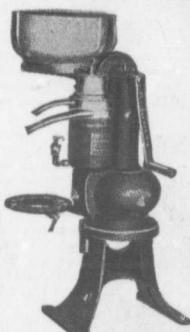


Not One Good Point, but Many

Some makers of Cream Separators lay special stress on the **ONE STRONG POINT** in their machines, losing sight of the fact that they have weak points, and forgetting that no Cream Separator is stronger than its weakest part. A Separator that turns easy is of no particular merit if it is constantly getting out of order. A Separator that is easy to wash will not long remain in favor if it does not get all the cream out of the milk. It is not enough that a Separator have **ONE GOOD POINT**. It must be good in **EVERY** particular.



Look at the good points of the **'SIMPLEX' LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR**, with the **SELF-BALANCING BOWL**. IT GETS **ALL THE FAT** that can be obtained from the milk by any process. It is **Self-Balancing**, and does not cause trouble as other separators do by the bowl getting out of balance. It is the **LIGHTEST RUNNING**. It is the **SIMPLEST** machine, having the fewest parts, and will not get out of order like the more complicated machines do. It can skim fat, it has **ALL** the latest features in Cream Separators, many of which belong exclusively to the **"SIMPLEX"** machine.

That is why our machines are giving satisfaction wherever used. **THEY STAND THE TEST OF LONG, HARD USE.** We **GUARANTEE** them to give satisfaction.

Let us tell you more about them. Write for our Illustrated Booklet. It is Free.

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What work is harder or more disagreeable than cleaning out the stable. A "BT" Litter Carrier will make this work easy, for with it four barrow loads of manure can be run or wheeled, no climbing through snow or mud, if desired the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and save reloading.

The "BT" Line also includes Stanchions and Sleigh Shells and Hay Tools.
Write for our free catalogue, showing best methods of erecting litter carriers and telling why you should put in a "BT" Litter Carrier.
Write to-day to
BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

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Business Methods Followed

Mr. J. L. Thatcher, manager of the Iowana Stock Farm at Davenport, Iowa, who recently made the purchase of 82 pure bred Holstein cows in the Brookville district, when speaking at a banquet of Holstein breeders in Brockville recently, said that on the Iowana Stock Farm, which is owned by a business man, they were endeavoring to manage the farm as they would a factory. Careful accounts were being kept with every department of the farm which enabled them to tell at any time just what crops were entailing the most expenditures for cultivation, care and seed, as well as those which were returning the largest returns and net profits.

Accounts were also kept with the horses, cows, hogs and chickens. These were charged with their feed and were credited with the labor they performed or with the prices they realized. "We are endeavoring," said Mr. Thatcher, "to conduct our farm operations on a business basis as should be done on every farm."

Canadian Exports to U. S.

An Ottawa despatch to The New York Herald, says:

Now that the Payne Aldrich Tariff Act has been in force for more than a year, it is possible to show the beneficial effect on the reduction of duty on various Canadian products.

In nearly every instance where the tariff was lowered Canadian exports increased. The most notable instance is cream. The old duty was practically prohibitive, only \$8,871 worth of milk and cream being exported to the United States in the year ending July 31, 1909. The exports for the year ending July 31, 1910, were valued at \$670,308.

Here is a table showing the values for the year ending July 31, 1909, and the year ending July 31, 1910, on other commodities on which the tariff was reduced when the Payne-Aldrich Act went into effect, Aug. 5, 1909:

ARTICLES	1909	1910
Hides and skins \$4,285,405	\$4,900,670	
Agricultural.....		
Implements.....	46,246	10,042
Aluminum bars.....		
etc.....	130,558	856,409
Explosives.....	172,610	262,467
Pig Iron.....	100,802	240,900
Scrap Iron.....	80,946	391,888
Printing paper.....	813,564	1,723,427
Books and shoes.....	13,718	12,290
Coal.....	3,251,673	4,147,098
Crude gypsum.....	345,226	405,168
Iron ore.....	32,959	64,817
Misc.....	168,499	307,321
Planks and.....		
boards.....	15,233,825	18,207,576
Scantling.....	460,138	505,131
Ties.....	253,313	34,636

