

### TWO GREAT HELPERS

In the harvest season or in fact at any season, do you ever begrudge the time it takes you to do the milking and

the separating. If so we have something to say to you.

### "Simplex" Link Blade Separator

the women folks can do the separating, and do it too without it being any strain on them. The low supply can and the ease of operation of the "Simplex" make it a favorite of the womer, folk and it is easy to clean and keep clean, too.

With a

### B-L-K MILKER

a boy can milk the cows and can milk 20 of them in an hour. That may seem a little steep to you but it is being done, and the owners of the B-L-K are loud in their praises.

If you drop us a card we will send you our literature on any of our lines.

We are also dealers in all kinds of cheese factory, creamery and dairy supplies.

## D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

BROCKVILLE -Branches: PETERBOROUGH, One MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.



# 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.

Reserve Now. August 26th.

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.



#### The United Fruit Companies of N. S., Ltd.

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S. FEW days ago the U. F. Companies of Nova Scotia held panies of Nova Scotia held their annual meeting at Berwick. This is the central organization, of which some forty subsidiary local fruit companies are the share-holders. Through it, all the products of the local companies are sold. It seeks out the markets; draws on the seeks out the markets; draws on the seeks out the markets; draws on the seeks out the markets. It seeks out the markets; draws on the different companies for the to fill the orders, collects proceeds, and remits companies to the companies of the companie the members practically at cost. One company (it is probably the case with the others) estimated that it saved for its most for its members in the difference be-tween the ordinary resail and the cost price on merchandise, more than suffiprice on merchandise, more than sufficient to cover the total warchouses' charges, to live the total warchouses' charges, to fire the substantial of the substantial

interested in a business of feal im-nortance. There bassed through the Central Company's hands in value:

Feed and flour bought \$111,059 79
Fertilizer bought 21,613 49
See'ds bought 30,662 07
Spray material bought 30,662 07
Merchand bought 17,641 39
Hasurance 2,141 11

8284,834 49 81,130,770 55

A general turnover of considerably above a million dollars.

Expenses of Coonerative Business In transacting this business, there was expended a sum for salaries of \$13.00.09, and ceneral expenses, including expenses of offices in London, and Lawrence of the control of the control of disbursements of \$92,791.54, a sum total of disbursements of \$92,791.54, Over four hundred thousand barrels of apples were handled by the Central; and the average artie, in the year. In transacting this business, there

tral; and the average price to the pro-ducer was \$1.67 per barrel, all grades ducer was \$1.00 ner barrel, all crades and varieties included. In considering these prices; it must be remembered that the Central disposed of over 130,000 bbls; of Gravensteins when the market for these and other carly fruit was ruinously low wings to the panic that followed the outbrook of the war.

break of the war.

It is not to be forgotten that this organization has been a great benefit not only to its own members but to those orchardists yet outside the co-operative circle. Largely by the U.F. operative circle. Largely by the U.F. Company's influence, the Government was prevailed upon to see the benefit

of cancelling the 7% per cent war tax on fertilizers. They obtained a reduction on ocean freights, which benefitted all shippers By their know-ledge of conditions on the English market, they were able by diverting or market, they were able by divertine or withholdine fruit, to prevent a glut, and thus avert a slump in prices. On the other hand, they can put a barrel of apples into the consumer's hands in Britain at a saving of at least 17 cts. on the bar diversement of the per cent of the consumer's hands in Britain at a saving of an example of the per cent of

sales price of \$1.67 to our shareholders as against the outsider.

The Central has also onened at Halifax a sales warehouse to which is shipped such farm stuff as pork, vegetables, berrier etc., and they sold, so far with much satisfaction to

the members. the members.
Suffice to say, the shareholders are well pleased with their organization, and satisfied that cooperation is here to stay. As a "get rich quick" game it is a failure; but as a much-needed helping hand to see fair play and fair prices to the farmer it is a grand suc-

#### Cooperative Wholesale Society A. E. Adams, Berwick, N.S.

THE Cooperative Wholesale Society of the British Cooperative Associations was formed in 1863. sentence taken from the prospectus sums up in a few words the object of the whole movement. "The object of the whole movement. the society is to bring the producer and consumer of commodities nearer to each other, and thus secure for the working classes those profits that have hitherto enriched only the in-

dividual."
The Cooperative Wholesale Society
The Cooperative The Cooperative Wholesale Society
The Cooperative Wholesale Society sidiary companies in the same way as the United Fruit Companies is the

the United Fruit Companies is the central for all the Cooperative Prait Companies in Nova Scotia.

All the subsidiary societics operative Ingress stores, in which are handled practically every article that one cai imagine. These include groceris drapery, millinery, furniture, has ware, fish, meat, poultry, dairy produce, and so forth, and in connection with each society there is a large bakery. The members can obtain shoultely everything they require if bakery. The members can obtain absolutely everything they require is the world, through their own store These subsidiary societies obtain a their supplies from the central, which their supplies from the centurer and dis-tributor. All the trade of the ex-tral is done in goods bought by their own buyers at home and abroad, as distributed to the retail societies from One general pri its warehouses. One general pris-ciple runs through all the purchasin done by the Cooperative Wholesa

done by the Cooperative Wholess' Society buyers, namely to go direct to be accurate the source of production, whether at home or abroad, so as to save the emissions of middlemen and agents. In New York, Montreal. Spit (Denia), and Sweden the Cooperative Wholesale Society has purchasing to the contract of the contract Wholesale Society has purchasing a pots with resident buyers, whose dis it is to purchase and ship home the productions of these countries as naived by English cooperators. On arrival in England the goods are a vided among the warehouses at Machaster, Newcastle, London, Birnish here, Briefel Coralia London. Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, dersfield. Blackburn. Northamp etc., so that the subsidiary social can conveniently draw their supplementary social December, 1910 wna \$35,363,350.

A subscriber signing himself H. Gray, recently contributed as ticle to Farm and Dairy entitled. Silo on Every Farm." Will Mr. G kindly forward his address in set that we may credit him with a months' renewal of his subscription.



Trade increases

Vol. XXXIV

N spite of the

authorities have the production of are beginning to always mean big advice given and o tion is coming hon ensuring good prof in low prices and man does not make winters that sta everybodies hens lay. We know fro recent experience that one way of spo ing the pork-raising

business is to ha

too many pigs for t market. On the other har re know that an thing which caus the reduction of th yield of a cre brough the countr tends to raise th price of that crop Philip D. Armou once said that if vere not for ho cholera the America farmer would be sel ng his hogs for tw ents a pound. Th outhern cotton grow rs once undertook with some success o increase the pric art of it. Pacific co nted the bottom fr et by dumping the

It water would spo rers know very we They do this, r ctions indefinitely, bring the highest er who does not idely practiced in h art again repeating Pity my simplicity."

rst taking care to

Regulat What, then, are we a class continue

elds and take what ducts or shall we tion to limit produ nion of the Western order that we can products?