

There is a Difference in Cream Separators

SOME farmers have an idea that all Cream Separators are alike. Because the machine they are using is not a success they conclude that there is not a better machine and that they will "just make it do for a while."

There are many kinds of Cream Separators, some are almost useless, some "pretty good," but there is only one make that will give entire satisfaction no matter how difficult the test. The "only" machine is—

The Simplex Link-Blade

This is because it is the only machine having the LINK-BLADE Separating device and the SELF-CENTERING BOWL. These two features alone make the machine superior in construction to any other machine. But! there are other points of excellence about the machine that are just as important, with the result that the SIMPLEX is a machine of lifetime-lasting value. Our new Booklet is brimful of Separator facts and this free for the asking.



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A Difference in Englishmen

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—A correspondent in your last issue, May 12, asks why is the Englishman despised. The answer is embodied in the very spirit of his letter, he being an Englishman and evidently one of that kind of which we have so many going around with chips on their shoulders looking for someone to stir up trouble. Why need he mention the fact of one correspondent omitting the Englishman when he refers to farm help being available in Ireland and Scotland?

There is a very pronounced prejudice against Englishmen of a certain class in various parts of Canada. A peculiar feature of the situation, at least to us Canadians, is that we find this spirit strongest amongst those who themselves originally came from England.

The class of Englishmen that we have no use for in this country, and it is the class always referred to when this subject is brought up, are those fellows who know it all and who are little use for other people, their opinions or business—knockers, we call them in business, who think they are better than anyone else and who evidently have set out to convert others to their opinion.

The Englishman who comes to this country to become a part of things as he finds them is sure to find a ready welcome and all the work he cares to do. There are many of this latter class with us, some new comers, some have been here 25 years or more and have taken a large part in building up this fair country. There is room for all in Canada no matter from whence they hail. Those Englishmen, or other men, however, who come here looking for trouble, nine cases out of 10, will find it.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would just like to make mention of the fact that some of the best friends I know are Englishmen. It has been my experience that Englishmen, as a class, are possessed of a superior education insofar as the language is concerned, but when it comes right down to everyday hard practice and common sense gained from actual experience in this Canada of ours, they are woefully lacking. When they attempt to palm off the former where the latter is demanded, the lan is placed upon them and they begin to ask the question, "Why is the Englishman despised?"—"Ontario," Dundas Co., Ont.

Long Hours are Wasteful

Editor Farm and Dairy.—"The Young Man on the Farm" at Marshfield, P. E. I. writing in Farm and Dairy last week, brings up a most timely subject and one that should receive the consideration of every farmer and particularly every dairyman. Long hours of labor such as practised on so many farms are simply the result of habit. Farmers have gotten used to getting up before daylight and working until sunset, and it seems that many of them could not be happy unless practising such slavery.

The average man possesses a given amount of energy, which amount and that amount only he can expend in the labor performed each day. He may spread that energy over 16 hours or he may use it up in 10. It is not the hour worked but the work accomplished that counts; and that goodness we recognized the fact years ago and have made farm life worth living ever since.

It is worth while to watch the man and even the boss on those farms where long hours are the rule. It is a caution how often they stop to rest the horses or to talk to someone passing along the road. Not a word, and well they should, for they have no interest other than to put in time until sundown. How different it is on

a neighboring farm. The horses get very little rest while at work. They do not require it. They are in the field seldom over nine hours, often less. They work with a snap as long as they are in the field, and when a reasonable quitting time approaches, a good day's work has been accomplished. The chores to be done are done early, and the men still have considerable time left for recreation, to spend in reading, calling on neighbors, or to take a trip to town.

These long hours are no means necessary. An 11-hour day, chores included, is plenty long enough for one to do a good day's work, and is interesting to note in this connection that to-day our most prosperous and most progressive farmers are those who work the shorter hours and by doing so retain the interest and good will of their men and thereby reap results not possible in the older days when long hours were in vogue.—G. H. Lees, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Crops in the United States

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

On May 1 the area of Winter wheat to be harvested was about 29,044,000 acres, or 714,000 acres (2.5%) more than the area harvested in 1909, and 4,430,000 acres (13.3%) less than the area sown last fall (33,473,000 acres). The average condition of winter wheat on May 1, 1909, compared with 80.8 on May 1, 83.5 on May 1, 1903, and 86.7, the average for the past 10 years, on May 1.

The average condition of rye on May 1 was 91.3, compared with 92.3 on April 1, 88.1 on May 1, 1909, and 89.4, the average for the past 10 years, on May 1.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 89.8, compared with 84.5 on May 1, 1909, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 89.5.

The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 80, compared with 80.1 on May 1, 1909, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 87.6.

Of spring plowing, 80.3% was completed up to May 1, compared with 64.1% on May 1, 1909, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 66.0.

Of spring planting, 65.0% was completed up to May 1, compared with 51.9% and 54.7% on May 1, 1903 and 1908, respectively.—Victor H. Ginsted, Chief of Bureau, Chairman.

Farm Laborers for Ontario.—Advice

has been received at the Colonization (Bureau) of the booking of several large parties of English, Irish and Scotch farmers and farm laborers who have been specially selected by Ontario emigration officers. They will arrive here during May and the early part of June. Among these are quite a number of men with families, or those whose families will follow as soon as they can be secured for them. Farmers in need of such help, and who can supply them with houses, should make application to the Bureau of Colonization, Toronto, at once.—D. Sturverland, Director of Colonization.

Farm S-wags Disposal.—Through an oversight credit was not given where it was due in connection with the article on "Farm Sewage Disposal" by Prof. S. F. Edwards in Farm and Dairy May 5. The diagrams given were reproduced from Farmers' Bulletin 270, U. S. A. Department of Agriculture.

As soon as the weather is warm and the grass good, we allow our calves the free run of a pasture where they are fed milk until five months old. These calves are intended to make dairy cows when about 30 months old.—H. Johnson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Issue Each

Vol. X2

Alfa

EVERYTHING The vision is to say us by our to be married it is an in her mind and care, to normal summer sover period

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