

NEVER HAD AN ACCIDENT

You will have to go a long way to find a person who has had an accident with a "SIMPLEX" bowl. And, what's more! A worn out

Simplex Link-Blade Separator

is as scarce as hen's teeth. There are several reasons why this Separator has the reputation of being a "no break, no wear" machine.

The "Simplex" bowls are made of a very durable grade of seamless steel tubing, that even if it were subjected to an extreme pressure would stretch, but would not fly to pieces. The spindles are made of a special grade of high carbon steel, heat treated, to increase their toughness.

There is no safer or stronger bowl than the low speed "Simplex" bowl, and this is a point that you should think about especially in these days of cheaply built high bowl speed separators.



Note the heavy base and heavy rigid frame construction

Our aim is to make a Cream Separator that is stronger than is actually necessary. When you buy a Separator, buy a good one. The safest way is to get in touch with our nearest agent.

D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

AUG. 26th, TORONTO SEPT. 11th.
\$60,000 IN PRIZES
FOR PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND HOME

Greatest Live Stock Show on the Continent
SPECIAL PRIZES : \$500.00 for Best Animal in Holstein Classes.
\$500.00 for Best Animal in Shorthorn Classes.

ALL ENTRIE CLOSE AUGUST 15th

For Prize List and Information write

J. O. ORR, V. M. Ager, City Hall, TORONTO

What Another Market Means

The leading articles, which as farmers we have to sell, and which will be affected greatly to our benefit when Parliament accepts reciprocity, are set forth in the following:

Article	U.S. Rate	U.S. Rate Under Reciprocity
Cattle, over \$14	27½%	Free
Horses, over \$150	25%	"
Hogs, each	\$1.50	"
Sheep, each	1.50	"
Wheat, bushel	25	"
Oats, bushel	15	"
Barley, bushel	30	"
Hay, ton	4.00	"
Straw, ton	1.00	"
Potato, bushel	25	"
Onions, bushel	40	"
Apples, bushel	25	"
Peaches, bushel	25	"
Butter, pound	6	"
Cheese, pound	6	"
Fresh milk, gallon	2	"
Fresh cream, gallon	5	"
Eggs, dozen	5	"

Certainly we farmers will accept this and reach out and use our influence to get it.

Discovery Affecting Clay Roads

A roadmaking discovery, which, if the claims made for it can be substantiated, is of national importance, has been made by an Ontario man, who for some time has been residing in the west. The discovery has been submitted to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, like many other important inventions, it is the property of another. The invention was first tested in the pottery trade, and produced and patented a compound intended to temper clay for the manufacture of brick, tile, and other products. Its effect is to overcome the alkali, which to a greater or less extent is present in all clays. As alkali is responsible for cracking in drying, and cracking and melting in firing, a saving of waste is made, and firing may be proceeded with more rapidly when the danger of melting is eliminated.

When he got this length the potter began to experiment on the effect of the treatment of clay roads. After experimenting he asserts that a relatively inexpensive treatment of a clay road would transform such a road into a highway, a saving of waste and cost that would not allow moisture, and would therefore give forth no mud. The effect of the compound is to close the pores, and one treatment would last for years.

About Red Clover for Seed

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Reports from the Ontario seed and clover districts state that the prospects for seed are extremely poor. Even in the Lake Erie counties, the dry weather during May and June shortened the hay and pasture to such an extent that much of the second growth will be used for fodder. Where the first growth blossomed well considerable seed is forming, which is not usual. However, the clover hedge is taking some toll.

I believe the farmers of the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence counties would find it profitable to use their second growth clover for the production of seed. If it blooms well, the harvest should be good; if not, it can be turned into hay or pasture.

It is easy to harvest clover seed. Mow it when the straw is tough from dew or rain. After it has lain two days, lay it down with the cut side up, raise it into good-sized bundles. It should be damp with dew when raked in order to prevent shelling. It may be housed in a week or 10 days.

In December an ordinary threshing machine will thresh it satisfactorily. Put a hard wooden board behind the cylinder attached to the machine on the left. Bring it to within a foot

or so of the other end of the cylinder, then close the front of the cylinder on the opposite end. This drives the straw through the whole length of the cylinder. If plenty of concave surface is used and the first row of teeth removed to create a draft, the seed will be very well hullled by going through once.

If a Winchester Springs farmer can grow 5½ bushels per acre on 4½ acres, raising over \$60 an acre for seed, besides the value of the fine crop of hay, it will surely pay others to consider this crop.—T. G. Raynor, Ontario Representative of Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXX.

A Lesson in Soil

It requires a season to learn in Western Ontario this lesson where the good farmer has learned to cultivate the soil. It is dependent upon available moisture as a vehicle by which plants may avail themselves. Therefore in the main it depends on soil moisture, other factor. It is we need to give our best soil moisture so much as the means at our disposal much or how little available for our crops.

On the last day of June Farm and Dairy was in the field and spent some hours in one at Agincourt, the old and worked by Messrs. W. D. Lamb, Plumas, Man.

The Taxation Question

Land Values in Town and Country

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Please print the enclosed in Farm and Dairy and oblige. It may help some to see where taxes should come from.—W. D. Lamb, Plumas, Man.

A few days ago a friend of the Sun purchased a residence in a town 30 miles west of Toronto. He paid \$4,000 for it. About the same time a farm of 50 acres was offered for sale on it, at a value which was quite high. By the Sun's friend in the town it is questioned, and only a few miles from Toronto, was also purchased at \$4,000. The 50-acre farm, besides the house, had erected thereon a garage, driving shed and basement stable for 20 head of live stock. There were also on the farm 10 acres of orchard, a good deal of it in bearing. Still this farm sold for the same price as the one which had a square acre of land attached, in a mile town.

Another case: There is in Toronto situated at a point nearly five miles from the corner of King and Yonge streets, a lot with a frontage on the street of 100 feet and on another of 150. This lot has no special value as a possible business or manufacturing plant, but it is situated in a church authorities which own it, and would sell for \$5,000. Up in the country of Grey, in a good section, a 100-acre farm with 80 acres cleared, with a fine brick house and fairly good outbuildings thereon, could be had for a thousand less.

There is, in what is here written, straining after effect by the statement of extreme cases. The comparison is between two sections of the wilds of Northern Ontario at the heart of the chief city of the province. They are between two great agricultural sections in older Ontario, on the one hand and a minor town and a point near the outskirts of Toronto on the other.

Why the difference in values? We should a town lot barely big enough for a cabbage garden sell for the price of a farm? No more interesting subject than this could be presented for debate by farmers' organizations.

This land value is a peculiar something that puzzles the most of brains. But let once the people see what is, then look out for storms. The deceiving politicians will then take the woods.

WHAT MADE THE CROPS

The soil in the district is really. All of the farms have sunshine and the rain has been falling, yet on the common run. We enquire whether it is a matter of fertility; but in cultivation—a matter of soil that in addition to making it there would be a maximum fall and soil moisture conditions the crops.

Both of Mr. Rennie's sons, footsteps of their father in the methods which brought him to renown as a grower of geese, methods of cultivation as recommended by Mr. Simpson. His simulation is perhaps best appearance of the crops on the farm and the standing Field Crop. W. G. Rennie having been carrying off all of the produce.

THE SECRET OF CROPS

After-harvest cultivation is a factor making for crop success as soon as the crop is harvested lightly, not over the ground, will be hard and dry, in which to plow to a greater depth. Then it is again plowed, the seven inches and sometimes the crop that is to follow. This after-harvest cultivation is a golden opportunity to de-