

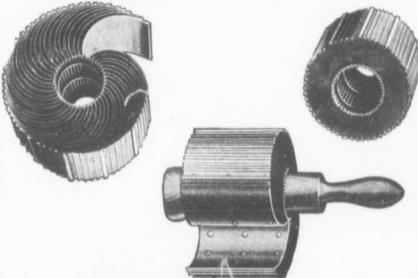
Two Leading Features

OF

"SIMPLEX" CREAM SEPARATORS

1. The Link-Blade Skimming Device
2. The Self-Balancing Bowl

Note the Principal Advantages of the Above-Mentioned Features:—



The Link-blades closed for skimming, open for cleaning and held by standard for convenience in cleaning.

1. 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 as to milk, temperatures, etc.
2. Great convenience in cleaning and handling, because the blades do not come apart, and do not have to be re-assembled in any particular order.
3. The device being expandible, and fitting the bowl snugly, it can never become loose, or shift in the bowl, and throw the same out of balance.
4. The pressure being transmitted through a series of brass rivets, there is no strain on the blades themselves, and there is no rusting formed by the points of contact of the rivets.
5. The device, being much more efficient, is a great deal lighter and smaller in order to do the same amount of work, making it still easier to handle, and requires less power to run than other devices of same capacity.

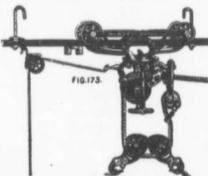
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1st. Because it will enable you to unload in from three to five minutes, the largest load. No other investment of the same amount of money will save so much time or hard work.

2nd. Because the "B.T." is the best line of hay tools built. We build Steel, Wood, Rod and Cable Track Outfits, and Forks and Slings of every description. It will save you to find out their merits before you buy.

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BEATTY BROS. - Fergus, Ont.
 We also build Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stanchions.

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FARMERS' RIGHTS

Farmers' Organizations—New York vs. Ontario

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—It is becoming more apparent every day that our farmers must have some organization entirely independent of government control, in which they can express their opinions unfettered by fear of losing their organization through the government. The Old Central Farmers' Institute in Ontario was disbanded for the reason that it discussed political matters and dared tell the "powers that be" what it wanted done. Very little complaint can be made of the action taken in this case as the Institute was very largely supported by the Government grant, and the Department could not be expected to furnish the money that helped to make capital against itself.

The same argument can be brought against the farmers' clubs which, although many of them are doing excellent work, are not free in important respects, and cannot be expected to voice the real feelings of the farmer until they are entirely independent of the government.

OUR INSTITUTE SYSTEM
 Our Institute system is partly independent and partly dependent on the Ontario government. Although the expense of holding the Institute is borne by the Department of Agriculture, the local president and secretary of the Institute are elected by the members of the Institute, who pay an annual fee of 25 cents. The local president has charge of the meeting. He can introduce the speakers in any order he sees fit, or may leave them chaffing at the delay while he calls on all the local celebrities, including the member of Parliament, the local clergyman, the village choir, and the most precocious children in the district for recitations. Much valuable time is often wasted in this way. The speakers who have been sent at considerable expense by the Department are forced to sit helplessly by, unable to appeal, until often the people are wearied and led to leave for home.

COMPARISON WITH NEW YORK STATE
 In New York State there is a distinct line drawn between the educational work of the Institute and that of independent farmers' organizations. There is no local president, secretary or board of directors. There is a local correspondent who attends to the advertising, but has no further power. The meetings are arranged by the Director of the Farmers' Institute. One of the disadvantages is called the conductor, who is chairman of the meeting and has full charge and can shut off discussion whenever he thinks that it is wandering from the point.
 No local speaker can be called on without the conductor's permission, and he is responsible to the Department for proper management of the meetings under his charge. These meetings are entirely educational, no political discussion being allowed. The farmers have no voice in their management except in making recommendation to the Director of Institutes regarding the speakers, places and dates of the meetings.

AN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION
 The Grange is an entirely independent organization. It has no grant from the Department nor aid of any kind except that the College of Agriculture, Experiment Station, and the Department of Agriculture will always send speakers when requested. The Grange is very popular, there being in New York State alone over 1,000 Granges, with an average membership of 150. As a rule the subordinate Granges own their own halls

and meet once a week. Each Grange has a lecturer, and after the business is finished there is a literary or educational programme, usually ending up with a full discussion of the points involved.

Each county has its county Grange, or as it is called, "Pomona Grange." These meetings are held in some counties once a month, in others not oftener than once in three months. Representatives are sent to them from the subordinate Granges. The county Granges send representatives to the State Grange, which is held once a year. The states are banded together in the National Grange.

DISCUSS PUBLIC MEASURES
 Although politics are not allowed to be discussed in the Grange this rule does not prevent their discussing any voting on measures, which may be thought either beneficial or injurious to farmers' interests. This was illustrated recently when the National Grange brought in a very strong resolution to Congress against the proposed tariff agreement, or so-called reciprocity bill. This was not so much important as they supposed, but because it removed the duty on their products without removing the duty on the manufactured articles, which they, the farmers, have to buy.

In New York State the Grange has such great power no appointment

Something Personal

You are hereby personally asked if you are going to enter your farm in the interprovincial Prize Farms Competition. Are any of your neighbors likely to enter? Do they know about the contest?

As yet we have heard from less than five farmers in all parts of the province about entering their farms. This indicates that generally our farmers hesitate to go into such a competition through fear that their farms are not in as good shape as they would like.

Remember, that in this contest it is a case of nothing venture, nothing win. Let us hear from you right away in regard to entering your farm.

connected with the Department of Agriculture can be made without the sanction of the Grange. No political change is made at Albany until inquiries have been made regarding the attitude of the Grange towards the proposed change. Would it not be wise for Ontario to follow the example of New York? Surely our farmers can organize and hold together as they do in New York without the inducement of small government assistance.—"Granger," Grey Co., Ont.

Items of Interest

The Sixth International Farming Congress will be held at Colorado Springs, October 16 to 20, 1911. Salt Lake City, Utah, and Lethbridge, Alberta, are the first candidates in the field for the 1912 convention.
 At Villanova, Pa., \$3,200 was paid for Billy's France of Hogue. At the same sale \$2,600 was paid for a "U-r-n-e-w" cow. Seventy-eight animals were sold for a total of \$27,275. These are said to be record prices for Guernseys.

Mr. John L. Reid of Cromley Bank, Ellon, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, has accepted an invitation to judge Short-horns at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. Mr. Reid is the owner of one of the best herds of Short-horns in his native country and has an enviable reputation as a breeder and judge of this breed of cattle.

Issue Each

Vol. XX

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Mr. Simp

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* Mr. Benn 25 years ago, a cultural and Ontario, scorin judge last year termino the he did not know this subject.—