

Time is Money

ESPECIALLY with you busy dairymen of to-day. You can't afford to have your hired help waste their time and money skimming the milk with a small - capacity, slow-speed, hard-to-turn, hard-to-clean machine.

NOTE the illustration herewith of the

"Simplex"

Link Blade

See the broad, solid separator base, and a body or frame of pleasing design that entirely encloses the grinding and all moving parts. Note the convenience of the correctly placed crank shaft, 34 inches from the floor. The "Simplex" can be operated standing, which is better than a stooping position.

ALL oil holes are provided with spring-top oil cups, which hold enough oil for an ordinary run and protect the bearings from the dust or wet. All waste oil drains to the oil pan and thence to the oil drip cup—no oil or slop can reach the floor.

THERE are a great many other important features of the "Simplex" that it will pay you well to investigate. Drop us a card and we will send you our illustrated booklets.

BEAR in mind, too, that we are agents for the B-L-K Mechanical Milker. Tell us how many cows you milk, and we will give you estimates on what it will cost you to install a B-L-K.

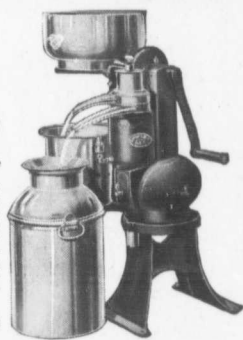
SEE our Exhibit of Milking Machines and Cream Separators at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

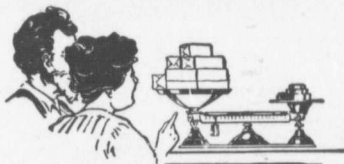
Head Office and Works - - - - - BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



Note the heavy, compact construction and convenient height of supply-cans and discharge spouts. The top of the supply-can is only 35" ft. from the floor.



That's better!

It pays, for sure, to keep Cows in a clean Stable. Give them clean stalls and lots of pure air, which they need just as much as pure water and good food, and they will give more milk, more cream, more butter.

**O.K. CANADIAN
STALLS AND
STANCHIONS**

Our little book "The Proper Housing of Cows" will be sent free to Dairy Farmers. Write for it to-day.

Canadian Patent Machinery Co., Limited, CALT., ONT.

A Reply to Mr. Currie

Editor, Farm and Dairy. — I have read with no little interest the letter from Mr. Currie, which appeared in Farm and Dairy of August 7, under the heading of "Easily Secured Wealth."

The shoe evidently fits. Your editorial, to which Mr. Currie refers, seems to have touched a sore spot. Is it not quite possible that Mr. Currie owns a nice little block of Westmont real estate that has been steadily increasing in value? We know how Westmont real estate has been boomed.

Possibly too Mr. Currie would tell us that the advertising that Westmont real estate has received at the hands of land speculators and real estate agents has "created" the present high values. But has it? Suppose an incurable epidemic broke out among the citizens of Westmont so that to live there would be an utter impossibility. What would happen to land values? Why couldn't you give away land in Westmont.

LAND VALUES AND POPULATION
Some time after cure for this epidemic is discovered, Westmont is again habitable. People again desire to live there. Land values go up. Did the landowners "create" this new value? Surely my point is clear — that these values have been created solely by the demand for the land.

And has not the great wealth of the Astor family, to which Mr. Currie refers, been created in the same way? The wealth that the original John Jacob Astor accumulated as a fur trader would be as a drop in a bucket compared with the wealth that the Astors control to-day.

Old J. J. had not been a shrewd fur trader for nothing. He realized that "Little Old New York" would some day be a world metropolis. He bought up New York real estate right and left. Mr. Currie tells us that had the money involved been put out at compound interest it would today amount to more than the value of the land, despite its wonderful increase in value.

But we must remember that the Astors still own the land and have lived in affluence in the meantime. Our friend J. J. didn't put a high board fence around his holdings and watch them increase in value. Had he done so his land would still be worth the same big value today, simply because of the great demand for land in New York City.

HAS THE CAKE AND EATS IT TOO

Instead, he built houses and rented them or he charged ground rent to others who did the building. True, a portion of the Astor income is derived from hotels and other enterprises, but we must remember that by far the larger proportion is derived from ground rents. In other words, thousands of people are paying into the coffers of the Astor estate, millions of dollars annually for the privilege of living on a portion of God's free earth.

