

Cut Your Work

IN TWO

By starting this season to Use a Large-Capacity

"Simplex" Cream Separator

The 1100-lb. size "Simplex" when at speed and skimming, takes no more power than the ordinary 500 lb. size Separator of other makes.



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.

The large-capacity "Simplex" Hand Separator will Save you Time, Save you Labor, Save you Expense

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.

In these busy days when labor is so scarce and so expensive, and so unsatisfactory, a saving in time is a great direct saving in money to you.

Now, while you have time to read, send a copy of our book describing in detail, the improved "Simplex" large-capacity, Lisk-Blade Cream Separators.

Write us a post-card to-day asking for the book.

When writing ask for an estimate on what it will cost you to put in a B-L-K Mechanical Milker to Milk your cows.

D. Derbyshire & Co.

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Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q. WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

(No. 5)

THE DAIRY SEASON OF 1914

Will be ushered in by our SIXTH ANNUAL

Special Dairy Magazine Number

OUT APRIL 9th

"Our People" are specialists in dairying.

The old dairy cow contributed nearly \$120,000,000 to our Canadian dairy farmers last year.

A large part of this will go for farm improvements during the coming season.

You can share the prosperity of these wealthy dairy farmers by reserving now your space for April 9 and our other Specials of 1914.

Write us for special placing in the other five numbers.

"FARM AND DAIRY"

"The Voice of the Dairy Industry in Canada" PETERBORO, ONT.



"Living Like a Prince"

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

"Living like a prince!" This expression was used by my sister-in-law, who lives in Cornwall, when I dropped in on them with a small basket of nice ripe tomatoes. The thought underlying the remark was upon realizing the quantities of good fruit and vegetables at our command. We farmers don't have to pay the grocer man a cent apiece for five little beans tied up with a string; ditto for the same quantity of juvenile carrots; a dime, or perhaps a quarter, for a mess of withered green peas or acetotic string beans that had much better followed the example of the second little too. We go out into the garden and pick what we want.

But "we" has its limitations. There are some farmers who have no garden. Alas! my brother. Now, for the last 25 years, there has been some sort of a garden attached to my house. Some years, some pretty fancy stuff growing; big "brag" cabbages, one of which, for instance, crossed ready to cook, weighed over 30 pounds; prize-winner roots, and so forth. And again some of the most shame-faced, weed-beset, ragged vegetation of which one would want to deny the ownership. All the same, from wreck or redundancy, there seemed enough to supply the table in season, and a little to go into the cellar for the cold winter time.

And from this varied experience, I have a few conclusions. One is that a little plot reserved for a gar-

den is all right for a village garden; but not on the farm. In the busy times, it is passed by; the convenient odd minute never comes. The better plan is to put the garden in as a part of the nearest root field. The few drills on the edge of the plot are reserved for table carrots and beets, cabbage, cauliflower, peas, beans, tomatoes, etc. The table corn is on the outside margin of the unshare or fodder corn. For the garden stuff, I like to plant it in drills.

To prepare the land, first drill it. Then put good manure between the drills, and cover the manure with the plow by splitting the drills. Then, on the drills, sow the seed; or set out the plants. It is the outside drill that has the stuff that first gets too big for horse cultivating; and so can be abandoned to hand work with less disturbance to the horse work. Don't try to bush or stake peas. Let them run on the ground. Some will be lost; but put in plenty; and, when the vines are gathered, the cow will enjoy any remnant.

PATRONIZE THE MIDDLEMEN

As to the cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes and such young plants as should be grown in a hot-bed; if there is a greenhouse-man near who grows and sells these things; it generally pays better to buy the plants than to raise them. A man's time is money in spring; to bother with a hot-bed, making it, watering the plants, etc., for the sake of just a few plants is false economy.

Then, consider the garden part of the farm; in particular, that part of the root plot of which it is locally an adjunct. Give it a fair show; plant more than you think you will need; there are many extra mouths in the henhouse and the stables for the surplus, to say nothing of your poor city relations; and when the noonday horn blows its welcome, O come ye, your reward will be well in evidence on the steaming dinner plate which the "gude-wife" sets before you.

I do not think there is anything on the farm that will pay quite so well for the money invested as the poultry department.—Prof. F. C. Elford.



As It Happened Before—Will It Happen Again?

Sir William McKenzie and Sir Donald Mann have already, according to their own figures, received aid from the people of Canada to the extent of \$302,211,540. It is now reported that they will be after another 25 or 35 million more at this session of Parliament. Will they get it? It depends on the vigor of the opposition of the people and their representatives.



Trade Increase

Vol. XXXI

Spray

In view of the seriously neglected orchard management of 1911 in the Durham, Fountainebleau, Colborne, C. which had been in hand for a according to the orchards were they could be throughout the demonstrations

These orchards are to be pruned and spraying.

The quality of the grade—the per cent 30 to 60 per cent and blister mild and had sufficient severe lyf canker and scald, but it was hoped that the careful management, 11 b e r a feeding and the ough p r u n i n g and spraying they would t spond and g i s a t i s f a c t o r y results. Two of the orchards were sod and had n o n plowed f o r s r s. The s o f the Colborne orchard is a lig sandy loam a in the others clay loam.

TREATMENT

The orchard were all pruned in 1911, not very out of the dead top. In 1912 trees were "debarked" taken off. Our a more spreadi