FARM AND DAIRY

Issued Each Wee

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Large Capacity Cream Separator will

A 'Simplex

Save Your Time

during this busy season of harvest.

Because it is so light to turn, it will

Save Your Strength

The new "Simplex" is the only practical large capacity hand cream Separator.

The its everywhere ty and heavy favorite go Note beauty 00 construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3% ft. from the floor

When at speed and skimming milk it requires no more power to turn the 1,100 lb, size "Simplex" than the ordinary 500 lb, hand separators of other makes.

"Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating"-we will let you try the "Simplex" free on your own farm.

The new large capacity "Sim-plex" outs the labor of skim-ming more than in two, because it turns easier than most other Hand Separators, regardless of capacity, and because it does the work in haif the time.

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The large capacity "Simpl Cream Separators, like our of er "Simplex" machines. are very embodiment of simplicity. oth

All "Simplex" Separators only two gears, have Balancing Bowl. All "Simplex" bearings are of the highest grade, same as are used in the best automobiles.

All "Simplex" Separators have the famous Lirk-Blade Skim ming Device.

Simplex" Cream Separators are noted for ease of cleaning, remarkably clean skimming, ease of running, durability-they last a lifetime. Learn more about the "Simplex."

Write us for descriptive matter, giving the full information you want about this peer amongst Cream Separators.



AN APPRECIATION

Credit Where Credit is Due:

'In regard to our own business, we might state that In regard to our own business, we might state that we find the dairymen of ontario by far the best pay of any class of farmers that we deal with. They have got the money to pay for the equipment they buy and they order more freely than the farmers who are grain growing or raising beef, and in the counties where dairying is carried on, our percentage of

CASH SALES IS FIVE TIMES GREATER than in the other counties. If you care to make men-tion of this in Farm and Dairy, we will be pleased for you to do so, and we can verify what we state by figures.

Copy to Talk to 17,000 of these cash Rush aying dairy farmers in Farm and Dairy's Great Fifth Annual Exhibition Number next week. Last form closes Monday Morning, August 26th.



An Enemy of Winter Wheat

L. Caesar, O. A. C., Guelph Many of the farmers of Ontario are not aware that the Hessian fly has been attacking their wheat and caus-ing much destruction. They have nonumerous broken down straws in the fields when cutting the grain but have attributed them to other causes have attributed them to other causes than the real one. In some fields this year 50 per cent of the crop has been destroyed by this, the worst insect enemy of wheat. Some of those who have suffered severely the last few years are thinking of dropping win-ter wheat out of their rotation until the Hessian fig ceases to be a r.enaec. The life history of the insect and the est methods of control will therefore Le of interest to farmers

LIFE HISTORY

adult fly resembles closely mosquito, but is a little smaller and darker. It is seldom noticed in this stage, but his three other stages, viz. maggot, and pupa or flax seed es. At the date of writing, stages. stages. At the date of writing, August 9th, the insect is in the pupal stage in the wheat fields. These pupae look very like flaxseeds and are to be found in the wheat stems near the ground. Remove the blade from the stem just above the first or second joint from the ground and these reddish brown pupae will be Sometimes as many as 20 are clustered together on a single badly attacked stem. In a few weeks these pupae will change into the black mosquito-like adult, in fact some have already done so in my rearing nave already done so in my rearing cages. These flics live a few days and lay their eggs on the wheat plants that spring up in stubble fields or in early sown fields. Soon little legless maggots hatch from the eggs and feed on the young plants at the crown, frequently doing much damage and causing the wheat fields to look a sickly yellow color late in to took a sickly yeriow could late in fall. Before winter most of the mag-gots are full grown and have changed to the flaxseed stage.

Next spring, about June, these transform into the adult flies. These transform into eggs on the lower wheat leaves, and the maggots, on hatching, work unauly just above either the first or second joint between the leaf and the stem, causing the latter to become weak and Lend over or not in-frequently to break off. The feeding frequently to break off. the maggots deprives the head or the magging deprives the head of its proper supply of food and thus injures the grain; in some cases a plant is so badly attacked that it is unable to head out at all.

be removed by the fanning-mill); and not to sow any wheat before Sep-tember 5th. In the warmer parts of Ontario the 10th or 15th would be preferable. If the seed-bed is in proper condition this late sown grain should grow rapidly and produce good vigorous plants before winter. The better it grows, the less injury it is likely to receive from the fly. The object of late sowing is to wait until the flies have laid their eggs elsewhere or died before the new crop appears above ground. Plowing down or burning over wheat stubble as soon as the grain has been hauled in, or on the other hand running a cultivator the other hand running a cultivator or disc over the field to start the wheat growing and induce the flies to lay their eggs on these plants, and then plowing them all down in Sep-tember to destroy the eggs or magtember to destroy the eggs or mag-gots; or sowing a strip or two of wheat in August in the field intend-ed for wheat this year and letting this grow up for the flies to lay eggs in, and then plowing it under just be-fore seeding the whole field-are each helpful methods of control wherever they dan be applied, but the main remedies are those first mentioned. Late sowing is likely to be TOTT effective this year because the show ers we are getting in August will hasten the appearance of the flies

when sown; to select good, large, plump, unsprouted seed (small grains

hasten the appearance of the flie more than dry weather would, and therefore they are likely to lay their egrs considerably earlier. Several kinds of parasites are at-tacking the maggots and pupae of the Hessian fly. Some have already concerged in my rearing eages, but it is not safe to depend upon them to keep it under control. keep it under control.

The farmer who makes the most profit from his crops is surely the one who keeps good deiry cows and mar-kets his raw produce at home.

Dairymen who are producing big records with their cows always em-phasize strongly the necessity of good feeding when the cow is dry.

Many 3,000-pound cows are such for the same reason that many men They never got a are tramps. chance

Now is the time to think of conserving moisture for the crop next year. If the stubble fields are disced as soon as the grain is cut and capil-larity is broken, it will be much more difficult for the tons of water stored MEANS OF CONTROL The best means of control is to pro-pare the seed bed with extra care so that it will be in excellent shape at less expense to borse flesh.

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont., per M. J. BEATTY."