

Save Your Valuable Strength

SAVE TIME
MAKE MONEY

By using a large capacity **SIMPLEX** Cream Separator you can cut your work of Separating absolutely in two.

Just think how much this will mean to you when you get into your busiest season and help is scarce and you need your strength and time for other work!

The 1100-lb. **SIMPLEX** Cream Separator, once you have it going at full speed, turns just as easy as the 500-lb. machines of most other makes.

There is a reason for the wonderful ease of turning the **SIMPLEX** Cream Separators. It'll pay you to ask us to explain it to you.

Write to-night and ask us for our free booklet explaining the marked and decided advantage to you from owning a **Simplex**.

One of our **B-L-K MILKING OUTFITS** would save you big money and enable you to milk more cows without hired help. We will gladly give you estimate of cost for a **B-L-K Milker** in your stable. Ask us for it.

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

Over \$140,000,000

is the Estimated Value of

The Dairy Products for Canada

For 1914

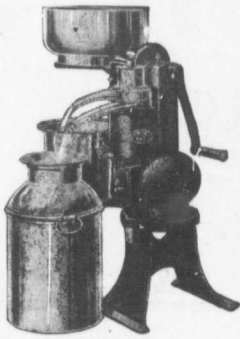
\$40,000,000

will be credited to the wealthy Dairymen in Ontario—spread over 12 months.

That represents the purchasing power of our progressive farmers in the dairy business. Is it any wonder they are cash-all-the-year-round buyers.

It will pay you to keep continually before them the opportunity of buying your goods.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its beauty and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3 1/2 ft. from the floor.



Efficiency

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

This is an old word with a new meaning. To-day "Efficiency" has become a science. It is nothing for a large factory to give an expert \$100 a day to visit their plant, study the machinery and output, and suggest improvements. One machine is speeded up 10 per cent. Another is moved to be adjacent to the material just delivered from the previous operation. Another is scrapped, and a more up-to-date machine substituted. Or, in the sales department, rigid calculation proves certain goods manufactured at a real loss; others at a profit, that will stand cutting down for finer competition.

"EFFICIENCY" ON THE FARM.

So, too, we farmers are each running a factory, but handicapped somewhat because our roof is off. First of all, what are things costing us? Not merely our bran or fertilizer that calls for cash, but our hay and roots and grown grain; these cost us something; it is well to know how much. Perhaps we are raising pork at an actual loss. Then, the sooner we quit pork, or, better still, feed to profitable advantage, the better.

Some people, on principle, won't sell a ton of hay off their farm; as soon marry their grandmother. If I want more manure, will it pay me to add a few head of stock, and feed them hay bought at \$14 a ton? I grow no hay, but in the spring a ton of hay can't exceed \$4; and there is no \$10 worth of beef in it. If, however, I sell a few tons at that price, and put all the proceeds into good fertilizer, surely I am ahead on the game. It is the fellow who sells his hay and does not replace its fertilizer equivalent that falls down.

STUDY THE SOIL.

The Englishman's fish is the Frenchman's poison. Each acre of the farm has its own little way of doing things. For instance, two years ago I put in an acre of strawberries on "beehive" hill. The first fall they were carefully covered with fall spruce boughs, and in the spring showed that they had wintered beautifully. The labor equit: tent to cover and uncover them and burn up the spruce would be nearly \$30. But I noticed that a plant or two that had missed its protection were also in good shape. The drainage on that hill was excellent; and, with a gravelly loam, the ground did not heave at all. Last fall I let the plants shift for themselves without cover; and they came through all right. To the west, on "German" hill, that could not be risked. So, too, in the "big" garden; a quarter of an acre of berry plants did all right without protection; whereas my neighbor just across the street found his plants on stilts, in spite of covering. His ground was a little soggy.

Or again; here are two fields that were in potatoes last year. Last fall one was cross plowed one field, and this spring again plowed it and everlastingly disked; and then spring-toothed it, to get a good seed bed for grain

and hayseed. The other field—all is needed was a thorough disking the spring; and it worked like a fork deep of cornmeal. To have put the extra double plowing and so forth on it, because grandfather did it that way, would have been money wasted.

GOOD ENOUGH.

With high-priced labor a'd a rub of work, when will 'good enough' pay? I am not advocating slow work; but there are times when it is hard to see the extra returns for the added five dollars' labor. And then again, five dollars' extra care on occasion may return four-fold. Then is where "efficiency" comes to the rescue; to rightly decide when to go fishing, and when to stay at home and cook your bait.

We Want Good Roads

S. L. Hill, Chatham County, Ga.

In this part of Georgia province, we are rapidly pulling ourselves out of the mud. We started long ago to build good roads, and find that there are like patent medicine and whiskey—the more you have the more you want. The physician is not the horse, ever, are not the same as of the horse ages mentioned. The after-effects are decidedly healthy and desirable. Here are some of the reasons why we enjoy the good roads we now have and want more:

Goods roads increase the value of our farms.

Lower hauling costs make our crops more profitable.

We can market our produce when prices are the best.

Our children can get to school regularly and bad roads never give an excuse to stay away from church.

The physician is not the horse, ever, are not the same as of the horse ages mentioned. The after-effects are decidedly healthy and desirable.

Good roads mean better mail service, more social life and happier conditions all around.

Let us have more good roads.

Sanitation at Too Great a Cost

By E. L. McCaskey

Canadian "gentlemen" (if that is the right term to use in describing a man who has lots of money and does not need to work) are following the example of men of similar ilk in the United States. In almost every county in Ontario these gentlemen are establishing country places. They usually employ a highly-paid foreman, and are quite free in announcing that they intend to show work for a living, how who do have to farm. Not infrequently a representative of the agricultural press drops around to these farms and furnishes wonderful descriptions of the same wonderful stables and precautions taken for cleanliness appear in the journal that the field agent represents. Generally the farmer is advised to go and do likewise.

I am pleased to note that Farm and Dairy does not indulge in this sensational style of agricultural journalism. The advice so given, if followed would lead farmers into bankruptcy. I recall one such gentleman's farm that I visited in the state of New Jersey, where they had certified milk at 15 cts. a quart, and sell it at a loss. Hygienic pork is another specialty in farming, and it costs them something over a dollar a pound to produce it.

I would be the last one to say anything against efforts to improve the cleanliness and healthfulness of the milk supply. Sanity, however, is needed quite as much as sanitation; and if we cannot produce clean milk without using these gentlemen's farms, we had better not try. Fortunately, however, clean milk can be produced at moderate expense and in a sane manner.



We Welcome Practitioners

Trade Increases the Value of

Vol. XXXIII.

Intro

AMONG the rugged A.S.S. No. 10 Sydney began school garden



The Holiday Caretaker

to the rural school life encouraged by all up-to-date was our constant attitude have helped in saving charges.

Upon first request, the small plot plowed for us nothing more that year, and tried to use it well. More has been added, so grown from 30 feet long and 21 wide. To be quite large enough average school of 25 pupils their various stages of lar development.

DIVISION OF GARDEN PLOTS

Each year we have used half the area for individual flower plots—each child for his own. The other is used for early garden tables—lettuce, radishes garden cress—some new for the pure sake of seeing, and one or more plots in some farm corner.

This year our chiefment is with alfalfa in separated plots, each 1 square. One plot is so the ordinary way without special culture. In another raked into the soil before a bucket of soil f