

Simplification



Manufacturers of Cream Separators are constantly striving to outdo their competitors in the matter of simplicity. The more simple the construction of a Cream Separator, the better it is liked.

SIMPLEX Cream Separators

are as simple as it is possible to make them. They skim as closely as any other machine. While possessing all the good points of any other Separator.

SIMPLEX is so simply constructed that it takes but a short time to take apart, clean and put together again.

The No. 9 machine has no neck bearing spring. This machine is the first one that has ever been sent out without a spring around the bearing. This spring is unnecessary on account of the floating action of the bearing under the No. 9 bowl.

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It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

Rain or Shine

June records furnish some interesting contrasts in milk yield as reported by members of cow testing associations. For instance, one herd at Hickson, Ont., contains 17 cows, each one of which gave over 35 pounds of butter fat. In another association not 50 miles away where the milk is paid for by fat content one herd of 15 cows has only two cows that tested three per cent. of fat, all the remaining 13 cows in the herd tested only 2.3 or 2.3, while the average yield was only 32 pounds of butter fat, or 13 pounds less per cow during the month than the other herd.

In another herd the weight of milk from one cow is given as 14 pounds one morning, only eight pounds the next evening, but 15 pounds the following morning; many other cows show just as sharp variations. These are quickly noted if the wise dairyman is keeping a daily record of milk, the cause of such sudden drops will be sought for, and measures taken, if possible, to prevent the shrinkage and keep each cow up to her maximum capacity.

Twice a day, rain or shine, the cow has to be milked. Why not make each milking time bring in eight or nine cents profit? How many men milk eight times before they get one cent profit from some cows?—C.F.W.

B.C. Regulations for Eradication of Tuberculosis

Rules and regulations regarding the control of bovine tuberculosis, the inspection and grading of dairies, dairy premises and herds of dairy cattle, and with regard to the importation of cattle into the Province, have recently been put into force in British Columbia. Extracts from these regulations of particular interest to Farm and Dairy readers are herewith reproduced.

INSPECTION AND GRADING OF DAIRIES AND HERDS.

The Inspector shall inspect all dairies and dairy premises maintained for the supply of milk to the public, and all cows from which milk is taken. After such inspection the Inspector shall grade the dairies and herds inspected as follows:

Grade A. Premises found to be in a sanitary condition, within the meaning of the Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health governing the sale of milk and the management of dairies, cow sheds and milk shops, and the herd has been tested once every six months for tuberculosis and has been found free from that disease.

B. Premises that do not strictly conform to said Regulations, and the herd has been tested once a year for tuberculosis and has been found free from tuberculosis.

C. Premises that conform with said Regulations but the herd has not been tested for tuberculosis.

D. Premises that do not comply with said Regulations and the herd has not been tested for tuberculosis.

The grading made as above set out shall be published from time to time as directed by the Minister of Agriculture.

QUARANTINE

Cattle found by the inspector to be affected by tuberculosis shall be "T" marked in the ear and shall be quarantined, and shall be dealt with under the provisions of section (15) of the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act," which section is as follows:—

"15. Where it appears to the Inspector that any animal is affected as aforesaid, he shall at once notify the owner or other person in charge of such animal, who shall at his own expense, cause the animal to be safely kept where it will not be brought into contact with, or be in danger of

transmitting the disease to, other animals, or shall destroy the same."

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO THE PROVINCE.

Cattle imported into the Province for breeding purposes shall be shipped in quarantine to their destination within the Province, there to remain in quarantine under the direction of a Provincial Inspector until properly examined, at the expense of the owner. If considered necessary by the inspector, such cattle shall be tested for tuberculosis. In case the owner of imported cattle makes and furnishes to the Inspector his satisfactory declaration that such cattle are immediately and only intended for feeding or show purposes, such cattle shall not be quarantined.

SALE WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF IMPORTED CATTLE.

Cattle brought into the Province for purposes of exhibition at fairs, if sold within the Province, must be subjected to the same test as breeding or dairy animals.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

Transportation companies bringing cattle into this Province shall promptly notify the Department of such shipments, giving the name of the consignee, the number of cattle imported, the destination of the same, whether they are for breeding, feeding or show purposes, and the time of shipment from the starting point.

PENAL CLAUSE

Any person or transportation company importing or bringing cattle into this Province and failing to comply with provisions of these Regulations, shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and upon summary conviction therefore before a Stipendiary Magistrate, Police Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace shall be punished by a fine not less than \$25, nor more than \$50.—R. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition

The live stock exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial 1909 were of a quality superior to that shown in former years. Many of the animals, it was agreed by experts, were fit to show in any ring in the world. A noticeable feature of the fair was the prominence given to exhibits in preference to side shows and grandstand performances.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Dairy cattle were out in large numbers. Exhibitors of Holsteins were numerous among them being W. M. Gibson, of Winnipeg; A. B. Potter, of Kenosha; A. S. Johannis, of Clandeboye; H. Hancox, of Dominion City; and H. Herriott & Sons, of Souris. Mr. Potter was probably the outstanding exhibitor carrying off a ring in the world, among which were the Grand Champion Female; herd bull and four females any age, herd get of one bull; herd bred and owned by exhibitor; bull, three years and over; heifer, two years; heifer, one year, and heifer calf. Fine herds of Ayrshires were shown by Wellington Hardy, of Roland, H. McColl, of Glenboro, and J. A. Gibson, of Rosbank. Jerseys and Guernseys, as usual, were favorites with the visitors. W. O. Chadwick, D. Smith and W. V. Edwards were the exhibitors. Sir Wm. Van Horne showed some Dutch belted cattle and as he has the only entries, all were awarded firsts.

BEEF CATTLE.

Beef cattle were well represented. The popular Shorthorn seems to be the most numerous. Many breeders of this famous breed were represented chief among which were Sir Wm. Van Horne, of East Selkirk, J. C. Am, and J. G. Barron, each of Carberry. Among the exhibitors of Aberdeen Angus were Jas. Bowman. (Continued on page 6)

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXVII

Valuable Suggest

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