

S T O P

Don't buy a cream separator until you have thoroughly investigated the merits of the different makes. If a dealer is afraid to have his machine tested alongside of other makes don't buy it even if it is cheap. If it will not bear the test of comparison there is something wrong with it.



The "Simplex" Link Blade Separator will stand comparison with ANY make of separator. It has all the essentials of other makes. It possesses improved devices contained in NO other separator. Two of the most important devices which are controlled exclusively by the manufacturers of "Simplex" separators are the Link Blade Separating Device, and the Self Balancing Bowl.

Write for a free illustrated booklet fully describing these two important features.

Next week we will tell you some of the reasons WHY the Link Blade Separating Device is best. Look for our advertisement.

D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Write To-day for a Copy of the New "BT" Catalogue on

STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS



The "BT" Lifting Manger.

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Canada, LITTY CARRIERS, HAY CARRIERS, ETC.

Too Hot to Work

C. F. Whitley, Dept. of Agr., Ottawa.

Some of the old members of co-operating associations appreciate the system very much, and are realizing a profit by it. In the Shearer, Ont., association, for instance, one man states that he has delivered to the factory almost as much milk from 10 cows as he did two years ago from 14 cows. He has sold one of the ten for \$15.00 per head. At her best she gave 31 lbs. of milk per day; she is replaced by a cow costing \$50.00, now giving 41 lbs. of milk per day. This statement shows the immense saving of labor that can be effected by keeping cows selected on their records. It is too hot weather to work round and Lether with four unnecessary cows if the smaller herd, as indicated above, brings as good a return. If it pays to milk a cow, it pays to milk a good one. The herd needs pruning of the dead, unprofitable wood. Dairy records of individual cows show conditions which to log off. Blank forms are supplied free of charge on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

A Successful Apiarist

August Fafard, L'Islet Co., Que. One of the best apiarists in the province of Quebec is that owned by Mr. F. Cloutier. Mr. Cloutier started as an apiarist 13 years ago, when he first got two common hives and started to study the subject. He met with success, and for several years past, his apiary has consisted of from 50 to 60 hives. He has gathered as much as 2,000 pounds of honey in a single year which he sells at 12 cents a pound on the local market. He has never been able to fill all the orders which he has received.

In 13 years his expenses from all sources have only been \$14.75, and his revenue for the same period has been \$1,401.84. Bee culture was unknown here before Mr. Cloutier started his apiary. Several farmers now have a few hives, and are very interested in the work. Intelligent farmers like Mr. Cloutier are to be congratulated not only on the success they make themselves, but on the good example which they give others, particularly when they introduce into a section a new and profitable industry previously unknown.

The Value of Land

W. D. Lamb, Dauphin District, Manitoba.

I have read the letters that have appeared in your columns, demanding that all farm improvements be free from taxation, that is, municipal taxation—of course they have been heavily taxed previously by the customs duty or tariff—notice that some think that only land should be taxed. But this is a mistake. It is the value of the land that should be taxed. That word "value" means "advantage." And it is the natural advantage, which a piece of land affords one, that each should pay into the treasury. That is, each owes the municipality ground rent for the privilege of absolute possession of a certain spot of earth.

In towns, it is the "situation" of a spot that gives it value. In the country, quality of soil as well as situation, is what gives value. Every mile nearer to town, should mean so much "value" to a farm. That is, the further from town, the less valuable the farm, so far as location is concerned. The farther from a school the less valuable is a farm, so far as "site" is concerned. A creek or river, through or beside a place, adds value to it. A road along my farm put there by public money, adds to its value. In estimating values it should be borne in mind, that improvement is the value added to a place by "private" industry. But, what we want to get at, is the value put upon a

farm by "public" industry. That value is in its situation, quality of soil and so forth.

It must also be borne in mind that land, not the value of land, is a product. But improvements are a product of labor. Farmers produce wealth from the soil, but the soil is not wealth. To produce wealth, three things are needed, soil, labor and capital or machinery. The farmer should have wages for his labor, interest on capital invested in machinery, stock, etc., and the balance is ground rent, that he owes the State for the privilege of quiet possession of a certain part of the national estate.

What we want to consider and emphasize is that word "Value" as applied to land. Those of you readers who see the great injustice and wrong of taxing farm improvements, should write letters to papers and help neighbors to see the injustice of it, so that public sentiment may be aroused and a change demanded.

Short Hours Not Necessary

J. J. Beaumont, Muskoka Dist., Ont.

Those who write of the ease and leisure of a farmer's life, do not know what they are writing about. My experience is that the farmer interested in his business has little leisure time. There is always something cropping up to keep him busy.

I believe the exceptions are very rare in which the farmer is not busy and employs himself longer than any other business man. The occupations are so varied. Some of his employment is not laborious, and he is a good farmer, the interest in his stock, his crops, and the healthy atmosphere in which he lives, enables him to get through a greater amount of work than many other workers. He does not need the special holidays the public have. At the same time, he needs a change and an outing as much as a man of any other class.

Jottings from Farmers

Instead of sending our milk to the factory this season, we have been fattening our calves. On account of the high price of beef, our milk has in this way paid us double what the cheese factory would. We have bought our calves from the farmers around here. After about five or seven weeks of good nursing, the calves weigh from 100 lbs. to 140 lbs. dressed weight. This veal is a first class article and sells at a high price. When beef is selling wholesale at 11 cents, veal goes higher—Carleton & Son, Middlesex Co. Ont.

Mr. D. Baxter is acknowledged to be one of the most successful farmers in this section in rushing young pigs to maturity. When asked the secret of his success, he said: "I find nothing equal to low grade flour to produce pork. This I buy at \$30.00 a ton. I feed it to the pigs from weaning time until ready for shipment. Mix it with a little milk whey or refuse from the house, this flour seems to take the place of nature's milk, and pushes the growing pigs, in about six months, into 250 lb. hogs. I find the Chester white and York crossed the most profitable pigs to feed. They grow fast, have good digestive organs, and can stand lots of feed. I find the feeding quality of our whey greatly improved by pasteurization. I am not an advocate of pigs running out in the summer time. Keep them in, and feed them on low grade flour if you want first class hogs. The best I have seen to pay the highest price for them."—J. E. Orr, Middlesex Co., Ont.

"We are renewing our subscription to Farm and Dairy and enclose \$1 for the purpose. We appreciate your valuable paper, and find Farm and Dairy full of interest and useful information from cover to cover."—James MacLachlan, Wellington Co., Ont.

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