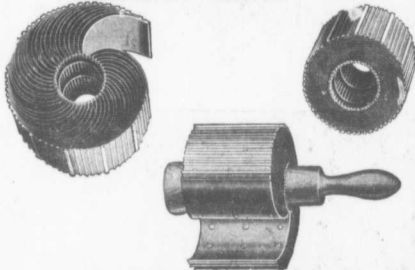


## Two Leading Features OF "SIMPLEX" CREAM SEPARATORS

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

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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 reassembled 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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### WHERE A LARGE SUM OF HARD EARNED MONEY IS LOST EACH YEAR

It has been estimated that on many farms of one hundred acres the loss due to unnecessary depreciation in the value of farm implements amounts to between \$100 and \$200. Scenes such as the one illustrated by our cartoonist were once more common than they are now but there is still too much indifference among some of our farmers to the proper housing of expensive farm implements. The loss in one year would pay for the erection of a good shed. With so much money locked up in farm implements we cannot afford not to have one. "A penny saved is a penny gained." The gain through housing implements, however, is not measured in pennies but in dollars—in some cases hundreds of dollars.

### DAIRYING THE MOST PROGRESSIVE BRANCH OF LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

A Serious Shortage of Beef Cattle in Canada Reported at the National Live Stock Convention—Sheep Declining—Swine Just Holding Their Own—But Dairying is on the Increase.

CANADA, with its vast areas of agricultural land and a population largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, is rapidly becoming an importing rather than an exporting country so far as meat products are concerned. In almost every province of the Dominion the production of beef cattle, sheep and swine is either standing still or actually declining. In no province is production increasing at the same rate as consumption. Such was the somewhat gloomy conclusion reached by the delegates at the National Live Stock Convention held at Ottawa on Monday and Tuesday of last week. Practically every live stock organization in Canada and every province was represented at the Convention. The conclusion reached by this representative body of men may therefore be taken as a true portrayal of conditions as they exist in the live stock industry. All delegates were agreed that vigorous action will be necessary to put the live stock industry on a basis commensurate with its importance, or even to save it from further decline.

One of the greatest evils that is sure to accompany a decline in the live stock industry is the loss of soil fertility. Speaker after speaker at this Convention pointed out the absolute necessity of live stock on the farm if fertility is to be maintained. Men from every province told of the system of farming being carried on that is resulting in a steady impoverishment of the soil. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, called attention to the enormous waste of animal food in Canada. The pasture grass never made use of and the thousands of tons of straw that are burned each year might all be manufactured into animal products. "People will be wondering," said the Doctor, "one hundred years hence what we were thinking about when we permitted such an enormous waste."

There are, however, a few bright

features in the live stock situation. The horse interests are progressive. The percentage of pure bred live stock is increasing. The most hopeful feature of all is the steady progress that is being made by the dairy industry.

More dairying, as many of the speakers testified, means a returning to the soil of practically all that is taken from it and greater returns per acre to the farmer than from any other branch of live stock farming. In his address on "The Dairy Industry of Canada," Mr. W. F. Stephen, of Huntington, Que., pointed out that in 1901 there were in Canada 2,292,120 milch cows and in 1910 the number was 2,905,902. When the figures for 1911 are available he predicted that they would show 3,000,000 milch cows in Canada. In Ontario the number of milch cows had increased 22 per cent in the last 10 years; in Quebec, 18 per cent, and in the newer western provinces the increase varied from 100 per cent to 150 per cent. Only in Prince Edward Island has there been a decrease, and there the number had dropped five per cent. In four years the value of the dairy output of the country had increased \$10,500,000.

SLOW IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY. Mr. Stephen admitted that the improvement in the quality of the cattle was not as great as might be desired. The average annual production of cows in 1900 had been 3,200 lbs. of milk, and at the present time it is not over 3,500 lbs. This poor showing he attributed to wrong methods of breeding and feeding. The signs of the times, however, point to improvement. All of our breeders report a great demand for pure bred cattle. There is an increased number of registrations of pure bred dairy cattle and the cow testing movement is extending itself to all parts of the country.

Strong testimony to the value of (Continued on page 8)

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