

## The "SIMPLEX" Cream Separator

As shown in the illustration hereafter, is a convenient machine. It is of convenient height to operate. The supply can be lowered, and get 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 the 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 a special formula, furnished by one 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 bowl cover, and of the middle point or piston, that meshes with the larger spur wheel. It is made of Vanadium steel, or nickel steel, of same kind that is used in the transmission gears in the best grade of automobiles. We believe that 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 Rex-Bright bearings that go in every "Simplex" Hand Separator, cost more than all the bearings put together in most other cream separators. And yet on account of the large number that we import, single orders and coverings over 10,000 bearings at a time, we are able to furnish them at extras at a reasonable price, so that the cost of replacement, if needed, is not more than in other machines.

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

We'd 'n 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. Then you will make sure that the "Simplex" is the best cream separator for you.

## 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 1915 Harvest

12,896,000 Acres of Wheat will be harvested in Canada this Summer.

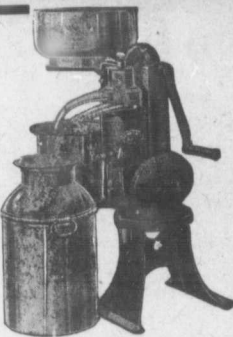
Increased prices will prevail—increased prices for every food product our farmers produce.

This means better homes on our farms, better farms, better machinery—more luxuries for the home.

Every Canadian Factory can share in this prosperity. Place your goods where our people will know them. Start in our GREAT EXHIBITION SPECIAL.

August 26th. Reserve Now.

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.

## Improvements on a Quebec Dairy Farm

R. W. Gardiner, Montreal, Que.

THE fall of 1914 saw completed at Meadow Flats Farm, one of the most complete barns in the county of Huntingdon. Mr. R. J. Ferns is justly proud of his latest improvement, inasmuch as the plans and equipment are his own idea.

The main stable is 35 by 36 feet and 40 feet from the gable to the base, and divided in such manner that the horses and cattle are on the ground floor. The horse stable consists of six single stalls and three box stalls; and the cow section is arranged for his 24 head. Mr. Ferns specializes in the Ayrshires, and his fine herd is a credit to his careful and successful breeding.

A very fine henery is situated 50 feet from the main stable and his fine flock of single comb Rhode Island Reds have done credit to themselves in the past winter, as well as every fall, at the local shows.

The farm is peculiar in a way, as it is square, the residence and out-buildings being in the centre. This is an added improvement and advantage in more ways than one. The farm is only a mile and a half from



This Home Has Every Convenience.

hundred pounds, and the net profit per cow was \$30.30.

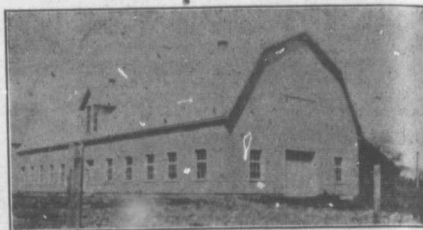
6. The average cost of feed per cow was \$51.57, or 64 per cent. of the average net cost of keep.

7. The net cost per cow was \$80.24 and the receipts were \$100.63.

8. The labor cost of caring for each cow was \$25.12.

9. The average cost of delivering 100 pounds of milk 2.14 miles was 11.7 cents.

10. The profit from cows yielding 10,000 pounds of milk a year will be per cent. greater than from those yielding 6,000 pounds.



The Modern Barn Erected by R. J. Ferns at "Meadow Flats Farm."

the village of Hemmingford.

On "Meadow Flats" Mr. Ferns has found, to his pleasant surprise, that water can be pumped from an everlasting spring by a gas engine for his entire stock at a little less than one cent a day, and as the buildings are all connected the disadvantages of winter work around the barns and stable are brought to the minimum.

The residence is of solid brick and has every modern convenience; any house in the country can boast of Mrs. Ferns, three boys and two girls complete the complement.

### The Cost of Milk Production

THE following conclusions as to costs incident to milk production are based on a study of the individual cow, the milk, butter-fat, feed, cash receipts, labor, investment records, and other data, per cow, for 834 dairy cows with full year's records in fifty-three dairy herds in Jefferson county, N. Y. The results obtained from the study are true and correct under the conditions in that country. Are the conclusions applicable elsewhere, in Canada, for instance?

1. Seven of the 83 herds were kept at a loss of \$1,235.71.  
2. On the basis of net cost and actual receipts, 161 cows, or 19 per cent. of the total number, caused a loss to their owners of \$1,799.87, or \$11.18 per cow.  
3. The average production was 6,821 pounds of milk and 241 pounds of butter-fat.

4. The milk was produced at a net cost of \$1.21 per hundred pounds and the butter-fat at 33.3 cents per pound.

5. The average selling price of the milk was \$1.52 per hundred pounds, the average profit was 31 cents per

### Plastering Stave Silo

IN a recent issue of Farm and Dairy Mr. Clark Hamilton, Leeds Co., Ont., described his methods of plastering the inside of a stave silo. One of Our Folks immediately wrote in for more particulars, which Mr. Hamilton supplies as follows:

"In constructing our circular silo we placed the laths horizontally around it. If the silo is of an average diameter, say not less than 15 feet, the laths need not be cut through the centre, but simply nailed on the wall with their whole length and drawn by nails to the wall of the silo. If the silo is of a smaller diameter, the laths may be cut through the centre in shorter lengths, and it will not require so much pressure to press them out to the shape of the silo wall. In either case, however, they should be securely nailed.

"These laths should be nailed about three-eighths to one-half inch apart, but not any wider space than this should be allowed or the plaster will not adhere so well to the wall. The laths are bevelled on the upper side edge, while the under edge is left square. We use a strap, and depend on the bevelled laths to hold the plaster, which is made of good, clean, sharp sand and cement.

### A Poser

"HE who puts his hand to the plow," screamed the crowd, "must not look back!"

"What is he to do when he gets to the end of the furrow?" asked the auditor in the blue jeans overalls.

The more a horse sweats, the more water he must drink. It is advisable to water the working team between meals if possible.



We Welcome You

Trade Increases the

Vol. XXXIV

## The Farm Progressive

THE farm labor problem has been discussed among us as the weather; both as we because both effective failure of our farming make the claim that on our farm, but we state. I can truthfully least of our troubles, editor of Farm and a few of the principles ing my men.

To attract good labor one must be a good farmer. This is fundamental. Every improvement I make in my methods makes it easier for me to attract and hold the best labor of the local area. A good man I would find as one who takes interest in his work. Then there must be something in which to take interest. Last spring had a man come to asking for work. I was short at the time. I told him on. I soon found that one of my neighbors was very "sore" on for "robbing" him of help. I ascertained he had been paying a new man \$30. a month with board, while the man I had come with me for \$25. asked Jim on the first.

"I wouldn't work for between here and there was Jim's decided regret that man was just 31. Every implement around need of repair. Throwing his worn-out, broken and buildings were going neglected could send where I can take an interest."

The Wife's Con-

I have found that Jim all really good men. farmers could get help their wives; such credit to the stomach real. I have often wondered between here and town, their wives for all the. Hired men are not sit-