

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE

Every Separator is "Weighed in the Balance" and most of them are "found wanting."

Not so with the "Simplex" Link Blade with the Self-Balancing Bowl.



The supply can is out of the way of the operator. The oil-drip-can between base and body, catches all draining.

There are many pleasing features regarding the "Simplex." We after them not space to mention them all, but will indicate one or two.

Easy to Operate

Every dairyman of experience knows that the larger the hand Separator he can operate, the more profitable it is to him.* What stood in the way of a wider use of the large capacity hand machine was the inability of any one to produce such machines that would be easy to operate.

A striking characteristic of the new model "Simplex" is that the 1100 pound size can be turned by hand at the required speed with ease.

Send for literature giving full information concerning the "Simplex."

D. Derbyshire & Company

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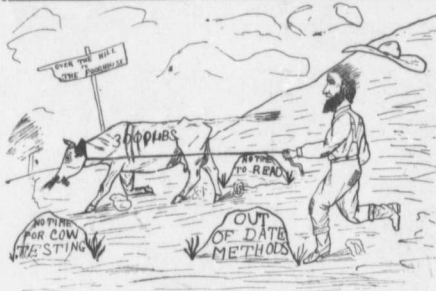
Still There is Time to get your copy in for our Big ORCHARD and GARDEN NUMBER

Out Next Week
MARCH 7th

Bear in mind that, unlike grain, which is gathered into barns and can be held almost indefinitely, passing through many middle men, who take off a profit, fruit must go more directly to the consumer. The Fruit Grower, therefore, receives a much larger part of the price paid by the consumer than the old school farmer gets for his grain.

Send your copy today. Advise us quick and we can take your copy as late as Saturday, or before noon March 4th.

Adv. Dept. FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.



AND ALL THAT HE HAS TO DO IS LET GO!

At present prices of feed and labor the 3,000 pound cow is as poor an investment as one could well imagine. Star boarders, such as she is, lead inevitably to reduced credit, if not absolute want. And how many of us farmers there are who still hang on to this unprofitable brute. Let us take time to read, think, keep milk records and—let go!

Hibernating

H. R. B., Nova Scotia

The writer of this article is supposed to be a lawyer, not a farmer; and for the great foolishness of his suggestion he simply pleads his natural and to be expected ignorance.

Winter is characterized by two facts not necessarily co-relative—the shortness of the daylight and the apparently low vitality in the animal as well as in the vegetable kingdom. The acute angle of declination formed by the sun's rays in our northern country during winter seems to devitalize in certain respects some creatures to such an extent that they lose all activity and sink into a winter-long slumber. Where this is not fully so, certain organs, as for instance, the organs of procreation, may become in certain animals partially or totally inactive. It may be no mere coincidence that hens do not lay at this time of year, even if artificial heat is provided to simulate a summer climate. A large amount of scientific effort is being expended constantly to counteract this natural condition and tendency; but at best only with partial success in many cases.

LIGHT MOST MISSED

Apparently it is the absence of light rather than of heat that is the basic cause of low vitality in winter. With poultry, experiments have shown that a heated henhouse does not increase the egg crop in winter; whereas at least with plants an imitation sunlight has a notably stimulating effect. The poultry test with electric light does not seem to have been tried. This, however, is unquestioned. Give a poultry house two rooms, one reasonably warm and the other with a glass sash close to the floor, and even on a sunless day the poultry will crowd by preference to the light. This illustrates that in winter it is light rather than heat the poultry crave.

But—and here is where a suggestion of much apparent foolishness is proposed—may there not occasionally be times where dormancy rather than stimulation should be sought? This raising in Canada is rendered largely unprofitable owing to the long winter and the cost of indoor preserved food. If our steers, like the bears, could be run into some dark cave, and would there sleep the long winter through, coming out in the spring sunshine with good appetites and none much the worse of their long snooze, the saving on the fodder bill would perhaps make stock raising at

present prices pay. Of course, this total hibernating cannot be practiced.

AS PRACTICED ELSEWHERE

In Lapland and some of the cold northern countries they tell us that when frost and starvation threaten the poor inhabitants, the people darken their huts and then lie down and sleep for a day or two at a time, with a mere bite every 48 hours. In this way little food lasts them until spring, when a new supply of food arrives.

Some of our farmers, the "hustlers," are the worst sinners. They are out among their cattle before daylight with their breakfast, and after dark with their supper. Why not, instead (but not now considering those artificial creatures, milch cows) let the cattle sleep as long as they will in the morning; and then again take a bit before twilight give them their evening meal, so that with a good belly-full and a clear conscience the beasts will lie down early and get to sleep. "A full stomach makes a long sleep," someone has said. Make the evening meal the big one; but in the morning only enough to keep down fretfulness and a big drink of water at noon.

LENGTHEN THE NIGHT

If it is true that every hour spent in sleep is an hour of minimum food consumption by the animal system, the further foolish suggestion is to endeavor by artificial methods to prolong this slumber season. Natural sleep is obtained in the night; when a certain potential solar vitality or stimulus is absent. Now the loss, an hour or so both morning and evening might be stolen from daylight by means of drawn window-blinds. Night might thus begin at 5 p. m. and end at 7 a. m.; the closing of the shades at 4 p. m. and opening at 8 a. m. might possibly delude the animals with the idea that these were the slumber hours. It is of course supposed that the beasts are all fed and tended, and that the coming and going of the attendant ceases before sleep time arrives. Eight hours of the best of the sunshine with blinds up are still left for the animals.

To press the "dormancy" process beyond reason would be to invite disease and loss. But suppose that to be done and even five per cent. of the food were saved by this process, that itself in these close calculating days is not to be despised. Or on the other hand, as has already been postulated, the suggestion may be all foolishness.

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