

Enthusiastic Endorsation of Mechanical Milking

Jno. M. K. Hunt, Thunder Bay Dist., Ont.

I HAVE used my milking machine several months and consider it the acme of perfection. Eight cows out of 10 take kindly to it the first time it is used on them. Some cows that have been milked three or four years by hand require to be milked a few times with the machine before giving in entirely. Heifers usually give no trouble at all. My most nervous cows are the least trouble to operate on with the machine.

One man is not troubled if he has to milk the proposition of milking 30 or 35 cows all alone if he has two or three milking units; but it is more convenient if there are two persons to operate the machine. I found it best to feed my cows their hay before beginning to milk until they got used to the machine.

The machine has a great advantage where there are sore teats, the

machine being very much easier on the teat than any hand milker can possibly be. No possible harm can come to the cow by protracted milking with my machine; being on the whatever, except utilizing power a longer time than is necessary.

THE POWER QUESTION

Where electricity is available it is the best power. The dairy bull on a tread mill is as good as anything. A three horse-power gasoline engine has ample capacity for four or five units, all milking at the same time. Milk is certainly cleaner and more sanitary when using the machine. I think all milk might be classed as certified milk where a mechanical milker is used. There is very little cost for maintenance possibly a couple of dollars per annum. With a gasoline engine the cost for gasoline and machine oil is as near as I can figure by the month, one-half of one per cent, for each cow milked at each milking; or a total of one cent a cow per day.

A summary of first cost is about as follows for a herd of 10 to 20 cows, calculating power to be delivered to pumps in the stable:

Air and vacuum pumps	\$120 00
2 50-hp. engines	230 00
30 feet of 2-inch pipe at 4 cts.	1 20
30 feet of 1/2-inch pipe at 4 cts.	1 20
100 feet of 1/2-inch pipe at 4 cts.	4 00
100 feet of 1/2-inch pipe at 4 cts.	4 00
86 a day	32 00
2 or 4 drills, 4-inch	75 00
Incidental	5 00

3 H.P. gasoline engine can be had for less than	\$356 75
Counter shaft, axles and 2 pulleys	\$100 00
2 belts, 4-inch	20 00
	7 00

I have allowed plenty in each case in the above estimate, but if a man wants a six horse-power gasoline engine, so as to be able to crush grain, etc., the cost would be more for the engine.

WHEN TO GET A MILKER

If I had five cows which were hard to milk, I would have a machine. If I had 10 cows and all easy milkers, then it is just a question of help at all times versus power and a mechanical milker.

With more than 10 cows, then, get a milker at once, and have the use of it while you are in this world, and let those that come after you please themselves whether they milk by hand or by a mechanical milker.

I am just an ordinary farmer. All I have I made on this farm in the country described as a land of stunted poplar and scrubby birch. I have not fallen heir to any funds, but have had to make it by steady application to the farm, like many hundreds of my readers. I have no say to grind to whether any one buys a mechanical milker or not. I would gladly have gone a hundred or more miles to have seen a mechanical milker at work before I bought, or to have seen in print the experiences of persons using a mechanical milker, but could not find any who knew where such could be seen.

There is no difficulty at all in operating a machine; it is as easy to learn how. I would not now think of doing without it. There are about one dozen mechanical milkers near Fort William and Port Arthur. I know all of the owners and none of them regret their expenditure.

Ethel (confidently) — "Do you know Clara, that I had two offers of marriage last week?"
Clara (with enthusiasm) — "Oh! I am delighted, dear! Then the report is really true that your uncle left you his money!"

AD. TALK CXXXIX.

SERVICE—The Ideal of Human Effort

When Henry Ford entered the automobile industry, ten years ago, he set himself a goal and set forth an ideal. As he expressed it at the time he manufactured his first car, his commercial creed was to be: "I will build a motor car for the multitude. It shall be large enough for the family, but small enough for the unskilled individual to easily operate and care for, and it shall be light in weight that it may be economical in maintenance. It will be built of honest material by the best workmen that money can hire, after the simplest designs that modern engineering can devise, but it shall be so low in price that the man of moderate means may own one and enjoy with his family the blessings of happy hours spent in God's great open places."

Inasmuch as the Ford Motor Company during the season of 1913, in the tenth year of its history, manufactured and sold 193,000 cars, it is fair to assume that Mr. Ford realized his ideal.

Every maker of an article used by the human race in its struggle to the higher level, whether it be a self-binder on the farm, an explosive for the mind, or a musical instrument for the home, is contributing his quota of service in the world.

The man who makes a high grade of farm fence gives, whether unconsciously otherwise, an opportunity to his fellow being to rise one step higher in efficiency. In rendering this service he may be animated solely by the desire to accumulate wealth, but if he fully grasps it, so much the better. The real value of service to humanity has dawned upon a few of our big men of America, even with some to such an extent that the accumulation of power, in the form of wealth has dwarfed to but a means of accomplishing this more efficient than the making of a more efficient machine that will "serve the multitude."

The social make-up of humans makes their every effort of more or less value to those about them. The realization of this service will tend toward greater efficiency.

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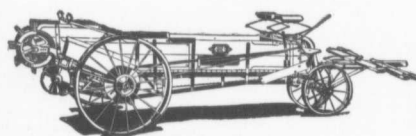
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Manure spreaders have a score of good features in their construction. Each one is the result of careful field experiment.

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