

THE LIGHT-RUNNING SIMPLEX

The Gearing of the "Simplex" is as simple as it is possible to have it in any separator. On account of the low bowl speed, the gears are small, and but two reductions are required between the crank and the bowl. There are only two pairs of gears, whereas many other makes of machines contain three and even four pairs, each pair increasing the power it takes to turn just that much. The crank shaft, with the large driving gear, form one unit, and the worm wheel, with the steel pinion and safety clutch, another unit.



The No. 1, 2 and 3 machines are geared only 1 1/2 to 1 and are the lowest geared Hand Machines on the market. This combined with small size of the bowl due to the efficiency of the Link Blade Device, is the chief reason why they are so light running as compared with other machines which require larger bowls and higher bowl speeds to do the same work as the "Simplex"

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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

Estimates for Agriculture

That the estimates for the Department of Agriculture for the current year, do not indicate any change of policy, or extension of its sphere of action, was confirmed by the special correspondent of The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, upon inquiry recently. The amount called for in the vote was \$1,258,500, for the whole department, including estimates for archives, patent record, census and statistics, and the statistical year book. The whole vote is \$155,000 less than last year when the amount was \$1,413,500. The amount for experimental farms is \$130,000, a reduction of \$10,000 from 1907. This is chiefly because amounts appropriated towards certain experiments and investigations have not been used up, as these are still in progress. The reduction is a small one, in any case. For exhibitions the vote is \$200,000, reduced by \$50,000 from 1907. This is chiefly attributable to the New Zealand exhibition, which the department had on its hands last year. Now it is chiefly concerned with the Franco-British Exhibition, where Canada has a very handsome building, crowded with agricultural and other exhibits.

Dairying and the fruit industries, improvement of transportation of food merchandise, and other products, will claim the expenditure of \$115,000, the same as last year. The sum of \$50,000 will again be voted for the encouragement of the production and use of superior seeds of farm crops, and the enforcement of the seed control act. This is the same as last year.

A very substantial reduction has been made in the vote towards the encouragement of the establishment of cold storage warehouses for the better preservation and handling of perishable food products. This year it will be \$75,000, instead of \$150,000, which was the last year's vote. This is an appropriation out which bonuses are paid for the erection of cold storage warehouses. The total expenditure to any one structure, is 30 per cent. of the total cost. This is paid in installments spread over five years, to admit of government inspection for that period. The installments are as follows: First year, 17 per cent.; second year, 5 per cent.; third year, 4 per cent.; fourth year, 2 per cent.; fifth year, 2 per cent. As yet only one company in Canada has taken advantage of the offer, and consequently the appropriation for 1907 has not been used up, and the provision for further ones does not need to be as great.

The vote for the health of animals and live stock commissioner's branches has been reduced from \$350,000 to \$300,000. This is not a reduction on account of current expenditure, but because of the stamping out of animal diseases, and money formerly voted for that purpose does not, at present anyway, need to be voted again. Chief of these is glanders, which has been brought under control in districts where it was formerly a menace. The usual grant to the Dominion Exhibition has been made, the amount being \$50,000. A vote of \$15,000 towards the laying of a car track to the Central Experimental Farm, appears in the estimates. As arrangements are now being made for visitors to have either to drive or walk over a mile from the end of the car tracks and this is found to be a great inconvenience by the thousands of people who annually visit the farm, the new arrangement when completed will be much better and will carry the visitors to a point close to the buildings.

The sum of \$75,000 towards the enforcement of the meat and canned foods act has been increased to \$100,000. The vote of \$45,000 for the de-

velopment of the live stock industry has not been changed. The sum of \$8,000 has been voted towards the renewing and improving and assisting in the maintenance of the Canadian exhibit at the Imperial Institute, London, England, this being looked upon as a complementary advertisement in Britain of the resources of the Dominion.

F. D.

Early Maritime Agriculture

A complimentary copy of a book entitled "Early Agriculture in the Maritime Provinces," by Howard Trueman, has been received. It is an exceedingly interesting work, and has been well prepared. It is a history of the progress of agriculture in the Maritime Provinces from the early days to the present. The story of the early struggles, and of the valuable work that was performed by the men of the old regime, is interesting, particularly to those who are cultivating the lands that are referred to.

The extensive, rich marsh lands of the Bay of Fundy, and the fertile valley of the St. John River valley are dealt with in a comprehensive way. The book comprises, also, much valuable information respecting agricultural education in its various phases as applied to the needs of the Maritime farmers. The work is largely a compilation, and was written by a farmer for farmers. It should be in the hands of all persons interested in Maritime agriculture. It was published by the Times Printing Co., of Moncton, N. B.

Where Mixed Farming Flourishes

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—We pride ourselves in saying that our heritage is all due to us in one of the best, if not really the best, counties, in this fair province of Ontario. Especially is this true for the farmer, who wishes to follow a general course, that is, feeding of live stock, dairying, and fruit raising. We have made these lines a study, and have backed them up with practical experience, and close attention to our work, and have made our farms produce to their full extent, as much hay, grain, roots, and so forth, year by year, as possible. Very little grain or hay, unless it is fall wheat, is sold from our farms. Our ideal is to turn all the raw material from the soil into a finished product, before it leaves the farm. We read, and hear a lot to-day of the grain rations for feeding cattle and dairy cows, but in my humble opinion it has led a great many feeders astray.

There is not a product on the farm to-day, taking labor and other considerations, that can be sold, and will give more actual profits, and good returns for feeding cattle or in the dairy cows, than good, well-cured clover hay. As the prospects for this season are for a bountiful crop, at least with us, I think it is up to us farmers to make all preparations to garner at the right time, and also accomplish it in such a way as to have it properly cured, when it will receive, and contain, its full nutritive value.—J. H. Woods, Waterloo Co., Ont.

Co-operation is making its way slowly, but surely in Nova Scotia. The Berwick Co-operative Association has now a splendid warehouse, with concrete walls, and galvanized iron roof, making a practically fire-proof and frost proof building. They have already purchased their barrels, and are prepared to do business on a strictly co-operative basis. It will be safe to predict that the movement will spread rapidly now that they have an example of the benefits of co-operation.