



99 Reasons Why YOU Should Use The "Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator

- 1. EFFICIENCY**—The "Simplex" is the result of thirty years' experience with Cream Separators and ten years' experience in manufacturing "Simplex Link Blade Separators." The experience of these years is embodied in the new "Simplex" for you.
- 2. SIMPLICITY**—The "Simplex" is the simplest in construction of all separators. It has fewest parts of any make and can be operated by a child.
- 3. SMOOTH RUNNING**—The "Simplex" bowl will always run smooth and true even if out of mechanical balance.
- 4. NOT AFFECTED BY WEAR**—As the "Simplex" wears instead of becoming noisy and running harder, as in other makes, it will continue to run easily and smoothly.
- 5. LIVES LONGER**—The greatest wear and tear of Separators is caused by the uneven running of the bowl. The "Simplex" Self Balancing Bowl is never out of balance, consequently there is the minimum amount of wear and tear, and the life of the Separator is greatly increased.
- 6. A MONEY-SAVER**—The "Simplex" is so light running and turns so easily that it does the work in half the time required by other makes, and cuts the labor of skimming more than in two. This means a big saving in time and money.

The other ninety-three reasons you will soon find on your first trial of the "Simplex." Write us for literature on the "Simplex" and the testimony of satisfied users.

D. Derbyshire Co., Limited

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: Peterborough, Ont., Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

When You Write -- Mention Farm and Dairy



THE MODERN METHOD

Remember the day you sprinkled the potatoes?

Just send a specimen can and barrel. About half way through the rain comes up, washed off the solution and made it necessary for you to do the work all over again. The farmers are if you had had a

Spramotor

It's the SPAMOTOR unless we made it

you would have been able to do the spraying soon enough for the plants to get the benefit. With a Spramotor, remember, you can spray an acre of potatoes thoroughly in 12 minutes. It sprays four rows at once—three nozzles to a row—and is adjustable up to 40 inches. It has a capacity of 12 nozzles, with

HEARD SPRAMOTOR CO., 2743 King St., London, Canada

"Life Is Real, Life Is Earned"

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., Ont.

SO said the poet Longfellow. I would be that his thought went higher than a matter of raising fruit, or beef, or dairy produce. "Man does not live by bread alone," says a still greater teacher. The ambition to gather around us much may be open to question; but who can question the ambitions to gather the best? At the great "Harvest Home," when each thing that we have added to our naked selves has been threshed and winnowed and separated, such in its several bin and now, and the sum total of values taken, what will be the net product? There might be opportunity here for the preacher or the moralist to take up and develop this theme; but I will purposely pass that aspect by.

There is, too, the question of what harvest our "spare minutes" have produced. These minutes may have been wasted or worse; or they may have been scattered among our friends and neighbors for their lasting benefit and help. This aspect too is passed by.

The real, serious theme for us today is the serious grappling with the ordinary problems which confront us as farmers. I realize far too well by experience how easy it is to drift along. It is true that in some cases speed is lost. The freight train across the Continent dragging along at 15 miles an hour, or the ocean tramp at seven miles may pay; when double the speed would consume all profit in the disproportionately extra fuel. But such apparent sluggishness is not the result of inertia at headquarters; it is the evidence of skilled calculation. For a dairy buying up is quicker; but breeding up is better. Not slow speed, nor yet high speed, but right speed counts. Adapt system to circumstance. Some Chinese farmers start their wheat in seed-beds, and later transplant it at measured distances in the permanent field as we set out tomatoes. They get immense crops. It pays them, because labor is of less

value to them than land. Such a method would be folly with us because of the opposite factors.

It seems so, or it is that we could get much more out of our raising industry with little more effort, of we gave more careful thought to details and methods? Often we are inclined to act from impulse, instead of from deliberation. Even our thinking and reasoning is apt at times to be illogical, because we are not sure of the facts upon which we base our conclusions; or because our reasons are insufficient. Clear reasoning is often assisted by paper and pencil. The idea apparently is good, but it is vague. Make it specific. Put it down on paper. We would plan to set out a hundred new apple trees next spring of a particular variety. What will they cost, not merely merely to sell, but till they bear, deducting the acreage taken from the general farming? Counter this "idea" with the query:—What would this same time, labor, and manure on my present orchard add to quantity and quality of fruit? Your "idea" comes back with the reply:—

But I want to add this special variety to my orchard. Now bring in a left hander:—Why not graft out a lot of cheap trash not in the orchard and put in this the desired variety? It is a mental boxing match with its blow and guard and counter. In the end you may find "idea" knocked out, and your conclusion to be that there is more money to-day in a fair sized orchard with a limited number of choice varieties, and every tree made to produce its utmost, of the best grade than in an orchard extended to your limit and often neglected. Or, the "idea" may be that because crops are increasing it would be a good "idea" to add more cows. You "counter" this with the suggestion to give the extra feed to the cows you have. Who wins? Surely that should all depend on the special facts that govern your particular case. But it will have to be fought out, not reached at random; for life is real, life is earned.

A Danish Fruit Grower of Note

DENMARK, home of cooperative dairying, is also the home of a rapidly developing fruit industry. One of these Danish fruit farms is the property of Mr. Hans Rasmussen, of "Progress," Denmark. He writes a Canadian friend about his farming as follows:

My farm is 26 acres, of which 10 acres are planted in fruit, mostly apples, the principal sort being Cox Orange. A couple of hundred trees are planted of a local variety, Peterstrop Kehnotta. This sort has shown more resisting power against disease, canker, etc., than sorts imported from foreign countries. One and a half acres are in raspberries (Fred). Some of them are planted between fruit trees, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Two acres are in black and red currants (the first pickings are shipped to England), three-quarters of an acre in gooseberries, one and a quarter acres in strawberries, and one and a half acres in asparagus. The asparagus is sold to the canning factory at an average of eleven cents a pound.

\$400 An Acre From Asparagus.

Last year my income from the sale of asparagus amounted to \$400 an acre. The asparagus market requires white shoots. The plants are set one and a half feet apart in the row, and the rows are six feet apart. In the spring the plants, or the rows, are covered with the adjoining mould to a depth of 10 inches, in order to secure white shoots of a length of eight to nine inches. The shoots are

cut twice each day, to avoid the heads getting colored by the sun and air by growing above ground.

We also grow some hazelnuts, 1,110 bushes, some of which are planted between fruit trees, and some along the walks, as can be seen to the left in the illustration. In about four acres we grow carter and flower, sweetening carrot, aster, viola, clarkia, etc. A plot is used for raising roots of lily-of-the-valley. A cooperative association has been organized for the sale of the roots. They are shipped to England.

A College Farm.

My farm is acknowledged by the Government of Agriculture as a suitable one for young folks to learn fruit growing and gardening. I receive from the Government about thirty-three dollars for each pupil, male or female, who has attended an agricultural college or any other notable school, and who stays here at least six months. I fully understand this, I may add a few words of further explanation. Without going into detail, I may state that much is being done to help people to obtain a piece of land, and not only to get hold of a tract, but also to teach these people how to use and till the ground, in order to be able to make a fair living on a small tract, say six to ten acres. As fruit growing and gardening realizes more money than ordinary farming, the Government gives aid to movements working toward this goal. The price of farm land, without buildings, is frequently two hundred dollars an acre.