

The "SIMPLEX" Cream Separator

As shown in the illustration herewith, is a convenient machine. It is of convenient height to operate. The supply can be low down, and yet the discharge pipes are high enough up to discharge into standard sized milk cans.

The machine is easily accessible for cleaning. It is substantial and heavy. It will last almost a lifetime.

It will pay you to know all about the "Simplex." There are exclusive features on the "Simplex" not to be had on any other separator.

In addition to its mechanical construction, which is all to the good in your favor, we are sure that there is no manufacturer using a higher grade of material than we use in the "Simplex" separators. Take for instance the low spindle. It is made of Vanadium steel, or nickel steel, of the best metallurgists in the country. In fact the consulting metallurgist for the leading manufacturers of American automobiles.

This steel is subjected to a special heat treatment, whereby it has an elastic limit, three times as high as ordinary steel. The same is true of the larger size gear. It is made of Vanadium steel, or nickel steel, of the same kind that is used in the transmission gears in the best grade of automobiles. We believe we are the first to use these special alloy steels in cream separator construction.

The "Simplex," as far as we are able to judge, represents a higher manufacturer's cost than any other separator on the market. The two which are manufactured in Berlin, Germany, cost more than all the bearings put together in most other cream separators. And yet on an average of 10,000 bearings at a time, we are able to furnish them as extras at a than in other machines.

We believe that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

We allow you to try out the "SIMPLEX" on your own farm.

Write us to-day for free illustrated literature about the "Simplex." Arrange to have a "Simplex" Cream Separator on your farm. You will make sure that the "Simplex" is the best cream separator for you.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Most Economical Feed

that a dairy farmer can buy
for his cows is

Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal

Guaranteed to contain 41 per cent. protein. Makes your cows give more milk. Feed 2 to 3 lbs. a cow per day, mixed right on ensilage, or in with other meal ration.

PRICE Laid down at your station, all points in Ontario south of G. R. line from Ottawa to Perry Sound, for \$35.00 a ton.

We also offer you choice of a complete line of first-grade Poultry Feeds. On the following staple lines we quote prices per hundred pounds:

Beef Scrap, \$4.00; Blood, Meat, and Bone, \$2.25; Poultry Bone (3 sizes), \$2.25; Ground Oyster Shells, \$1.00; Poultry Grit, 90c.

WE PAY FREIGHT to All Stations in Ontario south and east of Sudbury on 500 lbs. or over.

Write us for prices on Lined Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed, Feeding Tankage, Etc.

ALLEN & SIRETT, 23 Scott St., TORONTO
ONTARIO

The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3/4 ft. from the floor.

High Farming at Hilldale

By "Your Uncle Henry."

When I come to think of it I didn't take quite time to finish at last writing what I had to say about the subject of we farmers enlarging our object of we farmers enlarging out businesses and making them big enough to hold our sons and keep them in the business, something after the fashion of the successful man in business in the nearby city. I forgot all about mentioning some important points I wish to raise in favor of the plan suggested.

One thing I always did not like about the father retiring from the farm, and leaving it to his son or sons, is the fact of such a place being a one-man business. Before the boy can get possession, father must either die, or retire. It always was repulsive to me to think of any red-blooded boy, or young man, hanging around for his father to die! It has always seemed near to criminal to me to ask the father to retire from work he loves so well, and at which he is so happy.

BOYS SHARING IN THE BUSINESS

Now an idea I like about this bigger business is that the boys can have a share of it from the start. It is their business as well as father's business. They can have their share. They help to make the business greater. They help to make it more profitable, and with their share, which, as the business grows, becomes quite large enough to satisfy them, they do not require that their father should die in order that they might get his property; nor that he should retire that they might have his farm.

I do not consider it necessary that a great big acreage of farm land is necessary in order to work out this thing I have been talking about last time and in this letter. I believe we can have such a great big business here in this province on quite a small farm. I would prefer, say, 200 or 250 acres. However I believe 100 acres rightly stocked would be big enough.

When you come to think of it, it is really marvellous what can be done on 100 acres of good land. Why it can carry at least one cow per acre; it might do even more. This, of course, would require the cattle to be stall fed and "soiled"—some green crops cut for them in summer. It would necessitate having good pure bred stock.

Then in districts favored to it, fruit growing might figure largely. Poultry and bees could occupy important departments. Selected seed grain could be made a specialty. Through these various lines and others that might be added, an income approximating \$5,000, more or less, might readily be had off a 100-acre farm—the income varying according to the location, the degree of intensiveness of develop-

ment, and the business ability of those in charge. Much greater things of course are possible. For these greater things the more ambitious would strive.

MEN AND BEES COMPARED

The point I wish to make is that where the farm business is run in the way I have suggested it can be made quite big enough for at least two of the boys and their father. They can work harmoniously and happily together. By working together they can accomplish more than all three could working alone. Like a hive of bees—one bee alone cannot make honey, neither can one man alone make money!

Then there is that other pleasing side of how nice it is to work in harmony together, son with the father, all interested in the one business!

Far too many of us are working in too small a way. We have not enlarged out enough. We have not made our farms big enough in the way of things worth while, and we have not brought the farm anywhere near its possible returns in annual income. We have not been able to keep our boys with us. Is it any wonder that they have been attracted elsewhere? This ought not to be and need not be, (although to be sure I would not favor keeping any boy at home who did not choose to stay at home.) I would, however, that he were given the opportunity to stay at home, and that the old home business be big enough to satisfy any reasonable mortal.

Next time I must write about that subject of hired men, which according to promise should have come this time.

Premature Calving

Dr. M. H. Reynolds, St. Paul, Minn.

It is usually wise to wait for at least two or three days in case the after-birth does not come away and the cow is eating and apparently doing well. After this time the after-birth can usually be removed much more easily if necessary. In some cases it is advisable to wait still longer rather than to exert much force in separating the after-birth from the womb. It will usually not come away easily following a premature birth. If the after-birth does not come away easily within two days in summer or three days in winter, call a competent veterinarian and allow him to use his own judgment as to further procedure.

In some cases it is much wiser to continue injections of warm antiseptic fluids, such as a weak solution of creolin for some time rather than to remove the after-birth forcibly.



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