

Another "Simplex" Feature

Easy Access To Gearing

NOTE the illustration. Instant access to the gearing of the separator is had by removing the large housing on the rear of the machine, and without disturbing any of the moving parts.

THE entire machine can be taken apart in two or three minutes and reassembled in about the same time.

THE clutch is the one-piece automatic safety clutch that has been so successfully used on the previous "Simplex" models.

AS far as possible the parts in all four sizes have been made alike and interchangeable. These include the principal parts of the frame, the gearing, bearings, tinware, etc. It is only by this system that such a

High Grade Machine

can be purchased at the prices.

THE ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low-down supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the perfect skimming of the "Simplex" make it the favorite everywhere it goes.

THERE are other advantages in favor of the "Simplex." These are explained in our literature, which will be mailed to you free on request.

BEAR in mind, too, that we are agents for the B-L-K Mechanical Milker. Tell us how many cows you milk, and we will give you estimates on what it will cost you to install a B-L-K.

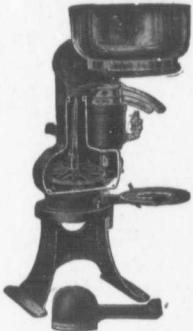
TRY our Dominion Cleanser for keeping your Dairy and Household Utensils "spick and span."

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS



Showing Simplicity and Accessibility of gearing. Removing the body-housing exposes the gearing and lower bearings of the Simplex.

A PERMANENT INVESTMENT THAT PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS

By E. L. McCaskey.

"CAN your corn and you won't feel like canning your cows next winter because they do not give milk enough to pay for their feed?"

I sat up and took notice then. A bunch of us had gathered together at an auction sale held in the neighborhood recently. We had discussed all reasonable farm topics. Then

say, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin as well as Vermont, numerous experiments had been conducted to determine the relative losses incident to curing corn fodder by drying and ensilage. I will not bother you with the figures, but the general conclusion was that the two systems possessed about equal merit in the proportion of nutriment that they conserved.

That did not look very good for the silo. I got away from there and began to consider practical things. It occurred to me that those experimenters had not taken into consideration the fact that cows seldom eat the coarse butts of the corn stalk no matter how finely they may be cut. Likewise, that any corn that may be left over from one year to another is liable to be made into manure. I would estimate that at least one-eighth of the corn fodder that I occasionally have to feed after my silo is filled, is not eaten at all. Suppose then, the instead of feeding 100 tons of ensilage I fed corn fodder. The loss would be equivalent to 12½ tons or \$37.50 of the ensilage on a basis of \$3.00 a ton.

A FAIR TEST

I turned over the page (page 20 Henry's Feeds and Feedings) and can look it up for yourself), and found that in another experiment at the Vermont station they had proceeded as follows: In each case two rows of corn across the field were cut and placed in shocks while the next persons were cut through the feed cutter and placed in the silo. By alternating until the silos were filled equal quantities of material of the same composition were obtained. The dried fodder so produced was run through the feed cutter and fed in opposition to the silage to dairy cows with equal quantities of hay at grain. The results were as follows: 24,845 lbs. of green fodder on which dried produced 7,688 lbs. of milk.

24,858 lbs. of green fodder converted into silage and fed with the same daily ration of hay and grain produced 8,925 lbs. of milk. This difference of 837 lbs. of milk is equivalent to 11 per cent in milk. (Continued on page 12)



A Dual Purpose Silo

The large cement silo on the farm of M. L. Haley, Oxford Co., Ont., answers two purposes. It provides Mr. Haley's Holsteins with one of the cheapest and best home-grown feeds, corn ensilage, and at the same time it is the farm sign board. Mr. Haley himself may be seen in the foreground.

two or three sore heads, who usually monopolize the conversation in such a gathering, had started grubbing among themselves about the shortness of the hay crop, the general unprofitableness of feeding cattle and so forth. One of them who had made an attempt at winter dairying the previous year seemed to have particular cause for complaint in that his venture had not proved a success and we had to heat the story all over again. It was then that the remark I just quoted was made.

"As you know boys," continued the speaker, "I built the first silo in this section. I have used it for 10 years and it is still giving satisfaction. In addition, I have two more. Unlike Bill here, my attempt at winter dairying was so successful that I am keeping it with it. I attribute it largely to the silo."

THE OBJECTION OF COST

"Yes, but look what a silo costs," interrupted the disgruntled one. "You told me yourself that that cement silo of yours cost you almost \$250. Where can the rest of us scrape up capital enough to make an expenditure like that?"

"You cannot afford not to make the expenditure," was the instant reply. "I consider the silo to be the best permanent paying investment on the farm. I haven't got any scientific figures or information to back up that statement. I just know it from experience."

The conversation then drifted away to other topics. After I got home I began to wonder if the silo was as good a paying investment as other paying investments, such as under drains. I looked into the matter up and down for the benefit of other Farm and Dairy readers will give some of my findings.

The first information that I got in my "Feeds and Feedings" was the effect that at the Vermont, New Jer-



Canned Corn for Champions

A silo is just a big preserving can in which corn is kept in the most perfect state as a winter delicacy for the dairy. The cans, or silos, are built by the May, Boho and a few other companies. The silo on the farm of Mr. Haley, Oxford Co., Ont., is the one shown in the illustration. -Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

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A Story of the E

SUCCESS is a journalist. tion but a fact is always an articles that F ago telling of the York Holstein has greater into that ever appear since received their that we run of the successes of dairy cattle.

Canadians are dian who has m pure-bred cattle for fear that he Mr. R. R. Ness, success that you took many visits information that appearing in the Ex editor of Farm and a day with dom Co., Que., an thing of the histo Tannahill calls his

NOT A

The Tannahills of that same suddenly of their American Their story is rather doavor extending shows that can be an ideal and works good reading; but Tannahill are ensie greater encouragement to farm.

Mr. J. J. Tannahill says that his acre the year 1820. W father came into country was practicing country as far as to level cultivated fields. Heads. Mr. Tannahill's speciality. He was had a lot of big stro of no particular br cheques showed his in the neighborhood.

WORK

In 1806 Mr. Tannahill took charge of this Mr. John Tannahill West. "It is well marked Mr. Tannahill become a boss yours precision of the hir