

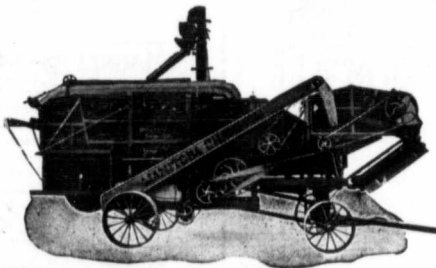
60 YEARS IN BUSINESS - - OUR DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR

# Results are what Count

You have heard of Separators drawing hard on the power—of their being poor in separation—and of their throwing grain over with the straw. You never heard of these faults with

## The Waterloo

If you are in the market for a Separator or Engine ask us to tell you why.



OUR 60 years' experience in the building of Threshing Machinery has enabled us to overcome all of these difficulties, do we build to-day a Separator which heads the list as a producer of **GOOD RESULTS.**

**ENGINES**, (Traction and Portable), Sizes 14 to 30 H.P.

**SEPARATORS**, 28, 42 to 40, 62,

We carry a full line of Threshers' Supplies

## THE WATERLOO IS THE MACHINE FOR YOU

WRITE FOR OUR 1910 FREE CATALOGUE

## The Waterloo Manufacturing Company Limited

Head Office: WATERLOO, ONT.

PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE

Branch Office: REGINA, SASK.

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on August first, two months after-ward. While it is true that \$400 of this amount was paid in cash, it does not alter the fact that it was worth eight per cent., consequently we must charge eight per cent. on the entire \$4,000 for two months. Tabulating all expenses and adding \$900, the amount of the first payment, we have:

Interest on \$4,000 for two months at eight per cent. ....	\$ 53.33
Wages of crew and board for 24 days .....	2,112.00
Repairs, oil and incidentals .....	96.00
First note .....	900.00

Total .....	\$3,161.33
Charges per day .....	\$ 131.72

The number of bushels that must be threshed to cover this daily charge on the basis of nine cents per bushel must be 1,464 bushels.

The next year and each succeeding year, until the machine is paid for, the account will stand as follows:

Interest on \$4,000 at eight per cent. for one year ..	\$ 320.00
Wages and board for crew ..	2,112.00
Repairs, oils, incidentals ..	96.00
Second note .....	900.00

Total .....	\$3,428.00
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Dividing this total by twenty-four, the number of days, shows that there must be charged to the daily expense account the sum of \$142.83. Again dividing this sum by nine, we arrive at the figure 1,598, which represents the average number of bushels of wheat that must be threshed per day in order to meet all payments on the machine as they come due.

It may be asked why no charge is made in this case for depreciation. In order to answer this question it is necessary to state that the depreciation charge is a fixed yearly charge which is introduced to offset the original cost. If this is taken care of in four years, by means of four annual payments,

no other depreciation charge need be considered.

Working on the basis above set forth, and with no bad luck, the thresherman would at the beginning of his fifth season have his rig paid for, but during that time would have made no money except the six dollars per day as wages for acting as manager. He would, however, have an outfit good for three years more work. If he could, during that time, average 1,598 bushels of wheat threshed, per day, twenty-four days per year, he would make a profit of \$990 per year.

His total profit on the rig at the end of eight years would therefore be \$2,700 plus the interest on \$900 for three years at eight per cent., or \$216, making a total profit of \$2,916. This is the maximum he could make on the figures I have shown above. He could, however, realize probably \$150 on his outfit at the end of this period as extras and scrap iron, making a total profit of \$3,066. In case of bad luck it might be much less.

On the other hand, exceptional crops or good luck might make his profit larger by a considerable amount.

Figuring his profits on the yearly basis, we find that they amount to \$383.33 per year. This represents a net profit of about nine and one half per cent, on the original investment.

In the case of accidents, bad weather or poor crops, all of which are certain to occur in any period of eight years, the net profits will be smaller.

It may be urged that an average of only 1,600 bushels per day is rather low for such an outfit and doubtless it is, yet the fact must not be lost sight of that averages are always low. Figured on the basis of the average wheat yield of North Dakota, it means that the wheat growing on about one hundred and twenty acres must be threshed every day. Figured on

this basis it looks a pretty fair average after all.

I have reduced the expense account to a daily average for the reason that I believe it is the correct method for the thresherman to pursue. It allows him to check up with his machine measure each night and tell approximately how he stands. He is thus able to tell very closely from one day to another whether he is making money or losing it. Furthermore, it gives him a keener appreciation of the value of time. For example, suppose he wants to know how much he loses in the case of an hour's delay. He can tell in a moment. Take the last case where his daily expense account was \$142.83. If he works fourteen hours per day, the hourly charge is \$10.20. If he has to shut down fifteen minutes to lace a belt, it costs him \$2.22—rather expensive, isn't it? After he figures a few items like this, he will see that his separator man and engineer look things over and get everything in shape before the machine starts.

### Tool Boxes for Wagons Etc.

To go from home with a wagon without taking a few tools, is to risk a break-down from some unforeseen accident, without the means of repairing it, and perhaps a consequent serious or costly delay. Those who do business regularly upon the roads, as those who haul lumber, wood, coal, or ores of different kinds, should especially be provided with a set of tools, as a regular appurtenance to the wagon, and the careful farmer in going to market or the mill, or even to and fro upon the farm, should be equally well provided. We have found by experience that a breakdown generally happens in the worst possible place, and where it is most difficult to help one's self. The loss of so simple a thing as a nut or bolt may wreck a loaded wagon,

or render it impossible to continue the journey, or some breakage by a sudden jerk upon a rough road may do the same. It is safe to be provided for any event, and the comfort of knowing that he is thus provided greatly lessens a man's labor. At one time, when we had several wagons and teams at work upon the road, we provided the foreman's wagon with a box such as is here described, and it was in frequent use, saving a considerable outlay that would otherwise have been necessary for repairs, besides much loss of valuable time. It was a box about eighteen inches long, sixteen inches wide, and six inches deep, divided into several compartments. It was supplied with a spare king bolt, a hammer-strap, wrench, some staples, bolts, nuts, screws, a screw-driver, a hammer, cold-chisel, wood-chisel, punch, pinchers, a hoof-pick, copper rivets, a roll of copper wire, a knife heavy and strong enough to cut a small sapling, a roll of narrow hoop-iron, some cut and wrought nails, and such other as experience proved convenient to have. The middle of the top is fixed, and on each side of it is a lid hinged to it, and which is fastened by a hasp and staple, and a padlock or a spring key. The box is suspended to the wagon reach, beneath the box or load, by two strong leather straps with common buckles. Being only six inches deep, it is not in the way of anything, and is readily accessible when wanted.

When troubles start coming your way, they come like a string of beads.

The man who can't do things himself always has a prescription for others.

Blessed is the man who expects nothing, for he shall not be disappointed.