

Bowl Spindle Troubles

The Spindle is one of the most important parts of the Separator, and is a part that has, perhaps, given more trouble than any other. Any slight accident to the spindle generally disables the entire bowl, throwing it out of balance and making it run rough and hard.

In the Self-Balancing **SIMPLEX** Separator the Spindle is relieved of carrying the weight of the bowl, therefore it is relieved of all the strain which spindles in other machines are subjected to. The only function of the spindle in the **SIMPLEX** is to drive the bowl. In other machines the spindle carries the weight of the bowl and is subject to all the strains resulting from the high speed. In the **SIMPLEX** it is merely a means for conveying the driving power from the gearing to the bowl. This driving power, on account of the high gearing, is very slight indeed.



The **SIMPLEX** spindle is made of a special high carbon steel. It is especially treated in the drop forging process and strengthened by hydraulic pressure, so as to make it as free from internal strains as possible. In the **SIMPLEX** the spindle, instead of being one of the most important and sensitive parts of the bowl, becomes of secondary importance only, and is one of the great benefits derived from the Self-Centring Bearings.

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How it Figures Out

Ed. The Dairyman and Farming World.—In yours of 22nd inst., is a letter from Mr. Sudlard, of Frontenac Co., Ont., on the way the farmers are assessed in Ontario, on their improvements. It might be interesting to your readers to know that more than a year ago, The Eastern Ontario Municipal Rights Association was formed at Ottawa, with R. B. Faith, editor of the Ottawa Valley Journal, as secretary, the object of which association is to bring pressure on the Ontario Government to get the assessment so amended as to exempt from taxation all improvements on farms. Premier Ross exempted from taxation all personal property on farms. It is now felt that the Whitney Government should go a step further and exempt all improvements on farms of any kind and every kind whatever, so that the unimproved farm will be assessed just as high as the improved farm, so that a wild farm will be assessed just as high as the farm all cleared and under cultivation.

Farmers must think over this matter and be able to defend their demands by arguments that can't be successfully refuted. It is going to be no summer holiday for farmers to get their improvements free from taxation. Let there be no mistake made on that point. When they ask for this just measure of relief they may expect to be bluffed, cajoled, bullied and told that they can't think. But this measure was one of the greatest God-sends the farmers could possibly secure. To let farmers think and ponder over these points that they can argue their case when talking to or writing to members of the Legislature, or to the Government.

LAND IS NOT OWNED

Land, the spot of earth, is not owned, but it is the lease or the patent, or title deed from the Government, that is owned. The term land means a part of nature. With the spot of earth there goes rain, sunshine, weather, etc. So land is not bought and sold like tea and sugar. The deed is a lease from the Government. But the improvements on land, the clearing, breaking, plowing, fencing, buildings, etc., are labor products, are destructible, are commodities, are riches or wealth. They are something that have a value according to the amount of labor and intelligence that produced them. Land is not a product of labor, neither is the value of land. So that farmers must distinguish clearly between property in land and property in improvements on land.

Now, what we want to get at is this: What is the value of an unimproved farm, wild, in the state that nature left it? It is easier to get at the value of improvements than at the value of the land. Suppose I own a wild 100 acres in the midst of a settlement, or near a settlement. Has it a value? What is its value? No wealth is being produced from it by labor, but yet it may be valuable.

SITUATION MAKES LAND VALUABLE

Let us see what makes it valuable. Is it not its situation? Is it near a school, church, road, town? These are the items that give it value. A place near town is more valuable than a place more distant; a place near a school more valuable than a place more distant. We are assuming, of course that the quality of the soil is the same as other soils around. Now, what we claim is, that all improvements should be free from taxation, and all farms rated or valued or assessed at their value outside of improvements. Is it morally wrong to tax an improved place more than the place that is not improved. Is taxa-

tion not a matter of morals? Should not the right thing to do be the best thing to do?

HAVE ALREADY PAID A TAX

Does not our conscience revolt at the idea of taxing or punishing a man for improving his place? Have not all improvements already paid an enormous federal tax in the shape of a tariff tax? On all the goods I eat, drink, wear, use, while clearing and improving, have I not already paid an enormous federal tax in the shape of a tariff tax? On all the material, paint, hardware, etc., used while improving? And is it not criminal to tax me again, year after year, on those very same improvements on which I have already paid an enormous Federal tax? Really, Mr. Editor, I do not think that farmers have considered the enormity of the crime of taxing improvements, or the they would have risen in rebellion against it long ago.

"Interested Reader."

Our Front Cover

As the illustration, published on our front cover of last week's issue, showing the residence of Mr. Nathaniel Vermilyea, of Belleville, Ont., aroused considerable interest among our readers we give the following additional information concerning the place. The land cultivated by Mr. Vermilyea (some 500 acres) is a clay loam slightly undulating, and taking it all in all it is one of the best farms in Ontario. His system of farming is what might be designated "a mixed husbandry." The fruit and dairy features have a prominent place. The land, excepting 40 acres of bush, is entirely cleared and thoroughly drained, the high land by tile drains, open drains being used on the lower parts.

Forty milkers, chiefly Holstein grades, grace the spacious stables and extensive pasture fields. The milk from this herd is sent to a neighboring co-operative cheese factory during its season. In the winter time it is sold to the milkmen in the city. The very profitable and associate industry of dairying—the production of pigs—has a place upon this farm. About 180 pigs were turned off during the season. The bottom lands of this farm are unexcelled for the production of timothy. About 250 tons are produced annually. Three orchards are located on this farm, making altogether a total of about 1,000 trees. Northern Spys, Ben Davis, Russet and Colvert varieties predominate.

The residence is a fine one, and the barns and carriage house are among the best that we have seen. The grain crops grown are chiefly oats, barley, and fall wheat, great quantities of which are produced and fed upon the farm. Beautiful maple trees line the roads on both sides of the fences are first-class. The hired men are comfortably housed in pleasant cottages, painted with white and green and are surrounded with fine gardens and fruit trees. Mr. Vermilyea was born upon this farm which his father cleared from the virgin forest. He is much attached to it, and to his calling.

Note.—We would be pleased to receive photographs of the farm residences and buildings of our readers. If you have a good one send it to us at your earliest convenience. If not, could you not have one taken for this purpose?—Editor.

The second experimental farm in Saskatchewan is to be located at Rosethorn, in North Saskatchewan. The strong agricultural character of this district and the continued efforts of the Federal member, resulted in the Government picking on Rosethorn as the location for the farm.