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The "Simplex" Machines

are built enormously strong in the vital parts. There has never been an accident with a "SIMPLEX" bowl. An explosion is an impossibility.

Owing to the **LINK-BLADE** separating device, the "SIMPLEX" bowl does not require as high a speed as other separators in order to separate thoroughly. This not only causes the "SIMPLEX" Separator to turn easier than other makes, but does away entirely with the danger of accident to the bowl.

Other makes of separators have to run at a high speed to separate cleanly. Their bowls are not self balancing and their is always the danger of an accident.

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

Excursions to the Nova Scotia Agricultural College

June excursions to the agricultural college and experimental farm which have for many years been a prominent feature of the work of the Ontario Agricultural College have been adopted at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. They had several large excursions to the College in June, as many as 3,000 being present in one day.

Many improvements have been made around the college in the last few months. Large additions have been made to the buildings. A new implement shed and hog pen have been built to replace the ones burned last year. The crops are in fine shape. The new experimental plots, although not very extensive as yet, attracted much attention. The 60 head of cattle kept on the College farm were in splendid condition, and elicited much favorable comment from stock men of the province.

A feature of these excursions which was very much appreciated by the visitors was the demonstration of cattle and horses given on the campus in front of the college. The various breeds of beef and dairy cattle kept at the college were led out on to the campus and Professor Archibald gave a short talk, pointing out the desirable points in the conformation of both beef and dairy animals. Nova Scotia is sure to be a dairy province, and the excursionists had a splendid chance to find out what was desired in a good dairy animal. Last year the college dairy herd averaged over 10,000 lbs. of milk for each cow.

Between the various cattle classes, horses representing the draught, roanster, carriage, and heavy saddle classes were brought into the ring and a short talk given on each by Dr. J. Stanish, the college veterinarian. The draught class was represented by Flash Favorite, an imported Clydesdale stallion and champion at the Dominion Exhibition of 1906. Roadsters were represented by a splendid specimen, Achille, 2157. Cliff Roadster, the hackney, is one of the finest carriage horses in Canada, and has exceptionally high action. Lucifer II, the thoroughbred, won many great stoopchases in England, and is the sire of many present day winners in the old land.

Not only are these excursions instructive to those who visit the farm for the day, but Professor Cumming and his staff expect they will have great influence in increasing the attendance at both the short and the long courses next winter.

Eradicating Wild Oats

H. C. Clark, Halton Co., Ont.

Wild oats are harder and more vigorous than cultivated varieties of cereals, and are rather hard to eradicate once they get into the soil. They are apt to become troublesome on farms where the growing of grain is carried on extensively. The first point in the eradication of this weed is to be sure and sow pure, clean seed. Wild oats are the most prevalent impurity in western grown grain, and if western seed is used, care should be taken to make sure that there are no wild oats in the seed. In the eastern provinces, fields plowed with wild oats may be seeded to grass for five years. At the end of this time if the land is plowed, the wild oats will not be troublesome.

On grain fields surface cultivation after harvest will start germination of the seeds scattered during the harvest. Any method of cultivation or arrangement of crops that will induce the seeds in the soil to germinate and permit the destruction of the plants before they have produced seed will eventually exterminate wild oats.

A short crop rotation with clean cultivation of the hoed crop is the

best method of fighting with these and all other weed pests. On fields in which wild oats are very bad, grain should be cut green for soiling, in which case the wild oats will not have a chance to mature and drop their seeds. Seed is often allowed to ripen on the edges of fields and fence corners and thus the object of much faithful work is defeated.

Quality in Bee Products

J. A. Arnold, Washington, D.C.

Above all it should be emphasized that the only way to make bee keeping a profitable business is to produce only a first-class article. We can not control what the bees bring to the hive to any great extent, but by proper manipulation we can get them to produce fancy combs, honey, or if extracted, honey is produced it can be carefully cared for and neatly packed to appeal to the fancy trade.

Too many bee keepers, in fact the majority, pay a little attention to making their goods attractive. They should recognize the fact that two good jars of honey, one in an ordinary fruit jar or tin can with a poorly printed label, and the other in a neat glass jar of artistic design with a pleasing, attractive label, the latter will bring double or more the extra cost of the better package. It is perhaps unfortunate but nevertheless a fact that honey sells largely on appearance, and a progressive bee keeper will appeal as strongly as possible to the eye of his customer.

The Telephone.—The value of the 'phone is shown in many ways. I recall the remarks of a subscriber to the Rural Phone, who had his barn burned a few weeks ago. He said, "Had it not been for the fact that I was able to notify my neighbors by 'phone, my loss would have been increased by \$100, for without their help I would have lost my stable and implements."—J. O. Laird, Kent Co., Ont.

Cow Testing.—The farmers of this district have taken up the idea of cow testing. As owner of the creamery and as a member of the Farmers' Club, I have offered to do the testing during our creamery season (from November). I have every reason to believe that by so doing our patrons will be encouraged to keep only the best paying cows, to weed out the poor ones and so bring the average profit up to a satisfactory basis. In the long run that means more and better business for myself.—S. R. Brill, Bruce Co., Ont.

Sheaf Carriers.—It is surprising that many people have not sheaf carrying attachments on their binders. It is a great advantage to have the sheaves placed in rows convenient for setting in shocks and in which use they are also most convenient for drawing in. The driver then has not to "shaw" and "gee" all over the field for a load. Where the bundle carrier has not been used the driver may drive as carefully as may be yet he will have the fellow who pitches on looking like a thunder cloud because he has to carry some shocks a few paces.—E. Terrill, Northumberland Co., Ont.

The staff at the Central Experimental Farm Ottawa has recently been strengthened by the addition of assistants in three departments. O. C. White, Brooklyn, Ont., will be assistant to the Agriculturist, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Assistant Foreiculturist, Gordon T. Bunting, St. Catharines, and Assistant Cerealist, Harry Sirtre Carp, Ont.

Farm and Dairy is a good paper for any farmer to take if he would receive information.—Walter D. Dundon, Kent Co., Ont.

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