

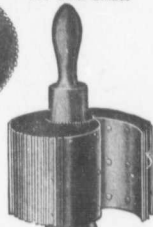
The LINK-BLADE Skimming Device

Has made the "SIMPLEX" Cream Separator of greater efficiency. See this device of



Closed for Skimming

The Link Blades



Held by Standard for Convenience in Handling and Cleaning

The "SIMPLEX"

Note this illustration of the Link-Blade which is exclusive on the "SIMPLEX" Cream Separators.

This Link-Blade device is more efficient than the so-called Disc system used in most competing machines, for the reason that there is no interference or re-mixing of the incoming new milk with either the partially separated milk or cream.

That the Link-Blade is more efficient than other types, we have proven many times by testing the same in bowls of other makes of separators. It always results in an increased capacity of anywhere from 25% to 50% or even 100%.

Because the Link-Blade system is more efficient, we can produce a given-sized bowl, say 700 lb. per hour bowl, that is of smaller dimensions and weighs less than other bowls, to do the same amount of work. This is very important to you.

This efficiency of the "Simplex" is not a mere matter of our saying so. It is a fact that any unprejudiced person can readily see, if they will make a comparison.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."—We allow you a demonstration of the "SIMPLEX" right on your own farm.

Write us today for illustrated literature about the "Simplex" Cream Separators. Put it up to us to let you started with the right and most profitable cream separator—The "Simplex."

H. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.
Branches: PETERSBURGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 21 years of age may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency in the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 40 acres elsewhere, and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

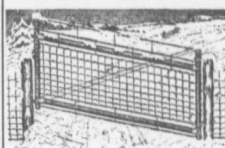
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.
Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate 1/85 acre extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years on 1/85 acre and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. O'BRY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

"CLAY GATES"



Selected by Men Who Know

CLAY STEEL FARM GATES are in use at the Ontario Agric. Rural College, Guelph; Macdonald College, Quebec; Experimental Farm, Ottawa; and on the farms of nearly all the leading stock and dairy farmers of Ontario and Eastern Canada, because they are

The Best Farm Gates

made. They raise us shown in the illustration by easy adjustment, to lift over snow in winter or to let small stock through. They won't bend, sag, warp, blow down or rot. Clay Gates last a lifetime, and are thoroughly guaranteed.
Send for 60 Days' Free Trial. Try them before buying them. 2,000 Gates sold last year on these terms.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

CANADIAN GATE CO., Limited
219 Morris St. GUELPH, ONT.

Simpson Rennie

To make one's farm produce as a garden is success. To then go and tell your fellowmen how you did it in order that they may go and do likewise, is to live the most truly useful life. Such was the life of Mr. Simpson Rennie, who died at his Toronto



The Late Simpson Rennie

home on Monday, Oct. 21st. Mr. Rennie was one of the best known practical farmers in Canada. He was a member of the Farmers' Institute for over 30 years, and as an Institute lecturer and a judge of field crops he has travelled over this country many times. He has helped many a farmer to improve his methods, and thousands will regret that their good friend and adviser has now left this world.

Mr. Rennie was born on March 2nd, 1840, in a log cabin in Scarborough, York Co., Ont. In 1883, he won the gold medal for the best farm in a Farms Competition. Three years later he captured the sweepstakes prize over all Ontario. He retired from active farming a few years ago and has since devoted himself to lecturing at Institute meetings, and also acted as judge in the Prize Farm Competitions conducted by Farm and Dairy. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Ontario Plowmen's Association formed a year or more ago. Two sons, both of them successful farmers, and a daughter survive him. What better can we say of Mr. Rennie than that he lived a useful life?

Some Dairy Investigation Work

There are plenty of dairy herds in this country that their owners would be better off without. Mr. A. L. Andrews, the Dairy Record Centre man, located at Peterboro, Ont., has discovered a few of these herds. For the last year or more Mr. Andrews has been taking a cow census of the dairy herds in his territory, and some of the information that he has obtained is most interesting. His results are applicable in more sections than that around Peterboro. Mr. Andrews recently called at Farm and Dairy office and told us of some of his discoveries.

"Figures are apt to be tiresome," said he, "but some of them are very illuminating. For instance, here is one herd of five cows with an average production for the year of \$29.51. It costs to feed these cows \$27.05. Question: How many cows would this farmer have to keep to put him in the poorhouse in one year?"

