

Two Leading Features

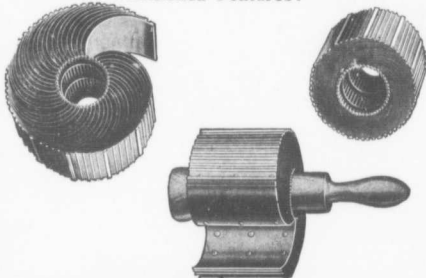
OF

"SIMPLEX"

CREAM SEPARATORS

1. The Link-Blade Skimming Device
2. The Self-Balancing Bowl

Note the Principal Advantages of the Above-Mentioned Features:—



The Link-Blades closed for skimming, open for cleaning and held by standard for convenience in cleaning.

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 re-assembled in any particular order.
3. The device being expandible, 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.
5. 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.

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O. K. Canadian U-Bar Patented Steel Stanchions



Are free and easy on the cattle, but strong and durable, being made of high carbon U-Bar Steel it is impossible to break or twist them out of shape. Flawless bar will not sag and guaranteed not to be opened

by the cattle. Write for our prices and circulars on sanitary Stall and Stanchions.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited

127 Stone Road, GALT, ONT.

It pays to advertise. Try It.

Hardwood Imported into Canada

Canada is dependent for its lumber supply on the soft woods of the forest much more than is the United States, as seen from the 1910 Forest Products report compiled by the Dominion Forestry Branch and shortly to be published. Of the 1910 Canadian lumber cut, amounting to nearly five billion feet, only one-twentieth consisted of hardwoods or broad-leaved trees, worth barely five million dollars; on the other hand, almost one-quarter of the lumber cut in the United States consists of hardwoods which country had far greater hardwood forests than ever did Canada.

Canada is already feeling a shortage of the hardwood supply and makes up the national deficiency by importing annually from the United States hardwood lumber to the value of seven and a half million dollars. Thus the value of the hardwoods imported into Canada during 1910 exceeded by 50 per cent. the value of the hardwoods manufactured into lumber. Nearly all of these imports are from the United States and consist of the most valuable species such as oak, hickory, tulip or yellow poplar, chestnut, gum, walnut, cherry and a large amount of hard pine which is so frequently used as a hardwood.

From the foregoing figures it is seen that we are becoming more and more dependent upon the United States, whose available supply for export is surely and rapidly decreasing. Whatever can be done to improve the resources of Canada by the elimination of wood waste, and particularly by the development of the small wood lots of Ontario, Southern Quebec and the Maritime provinces, should be done with all possible speed.

Truisms Demonstrated by the Season

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

We farmers are not so helpless as we have led ourselves to believe.

Drought can be effectively fought by intelligent cultivation.

A harrow following the plow will conserve tons of water for use in times of drought.

Surface cultivation and a dust mulch will blanket and retain the subsoil moisture in the corn field.

Harrow work on grain fields and corn fields will seal the stores of moisture and keep them for a time of need.

We farmers need not sit down and simply take what comes. We are far more the arbiter of our fortunes than we often imagine.

We can fight drought by accumulated soil moisture for the crop we can carry our stock over with accumulated supplies of fodder.

The Breeders' Gazette charges that the dairy farmer that has not learned the value of alfalfa and the summer silo has yet to learn the fundamentals of his business.

No other plant will fight a drought as alfalfa will. No other crop will so easily, cheaply and effectively carry the farmer over a scorching summer as will ensiled corn.

The winter silo is only half the possible provision for the economic feeding of farm animals. The summer silo is coming to be part of the other half.

The more progressive dairymen are hitching up to the summer silo. One silo is not enough. Most dairymen can make good use of two.

It is not uncommon to find two silos on many of our progressive dairy farms. Our up-to-date dairymen now recognize that the season of barren pastures must be met with the summer silo.

It has been established that no high-priced land can yield in grass the value it will produce for the silo. The fact ought to be ingrained in the con-

sciousness of every farmer, even if drought did not frequently cut his profits short.

Alfalfa and the summer silo will fight the fight against drought and come out with a glorious victory; no dairymen cannot too soon hitch our wagons to these stars.

Possible to Overcome Drought

Farmers of the United States needlessly threw away 8,896,000 bushels of winter wheat this year, not to mention an enormous loss in other farm products, simply because they failed to prepare against drought by taking steps to keep moisture in the soil. This is the declaration of Secretary John T. Burns, of the International Dry-Farming Congress, who is now preparing to conduct the Sixth Congress, which meets in Colorado Springs next October.

Mr. Burns had just read the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1910, showing that loss under the 1911 crop. Before he lay a sheaf of wheat raised by J. M. Bradshaw of Peyton, Colo., who has just threshed an average of 20 bushels an acre from 100 acres of patches which ran as high as 57 bushels. On the Bradshaw land only four inches of moisture fell from the time this wheat was planted, September 2, to the day it was cut, July 15, and there was a live stream within 25 miles. This land was summer tilled, that is carefully cultivated, and the weeds kept down the summer before it was planted.

This is one of the tenets of scientific dry-farming as taught by the Congress. It is applicable to every part of the land, says Mr. Burns. The average of all wheat in the United States, according to the Government is only 14.5 bushels, and the quality is 92, as against 92.6 last year. So there is nothing wrong with the 1911 wheat but lack of moisture. "Every farmer in the land could have done as Mr. Bradshaw did with his little four inches of rainfall, had he been intelligent enough to study dry farming methods and willing to do the necessary work," declares Mr. Burns. "Some day they will prepare to meet drought as they do all other adverse phenomena of nature, and overcome it, too."

Was it Poisoned Milk?

It has been reported here that people have been poisoned in a neighboring town by drinking the milk of cows that had eaten poisonous weeds. Is this a possibility?—J. M.

This query was submitted to Prof. J. E. Hewitt, Ontario Agricultural College. He gives the following reply: "When I first thought of the subject I was of the opinion that it might be possible for people to be poisoned through drinking milk from cows which had been feeding on poisonous weeds, and it seemed reasonable, in so much as it is a frequent occurrence for the milk to be tainted through eating such weeds as Garlic and Stinkweed. However, after consulting several veterinary surgeons, and they say that it would be impossible for such a thing to happen as, before the cow had taken sufficient poison into the system to taint the milk, she herself would be destroyed by it."

Split Log Drag.—I used the split log drag on two miles of road this season, and it gave excellent satisfaction. The first time we used it we went over the road four times and pulled the mud from the ditches and into the middle, where it was levelled off. I find that the best time to use the drag is after a rain, and when the frost is coming out of the ground.—Jas. Christie, Colchester Co., N.S.

I like Farm and Dairy very well and get good news from it which helps me out greatly.—W. McC. Black Cape, Que.

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