And what of our public benefactors, the Astors? They toil not, neither do they spin. The head of the family spends a large part of the year in Europe, spending good American money on fine coaches, dress balls and following the hounds. The rest of the family are never in the background. They keep society interested by giving a \$40,000 ball at Newport, or startle the country by a scandal in the divorce court. Where is the mutual benefit?

The remaining points of Mr. Currie's letter hardly require an answer. He states that when a manufacturing industry comes to a town, mutual benefits result. Yes, they do. The manufacturer benefits because he is enabled to do business. The land-

owner benefits because he is able to part with some of his land at a good figure or charge a nice additional rental for it. But what of the community at large? We all know that when a new industry comes to a town, land values are boomed. But who gets the benefit of the increased land values? Certainly not the tenants who compose the major portion of city tax payers because their rents go up. Then it must be the landowners.

And what of the progressive farmer who introduces new methods that make farming in his community more profitable? Mr. Currie evidently forgets that there are two classes of farmers; those that own their farms and those that do not. When farming in that community becomes more profitable, land values increase because there is a demand for that land. Does the tenant farmer benefit? No — he finds his rents are increased. But under our present system of taxation is it the man who decides the benefit who is taxed? It is the tenant who finds that in addition to his taxes on buildings and stock, he is paying higher rent. Then why not tax the landowner who is the one to benefit? — B. Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S.

Preventing Manure Waste

H. C. Blair, Victoria Co., N. S.

How shall we save the manure? When we constructed our bank here we made provision for a manure bank underneath the cow stable. The walls are of concrete, with a window on the lower side, through which we back in the aleds and wagons. The floor is also of concrete, and diaped in the centre. There is enough room to hold the winter's output of manure. The aleds and aleds in the stable and the floor of the calf pens at one end are of cement laid over rough board flooring. At intervals we placed small trap doors in the sides of the gutters.

NO LETTING IN STABLE CLEANING

Stable cleaning is therefore a very simple operation — the manure is dropped through the trap doors into the cellar. The calf pens we clean in the same way; certainly a pleasant change from the old back breaking methods. We keep the pens well bedded and clean them once a month every six weeks. Manure kept in this way comes out in the best of shape.

As our farm is somewhat hilly we plan to draw out the most of the manure when the hauling is good — generally in March. By this time the manure is pretty well filled, and we lay a pile of manure that would gladden any farmer's heart. Every bit of good, the most valuable part is saved.

Along in the summer we dump a good load of chaff and dirt in the diaped centre. This helps to solidify surplus liquid. At odd times we use a hog or two run in the manure to keep it well mixed.

After reading an editorial in Farm and Dairy recently, stating that per farmyard manure is worth \$25.00, we are fully convinced that the effort paying for itself. We have to dig out of the manure that was wasted in old manure heap before our new manure was built.

Do hogs like a dirty, muddy lot?

No, they would never go into it if they had a clean, cool place to which to lie.

Prof. Geo. E. Day of the Ohio Agricultural College and Mr. C. H. Bailey of the Ontario Department of Agriculture have just returned from England with a dozen select Shorthulls of milking strains. Five of these are for the College and five for the Experimental Farm at Guelph.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

THE MAN

Further details concern

THE methods of Farm and Dairy in the winter care of our mer we do not pasture play in a 25-acre pasture ground where there is a dance but not much feed are running there. Their stall with what using, the crops varying season. The chief crop rolling are alfalfa first clover, alfalfa second crop if there is any left over we are going to insure green corn, and sometimes pea and barley mixture tended by Mr. Zavitz.

It may be asked why if it is not expensive? does cost more to do the aging for her than to cow to do it herself, by cow to the acre would working basis for past can keep or feed two cows same land for 90 days them all they can eat. I feed question there are things to consider. Flies, too, extremes of heat and storms can all be tending to their needs barns or are allowed in a

DISEASE MENACE

Then too, contagious diseases or have ever had it, is Science teaches us that type of the herdman are bacteria spread through noticed. In our method very small. Another great do not spend any energy and so a larger milk yield and pasturing. As out that work alone we advantage in so doing, argument in favor of our cows in such close quarters to have them deborned. V barns of with the clippers burned with caustic potash are farming.

All young stock and dry rough pasture some little A bull is allowed to run with all the young things are time, their age at having