

Are You Still in Doubt

as to what make of Separator you are going to install?

It is a mighty serious business and a direct loss of hard-earned cash for you to get anything but the best.

You wouldn't think of laying out your money on an old skate of a horse when you are in need of a driver.

Then why decrease the profits from your cows by buying an imperfect, cheaply constructed Separator.

The possibilities of dissatisfaction are practically all done away with when you put in a



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.

A "SIMPLEX"

The ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the Perfect Skimming of the "SIMPLEX" make it the favorite everywhere it goes.

Write to us for full particulars about the "SIMPLEX" and our special terms to you to use the "SIMPLEX" and represent us locally in your district.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works - BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Re-offices: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Raise Better Calves
at Less Expense, with

Royal Purple CALF MEAL

It is no longer necessary or even advisable to give your young milk to calves. Use ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal and get the good price for your whole milk that it will bring. ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal is entirely different from most others, because it is partly pre-digested. The ingredients which are hard to assimilate by the calf, are made easy of assimilation by the calves. The resulting milk causes the grains to shrink over one-third, so that by using ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal you are using a concentrated meal, containing more for pound, more value than others. Equal to new milk at 5 cents a gallon.

SPECIAL \$50 PRIZE OFFER.

We offer \$50 cash prize for the best calf raised in Ontario on our ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal, weight for age, shipped to us for the Toronto Exhibition. This calf will be shown in our exhibit, and after the exhibition is over will be returned to the successful contestant. Ask your U. S. for full particulars.

We will send 7 1/2 lbs. Calf Meal Freight Paid for \$4.25

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada

or write us direct. Also inquire about our stock plan, whereby you can secure 100 pounds of ROYAL PURPLE Calf Meal for best calf raised in your district.

ROYAL PURPLE solves the problem of **CHICK MEAL** of what to feed young chicks. **ROYAL PURPLE** Chick Meal is just right, neither too coarse nor too fine. The ingredients hard to digest are partly roasted. No traces of chicks through digestion when you use this superior meal. If your dealer hasn't it, write us direct. Fifty per cent of the young chicks that die die from indigestion due to improper feeding.

To raise and successfully you should have our poultry remedies, especially our Roup Cure. There is no reason why you should lose any of your young chicks or turkeys from disease. **FREE**—We will send, absolutely free, the full description of our 80-page booklet on the common diseases of stock and poultry and how to treat them.

Good Seed Corn Insures a Full Silo

James Jacl, York Co., Ont.

NOW that silage has come to hold so important a place on the average farm it is good practice to spare no pains in securing high-grade seed in time for planting. The farmer who takes the precaution to grow his own seed is open for congratulations. This was borne out by the experience of a Scarborough farmer last season. He sowed the same variety of seed on all his field, but one could tell to a row what had been planted to his own home-grown seed and what had been secured from other sources. Nearly every grain of the home-grown seed was fertile, while misses were the usual thing in the part planted from the alien seed. As the summer advanced it seemed that he had secured half a crop from the seed purchased from the dealer. Not only was there a difference in the percentage of fertility, but the difference in the vigor shown in the growth of the plants was even more marked.

Even when one is fortunate enough to have his own cobs he must be careful to plant from these only the best kernels. About two inches should be broken from each end of the ear and devoted to other than seed purposes, as I have observed that the seeds from these parts of the ear are not likely to be as well formed as those in the central part of the ear. From the kernels in the best part of the ear a further selection of the largest and best formed kernels should be made.

PROFITABLE "ROTTER"

This attention to details may seem unnecessary to some farmers, but experience has proven otherwise. Two farmers started with the same variety of corn seed. For a couple of years one seemed to do as well as the other. Both raised their own seed. The one followed up the method of selection here outlined and soon drew so far away from his competitor that he left him out of sight. The other "could not be bothered going to all that trouble" and soon fell away. By reap the full advantage of growing one's seed he must be careful to add to it hand-picked of the seed. When one has to buy his seed the handling is all the more necessary. The most careful selection in this case is scarcely good enough.

When the seed has been selected, the next step is to test it for fertility. Soil that is on equality with the soil where the crop is to be planted should

be secured, a definite number of the corn kernels planted and the percentage of the seeds that grow observed and the subsequent vigor noted. This experiment may prove of incalculable value. It may reveal that the seed that looks well is lacking in fertility, or it may give us a clue to the thickness with which the seed should be sown. This precaution has saved many a farmer from disappointment; its observance has insured a full silo.

EVERY SEEDSMAN'S GUARANTEE. Of course the seedsmen must be alert to secure fertile seed, and his assurance that he has tested the seed and found it satisfactory should accompany each purchase. No seedsmen can afford to guarantee his seeds, but he should have interest enough in his patrons' welfare to see to the testing of the corn. These testings will go a long distance toward the fertility of the seed produced.

That it is good practice to do nothing undone that can be done to insure the planting of fertile and vigorous seed, and such seed also abundantly proved by experience through any corn-growing district. It is the farmer who adds to fertile and well-tilled soil, fertile corn seed, who has the full silo. On the other hand, no matter how careful the handling is in other particulars, if the fertile or weak seed be sown a full crop is out of the question. Further, the two weeks lost in the growing season, "to see if the seed is good," is a loss that no farmer who values his corn crop cares to risk.

I generally like to have clover sown on which to plant corn, which I plant in the fall. If I do not have clover, I take out stubble and plow, manure it all I can then, and in spring after the oat seeding is done I work up the land with a disc and drag to get it as fine as I can. I do not think I can get the land too fine. The more I work the land before planting the better. I begin to plant my corn about the 24th of May, setting it about two inches apart, starting with from three to four grains a hill. I plant with a two-horse planter and sow just as shallow as I can. When planted too deep, it comes cold and wet, the corn sows rot. It makes no difference how your seed is then.—E. E. WILSON, Essex Co., Ont.



Drawing His Wages.—Mr. Savage's View

Mr. Hamill, Farm and Dairy, February 12: "I have placed the value of the milk against the labor of milking and tending the cows, and this I consider quite correct.—Curtison by Jas. Savage, Lanark, Ont."



We Welcome

Trade Increase

Vol. XXXII

REFUSE to do earnestly to do rural development, a similar topic, a question: "Why do it because of the because of the show we have answered taken a first step problem.

In the past, the just rewards for involved, nor the tion of milk, on dairy industry. living, by any cases; in some cases; to rely upon the that most galling a self-respecting farmer has worked hours than has hence his reward greater. The fact returns from the dairy greater than from the line of farming in more certain, year after the profit which the farmer's has gone because of the trust farmers, and also not been organized fair share of the pro-

On the average, I have not received for \$1 a cwt. for a period of time, which leaves a profit except where are cheap. The cheaply favored sections, largely from his own the boys, and it left the farm to look consumer's dollar paid. But, you say, look fences, and good but best dairy sections? May? Yes, in some made out of side lines speculations. Where farms are the result of labor and spending very money. "A dollar sav-

"An extract from an Eastern Ontario Dairyman attracted more attention after delivered at t-