

January 18, 1912.



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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 reassembled in any particular order.

3. The device being expansible, 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

s. 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.



Dairy Adv. Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro. Ont.

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CONSULTATION ON THE RUN-DOWN CONDITION OF FARMER GRAY Dr. Combine,—"After considering your case very carefully, Mr. Gray, we desire to say that we are very sorry to find that you are in such a run-down condition. Our verdict is that it is all your own fault. We are con-vinced that if you will only sow better seed, breed better stock, under-drain your low land and continue to take medicine out of the bottles we have here, you will soon be as fat and prosperous as we are."

Experimental Union Meets

Great indeed has been the service rendered to Ontario agriculture by the work of the Ontario Agricultural the work of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, the 33rd annual meeting of which was held in Guelph last week. During the 33 years of its existence the Union has been a connecting link between the Ontario Agricultural College and the farmers of the province. Many of farmers of the province. Many of our best varieties of grains have first been made known through experi-ments conducted by the Experimental Union.

An idea of the importance of the work of the Union was given in the report presented by the secretary, Prof. C. A. Zavitz. In 1886 there were 12 experimenters throughout the province. In 1911, 4,490 farmers province. In 1911, 4,400 farmers took part in conducting the experi-ments; 40 series of experiments were ments; 40 series of experiments were conducted and as many as 1,045 inconducted and as many as 1,045 in-dividual farmers took part in one ex-periment. In the last 26 years the number of experiments conducted has been 63 900 Le these experiments been 63,302. In these experiments all of the most important farm crops grown in Ontario have been tested. the best varieties determined, and lately the Union has added to its line of activities experimental work with bees, forestry and school garden work.

A WONDERFUL NEW OAT

A WONDERFUL NEW OAT The most important result of the experiments conducted during the pask year will be the introduction to Ontario farmers of a new variety of oat, O.A.C. No. 72. This new variety a strain of the Siberian, was develop-ed at the College from a single plant selected as the best amongst 10,000 plants. In compounding the results of the experimental work with this oat. Prof. Zavits found that it vield. of the experimental work with this oat, Prof. Zavits found that it yield-ed 1.1 bushels per acre more than the Siberian, 1.6 bushels more than the Regenerated Abundance and five bushels more than the Lincoln. It is intermediate between the Siberian and the other two varieties in straw and the other two varieties in straw production, but the straw is stiffer and freer from rust than the other varieties. O.A.C. No. 72 was the most popular oat with the experi-mentors in 1911. Prof. Zavitz's fa-mous No. 21 barley has always yield-ed more pounds of grain per acre than oats, but this year O.A.C. No. 72 occentral it. exceeded it.

Great interest has again been ex-hibited by Union experimenters in alfalfa. The Variagated and Grimm alfalfa have both proven themselves more hardy than the common alfalfa and better adapted to Ontario condi-

Reports from over the province in dicate that the acreage planted to potatoes is increasing very slowly. Professor Zavitz attributed the small velopment in potato growing to the lack of uniformity in varieties and scarcity of labor. In most Ontario sections it is impossible to secure a car load of potatoes that are uniform in variety, and for this reason Eastern potatoes are preferred. The Davies' Warrior, a new variety of po The

Due her Warrier, a never very of po-tion of the second second second second second second has attraated in production all varia-tise previously tester at the College, and also throughout the province. Prof. Zavitz, in reporting on the experiments with forthiners, explain-ed that results of fertiliser experi-ments conducted at the College would be reyn arrow in their application, each farmer having different soil con-ditions. Through the work of the Union, however, the fertilizer require-ments of soils in all parts of the prochin, nowever, the farthizer require-ments of soils in all parts of the pro-vince are tested and are of value both to the farmer himself and to his meighbor. both to the farmer himself and to his neighbors. In connection with fer-tilizer experiments, Prof. Harcourt gave a synopsis of experiments that will be conducted with peach and apple trees and gardon crops. As the work has just commenced, however, Prof. Harcourts had no results to report this year

BEST SIZE OF FARM

BERT RER OF PARM Of peoulinar interest were the two lectures given by Prof. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University. In the past-five years, Prof. Warren has conduct-ed an investigation into the business of every farm in two counties in New York State. An inventory was taken at each farm of the value of shock, machinery, eds. and the presents act at each farm of the value of stock, machinery, edc., and the receipts and expenditures for one year. Allowing five per cent for interest on capital invested, the labor income of the pro-prietor was determined on each of these farms. As a result of his in-vestigations. Prof. Warren decided that farmers with less than if the worked as hired men and invested their money elsewhere.

their money elsewhere. The result of the investigation was to Prof. Warren conclusive proof that the larger the farm the greater the labor income up to a maximum of 600 acres. He found that where the farm consisted of 30 acres : less the farm-er received on the average only \$168 er received on the average only 51cs for his year's work; 100 acres to 150 acres, \$436; and over 200 acres (aver-aging 261), \$046. "I doubt," said Prof. Warren, "if it is worth while trying to farm with less than 100 acres or \$5,000 canital. We can farm (Continued on page 8) (Continued on page 8)



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Prof. Geo.

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