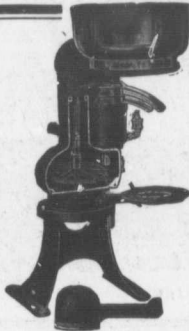


SIMPLEX

**Self-Balancing
SEPARATOR**
In Balance always
**Makes Dairying
Profitable**
Pays for the Farm
Lasts Longer
Easiest to Run
Xcels All Others



Showing Simplicity and Accessibility of gearing. Removes the body housing exposing the gearing and lower bearings of the Simplex.

It is a mighty serious business for you to get anything but the best when it comes to getting a Cream Separator.

The possibilities of dissatisfaction are practically all done away with when you install a "SIMPLEX."

The ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the Perfect Skimming of the "SIMPLEX" make it the favorite everywhere it goes.

Write us for full particulars about the "SIMPLEX" and our special terms to you to use the "SIMPLEX" and represent us locally in your district.

One of our B-L-K MILKING OUTFITS will save you big money and enable you to milk more cows without hired help. We will gladly give you estimate of cost for a B-L-K Milker in your stable. Ask us for it.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

THE DIRECTORS

of the Toronto Exhibition (Aug. 29th—Sept. 14th), are planning to have the attendance this year reach

ONE MILLION

Can you think of a better opportunity of showing your products to the thousands of wide-awake farmers who will be there?

Let Them Know

your goods will be there for inspection by a message in

Our Exhibition Number—Out Aug. 27

Make Your Space Reservations Early

FARM AND DAIRY - PETERBORO

Notes for the Shepherd

Salt for the Sheep

Salt is about as necessary to the system of sheep as food. Sheep are best judges of how much salt they need, hence it should be placed where they can reach it at all times. The old time way of regularly salting them is all right, but it is better to give them access to it at will. Where sheep are not salted regularly they are liable to partake of too much of it at a time, and sometimes dropical conditions are the result.

The ash of the blood of a sheep contains nearly 60 per cent. of salt. The effect of salt on sheep is to give tone to the organism. Its scarcity in the blood means a relaxation of vital energy and an opportunity for the development of parasitic organisms. It is said that in Spain where sheep are kept in the neighborhood of salt hills or sea salt they thrive better than in any other situations. In France in the neighborhood of the sea coast and the salt regions of the north the sheep give more and better wool and the mutton is more highly esteemed than that from other localities. Where sheep are pastured near the sea they naturally do not require so much salt as in more interior regions.—"Shepherd Boy" in Modern Sheep.

Lice on Sheep

What can be done to kill lice on sheep?—N. H.

It is surprising to know of the number of sheep raisers there are who do not know what ails their sheep when they are pestered with lice. Our subscriber is lucky in being able to recognize a common pest. When shepherds notice their sheep scratching themselves they usually charge it to ticks when there may not be a tick to be found on them. Great loss of feed is sometimes occasioned by the impoverishment of the flock by the common red louse which infests the sheep's body. Lice are equally as destructive as the tick. As soon as any member of the flock is seen rubbing itself and otherwise showing signs of distress, the whole flock should be dipped. Almost any of the commercial cold tar sheep dips are good for the purpose. Owing to the heavy nature of the sheep's coat easier preventative that may be used in the cases of other classes of live stock can not well be used with sheep.

Registration of Sheep

I have a number of pure-bred Shropshire sheep that want to get registered. What course should I take to accomplish this?—E. A. Adington Co., Ont.

You might refer H. M. to "Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa." Each lamb must wear in its ear a private ear tag of owner, for example, "I. R. M." These tags can be secured from F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

Fill in month and year of birth, name and number of sire and dam, and if he has sold any of the lambs, write in last column names and address of buyer. Membership fee in the Dominion Sheep Breeders is \$1 a calendar year. Each registration then will cost only 50c; non-members are charged \$1. Information as to rules of entry are given on back of application forms.—National Live Stock Records, John W. Brant, Accountant.

When to Sell Lambs

Chas. A. Dunkin, Norfolk Co., Va.
Early selling of lambs is the most profitable if one intends to go on in the sheep business the same year. Much can be got for an Easter lamb as for an August one, but if it is an intention to stay in the business, would consider later selling to be the most profitable. The mother of the early lamb gets too fat to manage, getting in lamb the next season, her udder might go wrong. Therefore I would prefer late selling, especially if the sheep were Down.
Whether all ram lambs and ewe lambs are kept until February, or still be kept them on, clip them as early as April as possible, and sell them in latter part of May or June. The wool will be worth from \$1.75 to \$2.00 and one has a fat yearling wether, which is a rare thing in the country these days.

Profitable Ewes

Roderick Barran, Oxford Co., Ont.
Here are the returns of a small flock of pure bred Shrophires: The first cost me \$97, and returned me 10 lambs—Wool, 66 pounds at 12c; washed; 13 lambs, 3 months old, butchers, \$79; a total of \$91.60.



Profit Makers

This ewe, with her fine twin lambs, a portion of the small flock of profit makers of which Mr. Roderick Barran tells in the adjoining article. The feed only into consideration, 30 per cent. made 100 per cent. on his investment.

nearly 100 per cent. of my investment.

I feed through the winter end night and morning and clover hay noon. Had no bad effects the feeding silage at lambing time. I silage, oil cake, and chop mixed together. The eight ewes got 55 per cent. of silage a day, and did well and the lambs came thrifty and strong, as you will see by photo. Lambs were sold at three months.

Establish the milking habit heifers. Heifers well handled in first lactation period make the milking cows than those neglected.

Representatives of the United Dairy Company Limited recently inspected the new civic abattoir of Ontario under the guidance of Mr. W. Wright, its manager. They found the plant complete and up to date, comparing favorably with existing plants owned by private concerns. The farmers' representatives expressed themselves as being of opinion that farmers should make this abattoir a success.

Trade inc
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