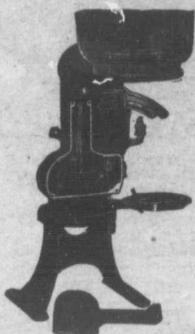


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Canada's Greatest Year

IN

Dairy Production will be 1915

The FARM AND DAIRY

Special Dairy Number

OUT APRIL 8th

will introduce this great Production Year. The great stimulus given to agriculture will necessitate a wider equipment for our big dairy farmers. Dairy men realize this. They need the best you can produce.

Canadian Dairy Products totalled over \$145,000,000 for 1914. Most of this great sum will be expended for better equipment for our farms.

AS MANUFACTURERS, IT'S YOUR PART OF CANADIAN PROSPERITY to provide these—Machinery, fences, fertilizers, building materials, separators, gasoline engines—everything for the modern farms.

LIST YOUR LINE in our big Dairy Annual of April 8th. Write us about the space you will need—Do it NOW.

Advertising Department

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

The Feeding of Countess Carrie Mercedes

And Some General Notes on Feeding, by Mr. Samuel Lemon, Lynden, Ont.

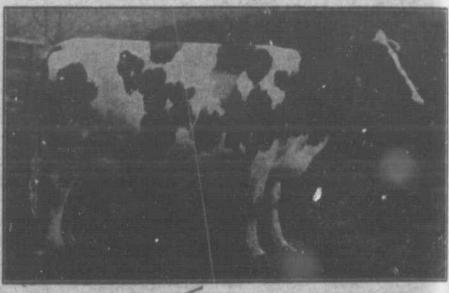
COUNTRESS Carrie Mercedes calved on January 21st, 1913. On the 22nd she was taken down with milk fever, and was given the oxygen gas treatment. She recovered nicely, and we started her on her yearly work on the 23rd. I believe that if a cow has milk fever and is taken in time and comes around all right, that she will do better work afterwards than she ever did before. We worked Carrie up gradually until she was getting 30 pounds of meal a day; by that time she was milking from 70 to 75 pounds a day. The meal was composed of three pounds of oat cake, seven pounds of bran, and 10 pounds of chop, the chop being four parts oats and one part barley. When she was being run six or seven weeks, we started feeding gluten feed, changing the gluten for the chop, reducing the chop as we added on gluten, until she was getting five pounds of gluten a day. By that time she was averaging three pounds of milk more a day. The gluten was worth about the same

if they will take it. Our heifers are nearly as large as cows when they are two years old, and we have them fresh when they are two years to two years and three months old. We always try to milk them a full year the first year.

Influencing Sex of Calves

"Bull" luck is a variety of luck practically every breeder of pure bred cattle wishes to avoid; hence the widespread interest in every theory of sex control. Writing in a recent issue of the New England Homestead, Dr. Raymond Pearl, of the Maine Experiment Station, tells of some investigations into sex control in his state as follows:

"One of the primary purposes for which the cooperative cattle breeding record plan was undertaken in Maine was to get comprehensive statistics to show whether any definite effect on the proportion of male and female calves born could be observed when service occurred at different times in



She is One of the Few With 20,000 Pounds to Her Credit.

Countess Carrie Mercedes (No. 8139), owned by S. Lemon & Son, Lynden, Ont., made her great record of 20,000 lbs. of milk in one year when she was nine years old. Have you a cow that will do as well with the same feed? What has fed her consisted of it is told in detail by Mr. Lemon in an article adjoining.

price as the chop. She was fed 40 to 45 pounds of ensilage a day and 60 pounds of feeding sugar beets and what hay she would clean up nicely.

She was fed in this manner until she went to grass. Then she received mostly rolled oats and bran. She did not seem to care for the other feeds then. She got about 15 pounds of meal a day, that being all she would clean up nicely. If she would eat any hay we gave it to her until we had green corn but she would not, when she was given an armful twice a day. As soon as we fill the silos we start feeding it.

She was in better condition when she finished the hay than when she started. She was milked three times a day for the full year. If we are milking three times a day we feed the calves three times, starting them with 14 or 15 pounds a day, and when they are one month old they get about 18 pounds a day. At eight weeks we start to give skim milk, and in two weeks more they are getting all skim milk, being fed only twice a day. We never give any grain of any kind in the milk.

When they are three or four weeks old we start to give them a handful of meal, bran and rolled oats and a little oat cake; also a handful of ensilage and some clover hay or alfalfa as soon as they will eat it. We sell cream, so have lots of skim milk for the calves, and give it to them until they are one and one-half years old.

the heat period. Work at the station some years ago indicated that when service occurred very early in the heat there was likely to be born a larger proportion of heifer calves, and when service occurred very late in heat there was likely to be born a larger proportion of bull calves.

Early Service For Female Calves

"The results we have secured to date have been very gratifying. Exact records show that when service was given early in heat, there resulted 20 heifer calves, as against 160 bull calves. On the other hand, when service was late in heat, there were 62 heifer calves and 97 bull calves. When the service was in the middle of heat, the difference was not so pronounced, as shown by 69 heifer calves and 79 bull calves.

"From this work it seems clear that there is a very striking difference in the result according to whether service is early or late in heat. The difference is already beyond the bounds of probability of accidental occurrence. It is proposed, however, to continue the cooperative breeding record scheme for two or three, or possibly more, years until a sufficiently large number of records has accumulated to make the conclusion beyond doubt."

It is well to plan your work before you do it, but some folks have a habit of planning so long that they never do it.



We Welcome

Trade Increases

Vol. XXXIV

Methods Th

THERE is said to be the Dominion the straining point in the limiting to the limit farmer is not ask increase his output, us will do a little to much in the aggr 1,000,000 farmers it probably 100,000,000 each one of us w bushel more grain of a ton more hay few more bushels thousand pounds m what it would mean fit the Mother Cou materially.

It pays to do our each year. The m hood crop well, and of the rotation, is t his farm into such n not avoid getting he eeding years. If w crop this year we grain crop on the s If we seed the grain have a good hay cr A good hoe crop en all through the rotat

Spread Manure

If we haven't done wards the crops of ne the time to get bus manure this win leaves the manure in making a mistake. in the barnyard is m The best rule is to t on sod it will start o the spring. This g over with a shallow and rolled at once to

On average land ferred for the corn cr on sod land. If the stubble. If the grain land, fertility has be tains so much vegeta ure added, we can't of corn. But with gr to straw. On very he fall plowing will giv

I would emphasize at once on spring p mean rolling as soon