

The "SIMPLEX" Cream Separator

As shown in the illustration herewith, is a convenient machine. It is of convenient height to operate. It supplies can is low down, and yet the discharge pipes are high enough up to discharge into standard sized milk cans.

The machine is easily accessible for cleaning. It is substantial and heavy. It will last almost a lifetime.

It will pay you to know all about the "Simplex." There are exclusive features on the "Simplex" not to be had on any other separator.

In addition to the mechanical construction which is all to the good in your favor, we are sure that there is no manufacturer using a higher grade of material than we use in the "Simplex" separators. Take for instance, the bowl spindle. It is made of a special formula, furnished by one of the best metallurgists in the country. In fact, the consulting metallurgist for the leading manufacturers of American automobiles.

This steel is subjected to a special heat treatment, whereby it has an elastic limit, three times as high as ordinary steel. The same is true of the bowl cover, and of the middle point or pinion, that meshes with the larger spur wheel. It is made of Vanadium steel, or nickel steel, of the same kind that is used in the transmission gears in the best grade of automobiles. We believe that we are the first to use these special alloy steels in cream separator construction.

The "Simplex," as far as we are able to judge, represents a higher manufacturer's cost than any other separator on the market. The two Hess-Bright Bearings that go in every "Simplex" Hand Separator, cost more than all the bearings put together in most other cream separators. And yet on account of the large number that we import, single orders covering over 10,000 bearings at a time, we are able to furnish them as extras at a reasonable price, so that the cost of replacement, if needed, is not more than in other machines.

We believe that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."
We allow you to try out the "SIMPLEX" on your own farm.

Write us to-day for free illustrated literature about the "Simplex." Arrange to have a "Simplex" Cream Separator on your farm. Then you will make sure your "Simplex" is the best cream separator for you.

D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, Ont., MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P.Q.
WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.



The favorite everywhere it goes. Note its heavy and heavy compact construction, with low-down, handy supply can only 3/2 ft. from the floor.

Milk Fever and Its Treatment

Irving M. Avery, in H. F. Register

NOT so many years ago the words "milk fever" and "total loss," were almost synonymous. This disease was pretty generally considered fatal, and the unfortunate dairyman took his loss resignedly and said "Kismet," or perhaps other words to the same effect. To-day, however, the situation is changed and authorities claim that less than five per cent. or one out of every twenty only, of the animals afflicted die of this disease; and so this dread malady, which in the past has been the cause of heavy losses in the dairy herds of this and other countries, because of the wonderful efficacy of the so-called sterilized air treatment, and the increasing familiarity of dairymen with its every-day use, no longer has the power of inspiring the fear in the mind of the average man that it once had.

In a few simple words which everybody may understand I will try to call attention to this comparatively new treatment and to consider the disease, its causes and effects. It is almost impossible in a short article of this kind to do anything of any particular interest to the experienced breeders or anything that has not already been said, in some form or other, many times before. That is not the idea, but, rather, to outline my own experience as clearly and simply as possible for the benefit of the layman.

The average man reads about "parturient paresis," or a "plethora" of blood plasma containing an excessive percentage of glycogen, and he is apt to become discouraged, and no wonder. Well, all this is only a very high-sounding and, to the layman, difficult way of saying just plain "milk fever," although to be exact, the disease is not really a fever at all, but anemia or lack of sufficient blood in the brain, brought on (or as a technical treatise might say "superinduced") at the time of parturition, or calving, by an excess of blood in the udder with a consequent uneven distribution throughout the circulatory system, resulting in anemia of the brain and a form of apoplexy.

The Theory of Treatment.

