

## Thirty Years of Continuous Experience

With Cream Separators of Leading Makes

## And Eight Years' Experience

In manufacturing "SIMPLEX" Link-Bands Separators

# RESULT



### The "Simplex" of To-day

No expense or effort has been spared to incorporate in our Machine every possible advantageous feature. The principal aim has been to bring it to the highest degree of efficiency.

Every experienced dairyman knows that the larger the Hand Separator he can operate, even if he has but a few cows, the more profitable it is to him.

The most striking feature of the new "SIMPLEX" is its light running. The 1,000-lb. size, when at speed and skimming milk, takes no more power than the ordinary 500-lb. Hand Separator of other makes. It cuts the labor of skimming the milk more than in two, not only because it turns easier than most other Hand Separators, regardless of capacity, but because it does the work in half the time, and in these days, when labor is scarce and expensive, a saving in time is a direct saving in money to the dairyman.

Note the neat and pleasing appearance of the "SIMPLEX". Note the heavy, compact construction and convenient height of supply-can and discharge spout. The top of the supply-can is only 3/4 ft. from the floor, and is out of the way of the operator. The oil-trap, between base and body, catches all drainage.

Now, Mr. Dairyman, we know you want to start the season right. Drop us a card tonight for our literature telling all about the "SIMPLEX". Perhaps you already own a "SIMPLEX". In that case some of our other lines may interest you. We handle B-K Mechanical Milkers and all accessories. "Simplex" Combined Churn and Butter Maker, Testers, Vats, Dominant Cleanser, etc.

Write us NOW before the real rush commences.

## 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

OUR

## Farm Improvement Number

WILL BE OUT

**MAY 6th**

RESERVATIONS ARE NOW IN ORDER

## SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

Our entire output of this Fertilizer for Spring, 1915, has now been sold and we cannot arrange further agencies unless for Fall delivery. Where we have no local agent we will supply farmers who wish to get an experience of Basic Slag this season with ton lots for \$20.00, delivered free at any Ontario station, cash with order.

Describe literature and all further particulars on application to

**THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED**  
SYDNEY, NVA SCOTIA

## Dairy Farming in Western Canada

Man, M.C.D., Alta.

WESTERN Canada is eminently suitable for dairying, and this industry is rapidly increasing in the three prairie provinces. This is so not only in the districts surrounding the large cities of the west, but in country places where they must be able to manufacture the product of their milk or cream themselves. In these centres the milk is either taken to a cheese factory, separated at home and butter made, or cream taken to a creamery.

The dairy industry has been, up to a few years ago, operated largely as a side line. After a day's work on the land, the farmer has not felt much like milking 10 or 20 cows. The low price of milk a few years ago was not encouraging to the mixed farmer. These conditions have changed, however, and many farmers are recognizing in the dairying industry the most important branch of the farming activity. For many years to come, the dairy farmer will be the man who will make the money.

### Knowledge in Power

Canadian farmers have made money out of what because they understood the business of grain growing, and they will make money dairying, because, with the valuable help given by the dairy branches of the Departments of Agriculture of the provinces and the demonstration and experimental farms, they will know how to handle their dairy cows and the milk after it has been taken from them. In Wisconsin and other states, in England, Scotland, Holland and Denmark, dairy farmers are making a good living off land ten times higher in price and not half as fertile as the Canadian West. Feed is made cheap, expensive, and with the application of labor, everything is more expensive, but they are making a good living because they understand the business.

The time was when Denmark bought the feed for their dairy cattle in America and shipped it 6,000 or 7,000 miles to feed her dairy herds, and now, with that expense, sold dairy products on the London market cheaper than the butter from Canada and the United States could be sold; and the dairymen of little Denmark grew rich.

The largest creamery in the world is located in the Missouri Valley, and it was made possible by conditions favorable to the development of the industry. In the rolling prairie states, the rich native grasses and immense fields of alfalfa have been the principal elements in the development of dairying on the western farms. The ease with which green fodder can be produced to supplement the pastures in late summer and fall, and provide for winter feeding, makes dairying very easy in western Canada. Its immense pastures, and the thousands of acres suitable for the growing of alfalfa compared with Missouri, reveals possibilities undreamed of by the most optimistic.

