a heavier yield of grain. Another advantage of planting in hills over drills is that more thorough cultivation can be given, as a single or double cultivator can be driven both ways, doing away with all hand work.

As soon as the seed is sprouted and before it comes through the ground, the field is harrowed thoroughly to destroy the weeds. When the corn is three inches high we commence cultivating fairly deep at first and shallower as the season advances. When the corn plants are 12 or 18 inches high we thin it, leaving three-stem plants in each hill. We continue cultivating quite frequently until the crop commences to tassle. We do not stir the ground more than two inches deep after the corn is three feet high as it injures the roots to go deeper.

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

The Annual Loss Due to Stinking Smut

EACH year the grain farmers of the thousands of dollars of this annual loss can be avoided. A proper knowledge of smuts and the farmer will enable any farmer to avoid the trouble and the expense involved in insurance, and thus avoid a loss amounting to several dollars. Knowledge of the nature of the first essential to the Descriptions of the various varieties of the cause, are, therefore, given methods of prevention with.

There are two common smuts: Stinking Smut and Loose Smut. This causes the Stinking Smut winter over as upon the seed grain, fungus which causes Smut winter over as threads within the seed solution reaches and fungus spores on the cannot penetrate the stroy the fungus thro

This explains why Stinking Smut or Loose Smut can be successfully treated formalin solution while of Wheat can not. Most do not recognize the difference between these two smuts them both alike with the solution, and hence are satisfied with the result. Stinking Smut, or Loose Smut, or Bu presented by treating the formalin while such treatment of no use whatever in Loose Smut, it is very that farmers should distinguish between these of smuts. This is only of a little careful observation. Stinking Smut or Loose Smut, or Bu only the grains, causing become short and plump with a black, somewhat der which has an odor like chaff. The chaff is not safe, though it becomes distended, due to the excess grain within. It attacks both the grain and the chaff and red