

## There's No Time Like The Present

Did it ever really occur to you that none of us have a "leisure on life" and that the only way to attain the big things is to take advantage of every opportunity with the least possible delay.

It is said that "Opportunity Knocks but once at Every Man's Door." But we're not selling "opportunities." We're selling labor savers and money makers, our

### B-L-K Mechanical Milker AND "Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator

And if you are not already the owner of either or both of these machines, therein lies the opportunity for an increased output of better dairy products, higher prices and less labor.

What they are doing for others they will also do for you.

Read in previous advertisements what some of our satisfied patrons have to say. Then write us for literature.

## 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 successful mechanical milker must squeeze the teat between such suck of milk, otherwise it would draw too much blood down into it and result, in time, in injury to the udder.

## EMPIRE MECHANICAL MILKER

accomplishes this massage perfectly, yet with simpler apparatus and less power than any other, by vacuum and atmospheric pressure.

The "Empire" is the very latest development of the mechanical milker, embodying all the ideas demonstrated to be correct by former experiments. As there is no compressed air used, only one pipe line and one air tank is necessary, and the whole apparatus is much simplified. It is absolutely guaranteed.

Ten cups fill all teats—can be easily taken apart and cleaned.

It is less expensive to install and less trouble and expense to operate than any other successful milker.

The Empire Mechanical Milker is in successful operation at present in many dairies. With it one man can see to the milking of 20 to 30 cows in an hour. Cows are milked more regularly and its use usually increases the milk yield. The milk is kept hygienically clean. More cows can be kept without more help to care for them or your same herd with less help.

Write us telling how many cows you keep and we will send you more complete information and quote the cost of a milker installed in your barn.

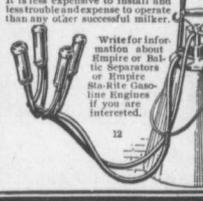
### The Empire Cream Separator Co.

of Canada, Limited.

Dept. 24

Toronto

Windsor



## In Union There is Strength

A Department Devoted to Cooperative Agriculture

### Jottings by the Way

"Your United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, is certainly an ambitious undertaking," said a business man in Toronto to the editor of this department. Then he added, doubtfully. "Do you think Ontario farmers are big enough and broad enough and unselfish enough to carry it through to success? Many more are asking the same question. The answer lies with the farmers' Ontario. It will be given in deeds, not words."

Grants and speakers to Farmers' Institutes in Ontario have been discontinued. So far as lies within their power the United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, will supply meetings with speakers where the local institute is willing to pay the expenses of the speaker, the speaker contributing his time free. The company will furnish this educational assistance so far as finances permit.

A young farmer in Western Ontario decided to buy several tons of cotton seed meal. The United Farmers' Cooperative Company, Limited, quotes him \$34 a ton. He managed to secure some direct from the shipping point across the line at \$30 a ton. He thought he had saved \$4 a ton. As a matter of fact the United Farmers' Cooperative Company could have supplied him with the quality of cotton seed meal that he secured several dollars cheaper per ton than the grade that they had quoted him \$34. He had got an inferior article.

### The Principles of Cooperation

The annual meeting of the Dunwich Farmers' Club was held at Wallace-town, Elgin Co., Ont., on October 22nd. The meeting was addressed by George Keen, Honorary Secretary of the Cooperative Union of Canada, on the subject of the "Cooperative Movement." Mr. Keen said there seemed to be a general impression that the principles of cooperation, so successful in Europe, had been a failure in the United States and Canada. Such was not the case. The trouble was that both farmers and working men, or the people exploiting both classes, had made many attempts to imitate the economic methods of European co-operators—without making any study of the fundamental principles of the movement upon which the magnificent success, both in industrial and agricultural cooperation, had been built. He explained that the object of Robert Owen, the father of the movement, was to develop character and cultivate the intelligence of the common people by bringing about an equitable distribution of the wealth of the world. The movement, therefore, had a moral basis.

Its material success depended upon the extent to which the moral and social principles were understood and practised. Great importance was attached to the social and moral education of the co-operators, to the end that they might appreciate the value of mutual sacrifices and loyalty to the common interests in promoting the common good.

A man who was a selfish individual was not a cooperator, although he might be for his own personal advantage, a member of a cooperative society. If all members, however, were operative societies being of advantage they must be a source of loss, sooner or later. The British industrial movement was spending half a million dol-

lars annually in the moral, social and economic education of its members.

Mr. Keen gave a statistical and historical review, not only of the British Workingmen's Movement, but of the Danish and Irish Agricultural Movements also. He pointed out that in every case success had depended upon the spiritual side—the cooperative spirit of the movement. He also described the purpose and record of the Raiffeisen system of credit or cooperative agricultural banks operated in Germany and other continental countries, a modification of which had been extensively applied with invariable success in Quebec.

Cooperation and Capital  
Mr. Keen defined the economic principles and declared that capital was regarded by co-operators as but a convenience in connection with industry, and not, as under the competitive and capitalistic system, as a means of oppression of producers and consumers. Capital was hired as a house or a farm would be hired. A fixed and normal rate of interest or rent for the use of the capital was paid, the surplus commonly called profit, being devoted to social and impersonal uses, or distributed amongst the people, according to the extent they individually contributed thereto by services; in cooperative stores in proportion to purchases; in agricultural productive societies in proportion to the value of the raw material sent thereto by each member; in marketing societies in proportion to sales to the society by members; in housing societies in proportion to rent paid by occupiers and so on.

In conclusion, Mr. Keen described the circumstances under which the United Farmers' Cooperative Company had been organized, and in the development of the company would be the incorporation of which the Cooperative Union of Canada had assisted. The capital was held by farmers' clubs and individual farmers in shares of \$25 each, bearing not more than 7 per cent. interest. The members of the club "pool" their requirements and send collective orders to the company, which places them with the manufacturers direct, at a considerable saving. He submitted a list of lines of merchandise as to which satisfactory arrangements had already been made. As with the Grain Growers' Grain Company in the West, the development of the company would be the means of providing adequate financial support for farmers' social and educational institutions, such as its sister organization The United Farmers' Ontario.

Price Cutting and Loyalty  
Mr. Keen expressed the hope that the Dunwich Farmers' Club would give the company its loyal and enthusiastic support. If the prices offered by the company were satisfactory, they should not be used as a weapon to beat down the local merchants, as to which complaints had already been made. This policy could only be one end. It had destroyed many similar institutions on this continent. Tens of thousands of British co-operators would never think of comparing the prices of their own institutions with those of capitalistic concerns because they knew that in any case they were getting back all the profit made in the transaction, after providing for the necessary expenses of distribution. The farmers should, at least, show sufficient cooperative spirit, and loyalty to their own institution to make their purchases through it if they found on comparison of quotations that there was an advantage in doing so.



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