

NEVER HAD AN ACCIDENT

You will have to go a long way to find a person who has had an accident with a "SIMPLEX" bowl. And, what's more! A worn out Simplex Link-Blade Separator is as scarce as hen's teeth. There are several reasons why this Separator has the reputation of being a "no break, no wear" machine.

The "Simplex" bowls are made of a very ductile grade of seamless steel tubing, that even if it were subjected to an extreme pressure would stretch, but would not fly to pieces. The spindles are made of a special grade of high carbon steel, heat treated, to increase their toughness.

There is no safer or stronger bowl than the low speed SIMPLEX bowl, and this is a point that you should think about especially in these days of cheaply built high bowl speed separators.



Note the heavy base and heavy rigid frame construction

Our aim is to make a Cream Separator that is stronger than is actually necessary. When you buy a Separator, buy a good one. The safest way is to get in touch with our nearest agent.

D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

DAIRYING—First amongst Canadian Industries; represents a revenue exceeding \$100,000,000 annually; numbers amongst its people the most prosperous, most progressive class of farmers, extant.

These people are now looking forward to our Great Dairy Annual, April 4, opening the dairy season 1912.

You're wise and therefore will be in this greatest of our FARM AND DAIRY Annuals. Send us a line to-day about your reservation.

Advertising Department, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

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



ORCHARD PESTS HAVE NOW NO TERROR FOR FRUIT GROWERS.

The time was when we regarded wormy apples as a necessary evil; the cooking moth, scab and other orchard pests too numerous to mention held undisputed sway in our orchards. But the day of the orchard pest is passing. With accurate knowledge of how and when to spray, what to spray with and efficient machinery for applying his sprays, the fruit grower is in command. There is no longer any excuse for wormy or diseased fruit. With the better fruit resulting prices have risen, profits to the grower have increased and the fruit industry is on a stronger, firmer basis than in the good old days when a crop of good fruit depended on the weather and "luck."

Lessons from last Season

P. J. Carey, Dom. Fruit Inspector, Toronto

The apple business for the season 1911-12, while to most of growers a profitable one, has been to many of the dealers a disappointment. Two facts seem to stand out boldly: First, the crop has not been a large one generally speaking, and secondly, the demand did not seem to equal the supply. Many of those closely connected with the industry are somewhat puzzled over the situation.

There were many causes that contributed to the bringing about of the existing results. I will mention first one condition. The fact that quite early in the season many varieties, especially the Spy, showed signs of an early breakdown in keeping quality, had a deterring effect on the demand, and dealers who under other conditions would have bought freely moved cautiously, and many practically dropped out of the business.

TOO MUCH SPECULATION

Another reason (and one in my judgment that has a most killing effect on any trade) was the fact that large quantities of our apples were bought up early in the season at very high figures, higher than the demand would seem to warrant. Naturally dealers looked and worked hard for at least some profit. When selling time came it was very difficult to secure orders showing a profit. This, of course, hindered the free movement of the fruit—and many of the varieties that should have gone into consumption perhaps a month earlier were held until fruit was in a wasty condition. Where dealers succeeded in making sales at those high prices by the time the fruit had passed through the hands of smaller handlers, it could be called only a luxury by the time it reached the consumer.

At this stage in the life of the apple industry it would be well for the growers and handlers of apples to realize this fact, that in order to market the great apple crop of Canada with a profit there must be a free and rapid movement of the different varieties in their season and at such prices that at least a large percentage of the masses may eat apples.

THINNING THE FRUIT ADVISED

The necessity of thinning was shown more plainly than ever last season. Thousands of barrels of small stuff were placed on the markets that never should have been packed at all.

The evaporator or cider mill is the place for it, if growers must produce it, but this class of fruit could be almost entirely eliminated by thinning. A large or even a medium crop of irregular quality will always have a demoralizing effect on the market, but I have little fear of a glut even in the case of a maximum crop, if fruit is of fine quality.

The precooling of fruit before being packed is a large factor in its successful handling, and this too has been well shown out in last season's operations. The heating of apples in barrels while in transit has put many a package out of business. The more general use of the box will meet this trouble to some extent.

Each season bringing its lessons, and the many varying conditions surrounding the fruit industry is bound to keep the apple man on the run.

Orchard and Dairy

E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.

We find that an orchard well worked and thoroughly looked after in proper season makes a nice, profitable side line to our main occupation, which is dairying. The dairy farmer who has from five to 10 acres of orchard, and who in the proper season gives his orchard his careful attention in the line of plowing, cultivating, pruning and spraying will receive greater returns per acre from his orchard than from any other part of his farm. At least that has been our experience.

Experiments carried on in our neighborhood by our District Representative, Mr. R. S. Duncan, go to show that orchards that have been neglected for many years and have not been in any sense of benefit to their owners have been, by the application of right methods, made to yield a return equal to 30 per cent. on the investment. This goes to show what can be done to an orchard neglected for years.

Many dairymen have orchards of this kind. We know from experience that orcharding and dairying make a great combination and that we can well afford to give our orchards proper care.

If San Jose scale is present spray with lime-sulphur while the tree is dormant. It will also control leaf curl on peaches and the warty bud loose, the blister mite and the cystic shell bark louse of the apple.—J. P. Paget, Lincoln Co., Ont.

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXXI.

SOME

The Various Systems

THE square systems of most growers



J. W. Crow, on in both directions the standpoint to get the maximum of course, secure (of sunshine), the east and west, but think, that as less easily sprayed north and south.

lie is in advantage spraying to have ranged that one south, thereby east and west

MO. 2

The hexagonal has been largely ities, and is chosen that it wrees per acre the minimum did to all other trees. Close planting is when it is a question to persons who in fruit matters, growing standpoint advisable to plant an acre. The winter apples in 40 feet on the square the hexagonal trees planted that plan would each other for for sunshine and than would trees planted at 40 feet.

All things considered square system is over any of the equal opportunity both directions, a opportunity for sun parts of a tree.