"Here is another herd of eight cows," continued Mr. Andrews, "that is not so bad, but it certainly is not making money. Their production in a year only is valued at \$35.69, and the feed at \$35.75. Another herd right near this one I found with an average production of \$39.05 and a feed cost of \$38."

That is, to make a net annual profit from his dairy herd of \$075 this man would have to keep 600 cows.

"The variation in the cost of milk per hundred pounds is wide. For instance, one farmer with whom I was talking produced milk at 54c a cwt. The average production of his cows was valued at \$17, and the feed at \$23.35. One of his neighbors was producing milk at \$1.37 a cwt. and selling it for \$1 a cwt. His cows had

an average production of only \$30.43 worth of dairy produce.

"I wanted this latter man to join the cow testing association, but he didn't think he'd bother. He seemed to think that his cows were paying too. I have seen him since I figured out the results of my investigation into his dairy practice, but I don't suppose he will believe me when I do."

Mr. Andrews did not find that all of the profitable herds were of the old breeds. One herd of grade Durhams, 10 cows, had an annual production of \$70.20 and a feed cost of \$83.20. The owner of this herd was gone around among his neighbors, and selected the best grade Durham cows that he could find. Their average production was 7,027 pounds of milk in a year. It would take a long time to breed up as good a producing herd as this, but in the long run the breeding would pay better in Mr. Andrews' opinion. It will not always be possible to get into any man's best cows, particularly when cow testing becomes general.

A "SILLY IDEA" MUCH NEEDED

"Another man whose herd I investigated," he remarked, "Mr. Andrews said that cow testing had already struck him as a silly idea. He thought that any man who knew anything at all knew where his best cows were and whether or not they were paying. When I began to investigate, however, I found that his cows produced annually milk worth \$59.33, a very good production, but at a feed cost of \$69.50. The production, you will note, is away above the average, and that was the only end the man saw. He was a good feeder, but had a type of cow that doesn't make very good use of the feed. The feed, above all others that I have, brings out the importance of keeping feeding records, no matter how crude, as well as records of milk production, both of them. Feeding records need not be as much trouble as many farmers would suppose. The ration for each cow might be weighed occasionally and measured the rest of the time."

Mr. Andrews is much encouraged by the increased interest that is being taken by farmers in the testing of their cows. In Mr. Andrews' section there are now over 70 dairymen testing their herds, the most of them taking the weights three days in the month, but quite a few keep daily records. "Those who keep daily records," said Mr. Andrews, "consider that it gives them a better insight into the requirements of their cattle, as they note the variations from day to day; see the effect of the increases or decreases, and thus improve their knowledge of first-class feeding and care."

TIME A SMALL FACTOR

"Once the cow testing gets started they find that the time doesn't amount to anything. Those that weigh daily consider the time more than those taking once a month. It comes to be a habit with them, and they don't mind it."

"Mr. Will Telford, one of my cow testers, has a cow that produced 545 pounds of milk in seven months, less in over 4 1/2 per cent. That was a very profitable cow. Mr. Telford bought her at a sale, and she had got 'soaked.'" In reality, she is one of the best paying cows in his herd. Another of my testers, Mr. Lew Brown, had a cow that he considered no good at all. He offered to sell her for \$20. In 10 months she produced 4,800 lbs. of milk, 483 pounds of milk and 402 pounds of butter fat, equivalent to 483 pounds of butter, which at 25 cents a pound would be worth over \$120.

"Open a farmer's eyes to the test of cows he has," concluded Mr. Andrews.

Iss
Each

Vol. X

From a

F RU
ne

There a
industry
very soo
portance

Scotia's
Valley,
and about

The ap

province,
peaches,
grow. I

in parts
the sale

recently a
supply the
home ma

Apples, o
to Great

to South
kets in t

of the No

A gener
district li

the mark
stricted t

during the
have reali

ed market

have been

likely to b
to production
cream mo

the orchard
covery of a

and maint
tion witho

result is th
longer lim
can keep.

orcharding
will allow.

10 per cent
past 30 ye
barrels in
districts loo

the out-put

Most of
today we
gaged chie
is, orchard
farming. A

being app
place, and
most impor
08. It is
here. In t
orchards ca