

What Do You Know

ABOUT

CREAM SEPARATORS?

Do You Know that every important mechanical device has its imitators?

Do You Know that the Simplex Link-Blade Separator has its imitators?

Do You Know that the Simplex is the only separator having the self-centering bearings?

There is considerable you ought to know about separators, and the better you know



Note the heavy, compact construction and convenient height of supply can discharge spouts. The top of the supply can is only 3 1-2 ft. from the floor.

The Simplex Link-Blade Separator

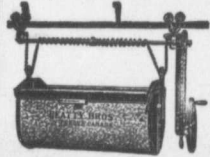
the better you like it. The better you know some separators the less you like them. There are thousands of satisfied SIMPLEX users in all parts of the world, which should convince you that The Simplex Link-Blade is still in the lead.

Send-to-day for our new illustrated booklet: it's free for the asking.

D. Derbyshire & Company

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The "BT" also includes Stanchions and Steel Scales and Hay Ties.

Write for our free catalogue, showing best methods of erecting litter carriers and telling why you should put in a "BT" Litter Carrier.

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BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

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

Express Rates Reduced

The Railway Commission has issued an order that practically restores the express rates on shipments of cream to the rates existing prior to the increases made by the express companies some three years ago. Representatives of the creamery shippers of Ontario and Quebec appeared before the Commission some weeks ago to protest against the present rates, which are about 50 per cent. higher than they were in 1907. The board has found their complaint well founded, and has accordingly ordered substantial reductions.

The charge for returning empty cans is, however, left at five cents a can, instead of the cans being returned free of charge, as formerly. Shippers will thus be able to hold the express companies responsible for any loss through failure to return empties.

Telephone Charges

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for the year ending December 31st, 1910, shows that out of an approximate total of 400 rural telephone systems in the Province, only 215 had filed reports of their tariff charges. In accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of "The Ontario Telephone Act, 1910." Several additional tariffs have been filed this year, but there still remain a large number of systems which so far have not obtained the Board's approval for their charges.

As the Ontario Telephone Act provides that no charges of any kind can be made for service until they have been approved by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, it is to the interest of the owners of every telephone system who have not yet reported their tariffs to the Board to obtain the necessary approval without delay.

The proper forms can be obtained by application to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, Manning Chambers, Toronto.—H. N. Kisson.

A Horseman's Views on Reciprocity

The low prices that are said to prevail for horses in the United States have been held out as a danger signal to the farmers of Canada by the opponents of reciprocity in their efforts to blind us to our own interests. In a railway carriage last week an editor of Farm and Dairy dropped into conversation with a gentleman who turned out to be a large dealer in horses, Mr. Ainsworth, of Ontario Co., Ont. Mr. Ainsworth was returning from a trip to the States, where he had disposed of a carload of Canadian-bred horses.

Mr. Ainsworth had been absent from Canada for some time and was surprised to hear that it was said that horses could be bought cheaper in the Eastern States than in Ontario. "I have," said he, "dealt in horses extensively in both countries, and taking grade for grade I do not believe there is any appreciable difference in prices. The large market of the United States would be an advantage to Canadian horse owners in that its extensiveness would always be a guarantee of a market for as many horses as we care to raise. Those fellows who tell us about the cheap horses of the United States have never tried to buy horses there as I have or they would know better."

On being asked for his opinion of the effects of reciprocity in other lines, Mr. Ainsworth said that he could not see where Canadian farmers would have anything to lose from reciprocity unless it were in early vegetables. Peas and barley in particular are very much higher in the United States than in Canada, and he had noticed in Detroit that Canadian

fruits were much in demand on account of their superior quality.

Asked as to the comparative values of dairy products, he answered that for the best grade, prices in the United States were decidedly higher. "If I were get reciprocity," said Mr. Ainsworth, "I shall spend more time on my farm and less time running around dealing in horses, for there will be more money in it than then heretofore."

Agriculture in Nova Scotia

The annual reports of the Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, Prof. M. Cumming, differ from similar reports published elsewhere in that the report each year deals with some one phase of agriculture, and is designed to be a valuable hand book for all Nova Scotia farmers who make use of it. The report this year deals exhaustively with all phases of fruit growing. In it are contained articles on the care of the apple orchard and the packing and marketing of fruits, the combating of insect pests, and the culture of small fruits. Articles from the most prominent and successful fruit growers in Nova Scotia are included in the report, which is a valuable guide for fruit growers and should be secured by all Nova Scotia farmers who are at all interested in fruit.

Dairying in Nova Scotia in 1910 has made great progress. The make up at cheese factories and creameries in the province shows an increase over 1909 of 18 per cent. in cheese and 50 per cent. in butter. The Government creamery at Scotsburn has increased its output 214 per cent. Professor Cumming believes that Maritime agriculture is just on the verge of a great development. On every hand are seen evidences of an awakened interest among the farmers of the province.

What will the 'Average Cow' Do?

C. F. Whitley, in Charge of Records, Ottawa

Dairy farmers are rapidly awakening to the necessity of weighing and testing each individual cow in the herd. Twenty new cow testing associations have been organized in Quebec since the beginning of this year; 12 new ones have commenced operations in Ontario; two more in Nova Scotia; and one more each in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. This means at least 4,000 new cows being checked up each month in addition to the 10,000 in 1910. Probably many more members will be added this year.

The extension work provided for by the establishment of Dairy Record Centres is proceeding briskly. Centres are already in working order at Oxford and Peterboro Counties, Ont., St. Hyacinthe Que., and at Kensington, P. E. I., with others contemplated. A supervisor has been appointed to extend cow testing in British Columbia.

Some cows have started with excellent records for January and February; yields of 1,600 and 1,490 pounds of milk and over 50 pounds of fat for the two months are good indications of dairy possibilities for this season. What is the 'average' cow to do this year?

Forms for recording weights of milk are supplied free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. When applied, the number of cows should be stated and whether forms are required for weighing daily or on three days each month.

Mr. G. G. F. Low, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, will visit England this summer to study conditions in regard to the cheese trade.

Issue
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Vol. XXX.

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