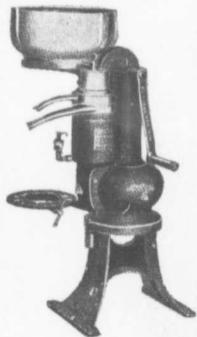


NEVER HAD AN ACCIDENT

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.

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

"BT" STEEL STALLS and STANCHIONS



With Cement Floors reduce labor to a minimum, and make bright and sanitary stables. They are practically indestructible, while the out-of-date stables are constantly in need of repairs, and are short lived compared with the latest and most up-to-date stables. You will be surprised at the low cost of them.

Our new catalogue contains a lot of valuable information for you if you are building a new barn or remodeling your old one. It is free and a post card with your name and address plainly written will bring it. WRITE:

BEATTY BROS. - Fergus, Can.
LITTER CARRIERS, HAY CARRIERS, ETC.

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

Farmers Will Go to Ottawa

On December 16 some 500 or 600 representatives of the organized farmers of Canada will meet the members of the Dominion Government and Parliament at Ottawa to present their views upon the tariff question, as well as upon several other questions of immediate interest to them. Delegates will be present from Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Quebec, and it is expected that there will be one or two representatives from the Marine Provinces. The voice of the Canadian farmers, represented by this organization, will, it is said be unanimously in favor of a downward revision of the Customs tariff to a revenue basis.

The Executive of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, according to a despatch to the "Globe," met in Winnipeg on Oct. 19 and issued a call to each of the 200 local associations in the Province to appoint one or more delegates to Ottawa. Similar action will be taken in Saskatchewan and Alberta in the course of a few days. The same subjects which were presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his western tour will be taken up again at Ottawa.

It is thought that the farmers will discourage the suggestion of a tariff commission but they will ask that if a commission is appointed it be given full power to take evidence under oath, call witnesses and demand the production of all the necessary papers and documents for the thorough investigation of every industry that asks for protection. The farmers, it is expected, will declare that they ask no protection whatsoever on their own industry.

The Hudson Bay Railway as a Government road owned and operated by the public will also be urged upon the Government. The question of the chilled meat industry will also be dealt with, and the Dominion Parliament urged to enact legislation which will improve the position of the western farmers in the markets of the world.

The Peat Fuel Industry

The welcome intelligence was circulated from Ottawa last week that the experiments made at a peat-treating plant, maintained by the Mines Department of the Dominion Government, have proved completely successful. An experimental plant at Alfred, a few miles east of Ottawa, has been manufacturing peat fuel during the past year. Five hundred tons of peat manufactured into domestic fuel at this Government plant has recently been placed upon the market in Ottawa. The whole supply offered was sold within a few days at \$3.23 a ton. Since then, it is stated, there has been a deluge of orders far beyond supplies.

There is a general consensus of opinion amongst those who have used the new fuel that it is cheaper and more satisfactory than coal. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of bog land in Ontario, which heretofore have been of little or no value. Canada has 37,000 square miles (23,680,000 acres) of known peat bogs. These form practically a small fraction of the total. These bogs have now been demonstrated to constitute a potential national asset of enormous value.

VALUE OF THE INDUSTRY
Some idea of the possibilities of the industry may be gained from the estimate that 20 acres of peat nine feet deep should yield 50,000 tons; enough to supply 100 families for 25 years allowing 20 tons per annum to each family, or enough to furnish a power plant of 100 H.P., using steam engines, with fuel for 25 years. 25 years of 300 ten-hour days, allowing 12 lbs. of fuel per H.P. hour developed. The fuel, if used in a suitable gas producer, would last the same plant

about 100 years. Four bogs within a few miles of Ottawa, examined by Government experts, are estimated to contain over 25,000,000 tons of fuel.

The provinces of Ontario and Quebec send \$20,000,000 a year to the United States for coal. The development of some of our extensive peat bogs will help to keep some of this money at home and to furnish national employment to Canadians in Canada.

THE PLANT AT ALFRED

The Dominion Government has acquired 300 acres of the peat bog at Alfred where the peat fuel recently marketed was manufactured by a method which has proved successful in Europe. The capacity of the plant is 30 tons a day, and during part of the past summer 1,600 tons of machine peat have been produced. Allowing 140 days for season's operations, the cost of the fuel on the field is \$1.40 a ton, under conditions existing at the government plant. By the use of larger plant and mechanical excavators to replace hand labor, this cost of production can be greatly reduced.

Machine peat is claimed to have a calorific value in the ratio of 3,000 lbs. to a ton of anthracite coal. The machine peat if sold at \$3.25 a ton would therefore be the economic equivalent of anthracite coal at \$5.85 a ton.

A Packing House Merger

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I notice in the Press where the packers are endeavoring to merge their different plants into one, as it is said, to get clear of the keen competition. I am sure that no bacon producer will complain at the packers doing anything legitimate to reduce the expense of manufacture and so forth, but let me sound a note warning to them if their object is to pull the price to the producer away down.

Through the excellent work done by the Farmers' Institute system the Agricultural Press and Agricultural Societies, farmers are just waking up to the fact that it is wise to count the cost,—and this applies as much if not more in hog producing than it does in any other line of live stock. A few sheep may be kept year after year with the one purpose in view of cleaning the weeds from around the farm. A few cows may be reared and broken up for the pleasure that the farmer takes out of breaking and driving them. Not so with the hog. Just so soon as the farmer knows he is getting nothing for his labor feeding hogs and cleaning after them (both of which are hard work) it will be but a short time until he is out of the business.

If the packers are willing to let supply and demand rule the price I think I am safe in saying they will get a reasonable supply of hogs at a reasonable price, but just as soon as they build the market so that there is nothing in it for the farmer they will have a repetition of the past two seasons and will have to pay more for the article is worth or go out of business. H. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Items of Interest

At the recent meeting of the Executive of the Canadian National Dairy Show, it was unanimously decided to have the First Annual Dairy Show during the week of October 2-7, at the Montreal Arena, 1911.

A deputation from Richmond Hill, York Co., recently waited on Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, requesting that a District Representative of the Department of Agriculture be located at Richmond Hill. A similar application had already been received from Newmarket.

Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

Iss
Each

Vol. XX

A Scientific
the O.

THE
ple
not think
be put do
particular
circumstance
and have
how we sh
set of cons
that must
the questi
others are
seeing an

A heavy
quickly an
in narrow
furrows or
taking awa
not only th
the water
soil for so
on each sid
row and to
pending on
between the
tile drain
deep in el
drains bene
apart, will
soil to a
least two i
way betwee
in 48 hours

According
furrows n
deep and
apart wou
clay soil w
six and th
inches at th
the ridge
water werc
from the r
inches in th
depth of nin
for the c
spring-time
altogether f
half full, w
centre of th
depth of ab
hours.

Since 48 h
fer the drain
of rain and
close to the
ought to be
wider than
and so far as