

# Never Out Of Balance

## The Self-Balancing Bowl

in the **SIMPLEX** Separator overcomes the greatest weakness previously met with in cream separators, namely: the liability of the bowl to get out of balance. If a bowl be ever so slightly out of balance it will not separate cleanly. This has been proved again and again by actual test. Remember that when you lose part of the cream you are losing money. Nor is this the only loss when a bowl is out of balance. A great deal of extra wear and tear is thrown upon it, thus greatly shortening its life, as well as lessening its usefulness.

No trouble of this kind ever occurs when the **SIMPLEX** Separator is used with the Self-Balancing Bowl. It is made with a system of bearings so that it will run evenly and quietly, even if out of mechanical balance. A weight several times greater than what would throw an ordinary bowl out of balance, will not in the least affect the smooth running of a **SIMPLEX** Self-Balancing Bowl. In fact, a **SIMPLEX** Self-Balancing Bowl

### CANNOT GET OUT OF BALANCE

You do not want to make any mistakes when you buy a cream separator. You want one that will get all the cream **ALL THE TIME**. This machine is the **SIMPLEX** Link Blade Machine with the Self-Balancing Bowl. It does not commence to cause you trouble after you have used it a short time. Instead of that it improves with use. Have one sent to you for a free trial and be convinced.

Free Illustrated Booklet—Write for it.

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## THE "BT" STANCHION IS ALWAYS CHOSEN

When Its Many Advantages Are Known



It is made in five sizes and of heavy "U" Bar. The lock and trip are made of heavy malleable. It can be easily opened with one hand and is the only stanchion that can be opened no matter what pressure the animal is putting against it. It is supplied for use with wood or steel construction. It will pay you to let us tell you about "BT" Steel Stalls and Stanchions and what we can do for you. Write us to-day

We also build Litter Carrier and Hay Carrier Goods

**BEATTY BROS.,** FERGUS ONT.

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### The Business Farmer

A. Heeler Cutten, Colchester Co., N.S.

Few things attract the eye of a traveller quicker or make a more lasting impression than a well cultivated farm. As one passes the convenient and pleasantly located farm house, the well cared for outbuildings, the up-to-date model barn, well painted, the nicely plowed fields with furrows straight, even and true; the root fields so well cultivated that weeds have met with extermination, he admires them. He also takes stock of the well fed, well cared for flocks and herds in the pastures, the good, neat, substantial fences, or, as in many districts now, no fences at all, but grain or hay growing to the wheel track, and naturally says, "This is good farming; this is improving the land; this is making the world better."

#### THE OTHER PLACE.

As the traveller passes along he comes to another residence. The house shows signs of neglect; it has never been painted—if it has it is past the memory of any who know it; the barns have loose boards; the roof is leaky; if there is a window in the stable it has an old salt bag stuck in it for want of glass; the gates are off the hinges, or hanging by one; the fences are lined with briars, thistles and weeds of all kinds; the potatoes are choked with weeds and the potato bugs are in their glory undisturbed; the highway in front is lined with apple-tree branches, old boots and barrels, empty tin cans and long-nosed hogs. The traveller does not call this farming. He does not call it anything. He does not know what to call it. He merely wanders who lives—pardon—stays there, and drives on. And mistake not, the traveller seldom passes through a farming district without comment. He criticises freely, he condemns the latter picture, and is just as ready to bestow praise on the former.

In a city every merchant, tradesman or professional man hangs out a sign to tell who he is, or the nature of his business. In the country it is different. There are no flaring sign-boards over the farm gateway to announce that farming is carried on there. It is not necessary. The farm and everything thereon proclaims to the world the nature of the business conducted there. But there are a lot of so-called farmers who need a sign-board. Webster's definition of "farming" is, "to cultivate" and of "cultivate" is, "to improve."

#### A GIANTIC ANNUAL WASTE.

Are we "cultivating," and "improving" as we should? "Careful study and observation extending over the entire state forces the inevitable conclusion that as much nutriment in the form of fodder is wasted every year as actually finds its way into the digestive systems of the farm animals of the state." Such is the report of an experimental farm director of one of the Western states made some few years ago.

Let us pause for a moment and consider the significance of this statement, if true. It is easy for the unthinking farmer to dispose of the statement by saying it is not true, especially so as regards Nova Scotia. But if we were to count in dollars and cents the mismanagement in dairy, beef, sheep or in mixed farming, and the unproductive acres, it would amaze us what an array of figures would be footed up against us.

There seems to be enough advice about from good and reliable sources, but we are slow about accepting new methods that take us out of the old ruts that have proved good in their day, but are entirely inadequate to the needs of the modern business man,—did that cause a job? The farmer is not generally known as a business man, and no doubt to some the term

seems far-fetched. We say a farmer is a business man when he accepts and adopts new, approved plans and methods that will pay, along with good business methods that have already been in vogue for many years on the farm. He buys as cheap as he can and sells to as good advantage possible. His word is as good as a bond, and his advice and influence is respected in the whole community. Such a man is a good business man (farmer). The farmer to blame for this distinction between men engaged in mercantile pursuits and those engaged in tilling the soil. The difference is only imaginary and the only way to remedy the imagination is by not only not "looking backward," but up and onward, in earning the title and wearing it with a professional pride.

#### UNCONSCIOUS DISTINCTION.

We listened a few weeks ago to an eloquent sermon by an able and devout divine. In one part of his discourse he remarked: "Whether the man be a business man, a farmer, or, etc., etc." It was said unconsciously and unintentionally and in all probability passed unnoticed by the entire congregation, and I believe that one-quarter of the short course students attending the agricultural college at the time were worshipping there that evening.

Many farmers spend more money every year for cigars, tobacco and whiskey than they do for books, farm papers and periodicals. Then who is to blame if the farmer is not generally known as a good business man? A judicious investment in this latter line will bring in far greater returns than one lay at first aspect. No man can make a success at anything nowadays unless he invests in printers' ink, and the amount of work accomplished in his toil will be far greater for the moments spent in papers and looks devoted to farm work.

#### PAY THE LAND ITS DUE.

There are lots of farmers who do not pay the land for the crop it gives them year after year. They take all they can, but never put back a cent's worth in the way of fertilizer. Then they wonder why the land doesn't grow as good crops as formerly. The great wonder is that the land does as well that has labored so long for not even board and clothes. You may steal \$10 from the land in the spring, but it will cost you \$20 by the fall, and the sooner you are honest and pay what we owe to this line, as in any other, the better.

Those who are lukewarm in their own interests will find it far more congenial if they would take off their coats occasionally and help sustain the institute work, the farmers' clubs, the exhibitions or any other means by which the farmer may gain knowledge without the slow, tedious, sometimes expensive "academic" experience. Every business farmer should be progressive and alive to the demand of the times; by so doing he can bring up to the standard of the farmer, and be able to wear with distinction and pride the title of "a good business man."

Another short course was held in Waterloo Co., on March 7th, 8th and 9th, at Elmira. The program of this course was practically the same as at Galt and included Seed Judging, Classes under Prof. Gattie and Swine Judging under Prof. G. E. Day; Horse Judging, under Dr. H. G. Reed. The evening meetings were addressed by Prof. Harcourt, Prof. Zavis and Prof. Day and the meetings were all well attended, the average being 130, with about 450 at the public meeting in the evening of the 9th. At this meeting the speakers were Prof. J. B. Reed, A. M. A. Putnam, Dr. H. G. Reed and Mr. Geo. Klinek, Reeve of Elmira.—F.C.H.

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