Support the College

"The Ontario Agricultural College has never had the support from the people of Ontario that it has deserved," said Prof. W. J. Kennedy, an Ontario farmer's son who has made a name for himself in the United States where he is professor of Animal Husbandry at the Iowa State Agricultural College. Professor Kennedy was speaking at a meeting of Holstein breeders held in Brockville recently at the time he assisted in the purchase of 82 head of pure bred Holsteins in that section by an American buyer.

"The Guelph College," continued Professor Kennedy, "has sent some 40 young men to the United States who are leaders in agricultural matters. If the Ontario Minister of Agriculture would show the same aggressiveness in dealing with his Department as Premier Whitney has shown, he would soon place the Guelph College on a better footing.

"The farmers of Ontario should boost the College. For every \$25 you spend on the Guelph College, you will

get \$100 back through the value of the additional information it will be enabled to give you. In the State of Iowa there was a time when the farmers did not have much faith in the College but that day is past. They now work for the College as one man."

Tree Distribution on the Prairie

For some years past the number of trees distributed each spring to homesteaders on the prairies by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, has been in the neighborhood of two and a half millions. The nursery station at Indian Head, Sask., has reached almost its capacity and if the distribution is to be enlarged the nursery capacity must be correspondingly increased.

In the spring of 1909, 2,670,000 trees were sent to 2,010 applicants. In the spring of 1910 about the same number of trees was sent to 3,173 applicants.

The increase in the number of applicants is also strikingly shown by the fact that in 1908 the average number sent to each applicant was 1,400 while in 1910 the number had to be reduced to 800. The number of trees distributed remained practically the same. The number who received trees, however, increased from 1,424 in 1908 to 3,173 in 1910. In 1909, too, the number of new applicants for trees was 2,235; in 1910 this number had increased to 3,832.

Farmers are urged to grow their own maple and ash trees from seed. Caution must, however, be exercised as to where this seed comes from and, if possible, native seed procured. In the summer of 1909 many Manitoba maples were found to have been killed back either wholly or partially during the preceding winter. These had been raised from seed obtained from Dakota, and to this fact their inability to resist the weather seems due. The Forestry Branch has previously similar experiences with seed obtained from Minnesota and from Eastern Canada.

Items of Interest

The farmers of Waterloo County have formed an organization and will shortly wait on the Hydro-Electric Commission to learn the cost of power to them. The farmers are very enthusiastic and expect soon to have their homes lighted and stationary machinery run by Niagara power.

During September industrial accidents occurred to 272 individual work people in Canada. Of these, 22 were fatal and 181 resulted in serious injuries. Agriculture heads the list with 22 killed and 85 injured, and the railway service came second with 15 killed and 13 injured.

Mr. E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., has been appointed Agricultural and Farm Superintendent at the Agricultural College, Truro, N.S. During the past two years he has been on the staff of the Agricultural College at Truro in the capacity of lecturer in Live Stock and Field Husbandry and Experimentalist.

Tuberculosis.—Feeding experiments, conducted by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, have conclusively proven that pigs are resistant to tuberculous infection through taking into the stomach the faeces and milk from infected cattle. Meat-inspection figures show that about one per cent. of the cattle and more than two per cent. of the hogs slaughtered are tuberculous. This condition is certainly alarming and should appeal to farmers to provide the best sanitary surroundings and conditions for their stock. Pure air, sunshine and wholesome food are the best preventives against disease, and it is evident that this disease in hogs can be materially reduced by eradicating it from cattle or by segregating them.

ISSUE EACH

VOL. XX

T. G. H.

Perhaps readers are lying near from Pt.

Poles Islands miles wide about 700 farming, 100

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