SIX POINTS



When buying a Cream Separator, you want the best you can buy. A poor Separator, instead of making money for you, will lose money. You might as well use the old milk pans as a poor separator. A good separator will not make as much money for you as the best will. Read' some of the reasons why the Link Blade Separator is the best on the market :

- 1 .- INCREASED CAPACITY .- The Link Blade device. has an increased capacity of from 30 to 50 per cent. over the most efficient of previous devices, combined with very clean skimming, under a wide range of conditions.
- 2 .- EASY TO CLEAN .- The blades do not come apart, and so can be washed and handled all in one piece.
- 3 .- NEVER GETS LOOSE .- The device is expansible and fits the bowl snugly. It can never become loose or shift in the bowl, and throw it out of balance.
- -NO STRAIN .- The pressure is distributed through a series of brass rivets, so there is no strain on the blades themselves.
- 5.-EASY TO TURN.-Being more efficient, it is lighter and smaller in order to do the same amount of work, and is accordingly easier to handle.
- 6 .-- WILL NEVER CLOG .- When making a long run, the deposit of sediment on the inner wall of the bowl will never clog or choke off the supply of milk. Link Blade machines have run for three or four hours continuously, and the test of the skim milk showed as close skimming at the end as at the beginning of the run.

Write for free booklet, and the name of our nearest Agent.

D. Derbyshire & Company

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A Few Good Agents Wanted

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## **Cooperative Marketing Increas**es Production

A. P. Hilhouse, Brome Co., Que. Profitable marketing increases pro-duction. This rule applies to all lines of business. And the business of farming is no exception to the rule. When the farmer finds that he rule. When the farmer inds that he is marketing any particular line of products mere profitably than ano-ther he at once sets about to increase his production in that particular line. Cooperation in then araketing of farm products in almost every in-stance where we have seen it estab-lished, brings about this condition of profitable marketing with increased profitable marketing with increased production.

How does ecoperation bring better ofits in marketing? In the first profits in marketing? profits in marketing; in the first place it does away with the excessive profits of the middlemen. Cooperadoes not do away with ordinary r legitimate profits, which right-fully and honestly belong to some middleman for his labor and enterprise in handling these products. It requires about what the middleman's profits would be in expenses to run a cooperative crganization success-fully. It places the key of the sit-uation, however, in the hands of the producers, enables them to prevent anyone stepping in between them, and the consumer setting a price on their products, and reaping all the benefit from their hard laber. COOPERATION IMPROVES THE QUALITY

The chief factor towards making cooperative marketing more able is that it is impossible for a cooperative organization or individ-ual in the organization not to very soon realize the importance and in-creased value of a superior quality. A cooperative organization run the grading system in marketing, proves to be an educational school to every member, since all aim to produce as large a percentage as pes-sible of the highest grade of selected products in order that they may realize the best and most profitable

A good feature in the system is that while it increases the price and profits to the producers, it does not increase but rather decreases the cost to the consumer. The consumer does not pay for any half spoiled or worthless products, as is the case with the prolonged and slack methods of in-dividual marketing.

INSTANCES OF INCREASED PRODUCTION

We could quote many instances of the increased and more profitable production resulting from the prac-tise of cooperation that has come un-der our notice in our locality. We will mention just one or two as examples

A neighboring family was keeping about 12 or 15 hens, that probably were a mixture of almost everything in the chicken line. These hens were in the chicken line. These hens were not receiving any special care or at-tention, but practically had to look after and feed themselves. The result was that there was fully five months in the year that our neighbors did net get an egg. They did not raise net get an egg. int get an egg. They did not raise iny chickens worth mentioning, only a brood or two every three or four years to renew the flock. anv

Finally, through the influence of another neighbor, who was market-ing through our society, they bought ing through our society, they bugned a few settings of White Wyandotte eggs, and in the fall they killed off all their old stock, keeping only the pure bred pullets. From this on pure bred pullets. From this on there was a rapid change for the better. Their birds have received the best of care, and they are now keep-ing a flock of 40 pure bred Wyandottes

dottes. They now never miss a week dur-ing the entire year in bringing us a consignment of eggs. They hatch all their chickens early. We sold their surplus cockerels for them (80 in

number) for broilers when weighing number) for broilers when weighing one pound each, paying them 40 cents a peund. Their surplus pullets are all sold for breeding purposes at good prices. They new consider the poultry end by far the most profit-able brarch of their farm. Another farmer who fore years back was only keeping 10 or 12 hem in much the same ways as the people box fore mentioned, now has a lob laying them, they weak in all

Tou laying nens. He brings in all his eggs and chickens weekly. The smallest weekly cheque he has re-ceived during the past year was \$5.15; the largest \$25.80. He go now considers the poultry branch the most meetchel most profitable branch of his farming operations.

## Please the Consumer

"But the egg is just as good as any other egg," said an indignant lady in Peterboro Co., Ont., to Mr. J. I. Brown, the organizer of the local egg which was quite rough shelled. "Yes," said Mr. Brown, "that egg is just as good to eat as any other egg. You know it and I know it, but the con-

where it and it was in the table of the con-"But these eggs are all going to Montreal, and I will venture to say that half of the eggs that are used in Montreal are used by consumers sho were never on the farm, and hard ly know how eggs are produced. To them a rough shelled egg is a bad egg, and it is the consumer that we have

In marketing either eggs or poultry, the endeavour should be to put up a class of eggs that will please the consumer. Eggs of all colors and sizes, packed loosely in a basket may be just as fresh and just as good to eat as eggs graded as to color and size and packed attractively in compartment boxes, but as Mr. Brown said, the customer does not look at it in that way. Those of us who are willing to please the customer are the ones who will get the extra price.

## Pertinent Poultry Pointers

J.V.Jackson, Westmoreland Co., N.B. Don't think that you can send one of your children out with a can of corn in the morning and then go out at night and gather a basketful of Feed at regular hours.

Feed at regular nours. Don't expect the hens to get all they want to drink out of ditches and wayside puddles. Give them plenty of fresh clean water. See to it that they have plenty of grit, cyster shell, etc., before them all the time.

the time

Don't think because you don't see any lice running around that your flock is clean. These parasites don't nock is clean. These parasites don't run around showing themselves. They are like some people. They live in darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil. Use insect pow-der or a good liquid poison once in a while.

Don't leave your dropping boa fall; clean them at least two or three times a week.

Don't make the mistake of think-ing that all you have to do is buy a few hens and your fortune is assured without any trouble to you. Don't make the mistake of think-

ing there is nothing in the poultry business either. There is lots of pleasure in it,—also lots of work; and good money too, if it is properly handled.

Breeding Counts.—A hen at the On-tario Agricultural College has this win-ter laid 68 eggs consecutively one each day for 68 days. She then rested a few days and started at it again. She was housed in a fresh air house and is an insignificant appearing Barred Plymouth Rock pullet. She is out of a strain that is bred to lay.

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