

THE SIMPLEX LINK- BLADE



SKIMS CREAM OF ANY DESIRED DENSITY

THE SKIM MILK SHIELD

Is situated immediately below the bowl cover, is a feature original to the SIMPLEX Machine. It performs the two-fold function of furnishing a means for keeping the skim milk and cream at the top of the bowl separate, in place of the tubes heretofore used for this purpose, and forming a support for the rubber ring. This shield is made of bronze, well tinned, so that the seat or groove it forms for the rubber ring does not rust. It admits of using the best form of cream screw, affording the widest range of adjustment in the density of the cream. This is one of the reasons why the SIMPLEX Machines can skim cream of fifty to sixty per cent. fat, if desired, or less than twenty per cent., as occasion requires.

If you are anxious to learn more of the inside facts regarding Cream Separators send for our illustrated booklet, they are given free to those seeking information on the Cream Separator question.

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MONTREAL and QUEBEC.

THE LINDE BRITISH REFRIGERATION CO. OF CANADA Limited

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL, P.Q.

MANUFACTURERS OF

REFRIGERATING AND ICE-MAKING MACHINERY

Special Machines Designed for Dairies

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

The Vitality of Western Canada Cereals

The Standing Committee on Agriculture of the House of Commons has this session been devoting considerable attention to matters in the North-West. The conflicting reports which were circulated regarding the probable shortage in the supply of seed grain among the farmers in that country as a result of last year's unfavorable weather conditions, and the hardship likely to result therefrom, led to Mr. G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, being called before the committee at the commencement of its deliberations, in order to afford such information as he could as to the actual facts. Mr. Clark's statements were of such a character as to allay the fear that any serious results were likely to ensue in that the number of farmers affected were anything like so numerous as was reported.

The title of Mr. Clark's address was "The vitality of wheat, oats and barley in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in relation to the crops of the year 1907."

The seed commissioner estimated that not more than 12 per cent. of the farmers located in the country between Port Arthur and the Rocky Mountains suffered hardship as a consequence of crop failure, resulting from the unfavorable weather last year, and of that number, only those who carried their proverbial eggs in one grain basket. He, nevertheless, stated that those farmers located within a radius of 20 miles of creameries and who had maintained their dairy herds would this year have no cause to regret the establishment of those creameries. In his opinion the weal of the people of the west will ultimately depend largely upon their tendency to "diversify or mixed farming, although the growing will doubtless predominate. Having travelled many times over the west of Canada, in all conditions of climate, Mr. Clark holds that a season of general misfortune in the west, even in such unfavorable weather as the past year is not possible, or at least is highly improbable. The hardships experienced in the north of Europe were, if anything, greater than those felt in the Canadian west even in some of the districts which suffered most.

The Seed Department had undertaken to make clear, this year, to the farmers of the Western Provinces, the necessity of having their seed tested as to vitality so that they could better estimate the quantity that should be sown having regard to its percentage of vitality. He was inclined to think that it would be better for farmers having clean farms to use their own fronted seed oats if they will produce as high as 80 per cent. of strong growth and sow them at the rate of four bushels per acre. By seeding at the rate of four or five bushels per acre of oats or barley that will germinate so per cent or better, a good crop should result, unless the Spring was very cold and backward. To make a really good showing in the case of oats, two bushels of sound seed per acre should be sown. In the case of sound wheat seed about a bushel and a half of good Red Fife would suffice. Oats should not be sown until at least after the middle of April. Oats sown in the middle of May will ripen within a few days of oats sown about the middle of April, because rapid growth does not commence until about the first of June in the Western Provinces. Wheat should be sown about April 7th, or as soon as possible after that date. The quantity of wheat asked for, for seeding, in the west was 1,300,000 bushels, estimated for use at the rate of two bushels per acre. There was enough of wheat available in the west at that time out not sufficient oats.

A question had arisen as to the advisability of bringing seed grain from the coast climates of other countries. This year considerable really high class seed may go from England and Prince Edward Island. The seed under such conditions will not do quite so well the first year, nor be up to their normal condition even in the second year; but in the third year they will do quite as well as the west as in their native country; and the farmers in the west can count upon having good results for the next twenty years as the result of importation.

The difficulty with oats, wheat and barley in the west has been that year after year, the grain is cut a little on the green side. That tends to a natural deterioration in the stamina and productiveness of the plant. The grain being taken into the west this year will be of exceptionally good quality, having for generations back reached its full maturity before being harvested, but it is not so great a difference between Ontario importations into the west and importations from coast climates.

Mr. Clark urged upon all farmers in the west the necessity of testing their own oats and barley in their own soil, at their own homes and under their own supervision.

"From an investigation into the condition of the seed supply for the western provinces," said Mr. Clark, "looking to the future crop of 1908, although there are small areas for which the governments have undertaken to procure supplies of seed for farmers, I have no hesitation in saying that the conditions of the seed supply in the west to-day, with what will be added, will be the slightest from the prospects of a good crop. As to home tests we have done everything we could to have the information disseminated because of the danger of our seed being without testing. If farmers will test their seed and ascertain what proportion of it will germinate and sow it accordingly, they will do most of the best of the possibility of crop failure."

In answer to questions, Mr. Clark expressed the opinion that the percentage of vitality in the grain of Ontario is satisfactory.

Public Owned Telephones

The Government of Alberta has purchased the Bell Telephone system in that province at a cost of \$475,000. With two provinces in the West owning their telephone systems, it looks as if all of Canada west of the lakes will soon have public-owned telephones. It is time that Ontario and the Eastern Provinces do something. To buy out the Bell System in Ontario would entail large expenditure, but something might be done towards acquiring the trunk lines. With these under government control, railway telephone companies would have a better time of it.

Field Crops Competition

The crop competition in standing fields of grain which was inaugurated last year in the province of Ontario, by Hon. Nelson Monteith, proved so beneficial to all concerned, that the Minister has, this year, secured a largely increased appropriation for this purpose.

The results of the competition were decidedly profitable to those who were prize winners, inasmuch as, without leaving home, they sold their grain from the fields, they were in competition to leading seedmen, at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. above market quotations. This year, owing to the larger sums available, entries will be received from 100 societies, or ten times as many as in 1907.