

# "Simplex"

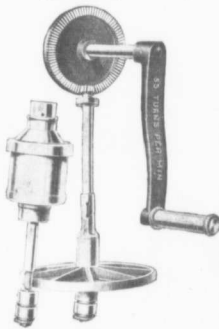
LINK BLADE

## Cream Separators

embody all the features that our many years experience have taught us are desirable in a Hand Separator. A "Simplex" contains features never before put in a Hand Separator, and notwithstanding the many improvements and the greatly increased initial cost of same, our separator prices have been reduced.

The "Simplex" is one of the greatest labor savers that has ever been offered to the dairyman. Note the large capacity—from 500 to 1,100 lbs. per hour.

Dairy men are calling for Large Capacity Hand Machines so as to save time in skimming. Time is money. If you are using a low capacity, hard to turn, loose skimming machine of another make, our proposition will particularly appeal to you. Let us send you our catalogue. We have a "Simplex" to fit every farm.



Showing extreme simplicity of driving gears—one pair bevel gears, one pair of spur gears. Showing also the inclined intermediate shaft, a new and exclusive "Simplex" feature.

## D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works: **BROCKVILLE - ONT.**  
Branches: Peterborough, Ont. Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.  
We want Agents in a few Unrepresented Districts.

## The Silo For Canada

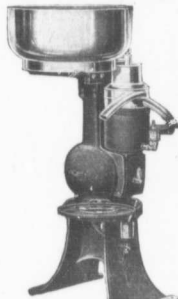
Known as the one staunch preserver of sweet succulent silage through ferret winters and dryest summers, needing no repairs, no painting, no adjustments, the Natco Everlasting Silo is recognized as the silo for the Dominion. It is made in Canada for Canada. It's weatherproof, decayproof and fireproof, convenient and attractive and will add as nothing else to your farming profits. The Natco will be the most valuable addition to your farm buildings—a structure that you'll be proud of. The

## Natco Everlasting Silo

(PATENTED)  
"The Silo That Lasts for Generations"

is built of hollow vitrified clay tiles, whose glazed surfaces are impervious to air and moisture and whose double air compartments prevent freezing. The dome frame consists of special lamellae. Interior of galvanized, perforated. Greatest convenience. Durable. Rigid. Bands of steel laid in the mortar reinforce this strongest of all silos. No blowdowns—therefore a taller silo with smaller diameter can be built—reaping less silage on top. Nothing can take this giant of strength and efficiency. Send today for list of Natco owners in your province and our Catalog 6.

**National Fire Proofing Company**  
of Canada, Limited Toronto, Ont.



## Why Are We Poor?

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

THE personal pronoun "we" is here used impersonally. It stands for the major portion of the citizens of Canada. Certain men, perhaps idealists, or "cranks," if you prefer it, or maybe men just a little ahead of their day, have tried to solve the problem of eternal poverty, by conjoining with other men of kindred spirit in a close-fenced "community." There was the Oneida Community; for instance; and later the Doweities in Zion City; and stronger example still, the Mormons. Their rules limited spending by prohibiting many useless and extravagant acquisitions. But they could not eliminate human selfishness and ambition; and so failure ultimately was written on most of these attempts. But, barring this human element of weakness, is the idea practical; and would such a community and on a properly extensive scale give an ample and comfortable living to all the members, and with a visible reduction of labor? If a self-governed community of five thousand persons on a sufficient acreage can live in comfort, producing their own food, their shoes and clothing, and furniture, in their own factories; and, by the outside sale of their surplus produce, buy from beyond their walls such foreign stuffs and raw materials as they cannot themselves economically make or grow; and each adult contributing his four hours' stint per day in labor, then much easier could all Canada do the same.

## Where Labor Loses Its Increase

But if that community wastes its labor on cut-stone dwellings and factories, when brick will do; if the ones who toil not begin to spin, and so ensnare in their web their fellows, so that millions of wealth are taken from their workers that the spinners may roll in luxury, the four hours turn to five, and ultimately to ten per day of work.

All visible things made and all improvements, buildings, machinery, railroads, ships, arable land, and crops, are simply materialized labor. Money is labor's distilled essence. I work a week for you; I make you some article of property. In primitive times you must in return work for me six days also, or make for me a similar article. Those articles made are your and my labor materialized. With wages at a dollar a day, one million of money in the rich man's vault means that one million superfluous days of productive work have been done by some one; and that these superfluous million days have been accumulated somehow by that rich man. The dollar bill in your pocket means just one day's sweat by someone. The barrel of flour in your house is so much barrelled labor.

## All We Have Is Labor

In fact, whatever thing we have is just so much accumulated labor, as its cost price shows. A definite quantity of what we collectively produce, feeds, covers, and warms us. It is what we consume; and so many hours per day of toil produces it. What more our labor produces is either accumu-

lated or wasted. Not only must the producer maintain himself, but in addition his work must build railroads and cities, feed the idle, minister to all their luxury and waste, and finally may fall into the money bag of the wealthy. In comparison to what that is, just imagine an ideal existence where only the workers were admitted, the drones starving outside the walls. Work! Work the necessary work within the gates would be for each so small a daily task that its performance would seem but play; just exercise demanded and enjoyed by a vigorous and healthy body. Why are we poor?

## The Test on the Farm

UNTIL comparatively recent years the full value of the Babcock U-Test for butterfat in milk and its products has not been realized by the majority of the farmers. The following are a few facts which go to show that this form of testing dairy products should be carefully considered by the farmer who wishes to build up his dairy:

1. The milk from each cow in the herd can be tested at certain intervals, say once a week, and the total amount of butter fat produced can be calculated by multiplying the total number of pounds of milk by the per cent of fat. This will show just how much each cow is producing on the butter fat basis.

2. Practically all cream and most of the whole milk sold to creameries and milk manufacturing establishments are sold on the butter fat basis, and if the producer is tested by the producer he can tell whether or not he is getting value received from his sales.

3. If butter is made on the farm it is now plain to see the cream before churning so that the salt (and coloring if used) may be added in uniform amounts. The amount of salt should range from one-half to two ounces, depending on conditions, and the amount of coloring depending on the season of year.

The first reason mentioned is probably the most important, because if a cow is not producing at least 100 pounds of butter fat a year she is usually not paying for the feed consumed and therefore is a losing proposition from the dairyman's standpoint and should be disposed of.

An outfit for testing milk and cream may be purchased for from \$8 to \$100, depending on the size and kind of power used for operation, but a good serviceable hand machine large enough to accommodate about 12 bottles one time and a supply of milk and cream bottles would cost about \$2.50, and a machine of this size is large enough for the average farm dairy.

Why not plant a few shade trees?

## Drag the Roads

"When the smiles of spring appear,  
Drag the roads;  
When the summer time is here,  
Drag the roads;  
When the corn is in the ear,  
In the winter cold and dear,  
Every season of the year,  
Drag the roads.

"When you've nothing else to do,  
Drag the roads;  
If but for an hour or two  
Drag the roads;  
It will keep them good as new;  
With a purpose firm and true,  
Fall in line; it's up to you—  
—The Kansas Industrialist.