

# Are You

Skimming your milk at a loss of

Money

Time and Energy?



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3/4" from the floor.

Are you losing butterfat due to incomplete skimming?

Are you wasting time and energy by using a small-capacity, low-speed, hard-to-turn, hard-to-clean machine?

If so, why stay in the rut? Follow the way of the progressive, and let us tell you why you should use a

## "Simplex"

The 1,100-lb. size "Simplex," when at speed and skimming takes a more power than the ordinary 500-lb. Hand Separator of other makes, and it does the work in half the time.

The "Simplex" with its self-balancing bowl, which always runs true, skims clean. A bowl that runs out of balance will not do good work.

The low-down supply can, only 4 1/4 inches from the floor, eliminates all back-breaking lifts.

There are several other splendid features about the "Simplex" that it will be in your best interests to know about. Send a post card for our illustrated booklets.

Bear in mind, too, that we are agents for the B-L-K Mechanical Milker. Tell us how many cows you milk, and we will give you estimates on what it will cost you to install a B-L-K.

# D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works — BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



## That's better!

It pays, for sure, to keep Cows in a clean Stable. Give them clean stalls and lots of pure air, which they need just as much as pure water and good food, and they will give more milk, more cream, more butter.

**O.K. CANADIAN STALLS AND STANCHIONS**

Our little book "The Proper Housing of Cows" sent free to Dairy Farmers. Write for it today.

## HOW TO DEAL WITH THE WEED PROBLEM\*

Prof. J. E. Hovitt, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

**N**OXIOUS weeds form one of the great menaces to the success of the Canadian farmer. They are a menace for several reasons: (a) The scarcity of farm labor. (b) Lack of knowledge of their dangerous character and methods of eradication. (c) Carelessness in buying seed. (d) Poor cultivation. (e) We are farming so much land that we cannot pay proper attention to the weed problem. (f) Existing legislation for the suppression of weeds is not enforced.

The first essential to a successful fight with the weed evil is more knowledge of weeds and weed seeds. How is the farmer to get this knowledge? Farmers' Institute speakers and district representatives are always willing to give information on weed problems. Agricultural bulletins have been published devoted entirely to the weed question, and these every farmer should have in his library.

**GET AFTER NEW WEEDS**  
Many of our worst weeds would not have at all if all farmers were on the lookout for new weeds appearing in their fields. I would suggest that every farmer who finds an unknown weed on his farm, send it to the Ontario Agricultural College for identification. We could tell him whether or not it is apt to become a pest.

Prevention and not cure is the best plan to adopt in fighting the weed evil. Keep looking over the fields and never let a new weed get a start without first ascertaining what it is.

Care must be taken in buying grass and grain seed. There has been a lot of poor seed brought into Ontario. This is the purchaser's fault. He did not try to get good seed. In this connection we might mention alfalfa. Several bad weeds have been introduced through alfalfa seed, and the same may be said of other clovers. Fence corners and road sides are prolific breeders of weeds. We have all seen a farmer putting his land in good shape, fighting the weeds continually, while along the head rows the weeds were allowed to bloom at their own sweet will. The seeds produced in these head rows are enough to seed all of the farmers' carefully prepared fields.

**UNENFORCED LEGISLATION**  
The law might here be invoked. We have legislation calling for the eradication of road side weeds. Many are not aware of its existence. The law is dormant and will remain so until we have a public sentiment strong enough to ensure its enforcement.

In dealing with such pests as the perennial sow thistle, cooperation among neighbors is essential. One man may be doing his best to keep clear of the pest. His neighbor is not. The seed is apt and will blow a long distance with the wind. Every year the clean farm is reseeded. If the careless neighbor would do nothing else he might at least cut off the heads of the thistles before they seed.

Crop rotation is a method of first importance in dealing with all classes of weeds. Hood crops in the rotation afford one of the very best methods of dealing with almost every weed. In many cases, however, the hood crop is that in name only, and more weed seeds are produced in that crop than in any other field on the farm. Some times summer fallowing must be resorted to in dealing with some weeds such as the sow thistle. There is no better method of eradicating weeds, but this practice is usually considered a step backward as land is now too valuable to allow it to lie fallow for a year.

