

NEVER OUT OF BALANCE

The Self-Balancing Bowl

in the SIMPLEX Separator comes the greatest we've ever seen 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 new 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.

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Swamp or Muck Soils

Of late years considerable attention has been given to the study of swamp or muck soils, including their chemical composition, manurial treatment, reclamation and permanent improvement. In the Province of Ontario alone there are thousands of acres of such soils, many of them valueless and abandoned, others yet unreclaimed, large areas under cultivation but yielding poor crops, whilst others again are some of the richest and most productive soils. The economic importance of this question will, therefore, be clearly recognized when we remember that according to the Report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission appointed in 1881 "to enquire into the Agricultural resources of the Province of Ontario, the progress and condition of agriculture therein, and matters connected therewith," almost every township is reported to have some such land, the estimated acreage varying from a few hundred to forty thousand or more. In the aggregate, there must have been hundreds of thousands of these swamps.

Owners of such land will be interested in Bulletin 178 of the Ontario Agricultural College, since it deals with the Character and Treatment of Swamp or Muck Soils. The bulletin is prepared by Prof. W. P. Gamble and A. E. Slater. A brief summary

1. As a whole, most swamp soils can be made to be some of our most fertile lands, if properly drained and cultivated.
2. That potash and phosphoric acid are usually more or less deficient, and that the soils readily respond to an application of commercial fertilizers.
3. All attempts at the cultivation of peaty soils begin with drainage.
4. Certain crops are particularly well adapted for growing on these soils, while others do so well.

cusages and UNPRODUCTIVENESS. The following suggestions may be of value as briefly summarizing much that has been dealt with in the bulletin:

1. A deficiency of potash (K₂O) and of available phosphoric acid (P₂O₅), both of which frequently need to be applied in the form of commercial fertilizers.
2. An absence of nitrifying germs which act on the inert nitrogen present in the organic matter and convert it into nitrate, a form readily assimilated by plants. The application of farmyard manure or garden loam is needed in this case, together with frequent cultivation.
3. A water-logged condition owing to the permanent water table being too near the surface, and thus checking root development, and preventing aeration of the soil. Lower the water table by efficient drainage.
4. A dry loose condition of the soil which results in lack of moisture through inability to raise water by capillarity. This condition frequently results from too rapid draining and subsequently the complete drying out of deep areas of muck. Gradual draining is desirable.
5. The laying of tile in the muck itself, which results in imperfect aeration of the soil, owing to the inability of the water to penetrate into the drain through the pores of the tile.
6. Acidity, owing to the presence of an excess of organic acids. This condition is not common with Ontario muck soils. Liming is the remedy.
7. The presence of injurious plant poisons in the soil, as the lower oxides of iron. Frequent cultivation and exposure of the material to the air results in oxidation and removes the evil.
8. An undecomposed condition of the soil and the presence of much woody fibre and thus a general coarseness of the soil particles. Drying out is apt to result. Frequent cultivation and the application of farmyard manure has a beneficial action, hastening decomposition.

9. The lodging of grain and a light and poorly filled ear, due to the excess of nitrogen over mineral constituents. An application of potash and phosphoric acid is beneficial.

Spring Days in the Apiary

James Ste. er, Victoria Co., Ont. On account of the early season most of the beekeepers have succeeded in getting their bees out of the winter stands in good shape. The bees commenced to gather pollen from the soft maples about the 25th of March, just about one month earlier than last year.

If the beekeeper is sure his bees have sufficient stores to keep them going until fruit bloom comes, he should tuck everything about the hive as tightly. Make their entrances small. Keep an eye for robbers for the first few days after being set out. Then leave them alone till warm weather comes. If some hives are short of stores, a frame of honey can be laid on the top of the frame on its flat, or good candy made from granulated sugar will carry the bees through nicely.

Jersey Cattle Milk Records

The Jersey Cattle club at their annual meeting in February appointed Messrs. Duncan and Reid to take action in regard to having the cost of feed taken into consideration in the dairy tests at the winter fairs. The Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association recently decided to petition the fair boards to have the cost of feed recorded not only during the three days of the test but for three days before as well, making six days in all. It was decided at the recent meeting of Jersey breeders to endorse the request of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. The matter will be laid before the directors of the Guelph, Ottawa and Amherst Winter Fair Boards.

Sec'y Reid at the meeting in Toronto two weeks ago reported that some exceptionally fine records had been made in the Government test, the Columbia of Performance, by British Jersey breeders. Jerseys are particularly strong that province, its breeders having more than double the number of cows entered in the Record of Performance test than has been entered by Ontario breeders. Mr. W. P. Bull pointed out that much of the British Columbia stock had been purchased in the East.

The records made by British Columbia cattle that have for some time been accepted by the Government are for cows owned by A. H. Menzies & Son of Pender Island, and are as follows: Cow, Liss of Pender, 697, age at commencement of test, 2 yrs., 25 lbs. fat; 5674 lbs. of milk, 314.15 lbs. fat; average per cent of fat, 5.53; number of days in milk, 352; production required for registration, 5568.75 lbs. milk, 220.5 lbs. fat.

Cow, Lady Rose of Pender, 699, age at commencement of test, 2 yrs., 288 days; 8014 lbs. milk; 427.34 lbs. fat; average per cent of fat, 5.35; number of days in milk, 352; production required for registration, 6278 lbs. milk, 249 lbs. fat.

Cow, "Lady Buttercup of Pender," age at commencement of test, 2 yrs., 224 days; 8016 lbs. milk; 449.70 lbs. fat; average per cent of fat, 5.61; number of days in milk, 352; production required for registration, 6143.5 lbs. milk, 243.7 lbs. fat.

Remedy for Scours.—I read in an agricultural paper that a cure for scours in calves can be stopped by giving a call a tablespoonful of wood root mixed with one egg into a paste. I have since tried this remedy on a couple of calves with pronounced success.—D. Duncan, York Co., Ont.