

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 ductile 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.

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.



Note the heavy base and heavy rigid frame construction

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: \$200.00 for Best Animal in Holstein Classes.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 15th

For Price List and Information write

J. O. ORR, Manager, City all, 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—	Present U.S. Rate	U.S. Rate Under Reciprocity	Free
Cattle, over \$14	27 1/2 %	Free	
Horses, over \$150	25 %	Free	
Hogs, each	\$1 50	Free	
Sheep, each	1 50	Free	
Wheat, bushel	15	Free	
Oats, bushel	15	Free	
Barley, bushel	30	Free	
Hay, ton	4 00	Free	
Straw, ton	1 00	Free	
Potatoes, bushel	40	Free	
Onions, bushel	40	Free	
Apples, bushel	25	Free	
Peaches, bushel	25	Free	
Butter, pound	6	Free	
Cheese, pound	6	Free	
Fresh milk, gallon	2	Free	
Fresh cream, gallon	5	Free	
Eggs, dozen	5	Free	

Certainly our 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 a by-product of another. The inventor was interested 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 checking 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 Logan 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 smooth, noiseless, and dustless one that would not absorb 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 red clover districts show that the prospects for seed are extremely poor. Even in the 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 midge 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 or three days it is ready to cut. rake it up 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 days.

In December an ordinary threshing machine will thresh it satisfactorily. Put a hardwood 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 up 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 hulled by going through once.

If a Winchester Springs farmer can grow 5 1/2 bushels per acre on 1 1/2 acres, realizing over \$55 an acre of seed, besides the value of the first cut of hay, it will surely pay others to consider this crop.—T. G. Raynor, Ontario Representative of Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, has notified the managers of the International Dry-Farming Congress which meets at Colorado Springs, October 16, that the province of Alberta will give a \$100 trophy cup as one of the premiums at the Dry-Farmed Exposition. The cup will be awarded for the best exhibit of forage crops and grasses made by a county or district, and is open to the world's competition.

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, Plumus, Man.

A few days ago a friend of the Sun purchased a residence in a town 30 miles west of Toronto. He paid \$1,000 for it. About the same time a farm of 50 acres, with a house on it, quite as valuable as that purchased by the Sun's friend in town in question, and only a few miles further from Toronto, was also purchased at \$1,000. The 50-acre farm, besides the house, had erected thereon barn, pigery, driving shed and basement stabling 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 at the same price as a house, with perhaps a quarter of an acre of land attached, in a minor 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 one street of 100 feet and on another of 150. The lot has no special value as a possible business or manufacturing site; and yet it is valued by the church authorities which own it, and would sell for \$5,000. Up in the country a good section of 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 no straining after effect by the statement of extreme cases. The comparisons made are not between farms of the wilds of Northern Ontario and the heart of the chief city of the province. They are between two good 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 whole farm. No more important subject than this could be presented for debate by farmers' organizations.

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

Issued Each Week

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A Lesson in Soil

It requires a season in Western Ontario that where the good farmer has cultivator of the soil. It is dependent upon available moisture as a vehicle by which plants may avail themselves. Therefore in the main dependent on soil moisture another one factor. It is we need to give our best soil moisture so much 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 and spent some hours in one at Agincourt, the other and worked by Messrs. Y. Rennie, respectively, sons-in-law, Ontario's famous golf was something striking at farms, and notwithstanding drought, which at that time the crops looked remarkable to crops on some of the As to what made the difference find out.

WHAT MADE THE

The soil in the district rially. All of the farms I sunshine and had experienced rain, yet on the Rennie farm than the common run. We a matter of fertility; by enquiry we became convinced of cultivation—a matter soil that in addition to rain there would be a maximum fall and soil moisture conditions the crops.

Both of Mr. Rennie's sons footsteps of their father a the methods which brought renown as a grower of good methods of cultivation as stated by Mr. Simpson Remuneration is perhaps best appearance of the crops on this season and also by the standing Field Crop V. G. the standing Field Crop carrying off all of the pro-

THE SECRET OF O After-harvest cultivation is after-mowing for crop success is seen as the crop is hauled lightly, not over the soil be hard and dry, in which to plow to a greater extent cultivated from time to when it is again plowed, the seven inches and sometimes on the crop that is to follow. This after-harvest cultivation is the opportunity to dest-