### Progress to Date

Little has been done so far in winter dairying except by those catering for city milk supplies. This is the most profitable time of year to milk cows, and in some districts enough is done to keep the institutions that manufacture the raw product open the whole year instead of in summer only. Up to the present time farmers have been so cheap and farmers have made their money so easily, that there has been little need for much work in the winter, but closed settlement and the higher prices obtainable for dairy products will alter these conditions.

The influence of dairying on in-

terested farming has been a most important link in the chain of development. The success of farmers in the eastern provinces in bringing from their farms the returns and profits which were wanted for them has been accomplished to a degree of thoroughness by intensified agriculture, and dairying has filled the gap between a promise of what the land will provide and a complete fulfillment of its possibilities.

The demand for dairy produce is increasing faster than the supply, and there is in this industry the greatest opening for profitable and continuous farming for any number of settlers. In some districts farmers are beginning to realize the possibilities of dairying. The profits accruing from a careful handling of dairy stock may be seen in a few cases which have come under the writer's notice, one in each prairie province.

### Success in Alberta

In Southern Alberta a Slav had been working in the mines. He had saved \$700, and with his wife and a family of small children he moved to a farm on the international boundary line, for which he paid \$15 an acre. The land was bought on time and the \$700 was put into cows and a few vehicles and implements for the farm. That was eight years ago. To-day that farmer has 20 cows, and his receipts for cream at Cardston creamery in 1913 were \$850. In addition to this he sold calves and cow live stock amounting for \$1,500, and this is about his yearly turnover from his mixed farm. This man has paid for a half section of land, built a comfortable home and outbuilding, and has the best machinery and working equipment, and does not owe a dollar in the world. He attributes his success to dairying.

Another case is that of a hired man in Saskatchewan. Five years ago he had nothing but a homestead of 160 acres. Without any help he sold a carload of potatoes this year, shipped a carload of 20 cows, threshed some 70 bushels of oats to the acre for 30 acres, had 16 acres of corn, besides other grain, and sufficient feed for a large stock of cattle, horses, and hogs.

Wonderful Success in Dairying  
The outstanding example of the profits in dairying is, however, seen in the experience of two Belgians in Manitoba. They bought a dairyman on landed in Winnipeg without capital, and not being able to speak the English language. They worked three years as laborers and saved \$700. They bought a dairyman on and purchased his 28 cattle for \$1,600, making the \$700 as first payment, and rented his premises for \$25 a month.

The first year they paid off their debt of \$900 and purchased five acres of land of their own. The second year they built a modern house and stable to hold the 80 cows. All modern improvements, concrete floors, stanchions, individual water basins, and litter carriers were installed. Then the herd had been increased to 66. These cattle were tested on the service of the dairy, and 33 were found diseased and ordered out of the herd. This was a loss of half their cattle, but they were not discouraged, and steadily added to their herd. They had new cattle tested, and to-day, six years after their arrival in the country, they have a herd of 110 cows, a modern house and stable, and 60 acres of land worth \$100 a month for the milk, and are worth \$50,000 in property.



We Welcome

Trade increases the

Vol. XXXIV

## Why are the to Purch

THERE is a growing number of Canadian farmers who are getting the advantages that them, due to the military purposes. The number of horses the first of December head. The number erably augmented, that anywhere from 2 red perished. In cavalry horse in acasualties have been mate has been placed. Even for such a con against the Boers, G horses from the An losses to horse flesh compared with the 100 ft. And yet the pressed as a result has not been stimula for military purpose view of the evident few. Why?

Is This  
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"Whereas, the effe ing home producers to depress a branch o pressed already;

"Therefore, be it r spective of the nee the restrictions ductive to give its

The restrictions a moved and the subje few days ago in the tion with the agricu member for Humbol nation as to the exp of pure bred sires strongly commende eral hundred thousan questioned the wisdom duction of better hor the same time restri horses once the farm