

Our Biggest Manufacturing Concerns

Are always on the lookout for ideas and machinery that will increase their output and decrease the cost of production. That's why they make Money, and, as some think, "Make it hand over fist." But why should there be a difference in this regard between such firms and us farmers?



Note the heavy, compact construction and convenient height of supply-can and discharge spouts. The top of the supply-can is only 3/4 ft from the floor.

The products of the farm eventually find their way to our cities where big prices are paid, especially for dairy products. But there's always room for more.

Now, why not take a tip from our Manufacturers, and while the cheese factories are closed down increase your cream production by installing a

Simplex LINK-BLADE Cream Separator

Our separator won't make your cows give more milk, but it will separate the milk you do get,—get you more cream— at a saving to you of labor, time, and in the end these certainly mean money.

You may have had "harsh" experience with low grade machines but we can prove all we claim for the "Simplex."

Drop us a card to-night and we'll send you our literature. Remember that—

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating"

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

You Can't Sell Goods To a Man when He's Broke

But the great field of Canadian farmers are enjoying the harvest of a prosperous year. Dairy farmers alone will receive returns of over \$40,000,000 from dairy products, during 1914.

These are the people who will afford the best of farm and home equipment.

Plan your campaign to reach them.

FARM AND DAIRY is the direct medium to this great field of prosperous farmers. We've a proposition that will interest every man who sells in the farm field—a request will bring you full information.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Orchard and Garden Notes

Cions of apples for grafting next spring may be cut now.

Pick and burn all dead fruit or mummies from plum trees.

Cover the strawberries with clean straw about four inches deep.

Trump the snow around the young apple trees. It will help to keep the mice away.

After the first fall of snow is a good time to thin out the neighborhood rabbits.

Covering the strawberry bed with straw and mulching the lawn shrubbery is in order now.

A little sulphur dusted over plants that show signs of mildew will often stop the spread of the disease.

Paper white narcissi and daffodils potted early may be brought to heat and light and will soon flower.

Cabbage, if stored in the cellar, should be looked over frequently.

Now is a good time to flake up a list of trees and shrubs to order for planting next season.

The snapdragon has been an especially good garden flower this season. It may be had in a great variety of colors.

Clematis paniculata is one of the very pretty fall-flowering vines. Its white blossoms are much appreciated late in the season.

Put boards or the co. fodder on the south side of apple, basswood, or mountain ash trees to prevent sunscald during the winter.

Clean straw is much better for covering strawberries and perennials than straw manure, since it is not so likely to smother the plants when snow settles on it.

Evaporated Apples in the United Kingdom

Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner at London, writes that in the opinion of leading firms engaged in the evaporated apple trade in the United Kingdom, the present is not a favorable time for Canadian producers to evaporate apples for the British market. Under ordinary circumstances the United Kingdom is not a large consumer of evaporated apples. The chief market has been Germany. Prior to the war New York shippers purchased large supplies of evaporated apples for shipment to Germany. Owing to the impossibility of delivery and to the breaking of contracts these supplies were left on their hands. The shippers are, therefore, endeavoring to make good part of their losses by finding an outlet for these apples in the United Kingdom.

The result has been that already an exceedingly heavy drop in prices has taken place. Prime evaporated apples, which only a few months ago were selling at between 38s and 40s, are now offered at from 30s to as low as 27s per 112 pounds c.i.f., with limited sales, because buyers anticipate still lower quotations. Thirty shillings per 112 pounds represents about .063 cents a pound and 27s per 112 pounds less than .06 cents. Even the higher figure is understood as a rule to be unprofitable to Canadian evaporators. Another unfavorable factor is the phenomenal yield of apples in almost all countries which under any circumstances would tend to keep down the prices of dried apples. Moreover, a glut of dried fruits of all kinds in United Kingdom markets, which would further

affect the consumption of evaporated apples, is likely to take place as a consequence of production and the shutting off of Germany and other Continental markets.

The trade in dried apples in the United Kingdom is rather a special one and could not be increased even if prices fell still further. Unless Canadian firms are prepared to accept prices of the nature indicated, the general opinion is that they would be ill-advised at the present time to produce evaporated apples for the United Kingdom market.

Fire pots for protection against frost have been investigated by M. B. Davis of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Experimental work has been conducted for only a short time, but long enough to satisfy Mr. Davis that frosts can be prevented with fire pots at a cost of \$1.60 to \$2.50 per hour per acre. An electric bell attachment will warn the operator when the temperature is so low that the pots should be started, was one of the convenient devices described by the speaker.



Ministers as Fanciers

A minister of the gospel and a poultry fancier! Why not? One of the most enthusiastic poultry fanciers I have ever met is the Rev. S. F. Sharp, Presbyterian minister at Exeter, Ont. Mr. Sharp's favorites are a White Wyandotte, and he has been breeding them for strictly utility purposes for years.

"My chickens give me a point of contact with lots of my parishioners," said Mr. Sharp to me. "For instance, I can talk chickens to the boys and they soon see that I know what I am talking about; in fact, can give some of them pointers. Along with chickens, I can talk more serious subjects to them, which would otherwise be hard to approach."

Mr. Sharp could make his chickens a splendidly paying commercial proposition. He does not, however, push that end of his poultry department. He prefers to encourage his parishioners to keep more and better poultry, and so long as the supply holds out he exchanges settings of pure bred eggs for the eggs that his people bring him from their ordinary flocks.

Mr. Sharp is not alone in his district as a ministerial poultry enthusiast. A neighboring minister, Dr. Fletcher, also has good pure bred poultry of the White Wyandotte breed. Recently the farmers of his congregation, with whom he has lived for nigh on to a generation, showed their appreciation of Dr. Fletcher by building him a henhouse or the model of the fresh-air house designed by Prof. Graham of Guelph. Dr. Fletcher anticipates that his hen house will be a model to all the farmers of the town.

Why should not ministers be poultry fanciers? It gives them a point of contact with their congregation. It enables them to do better work spiritually than they could otherwise be in case. And what a more desirable hobby can any man have than chickens.

Trade incr
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