A combination method is to follow — A summary of an address before the Experimental Union, as printed down by the editor of Farm and Dairy.

still the 15th of June and then sow rape, which is an excellent summer crop. After harvest cultivation is a weed killing method that may be practiced with good results. As soon as the crop is off, plow shallow to allow the weed seeds to germinate and then kill either by disking or plowing under.

**WHEN ONE HAS TOO MUCH LAND**  
Were a farmer has so much land that he cannot possibly keep deep disks the weeds under the ordinary systems of farming it may be advisable to seed down a larger portion of his farm or to put more of it into permanent pasture. In this connection sheep are of incalculable value, and it is to be deplored that more sheep are not kept.

In some cases hand pulling is advisable and a few hours devoted to pulling weeds will save weeks of hard work later on. A weed that may frequently be pulled to advantage is mustard when it is first found in the grain crop.

Many who are looking for an easy way of dealing with the weed evil believe that they will get it in chemical sprays. This method, however, is not a cure-all, although in the case of mustard, a mixture of eight pounds of sulphate in 20 gallons of water applied on the plants when in bloom will prove effectual. We have also had promising results from spraying rag weed.

## That Maple Syrup Contest

"The best and most extensive assemblage of maple products in the world's history." This contest, which is the first of the maple syrup and sugar contest conducted by The Grimm Mfg. Co. of Montreal. Readers of Farm and Dairy will remember that Mr. Grimm's contest, which was held in 1908, showed these columns and prizes aggregating \$500, for the best syrup and sugar entered in the competition.

In the maple syrup contest this year 513 contestants. The grand prize of \$100 went to Mr. J. W. H. In, Granby, Que., whose entry scored the full 100 points. The second prize of \$75 went to Roy Robt. Tremblay, Ont. score 99.9; third, \$50, Maple Glen Reserve, Cherry River, Que. score 99.8; fourth, \$25, Adèle Bros. Gowanstown, Ont. score 99. In addition three prizes of \$10 each went to Quebec makers, and of the 24 prizes of \$5 each, 16 went to Quebec makers and eight to Ontario.

In the maple sugar contest there were 233 entries of 10 lbs. each with the following winners: First, \$25, F. Chamberlain, West Bolton, Que. score 100; second, \$15, F. E. Chard, Waterloo, Que. score 99.5; third, \$10, J. M. Colpitts, Mapleton, N. B. score 99.5. Of the 10 prizes of \$5 each, five went to Quebec, two to Ontario, and two to New Brunswick.

The best of those exhibits were displayed in the show windows of the office of The Montreal Star. Casually, Montreal people have had an excellent opportunity of seeing what good maple sugar and syrup really are. The Grimm people deem much credit for the effort that they have made on behalf of the maple industry of Canada and feel that they have been amply rewarded for all trouble or expense that they have entailed in conducting the contest. That they have gathered sufficient data to prove that neither in quality nor in quantity is the maple syrup of this locality has sought to do with quality—that is up to the producer. The prize winning entries were made from the syrup of trees growing under the range of conditions, the soil being all the way from the wet ground and from both hard and soft maple trees.

Issued Each Week

Vol. XXXI

Has Whey a Value

ACCORDING

A whey should be a good thing. Yet a good whey is of no value to the farmer from whom it only any whey. It is to waste.

Why, particular hogs, is despoiling people at the Experiment repeated tests of 100 pounds of whey. As two pounds of present, some idea feeding may be of

WHY IS A WHEY

Why is a whey of value? It is worth pounds of whey to dry matter that. The composition is 93 per cent; nitro-nearly one per cent third of a pound whey; milk sugar 0.33 (or one-third pound); ash, 0.70 in every hundred.

Those elements of whey, pounds of live whey, experience that whey with other feed.

I find that another whey is ground barbed by hog feed shown to be equal American hog fattening.

DAMAGED

Another excellent whey is damaged can often be purchased and is dirt cheap damaged or sour whey for about a pound for used last summer, which with splendid result mixture the hogs good growth of bone and flesh.

That is one effect of the hog. Besides this to the hog. Its condition. It has a blood, which condition grain feeding. It larger quantity of with consistent mot