The theory of successful treatment is so simple as to be readily understood by every dairymen once a clear comprehensive and thorough explanation has been made him. It consists merely of the proper inflation and distention of the udder by pumping in sterilized atmospheric air, thus relieving congestion and bringing about a return to normal distribution of blood throughout the body. So far as I know, no animals other than milk cows are subject to this disease and it usually attacks only those in the best condition and the heaviest milkers. It rarely makes its appearance until the animal is at her best, usually from about five to seven years of age, and cows having had one attack are predisposed to the disease and more liable to affliction than in the case of those that have never suffered from it. Heifers with first or second calves are almost entirely free from it and I believe it is rarely manifested in cows over eight or nine years old whose milk yield has commenced to decrease somewhat.

The symptoms are luckily very well defined, and easy to recognize, once one becomes thoroughly familiar with them. The animal is conscious, because of the approaching paralysis of the bowels; is extremely restless; looks wild and staring from the eyes and, after a time, begins to "tremble" and stamp. Later on she will stagger and show signs of increasing weakness, especially in the hind parts, until finally she collapses completely,

invariably dropping upon the right side, with the head drawn around to the left and almost touching the hind quarter on that side. Later still, paralysis by this time having become general and if the attack is severe and far enough advanced, she appears to be all intents and purposes unconscious and may be handled at will. The eyes are observed to be fixed and glassy, and the body apparently insensible to any pain. The limbs may be placed in any position desired without the least resistance and the victim appears to be the inexperienced very close to death. Right here it would be advisable to send an S. O. S. call for a veterinarian unless you are familiar with the handling of such cows and have at hand the necessary appliances and help, in which event expert assistance may hardly be necessary.

First Stage of Treatment.

If a competent veterinarian is summoned the proceedings on his arrival will be somewhat as follows. He will first of all order plenty of clean bedding and have the animal propped up from underneath the right side by means of bags filled with straw or some such contrivance, so that she may rest as nearly as possible upon the breastbone, the object being to take the weight off the right lung and thus relieve her respiratory action. Next he will carefully wash the udder with antiseptic soap, placing a clean bag or cloth underneath to keep the parts clean; after which he will thoroughly disinfect the parts with a four or five per cent. solution of lysol, pure carbolic or other equally good agent.

The apparatus used for injecting air into the udder is very simple and consists of a rubber bulb to be compressed by the hand, and to which comes an air chamber or reservoir of about the same size to regulate the pressure, and then comes several feet of ordinary rubber pipe or tubing half-way of the length of which is included a small metal cylinder filled with carbolized cotton through which the air passes, and on the extreme end of the rubber pipe is fixed an ordinary milking tube. The utmost care should be taken during the operation to avoid all danger of infection and thus prevent inflammation of the udder or caked bag, with the possible loss of one or more quarters later on. This point cannot be too emphatically emphasized. The milk tube should be boiled for at least ten minutes before use and then placed in a jar containing a five per cent. solution of the antiseptic solution at hand and allowed to remain for several minutes prior to insertion in the teat.

Be certain to avoid drawing any milk or water into the teat when commencing operations. In fact, at Auray Farms, we make it a rule never at any time, whether sick or well, to milk a cow completely out until at least twenty to thirty minutes she has dropped her calf. The resulting complete distention of the udder has somewhat the same effect as the artificial distention by the air treatment and acts as an excellent preventive against an attack of milk fever. In the event of a very large and badly swollen udder a little milk may be taken if the cow seems all right, but only enough to keep the udder from never milked out clean the first day.

The Pumping Process.

When all the parts, including the operator's hands and the apparatus itself, have been thoroughly cleaned, carefully introduce the milk tube into one of the teats and commence pumping air into the quarter, meantime tapping and gently massaging the

(Continued on page 6.)



An Apple Lost at Every Tick

Every tick of your watch from now till the end of June records the loss of valuable apples. This enormous waste can be prevented, and it is a duty every farmer owes to himself and to his country to prevent it.

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Now is the time to act. A thorough spraying now with

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Use 10-15 lbs. to 40 gallons of water.

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EVERYTHING FOR SPRAYING—Soluble Sulphur, Lime Sulphur, Arsenate of Lead, Dust Sprays and Dusters, Hand and Power Pumps and Accessories.

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