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IN TWO

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Use a Large-Capacity

"Simplex" Cream Separator

The 1,100-lb. size "Simplex" when at speed and skimming, takes no more power than the ordinary 500 lb. size separator of other makes.

The large-capacity "Simplex" Hand Separator will

Save you Time, Save you Labor
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Because it will cut 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.

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The favorite everywhere it goes. Not too heavy and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3½ ft. from the floor.

A "Law" or a "Theory"
Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have been watching Farm and Dairy closely these last few weeks expecting to see an answer to the "law" of production advanced by Dr. J. W. Spillman at the Chicago Conference, attended by your editor. In case some of the readers of Farm and Dairy have forgotten Dr. Spillman's contention, I will briefly review it. Dr. Spillman claimed that cooperation could not benefit the producer in the long run as the higher prices that the cooperating producers would receive would induce other farmers to go into the same line of production, prices would be forced down and the consumer would receive the whole benefit. He illustrated his contention in this way:

Suppose that the Texas producers of garden truck were to organize and practically double their profits on the truck sent to the Chicago market. Other farmers in Texas, seeing the good things their brethren were getting through cooperation, would themselves go in for garden truck, production would immediately increase, Chicago markets would follow, and gluttonous consumers would buy at their own price. Consequently, the grower would not get any more from his crops than before there was any cooperation whatever. This may be a real nice theory, but it is not a law.

EXPERIENCE VERSUS THEORY
We farmers out here in British Columbia have had some experience with the ultimate effects of cooperation on the producer and we regard our experiences as of more value than Dr. Spillman's theorizing. Take the case of our orchard lands. When farmers first came to the Okanagan Valley there was the bare land there worth practically nothing. Down by the side of the Rockies was the great prairie market waiting for fruit. The land was cleared, orchards planted, and in due time the crops marketed. The profits were enormous. Cooperative societies were formed and the profits became greater still. Now if Dr. Spillman's reasoning is correct every other farmer in British Columbia who has land suitable to orcharding would immediately rush into this line of agriculture, production would increase enormously, prices would go down, the consumer would get all of the benefit and the farmer would get no better off than he was before our cooperative societies were formed.

It is true that returns that the fruit growers are getting are not much greater, if indeed they are as great, as they received when each man marketed his own produce. So far Dr. Spillman's theory is working well. The prices, however, are not lower than they were before and consumers are not not deriving any benefit. Something wrong with the doctor's law. Something else has happened that the doctor did not consider at all. Land in the Okanagan Valley that was worth nothing when the first settlers arrived is now worth hundreds of dollars an acre. Even bare stump land without a tree on it will be worth \$100 to \$200 an acre. Hence the farmer who goes into that valley, buys land or bearing orchard and starts into fruit growing, will have the greater part of his returns eaten up in interest on his investment.

The same thing has happened around Vancouver. Prices for dairy products, particularly fresh milk and cream, are, I believe, higher in Vancouver than in any other part of Canada. What a grand chance for dairy men living near the city to make a fortune out of dairy products. Some of them may have done so years ago, but they do not now. Bare stump land is valued from \$100 a acre up and good improved farms within easy hauling distance of the city are valued at hundreds of dollars an acre. Here

again the price of land has risen to absorb all of the advantage afforded the farmer by the extra good market. Increasing prices of farm land, due to the formation of cooperative societies or proximity to big markets may be alright for the first holders of the land, but these high values are regular millstones around the neck of all succeeding generations who must pay interest on these high values. I know whereof I speak for I am trying to farm on land in which I invested heavily.

It strikes me that Dr. Spillman is a perplexed philosopher. No body of farmers need to be deterred from organizing in cooperative societies through the fear that the consumers will get all the benefit because Dr. Spillman said so. I believe that all of the benefit will be represented in increasing value of land.—John Carter, New Westminster Dist., B. C.

A City Opinion

"Consumer," Montreal, Que.
Although I do not always look with interest for the copies of Farm and Dairy that come into our office, I was particularly interested in an article in a recent issue written by an editor of Farm and Dairy, reporting an address of Dr. J. W. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, on the question of cooperation. In the article in question Dr. Spillman claimed that all of the benefits of cooperation accrue to the consumers, as large profits to the producer would lead to greatly increased consumption, glutted markets and hence lower prices at the city end. I am a consumer, have always lived in the city, and hence know something of how lower prices affect the average city working man, and if my observations are correct, Dr. Spillman must be wrong.

In the first place, most of the working people of Montreal live in tenements or rented houses. If all of the producers supplying Montreal with farm produce were to organize, produce more and glut our markets, prices would decline but the consumer ultimately would not get the benefit. The living would become cheaper in Montreal so far as immediate expenses concerned, but the inevitable effect of that would be an increase in land values. Rents would advance and all the city would have to pay for meat, groceries, green stuff, etc. would be eaten up in the increased rent. Hence it is the city landholder and not the city consumer who would benefit through the increased production mentioned by Dr. Spillman.

I do not know much about the country, but it seems to me that the effect there would be somewhat similar. Land values would advance through increased profits due to cooperation, and the country landholder and the city landholder would ultimately get all of the benefit. I would like to know what Dr. Spillman thinks of my theory. I have not a sufficient high opinion of my "theory" to call it a "law," but I almost believe that it is.

How Stable Lightings?
Window glass is not dangerous if it is expensive, but from the small amount used even by many of our best dairymen, one would think that it is both dangerous and expensive. One of the men that the Rev. Ness speaks of, has about one-half of the linear wall length devoted to window glass. Consequently Mr. Ness' stable is as light as out of doors. Mr. Ness once remarked to the writer "Light is the only germ killer we can get for nothing, so we might as well have it." We would suggest that a few very large windows are preferable to many small ones, and that these be placed near the ceiling rather than half way up.

Issued
Each Week

Vol. XXXII.

Pertinent remark

HOW many of you made by a dough with ing in from working into the earth also slips in? We jacket and boiled while we cracked

Well, how many ly say that we have to milk without war on a hot summer night hauling out manure really think of it as operation, unless far excepted, from which go to milking with smoothing the rough

TWO CONSUMERS
In considering the milk for city trade in the market and from the producing end, all of our large cities two classes to which there is the man who pay any price for a and the man to whom peddled loaves larger received.

Even admitting the necessity of supply requirements we have in supplying milk to the life fluid to the ch must, of course, get ducts to enable our ch be able to do this and

What is needed?
Itions as incorporated by the City of Toronto of proper milk roads fluid drawn from sensib clean, healthy milk under sanitary surround and kept cool while of easy, and is if the prod

HEALTHY

No one, I take it, w from a diseased animal or did not know where

"Mr. Dunn is one of our as he teaches. On his out in Farm and Dairy's Inter action by the way, one is taken to produce clean milk article. When last we heard news six cents a quart His herd varies from 5 to 10 the raise of the Price Farm