



WE ALL MAKE MISTAKES

Some mistakes are only of minor importance while others effect us as long as we live.

The greatest mistake dairymen are apt to make is to buy a Cream Separator and continue to use it even if it does not give satisfaction. Did you ever stop to think how small losses amount up to large ones. A loss of one cent a cow each day in the year means a loss to you of \$3.65; with 10 cows the loss is \$36.50; with 20 cows your loss would be \$73.00 each year. It is a matter of great importance to you that your Separator should be a clean skimmer and as perfect in mechanical construction as man can make it. The SELF-BALANCING DEVICE with which

The Simplex Link-Blade Separators

are equipped makes the loss of cream in the skimming almost impossible. You will make no mistake in buying one of these machines. Our illustrated booklet is sent free on request—it's worth reading.

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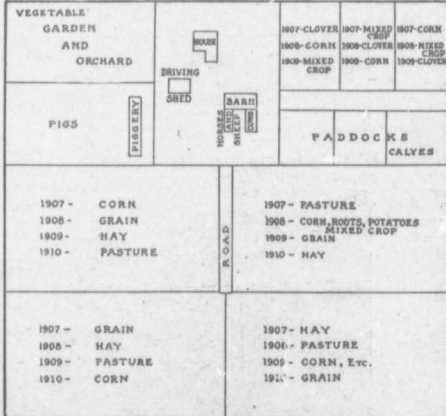
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It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers.

Work the Farm Harder

"Soil conditions and crop rotation" formed the topic of an address delivered by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, at the recent Dairymen's Convention at Huntingdon, Que. He said that farmers must gather all the information possible concerning their business, and then make use of it. If they did not, they could not make their farms produce more and unless they could make their farms produce more they would not have the staff to feed their cows to make them give better returns. The average farm was not producing nearly what it should, simply because the owners were not following the best systems of cultivation. Mr. Grisdale contrasted the returns from the grass farm with its \$3 to \$4 an acre, with the grain farm giving \$7 to \$12 an acre, and the dairy farm with its returns of \$20 an acre and up per annum, all done with the employment of more help and the producing of the products that have the highest food value at the least decrease of soil fertility. This was done only by a short crop rotation.

Mr. Grisdale suggested that a 100 acre farm might be divided as follows:



MR. GRISDALE'S CROP ROTATION SYSTEM

The division of a farm as it would look under Mr. Grisdale's system, is shown in the above cut. In the upper right hand corner is the portion set aside for soiling crops and on which, a three year rotation is followed. The lower half of the diagram shows the four divisions of the farm, on which the four year rotation is followed. All farms, of course, could not be divided exactly like this one. This system of rotation here shown, however, is applicable to any farm

Mr. Grisdale considered pasture an expensive way of feeding cattle in summer. Silage was the best summer food, but if that could not be had, then summer soiling must be resorted to in order that the pasturage might be supplemented with some forage crop. Most of our farmers attempted to farm too cheaply, with the result that the cheap farmer made from \$3 to \$5 an acre, while the expensive (so called) farmer made from \$20 to \$30 an acre each year.

England's Egg Supply

Though the production of eggs in England has increased enormously in recent years, estimated at an annual valuation of \$12,500,000 greater than a dozen years ago, yet that country yearly imports large quantities of eggs. In 1906 the value of the eggs imported was \$39,000,685. Of the different countries sending eggs to Great Britain, Russia is first; Denmark, second; Germany, third; Belgium, fourth; France, fifth, and Canada, sixth. The value of the imports from the United States has fal-

len from over \$6,000,000 in 1901, to \$86,000, in 1906, due to the vastly increasing supplies from Russia, and other European countries.

European exporters of eggs mark each egg with the date of laying, and also impress certain marks and initials, as a key to the farm from which every egg is laid; and the quality or condition of the eggs, inquiries can easily be instituted at the original source, and, if necessary, compensation recovered. This system appeals to the retailer in Great Britain, and might be applied in Canada in supplying eggs to the local market.

A Young Hustler from British Columbia

We print herewith part of a letter received from the hustler Ray B. Wells, Sardis P. O., Chilliwack, B. C. It shows what a boy can do, both for himself, and The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World.

"I have been trying to secure a club of 30 new subscribers to the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, so as to secure a pure-bred Yorkshire calf, but I am only 19 years old, and am going to school, so do not have much time to can-

vas for subscriptions. I have secured 21 new subscriptions, and wish you to send me three pure-bred pigs. I have added my own name to the list of new subscribers, as I want to have a Canadian Dairyman and Farming World of my own.

"My grandfather and father have been taking The Canadian Dairyman since it was first published, and we look forward to its coming every week to send me three pure-bred pigs."

Why do not some of our boys in Ontario take advantage of our special live stock offer, and secure some pure-bred stock for themselves, by doing a little work for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, in their spare time? It is not necessary to secure 21 subscriptions. Get only seven of your neighbors to subscribe for The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World at \$1 a year each, and send us the list, together with \$7.00, and we will have shipped to them their choice of a pure-bred Berkshire or Tamworth pig.

We will send you sample copies for the asking. Write to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, Peterboro, Ont., Canada.