



## B-L-K Milkers Save Money

The greatest advantage of Burrell-Laurence-Kennedy Machine Milking over hand milking is the big saving every year in actual cash. When you add this to the other advantages, you can not but admit that milking by the B-L-K method, as one customer puts it, "Has got hand milking beat by a mile" — no matter what way you look at it.

**Sanitary Milk**  
**Cows Milked Clean**  
**Milking Time Cut In Half**  
**Large Yields**

AND

**A Big Saving in Labor and Money**

are things you can not afford to ignore.

Each of these features mean

**BIGGER DIVIDENDS**

FOR YOU

Just an instance to show what one man is doing:

He is taking great pains in the care of the milk and the way the cows are handled, but he is milking 100 cows in two hours with six machines, operated by two men, and a third to carry the milk. He effects an actual saving of \$1,568.00 per year, with an equipment that cost him \$222.00 complete.

It is impossible for us to tell you more this week, about the B-L-K and what it can do for you in the way of saving labor, money etc., but if you drop us a card we'll gladly send you literature giving full details. Get your card and pen now, before the matter slips your memory.

## 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

## The Midnight Sun

If you must stay up, get a Rayo lamp. Kerosene light is nearest sunlight and the

**Rayo**

gives you soft, eye-soothing light without smell or dirt. Solid brass, nickel-plated. Handsome. Durable.

For best results use ROYALITE OIL. Dealers everywhere.

**THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited**

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver  
Ottawa Quebec Calgary Edmonton  
Halifax St. John Regina Saskatoon



### Notes from our Shepherd

The only way to make money from sheep is to stay with the business year after year.

I have heard sheep men argue up and down that where roots are fed it is not necessary to supply water to the flock. This is entirely wrong. I would lay special emphasis on a plentiful supply of pure water for sheep.

An open shed is about as good as any structure for wintering sheep, providing it faces away from the prevailing fall and winter winds, is tight enough on three sides to prevent strong draughts and to keep out snow. And it must be well supplied with dry bedding. I am not an advocate of pure-bred sheep for every farmer. Many men are prepared to give sheep only scrub care and they do not deserve anything better than scrub stock.

A little ensilage is good for sheep. From one to three pounds might be fed profitably. But be sure it is good ensilage.

Too much corn is dangerous feed for the breeding flock. My preference is for oats. There is no better feed.

A run in the barnyard is fine for the flock in winter. Never, however, have the sheep out at the same time as are other stock, particularly horses. I know that many shepherds have expressed a preference for ewes on the thin side. Many more have taken this to mean noticeably thin. I would say do not have the breeding ewes noticeably fat, but do have them in good condition.

Keep the average dog away from the sheep. It can't drive sheep and it only worries them.

### Telephone Inventor as Sheep Breeder

Dr. A. Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, ever busy on his beautiful estate, "Beinn Bhreagh," near Baddeck, Nova Scotia, in his laboratory or study, has yet found time to conduct some interesting experiments with his flock of sheep. Facts, details, incidents are all tabulated there; and tracing out the co-relation between conditions and results which characterize him, he noticed that certain of his ewes had twins, others had not. Why? Then examine the flock. Note, most of the ewes have only two teats or nipples, a very few have two extra ones partly developed, and these latter ones bear twin lambs. Question: is there a co-relation between multiple nipples and twin lambs? In the pamphlet re-printed from his notes he tells of his experiments to test for himself this proposition.

Experiments were begun in 1900 and by selection from the flocks of farmers in the vicinity quite a few sheep were discovered with four, five and six nipples more or less developed. These were purchased and breeding systematically began to reproduce the like.

#### SIX NIPPLED EWES

Passing over the very interesting story of how the results were obtained each year by the use of multi-nipple rams and ewes, it will be noted that in the spring of 1912, 53.6 per cent. of the lambs were six nippled. Now, there is a flock in which is kept only ewes with six functional nipples, and there seems very little reversion;

in fact the peculiarity has become fixed.

Now as to twin lambs: In 1912, 66 per cent. of the lambs born that year from three year old ewes were twins. One sheep, No. 1505, seven years old, has given 11 lambs.

As to feeding, Dr. Bell prescribes extra nourishment, say at a fortnight before breeding in October, then after mating reduce the feed, or to quote the axiom from Dr. Bell's pamphlet, "Good nutrition at the time of mating favors the conception of twins, and diminished nutrition after mating, favors their retention."

### Karakule Sheep for Canada

Prince Edward Island seems to have a liking for unusual branches of agricultural industry. First, it was black fox breeding, which is still being successfully prosecuted by the way, and now the progressive Islanders are planning to become the first Canadian locality to produce the so-called Persian lamb pelts.

Nine Karakule sheep have been purchased from Dr. C. C. Young, of Beloit, Texas. These sheep will be taken to a farm in the vicinity of Charlottetown. It is anticipated that by crossing these sheep with the long wool breeds of Prince Edward Island, a strain of high breeds will result that will manifest the tight curls of the Karakule and have the strength and gloss of the local breeds.

### Winter Quarters for Sheep

James Snell & Sons, Huron Co., Ont.

Our sheep pen is 72 x 34 feet, and has a stone wall at the back the full length of the four windows. The ends are also stone, the front being built with frame studding. We have a row of box stalls at the south end, then a passage four feet wide and another row of little stalls in which we put the ewe until the lambs are big enough to run with the flock. We have a big pen for the breeding ewes and then a partition. At the far end of this partition we have a box four by six feet, where we throw down the hay for the sheep.

When feeding the sheep, we have two box stalls, one for the ewe lambs and the other for the bucks.

At the north end of the building we have our root house, where we keep the turnips for feeding. We think there is nothing better for feeding sheep. Over the root house is a good granary for bran, peas, oats and oil cake.

### Age for Registration

I have a heifer two years old and over whose dam and sire are both registered. She is a fine Holstein. I would like to know if I can register her at that age.—E. E. Northumberland Co., Ont.

The age of the animal makes no difference so long as the sire and dam are already recorded. Double fees are charged for an animal over one year of age.—W. A. Clemons, Sec. of Canadian Holstein Breeders' Association.

The following is from a U. S. dairy paper's report of the methods of a champion corn grower: "His success is due to the placing of a wind break over the plant last winter to keep it from the snow." Probably he planted the seed during the January thaw. But then there were so many thaws last winter that he might have planted the seed almost any time from November to May.



We Welcome

Trade Increase

Vol. XXXII.

**T**HE person who wanders of nation after nation never achieves much success in his business before him.

Let a person go kind with no fixed plan will not only make money, but when he has something entirely new. Therefore, as a just starting to of his herd, as older ones who have progress as breed that if you are the owner of your business the desire of every man who gets right you must get right root of matters out, make sure of your money. You will no doubt verily, but when he strong ideal will rocky places. If makes a mistake able to discover it if the same.

One of the great breeder without an is that he is liable and his animals p expectations. He make a try at some he will not stick to make a success.

The man whose cess, must from a definite object in a successful breeder his breed, study



Dairy Heifers