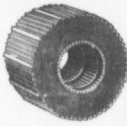


The LINK-BLADE Skimming Device

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



The Link Blades

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 comparative test.

"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 get you started with the right and most profitable cream separator—The "Simplex."

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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

EARN CHRISTMAS MONEY

The Commission on a few New Subscriptions for FARM AND DAIRY will pay for many Christmas Gifts. This is the time of year when they are easiest secured. Our special offer is "Balance of Year Free." Write for Christmas Offer, order blanks and receipts.

FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

November 30th, 1912, is
last date for entries for

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

UNION STOCK YARDS
TORONTO

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
Dec. 10th and 11th, 1912

Write C. F. TOPPING, Secretary, Box 635, West Toronto, for Prize List and Entry Blanks



The Old Signboard No Longer a Drawing Card

No more conclusive testimony to the general recognition of the superior profitability of dairy farming can be adduced than the changing attitude of breeders of pure bred beef cattle towards those cow that produces milk. Breeders who once talked only of the beef making qualities of their animals now claim that their speciality is the dual purpose strain. Notice their advertisements.

Economy in Fencing

J. B. Laughland, Oxford Co., Ont.

When travelling through the province of Quebec some years ago over the Intercolonial Railway, I was struck by the immense amount of fencing that one sees in that province. In some of the sections through which we passed, fully one-tenth of the land must have been taken up with rail fences and the land that is always more or less useless next to them. I was told that those fields would average 10 to 20 acres in area or about the size of the fields in our average Ontario farms, and yet the fencing seemed much in excess to what we would have. I then began to figure out that it was the shape of the fields that called for so much fencing.

Here is an example. Take a 10 acre field that is 30 by 80 rods, or four times as long as it is wide. Two hundred rods of fencing will be required to surround it; or 20 rods to the acre. Suppose that field is made square. Then it will only take 160 rods to fence it or 16 rods to the acre. The nearer square, therefore, that we can make our fields the less will be our bill for fencing material.

Another point where we can economize in fencing is in the size of the fields. While the square 10 acre field requires 16 rods of fencing per acre the square 40 acre field will require only eight rods per acre, or half as much. The square 160 acres can be fenced at the rate of two rods per acre. I believe in large fields, long rows, and hence cheap cultivation.

This "economy in fencing" idea is my latest argument for the large fields. Another point where we might economize in fencing is by putting the posts further apart. I have seen lots of good wire fencing put up on posts 15 feet apart. We have some wire fencing on our farm on posts 45 feet apart that is giving entire satisfaction. This may be a little too much for safety, but we would not put the posts nearer than 30 feet. Fence posts are getting continually scarcer in Oxford county and also dearer, and any economy we can

make in this direction soon counts into dollars and cents.

We can afford to buy only the best fencing. Ten years ago, when we put the first wire fencing up on our farm, we put on two grades of wire. The good fencing is there yet, and will be for apparently five or 10 years more; the other was replaced five years ago.

How I Raise Dairy Heifers'

By A. A. Hartshorn

Soon after the calf is dropped, it should be fed a little of its mother's milk, and it is well for a few days to feed small quantities three times each day. After a few days old, it is unnecessary to feed so often, although perhaps it is better, beginning with about a quart at a time, and that amount can be gradually increased as the calf grows older. But, if after the calf is a few weeks old, milk is to be fed in quantities exceeding six or eight pounds, it should be skimmed milk, and fed only twice a day.

A great many breeders make the mistake of getting their calves in the good condition before they are a year old. The young animal that is to become a milk producer should never be fattened until three or four months before she freshens, but should be kept vigorously growing. I have sometimes almost been ashamed of my calves when people come to see my herd, who have been visiting some of the other good herds of the East, but I never feel that way after the young things are in milk.

The calf should not be fed so much milk that it will have no room for roughage, as the animal that is to become a dairy cow must have large abdominal development, and this can only be brought about by the consumption of large quantities of roughage. The calf should be kept growing continually from the time it is dropped until fully matured, and in order to do this, the first summer, if it is a fall calf, it should be kept in a lot where it can be fed some grain and also fodder, if it does not have an abundance of grass.

*Extract from an address before the Minnesota Holstein Breeders' meeting.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

AN EXP

Ontario Bee
weeks ago
clation—
it in that

"SALES
old say
from t
saw need
born and
made the
fundament

The extent
our lives
is lit
us. No m
by careful
an import
man requ
sell his s
mer shou
order that
his best
principles
patronage.
The succ
manship; s
favorable
no one su
of his bank.
A line, n
dependent
most succes

FACTORS

Three factors
the thing
take place
side two
vital failure. So

The salesm
be able to
command
important
establishments
least. Large
sands of dollars
with excellent
turn the selling
clerks. How m
store with y
certain artic
take your m
don't want
saying "What
never notice
the future
gest to you
article you
in for. Then
one who will
tactfully call
articles they
don't buy more
a good one.

Many would-be