

He Didn't Blame the Cows

He was one of these men who look for a reason for everything. When the cheese factory closed, and he started using a separator and sending his cream to the nearest butter factory, his pay cheques were not as large as he thought they should be. He investigated. His cows were milking well. He was getting a good price for his cream. Evidently he was not getting all of the cream. He decided to get a new separator. What make should he buy?

After looking carefully into the merits of a number of machines,

He Bought a SIMPLEX

He was delighted with the results. The size of his pay cheques increased. His new separator turned easier than any other separator he had ever handled. He was never troubled with the bowl getting out of balance, because it was fitted with the SELF-BALANCING BOWL, an exclusive feature of the "Simplex" Separators. His wife was delighted, too. The new separator could be washed in half the time it took to wash the old one.

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Warning to Buyers of Seed

Editor, Farm and Dairy—Instances have come to light this spring of corn-seed dealers offering so-called pedigreed seed for sale, when such seed is of very doubtful quality and of uncertain origin. Every spring we hear of cases where farmers have been induced to buy such seed, only to find that they have been duped. There is only one recognized bureau of registration of seed in Canada and that bureau is located at the headquarters of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association at Ottawa.

To be eligible as pedigreed or registered seed, all seed must be grown according to the regulations and uniformity and must be so certified by the Executive of a quality control board to be entitled to public recognition. All registered seed offered for sale by members of the Association must be accompanied by a certificate of registration.

Buyers who desire registered seed should insist that these certificates accompany such seed, otherwise they are leaving themselves open to the trickery of the seed sharps. H. Newman, Secretary C.S.G.A., Ottawa.

Leaves Experiments to Public Institutions

Editor, Farm and Dairy—I was pleased to note in a recent issue of Farm and Dairy a few remarks by W. J. Kerr, particularly those in regard to our experimental farms. I call "ours" because I think these institutions are supported by the Government for research and experimental work in order to benefit us farmers.

Too many of us look upon these institutions as simply a bill of exchange on the country. This view is held on account of the ignorance of farmers regarding the benefits which these institutions confer upon some of us directly and upon us all indirectly. For instance, many farmers are growing every year varieties of grain that have been originated or imported and distributed by these very same farms which they despise.

If those who already do not do so would write to the Department of Agriculture for their free bulletins and reports, and put the knowledge therein contained into practice, our experimental farms would become more popular.

Like Mr. Kerr, I too have been humbugged with potatoes. One spring I sent for a number of varieties, and must have received them from the same bin that he did. At last rate, in the fall I had a barrel of scabby potatoes and my experience, since which I intend to let our experimental farms experiment for me.—James Ferguson, Carleton Co., Ont.

Silo Corn for Carleton Co., Ont.

L. H. Newman, Sec. C. S. G. A., Ottawa.

Successful farming in the county of Carleton depends very largely upon crop for silage purposes. In Carleton the silo is evidently gaining in popularity. The great question for the corn grower is what variety will give the greatest food value per acre.

A good ensilage variety is one that produces a large amount of fodder with a liberal amount of fairly well matured grain. There are many different varieties of corn, but these may be divided into two classes, namely, Flints and Dents. The dent varieties are natives to southern districts, where the growing season is much longer. They are characterized by deep kernels with a rough or dented crown. The shallower the kernel, the sooner will the ear mature. This is the reason why our shallow kernelled

*An extract from an address delivered at Kinburn on the evening of Feb. 23.

flint varieties will mature so much earlier and may, in fact, be matured in our northern climate.

The dent corns, as a class, produce a heavier foliage than do the flints, and where early maturing types may be procured, these should give the greatest amount of good ensilage per acre, especially on the lighter earlier soils. Where the season is late and planting is delayed until early June, it is not recommended, however, that even the early types of dent corn be planted upon. In Carleton county, before frosts become dangerous. By this time, corn for the silo should be in a firm dough condition, otherwise the silage will not be good.

The objections to green silage are as follows: A large percentage of water, which will lower the value of the fodder and is being handled for nothing, thus entailing considerable loss through extra labour; green silage is of much poorer quality, contains less substance and is likely to become acid. The quality of the dry matter, moreover, is of a lower grade, thus reducing the food value of the whole. Farmers should not be misled by the fine appearance of the fodder in some of these late varieties. They should keep in mind that an ear of corn which will reach the firm dough stage before harvesting is worth several feet of stalk for feeding purposes. It is better to sacrifice a little of the fodder for the sake of the grain and the advanced maturity of the plant as a whole.

The following varieties are recommended for the county of Carleton: Compton's Early (Yellow Flint) and White Cap Yellow Dent. Early Leaming and Early Mastodon also give good satisfaction on early soil, providing the season is suitable and seed of the right quality is used. The danger with these varieties has been the difficulty of securing the right sort of seed every year. Generally speaking, the White Cap and the Compton are the safest.

Dairying Brought Up-to-date

Editor, Farm and Dairy—In going through the country I cannot help but notice that many farmers who used to let their cattle browse all day round the straw stack have changed their mind of caring for their stock and now upon entering their stables we find their cows all lying comfortably in their stalls with water basins convenient.

In many cases a fine pure bred dairy bull is kept and he is given the run of a box stall. The scrubs are out of date. In fact, the only scrub that is in any use about a dairy is the scrub-brush.

The erection of so many fine new milk houses in the dairy districts is conclusive evidence that the dairy industry is becoming more and more a science. In these buildings, which are separated from the barn buildings, all dairy utensils may be kept in a perfectly sanitary condition, and the milk is handled in a manner that would certainly prove encouraging to the dairy instructors who have so faithfully endeavored to forward the cause of the dairy industry. I trust that the day is not far distant when our own fair province will occupy first place in this interest.—M. L. Haley, Oxford Co., Ont.

The success of the short courses in Waterloo County was due in a large measure to the fact that the local Farmers' Clubs co-operated with the Dist. Representative. The members of these clubs took a special interest in the courses, and it is through the time that the arrangements were so complete and satisfactory. At both the Galt and Elmira short courses this winter a different farmer was in the chair at each meeting.