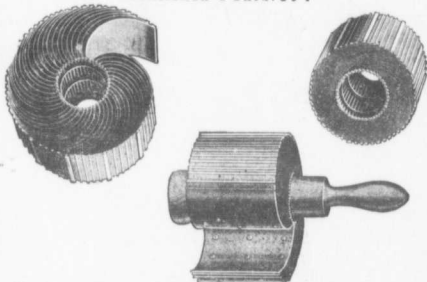


Two Leading Features OF "SIMPLEX" CREAM SEPARATORS

1. The Link-Blade Skimming Device
2. The Self-Balancing Bowl

Note the Principal Advantages of the Above-Mentioned Features:—



The Link-Blades closed for skimming, open for cleaning and held by standard for convenience in cleaning.

1. Increased capacity of from 30 to 50 per cent. over the most efficient of previous devices, combined with very clean skimming under a wide range of conditions as to milk, temperatures, etc.
2. Great convenience in cleaning and handling, because the blades do not come apart, and do not have to be re-assembled in any particular order.
3. The device being expandable, and fitting the bowl snugly, it can never become loose, or shift in the bowl, and throw the same out of balance.
4. The pressure being transmitted through a series of brass rivets, there is no strain on the blades themselves, and there is no rusting formed by the points of contact of the rivets.
5. The device, being much more efficient, is a great deal lighter and smaller in order to do the same amount of work, making it still easier to handle, and requires less power to run than other devices of same capacity.

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Cooperative Experiments With Winter Crops, 1911

Material for any one of the six experiments here mentioned will be sent free to any Ontario farmer applying for it, if he will conduct an experiment with great care and report the results after harvest next year. The seed will be sent out in the order in which applications are received as long as the supply lasts. 1. Testing three leading varieties of winter wheat, 3 plots. 2. Testing two leading varieties of winter rye, 2 plots. 3. Testing five fertilizers with winter wheat, 6 plots. 4. Testing autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat, 5 plots. 5. Testing winter ommer and winter barley, 2 plots. 6. Testing hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops, 2 plots.

The exact size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. The material for Experiments Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6 will be forwarded by mail, and for each of the other two by express. Each person wishing to conduct one of these experiments should apply as soon as possible, mentioning which test he desires, and the material with instructions for testing and the blank form on which to report, will be furnished free of cost until the supply of experimental material is exhausted.

—C. A. Zavitz, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Figures About Our Trade

Our imports (purchases) last year (1910) from the entire world amounted to \$391,925,652; and out of that we purchased no less than \$239,070,549 (almost two-thirds of it) from the United States. Thus, it appears that, notwithstanding the high tariff walls and other embargoes erected to prevent it, we climbed up over those walls, and these high and sturdy and actual purchased \$239,000,000 out of \$391,000,000 worth of the goods we required to purchase from countries outside of Canada. That manifests in the most positive and only conclusive manner where we purchase our foreign requirements in spite of all obstructions and where our best purchasing market is. People don't purchase where it does not pay to do so.

Now let us see where we sell our surplus products. The same year (1910) our exports to the entire world amounted to \$391,568,529, and out of that sum we exported (sold) no less than \$113,150,778 (nearly one-third) to the United States, also in face of the high tariff walls and other obstructions against it. That indicates beyond all cavil, where we sell our surplus products. Again, I say that people don't sell in one market if they can do better in another.

The foregoing from J. P. Secord, of Ottawa, Ont., points out clearly that trade in the past has not followed the flag and economic conditions alone determined where we buy and sell.

Dairy Information at Fall Fairs

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In view of the many enquiries last year the Dairy Commissioner has arranged for a representative of the Dairy Division to be at the Toronto Exhibition again this year, to give information regarding cow testing to dairy farmers and factory proprietors. Assistance will be given both to the individual dairymen and to any maker who wishes to organize a cow-testing association. Any one desirous of constructing a cool curing room for cheese, or building a cheese factory or creamery will be able to obtain useful suggestions from the plans displayed at the booth in the Dairy Building. Officials of the Dairy Division will also conduct dairy tests, or milking competitions, at the fall fairs to be held at Woodstock and Perth, Ont., Brome and Sherbrooke, Que. Awards

will be based on the weight of milk butter fat and solids not fat produced.—C. F. Whitley, Dairy Division, Ottawa.

Sores on Horses

When sores occur, seek the cause, correct it, then aid nature in effecting recovery. Having removed the cause wash well after each day's work and dust with any good antiseptic powder, or easier, dampen with a tablespoonful of tannic acid in a quart of soft water for three days. It will keep for a week, costs but little and is easily applied. Dusting powder made up of boric and tannic acid are equally effective, or zinc oxide may be used. Dry sulphur and air slaked lime is a favorite mixture with some and is quite good.

Sore neck in horses is due usually to one of two causes: a short collar or too cramped with the side motion as noted in a two-wheeled vehicle. A horse can carry quite a heavy weight on the neck provided there is no jerking sideways. Treatment is the same as for sore shins; remove the cause, then wash well and treat with an antiseptic and astringent wash or powder.

Pointers for Dairymen

A real good cow has large, prominent milk veins and a rich, velvet skin.

When the dairy farmers of a community begin buying pure bred cows it augurs well for the dairy business in that section.

It's a mighty easy thing for one man to advise another to be kind to his cows so that they will give lots of milk. It is sometimes quite another thing to follow out such advice. He knows best who has tried to milk a kicking heifer on a hot evening in fly time. Of course there is nothing to prevent being kind to this heifer—nothing except human nature, and human nature always seems to find expression most easily under such circumstances. Have you been there?

Of course, this is a busy time of the year. The call of the grain field is stronger with the majority of farmers than the call of the cow. Of course the harvesting and the stacking and the threshing must not be neglected, but neither should the cow be neglected. A few minutes each day spent in cutting some green fodder and throwing it over the pasture fence for the cows, or better still feeding it in the stable, is time well spent. It will result in larger cream checks right now and more economical feeding next fall and winter.

Co-operation.—The cause of agricultural cooperation," Bulletin 192, is and caused to grow throughout Ontario by the publication of "Agricultural Cooperation" bulletin 192, recently published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The bulletin is by S. E. Todd, B. S. A., the district representative for Lambton County, stationed at Petrolia, Ont. Mr. Todd, for many years, has been an earnest and deep-aching student of agricultural cooperation. The readers of Farm and Dairy will find it interesting and well worth their while to obtain a copy of this bulletin to inform themselves thoroughly of the various phases of cooperation with which it treats.

Ontario fruit carried off the bill medal for the best display at the Detroit Fruit Show last week. Dr. J. C. Morgan, of the Independent Order of Foresters' Home, Okaville, furnished some exceptionally fine apples to the exhibit, as did also Mr. C. C. Smith of Burlington; D. J. Wadell, St. Catharines; and R. I. Wadell, of Simcoe.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXX.

A Proposition

WE are in

your shoes and we are in the next few weeks to let you know how we can help you. We are in the next few weeks to let you know how we can help you.

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