

SIX REASONS

Why You Should Use a Cream Separator Having a Self-Balancing Bowl

- SMOOTH RUNNING.**—The bowl will always run smooth and true, even if out of mechanical balance.
- SPRUNG SPINDLES.**—Even if the spindle should become slightly sprung by accident, it will not interfere with the free running of the bowl.
- NOT AFFECTED BY WEAR.**—As the machine wears, instead of becoming noisy and running harder, as in the old style mechanically balanced machines, it will continue to run easily and smoothly.
- RUNS EASIER WITH USE.**—The experience of users is that the "Simplex" Self-Balancing Separator runs easier with continued use.
- NO FINE ADJUSTMENT NECESSARY.**—As the Self-Balancing "Simplex" does not depend on mechanical features for its running, it does not require the fine adjustment of other makes of Separators.
- LIVES LONGER.**—In ordinary makes of Separators, the greatest wear and tear on the bearings of gearing, etc., is caused by the uneven running of the bowl. The "Simplex" Self-Balancing Bowl is never out of balance, consequently there is the minimum amount of wear and tear, and the life of the Separator is greatly increased.

BE SURE YOU GET A SIMPLEX.—Remember that the Self-Balancing Bowl is but one of the many exclusive features of the "Simplex" Separator. Write us for fuller particulars, and a copy of our free illustrated booklet.

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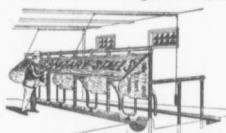


FIG 200

The "BT" Lifting Manger.

—WRITE—

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Canada. LITTLER CARRIERS, HAY CARRIERS, ETC.

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

Canadian National Dairy Show

An organization has been affected for having a National Canadian Dairy Show to be held annually at Montreal. This is one of the largest and most important shows that has yet been taken in the dairy business. The Show will be conducted on the most advanced lines and largely by the people who are carrying on the Montreal Horse Show, it will be held at the Arena the week of November 7th to 12th.

A large space will be devoted to a show ring for cattle; around this is a fine Amphitheatre for spectators. Next to the arena is a building 170 feet by 50, all cemented and with two stories, which building will provide splendid housing for cattle since it is well built and is lighted and ventilated perfectly. For this year it is probable that only the lower story, which is on the level with the show ring, will be needed.

It is expected that a judging competition will be arranged for between teams from the Agricultural Colleges. The people behind the show have plenty of capital and are willing to spend it; they do not expect to pay expenses this year, but wish to make it in every way first-class and equal to the high standard set in the United States. The railroad facilities for the show are excellent; the cattle can be unloaded from the C.P.R., about 1,000 feet from the door, while the building is not too far away from the Grand Trunk. Montreal is amply able to house all guests that will come and everything seems favorable for the success of the Show.

Leisure Time on the Farm

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In a recent issue of Farm and Dairy I noticed that one of your correspondents from Muskoka district says that about hours on the farm are not necessary and that there can be no leisure time for the busy interested farmer. I beg to differ with him. The wise, intelligent farmer has plenty of leisure hours because he does his work to the best of a man's ability and trusts to Providence for the rest.

There is no leisure time, however, for the farmer who only half puts in his crops and then fills in his might-be leisure time regretting that he did not till his land as he should have done and that spraying and other essentials to success—with various crops have been neglected. That man worries because the weather is so hot and everything is scorched, or he is afraid that it is never going to rain. Such a man is all the while alarmed that the cows may get into the corn, that his wheat is going to get wet and sprout, and afraid, it may be, that he is not going to get the advantage of some poor wretch, who may be his neighbor.—Stephen Culver, Haldimand Co., Ont.

Foul Brood amongst Honey Bees

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The honey bees of this section have of late been troubled with Foul Brood. The disease is something new with us and we have the bee industry largely developed.

Foul Brood affects the honey and the comb and prevents the bees from working; it also prevents the young bees from coming out of their cells, thus soon the number of bees in the hives is reduced very materially. This disease is said to have first appeared locally in the large apiary of Mr. Scott, the Government Inspector of bees at Wexler and that only a few weeks ago it has since spread rapidly in the country around until at time of writing (Aug. 14), it has made its appearance in an apiary nine miles west of Wooler in which all hives are attacked.

Mr. John Farrow, of Edville, has 29 hives of bees, all of which are affected

by Foul Brood. His place was visited by the inspector lately. The inspector advised Mr. Farrow to transfer his bees into clean hives with Italian Queens. This he did and while the work found only enough bees for four hives. Then he burnt the honey and the comb found in the old hives. Mr. Geo. Gummer's apiary of 79 colonies lies within a mile of the present trouble and it is feared that this apiary will be attacked.—S. H., Northumberland Co., Ont.

Wonderful Little Denmark

Twenty-five years ago the Danish farmers were threatened with extinction by the producers of wheat in the United States, Russia and the Argentine Republic. At that juncture finding a good market in England for dairy products, they turned their attention to that industry, and to-day they export to Great Britain, \$1,000,000 worth of butter a week, or \$52,000,000 a year. The farmers in Denmark have also taken to hog raising, and are now the greatest exporters of bacon in Europe. They are also heavy shippers of eggs to the English market.

Mr. Morrison Davidson of England says:—"The soil of Denmark is naturally arid as compared with the rich meadowlands of England and the more fertile straths of Scotland. Moreover, the climate is inconstant and the winters are by no means short. But the Danes—they number some 2,500,000—are of an excellent breed, and their education as farmers is the best yet evolved in any country. The total number of farms is 250,000, with a cultivated area of over 10,000,000 acres. The land is thus divided:—

Number of Farms	Number of Farms	Area of Farms
Less than 1/2 acres	68,000	25,000
From 1/2 to 1/4 acres	45,000	40,000
From 1/4 to 1/2 acres	40,000	1,150,000
From 1/2 to 1/4 acres	61,000	5,900,000
From 1/4 acres to 6/8 acres	8,000	2,100,000
More than 6/8 acres	2,000	1,500,000

"Quite 89 per cent. of the cultivators own their holdings, and these in consequence control the State machine, with an outlook on life almost exclusively agricultural. The Minister of Agriculture was a roof-thatcher, and four of the other Ministers were small farmers. Municipal Copenhagen, which is purely Socialist, looks grimly askance at the doings of the Parliament of Peasant Proprietors but must grin and bear it."

The Danes are great cooperative traders. The farmer does his own buying at wholesale. Through the purchasing societies he buys food for his cattle. Almost everything he consumes comes to him at cost. It is purchased by central agencies. The goods are then distributed to the stores, one of which is to be found in every village. Thus he gets his agricultural implements. Thus he buys his food and all his supplies. He sees the profits of the job and the retail dealer for himself.

Anent Remedy for Turnip Lice

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Your correspondent, writing about turnip lice in Farm and Dairy, Aug. 25, page 7, has been fortunate in controlling these most troublesome insects. As the turnip lice (aphids) are sucking insects, we do not think the Paris green employed had any effect upon them, but probably the lime was sufficient to suffocate or burn them.

The standard remedies for plant-lice of all descriptions are kerosene emulsion or strong soap-suds. The latter is difficult to get over the insects with any spray mixture, as they are usually on the underside of the turnip leaves and close to the ground.—Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

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