

IT CERTAINLY —IS— NECESSARY

to clean a Cream Separator every time it is used. Then when you buy a machine, buy one that is easy to clean. Many persons, who ought to know better, imagine that the separating device of a **LINK-BLADE SEPARATOR** is nothing but a lot of loose tinware, which would be an endless task to



clean. One glance at the blades will teach anyone that there is not a Separator made that is easier to clean than the **SIMPLEX**. The blades being linked together are as one piece, and as there are no cracks, crevices or corners to clean out, the whole operation of cleaning takes no longer than to clean a dish pan. Now, when you can get a machine that is so easy to clean and at the same time is the cleanest skimming machine made, there should be no

room for doubt in your mind as to which machine to buy. Do you know there is a lot of time wasted in cleaning tinware in cheap Separators, and to make matters worse, the cheap Separators don't skim nearly as close as a **LINK BLADE**. Common sense and reason will teach anyone that there is only one Separator that is easier to clean and skims closer than any other machine, and that's

THE SIMPLEX

D. Derbyshire & Company

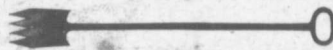
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It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

How It Figures Out

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—In reference to the question of the taxation of farm property, discussed in the last two issues of your valuable paper, I have labored very faithfully with the member for our county, with a view to having the unjust tax law amended. He has promised to do so at the coming session of the Legislature.

Unless the farmers themselves awake to the injustice of the farm tax and school bills, the members are most liable to sleep, while we continue to suffer from injustice. The argument I have used as best showing the injustice of the law is this, and from experience I have found it to be within the bounds of truth.

If you owned a city lot, worth \$500, and built a house worth \$25,000, you could safely count on selling the house and lot at \$4,000. If, on the other hand, you had a farm worth \$5,000 and improved it with a house worth \$10,000, it is very questionable if the farm, with improvements, would sell for more than \$4,000. In other words, while people may enjoy good farm improvements, such as regard ed, not as an asset, but as an expense.

It is sad to see the neglected condition of farm property. Not one place in one hundred gives evidence of thrift, and that one is selected by the assessor as a mark for his displeasure. Verily, the man of good taste and energy is a stranger, and where he exists they "sneak him one." Let every progressive dairyman get after his local member, and demand that justice be done the farmer in matters of legislation. If he cannot, or will not procure it, retire him at the next election in favor of a more worthy man.
J. W. Suddard,
Frontenac Co., Ont.

Assessment System Unpopular

There seems to be a feeling generally amongst farmers in the township of Smith, Peterboro Co., against the present method of assessing farm property. Speaking on this point, Mr. Archer said, "One man may have a farm of 100 acres with a fairly good barn upon it and yet be assessed as high as his neighbor who is farming 200 acres, but whose barn does not happen to have such a good barn."

It means that if we spend money to make a place habitable and comfortable we have to pay over again for the privilege of so doing.—F. E. D.

Standing Field Crops Competition

A number of field crops competitions were organized last year by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, under the supervision of Mr. J. Lockie Wilson. These competitions were limited to ten agricultural societies, each society selecting the kind of crop which it entered in the competition. These crops were judged upon their appearance as they stood in the field. The competition evoked considerable interest and proved of great practical benefit, so much so that this year a largely increased grant was secured which made it possible for many more agricultural societies to enter the contest. Forty-six agricultural societies in all have entered in this year's contest. These are Ancaster, Markham, Richmond Hill, Scarborough, Puslinch, Centre Wellington, East Huron, Caledonia, Oxford, South Lanark, Peninsular Central, North Middlesex, South Muskoka, Otonabee, South Monaghan, Alfred, Beachburg, Eldon, South Victoria, Verulam, Six Nations, Lucknow, Eastnor, County Carleton, Cartwright, Essex, South Dorchester, Collingwood, Kenyon, South Grey, Keppel, Strong, Waters' Falls, Elm, McMurich, Burk's Falls, Wooler, Mount Forest, East Peterboro, South Ren-

drew, West Kent, Wallaceburg, Watford, South Perth, Dryden, Onondaga.

Guelph Keeps Winter Fair

The city of Guelph is to keep the winter fair. The citizens show very little interest in the matter as only 578 ballots were cast for and against the winter fair bylaw, when it was voted upon recently.

The passing of the bylaw decided that the city shall give \$10,000 and the site on the market square, valued at about the same figure, towards a building that the Government promises to erect at a cost of \$20,000. The Government has also promised that the fair shall now be located at Guelph for a term of years. The plans are out, and the erection of the building will start at once, to be ready for the fair in December.

Labor Saving in Dairying

One of the recent regular monthly tests in the Innerkip, Ont., cow testing association showed that 160 cows gave an average yield of 833 lbs. of milk, testing 3.4, and containing 34.6 lbs. fat. One excellent herd average is from 10 cows each giving 1390 lbs. milk, 3.3 test. The highest yield in the herd was 1860 lbs. milk for the month. In all but one of the 12 herds recorded are single cows giving 1000 lbs. milk or more.

Another district averaged only 604 lbs. milk per cow, while in a third district the average was 502 lbs. Some herds were as low as 412 lbs. milk, 13½ lbs. fat as an average of nine cows. This is less than one third of the yield of the herd noted above at Innerkip. Three times the labor, nearly three times the feed, three times the stable room for no more profit! As I have frequently remarked before this cow testing work is the best labor saving proposition yet placed before the farmers of Canada. Better cows mean less work and more income. Find out the poor cows by this individual testing, get rid of them, then give that feed saved to the better cows and watch the bank balance grow.—C. F. W., Ottawa.

Dates of Fairs for 1908

Highland Society Show, at Aberdeen—July 21st to 24th.
Regina—July 21st to 24th.
Sherbrooke, Que., August 29th to September 5th.

Canadian National Exhibition—August 29th to Sept. 14th.

Halifax, N. S.—Sept. 2nd to 10th.
Western Fair, London, Ont.—Sept. 14th to 19th.

St. John, N. B.—Sept. 12th to 19th.
Central Fair, Ottawa, Ont.—September 18th to 26th.

St. Thomas Horse Show, St. Thomas, Ont.—September 22nd and 23rd.

New Westminster, B. C.—September 29th to October 3rd.

International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago—Nov. 28th to December 5th.

Items of Interest

Damaging forest fires are reported along the Drummond section of the International which are raging 30 miles along the railway. Two station houses have been burned with a loss of \$25,000.

It is rumored in Winnipeg that Prof. W. J. Rutherford of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been offered the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, at a salary of \$1,000.

Thanksgiving Day this year will be observed on a Monday, instead of on a Thursday, as formerly. This was brought about largely by the Commercial Travellers' Association urging the change.