



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

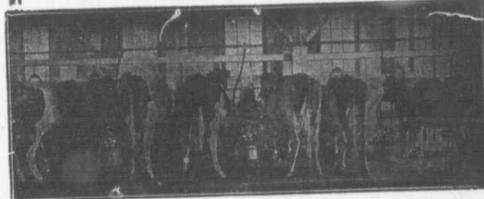
B-L-K Mechanical Milker AND "Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator

And if you are not already the owner of either or both of these machines, there is 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



EVIDENCE OF VALUE AS FEED FOR Dairy Cows, Young Cattle, Colts DRIED BREWER'S GRAINS

By Thos. Hays & Sons, Inland Revenue Dept., Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto.
November 2nd, 1914

PROTEIN	-	22.49%
FAT	-	8.6P%
FIBRE	-	16.62%

Compare with Bran, Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Oats, etc. See our folder "Information for Feeders."

Our "MOLASSES GRAINS" is simply Dried Brewer's Grains (referred to above) with 20 per cent. Best Feed Molasses added.

These Feeds are high in food value, low in price, put up in sacks, ready to feed. We also have MALTED CORN FEED, excellent for Hogs and Poultry and MOLASSES HORSE FEED, a properly balanced ration for Horses—all good feed, no adulterations.

We can ship mixed cars of these four feeds.

Write for Samples and Prices F.O.B. Your Station
THE UNITED FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE CO., LTD.
100 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO

Farmers and Manufacturers Get Together

A Joint Conference Held in Winnipeg Between Representatives of these Two Industries

THEIR country's need has been the agency that has finally drawn together in conference representatives of the various farmers' organizations and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. A meeting was held in Winnipeg two weeks ago. The following are extracts from the report handed to the press:

The thought uppermost in the minds of us all, the issue transcending all else in importance, is the war. Upon that we have but one opinion to express, one determination to record—the Empire must win, the Empire shall win.

As the struggle proceeds it is becoming more and more apparent that it will be a struggle of resources. We must not close our eyes to the possibility that even the last shilling may turn the tide as between defeat and victory. Such being the case, it is no more than Canada's duty, and the duty of all her citizens, to utilize to the utmost the bountiful resources with which we have been blessed. We rejoice in the fact that we have contributed, and will continue to contribute, men, but we rejoice still more in the fact that life within our power to feed and in other ways to minister to the wants of those who are fighting the Empire's battles. The responsibility of increasing our production rests heavily upon us, and that that problem our best energies must necessarily be directed.

The cultivation of any land is of benefit to a nation only as those who perform that labor are able to thrive, are able to achieve not simply a subsistence, but a measure of independence. They thrive when, under normal conditions, they are able to sell their crop at a price substantially in advance of their cost of producing it. They cease to so long as there is any margin between the price they realize and their cost of production. They cease to be an asset and become a liability to the country when, under normal conditions, the price their crop brings is less than what it has cost them to produce it.

The bringing of larger areas under cultivation would be a step in the direction of increasing our wealth, only in so far as those who would engage in this work were able to farm the land at a profit to themselves. Moreover, that profit would need to rest on a stable basis, so that its existence, its continuity, would be assured for the normal times that will be resumed when the war is over. Any "back-to-the-land" movement based on the idea of the taking of temporary profits made possible by the present era of high prices must be followed by a reaction as soon as the opportunity for unusual profits disappears.

It is not that such a movement would seem to be questionable unless those who were recruited to its ranks were men of experience and ascertained competency in agriculture. Evidence is not lacking that many who have spent their lives in agriculture are failing to receive a fair return from their labor, due to the prevalence of conditions which should be, and can be but which have not yet been rectified. Such being the case, we believe it to be the part of wisdom to concentrate our efforts towards the formulation of a plan which will provide a solid and permanent foundation for agricultural prosperity, rather than run any risk of settling a larger number of people in an occupation that may soon find unprofitable or at least unattractive.

Dealing with the question of a permanent policy, we are unanimously

of the opinion that something should be done to make life upon the farm more attractive in all its aspects. If, as is generally admitted, agriculture lies at the very foundation of our national prosperity, it should be our duty, no less than our privilege, as Canadians, to see that those who make this occupation their life work are surrounded by conditions that will make for their material welfare, their social happiness, and the proper education of their children.

The vista of possibilities comprised in these few words is enormous. In the scope of a brief statement such as this, it will be impossible to do more than indicate a few of the points which a broad-based constructive policy of agricultural affairs should embrace.

First, and perhaps foremost, there is a pressing need for more technical instruction, not so much that kind of instruction which a farmer can obtain in an agricultural school or to an agricultural college, not a mere kind of instruction that is given from the platform at meetings of farmers' institutes or of grain-growers, but the kind of practical instruction that is brought to the farmer on his own farm, the kind of instruction that will result, for example, in the growing of two blades of grass where but one grew before. To provide such instruction, that will in all cases be adapted to the peculiar needs of each community, will be for thorough organization and liberal expenditures of money.

Methods of Distribution

Next, there is an urgent need for improved methods of distribution both of the supplies which enter into the everyday requirements upon the farm and the produce which the farmer has prepared for market. Agriculture must necessarily lose whatever attraction it possesses if the tendency is for materials of all kinds to advance in price side by side with diminishing return for the product of farm labor. The decadence which agriculture has suffered in certain districts can, we believe, be shown to have been due largely to this cause. It should not be difficult to find a remedy. A good deal has already been done by the farmers themselves; a great deal more remains to be done. Through organization, the application of modern business methods, and the widespread extension of the parcel post system we can speedily effect a revolution in the price of agricultural produce. It is a noble and public-spirited men to take the situation, to prepare the plan as to put it into operation.

Cheaper Transportation

Another of the needs is for better and cheaper transportation from the farm to the ultimate market. Embodied under this heading is the problem of good roads, the problem of shipping and receiving facilities, the problem of rail rates, a matter of which it is to be hoped that an intelligent understanding of any of these would call for weeks of careful study; to devise and to apply the proper remedy would be a matter of many years. Again the question arises, Who is to do it, and how is it to be financed?

Cheaper money, or easier credit, another requisite in agriculture, is particularly in western Canada, is to be found a return commensurate with the labor that is spent upon it. Very frequently the reason that more advantage is not taken of the opportunity

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We Welcome

Trade Increases the

Vol. XXXIII.

Market

A Report of the

"Agriculture" fruit growers' Annual convention to. Truly, they have frosts early in the peach crop. A winter interfered with the same war to demonstrate answer of Ontario query is, "Business"

This year has had a situation that has years,—the difficulty with economy and that this, rather than now their most direct themselves resolve or part of the discussion of a business novel suggestion for apple market is address. * "England the oatmeal, and President Robert Thorpe in Canada might wish, as in flourish as it does was later embodied

Many People our own cities are sioner Johnson, with half of our urban all and that not should be consumed the government's was to reach this lieved it had succeeded 30,000 enquiries had as a result of the "More would be price," said Mr. J. ting cheap apples much he recommended method adopted each season. He contrasted methods of handling using as illustrations. The first car barrel on the trees, and sold at dealers' profit was at \$2 to \$3 a barrel. A car load of atawa City Council a barrel delivered was covered with