

# What Do You Know

ABOUT

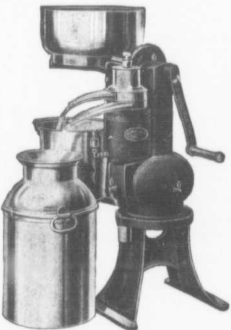
## CREAM SEPARATORS?

**Do You Know** that every important mechanical device has its imitators?

**Do You Know** that the Simplex Link-Blade Separator has its imitators?

**Do You Know** that the Simplex is the only separator having the self-centering bearings?

There is considerable you ought to know about separators, and the better you know



Note the heavy, compact, construction and convenient height of supply can and discharge spouts. The top of the supply can is only 3-1/2 ft. from the floor.

the better you like it. The better you know some separators the less you like them. There are thousands of satisfied SIMPLEX users in all parts of the world, which should convince you that The Simplex Link-Blade is still in the lead.

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### Rural Hydro-Electric Power

The Act passed during the last session of the Ontario Legislature for the rural distribution of Hydro-Electric power, provides that any number of individuals in a Township can petition the Township council to be supplied with power, giving the number of the lot and as many particulars as possible, and upon receipt of a petition, the Township council is to forward the petition to the Hydro-Electric Commission. Upon receipt of it the Commission sends an engineer to look into the situation and gather all particulars and data necessary to enable them to furnish an estimated price for the power so petitioned for.

If the estimated price is satisfactory to the applicants, the Township then takes the necessary steps to enter into a contract with the Hydro-Electric Commission to enable them to construct a line and supply the power. The individual farmers so applying are responsible to the Township for the cost, and no extra charge is visited upon the other ratepayers of the Township who do not care to take power. The individual farmers so applying are responsible to the Township for the cost, and no extra charge is visited upon the other ratepayers of the Township who do not care to take power. It also provides that the trustees of a Police village may make an application to the Township council, and if the estimated price is satisfactory the bylaw is submitted to the ratepayers of the Police village and if passed all ratepayers in that village are assessed for the power, the same as is done by the towns and cities.

The Hydro-Electric Commission are unable to give Farm and Dairy readers any definite idea of what the power will cost without first having the report of the engineer as to the distance, quantity of power to be used, and expenditure necessary to convey the power to the particular part of the Township required by the petitioners. It is interesting to learn that the Commission have before them a goodly number of applications from the various Police villages and townships under this Act, some of which have been accepted and the necessary steps are being taken to furnish them with power.

### Motor Truck on the Farm

The performance of a motor truck at Arcadia farms, Dutchess county, New York, shows what this vehicle can do when operated intelligently in connection with a large agricultural enterprise. The property embraces 800 acres, two-thirds of which is under cultivation. The equipment includes modern machinery for farming on a large scale.

"My main object in using a motor truck, was to save my horses," said Maurice M. Minton, the proprietor. The truck has carried from the railroad station to the farm, a distance of four miles, over 1,000 tons of fertilizer, two forty-ton loads of coal, 2,500 barrels of cement and carloads of various other materials. It has carried five car loads of grain to the station and transported 600 tons of small stuff. Frequently it has gone to Fishkill Landing, 10 miles distant, twice a day with heavy loads.

ITS SHORT TRIPS INNUMERABLE. It takes grain to the mill and brings back the ground feed. It takes tree trunks to the saw mill and carries back beams and planks. It carries hay or straw as and in the field, to the barns or storehouses. It also carries stones to the crusher.

"Not a day has been lost for repairs and not one cent has been paid out for this purpose," said Mr. Minton. "The expense of operating the truck is about equal to the cost of maintaining two good teams with oats at 60c; that is, oats versus gasoline and oil. But no four pairs of horses could carry the loads so far in the same time, if at all.

"The auto truck takes three to four tons as bulk necessitates and proceeds up hill and down at 10 miles an hour,

whether the distance be five miles or 50. Keeping it within a horse's limitations, say a round trip of 20 miles, with time to unload, the truck will do in three hours what will employ two teams for seven hours. This is all the horses can do that day while the truck can repeat the journey two or three times if necessary and suffer no hardship. It would take from eight to twelve horses to equal the performance of the truck, but it would take two, four or six men to drive the horses."

### Small Tools on the Farm

If the average farmer were asked "How much money have you invested in the small tools on this farm?" it is probable that after a moment, during which he would have a mental picture of an axe, a hand-saw, a grindstone and rather a confused idea that there was a lot of stuff of one kind and another somewhere about the farm, he would reply that from \$50 to \$75 would cover the cost.

A recent investigation conducted by the Ohio Experiment Station in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, discloses that this is far short of the mark. In order to arrive at some conclusions in regard to the matter, careful inventories were taken on 35 Ohio farms, and in every instance the total amount was many times what the owner had "guessed."

#### A SERIOUS LOSS

The fact that these small tools are bought one at a time when needed, and are not cared for systematically, leads to a very erroneous idea of their value. Summarizing the inventories of these 35 farms, it is estimated that to completely equip a general farm of 160 acres in Ohio with small tools will probably cost from \$200 to \$300, or in excess of the farmer's "guess" by more than 500 per cent. An error of judgment of this amount, particularly when the error is against the farm, is serious enough to challenge our attention.

Even on farms where inventories are habitually taken, these tools of minor equipment are usually included as "other small tools" and given a short of the mark. In order to arrive at the stereotyped expression appearing on sale bills, "other articles too numerous to mention."

Farm requirements differ very greatly in the high speed of a farm not needing nearly so many tools as the general farm. The necessity of a fairly complete outfit is apparent if the farmer would avoid expensive trips to town or to the neighbors to meet some immediate need, thereby stopping teams and laborers until the repair is affected. The advantage of some systematic arrangement is also apparent, in order that the exact tool may be at hand when wanted, and thus avoid loss and delay by reason of mislaid, borrowed, stolen or lost tools.

#### SOME DIFFERENCES

Some of these tools can be charged to special farm enterprises, as to the horses, the dairy, corn, hay, grain, and so forth, but by far the great majority constitute an overhead charge against the farm. The connection between an auger bit handle and a bushel of wheat may not be at once apparent to the miller, but it requires the auger bit handle to turn the bit, to bore the hole in the plank, to make the wagon jack, to grease the wagon that hauled the grain to the machine and that brought the wheat to the mill. Before the bushel of wheat can yield a profit it must help pay for the auger bit handle and the other minor tools which total \$100 or more in value on any well managed farm.

The item is so small that it is a part of that great overhead charge which exists on every farm and which goes to help make up the difference between what the farmer gets and what some people think he gets.

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