

Another "Simplex" Feature

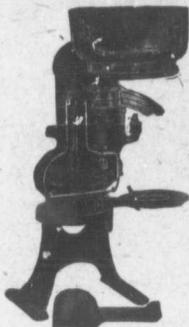
Easy Access to Gearing

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 clutch is the one piece taken apart in two or three minutes and reassembled in about the same time.

THE entire machine can be 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



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

High Grade Machine

can be purchased at the price.

THE ease of running, ease of cleaning, simplicity, self-balancing bowl, interchangeable spindle point, low skimming supply can, the general pleasing appearance, and the perfect finishing 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 Miler. 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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The 1915 Harvest

12,896,000 Acres of Wheat will be harvested in Canada this Summer.

Increased prices will prevail—increased prices for every food product our farmers produce.

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Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.

Light on Feeding Dairy Cows

A Summary of Investigations at the Central Experimental Farm during the Last Year

By E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., Dominion Animal Husbandman.

A BARN set aside for cow feeding experiments was utilized to carry on a series of tests to show the value of elevator screenings and by-products for the manufacture of milk and butter fat. The standard meal mixture fed during the winter in this barn consisted of bran, 4 parts; gluten feed (23 per cent.), 2 parts; corn meal, 2 parts; oil cake, 1 part; cotton seed meal, 1 part. This mixture cost \$26 per ton. From 15 to 20 cows were used in experiments 1, 2, 3 and 4. The importance of such experiments is readily understood. Western farmers particularly should keep all the elevator screenings at home and utilize the same for the manufacture of milk or meats.

Experiment No. 1 consisted in a comparison of the above standard meal mixture versus a ration composed of standard meal, 2 parts; pulverized complete elevator screenings, 1 part. As much milk was produced by the use of the elevator screenings and at somewhat lower cost per hundred pounds. In this experiment the elevator screenings acquired a value of \$34 a ton.

Experiment No. 2 consisted in a comparison of the standard meal mixture (see experiment 1) versus a ration composed of standard meal, 2 parts; finely pulverized blackskeds, 1 part. A much lower production of milk followed the adoption of this latter ration. However, the blackskeds showed a somewhat lower cost of production. This, however, is indefinite, for the shortening of one third of the standard meal mixture might have shown as good or better results than where the blackskeds were added. The blackskeds were very unpalatable and were refused in part by some of the cows throughout the whole period. No ill-effects followed their use but no good results were shown.

Experiment No. 3 consisted in a comparison of the standard meal mixture (see experiment 1) versus a ration composed of standard meal, 2 parts; complete pulverized elevator screenings, 2 parts; Caldwell's Molasses Meal, 2 parts. There was a marked decrease in the production of milk by the adoption of the latter ration, as might be expected, due to the lower protein content. However, it cost 5 cents less per hundred pounds to produce milk, due to the low valuation of the elevator screenings. In this lot it was shown

that a mixture of equal parts of Caldwell's Molasses Meal and pulverized complete elevator screenings may have a valuation of \$26 per ton as compared with the standard meal mixture.

Experiment No. 4

This was a comparison of the standard meal mixture versus a ration composed of standard meal, 4 parts; Caldwell's Molasses Meal, 1 part. The latter ration showed slightly less milk produced and with an increase in cost of 7 cents per hundred pounds of milk. The Caldwell's Molasses Meal here has a valuation of \$22.50 per ton, although its market value is \$34 per ton.

Experiment No. 5

Ensilage versus Molasses.—The idea of this experiment was to show the value of molasses when a farmer has a shortage of succulent roughage. The molasses was in a diluted condition, poured on the hay. Thirty pounds of ensilage per cow per day was roughed off by 15 pounds of ensilage and 4 pounds of best quality feeding molasses, which cost \$23 per ton. About the same quantity of milk was produced on each ration, the latter ration showing slightly greater cost. With ensilage valued at \$2 per ton, and the hay and grains valued as seen in the report of "Dairy Records," molasses thus acquired a valuation of \$11.90 per ton.

Experiment No. 6

Turnips versus Molasses.—The purpose of this experiment was similar to experiment No. 5. Thirty pounds of roots was replaced by four pounds of molasses, the molasses being 1:1 diluted, sprinkled on the hay. In this case all the succulent roughage, namely roots, was replaced by the molasses, with the result that there was slightly less milk produced and at an increased cost of eight cents per hundred pounds of milk. When compared with the valuations placed on other feed-stuffs, molasses here is worth only \$10.20 per ton.

The Adolphustown Farmers' Club sends Farm and Dairy the following memorandum of their transactions this year: "Bought 60 bushels of red clover seed and 80 bushels of red clover, the latter from the Western Seed Growers' Association; also a carload of salt and two tons of binder twine." The binder twine order was placed with a local man who, owing to the quantity, was able to fill it advantageously for the members.



We Welcome

Trade Increases

Vol. XXXIV

CANADIAN dairy farmers have come to be known as "turned out" of many laborious True, the milking it than in winter and stable work season. There dairy management are changing slowly and unwillingly extra work, are they give to the months. The older growing feed these same cows on dry pasture, stable.

One of the great changing systems is the inheritance of the herd. The inherit productive to produce more milk in a summer at the greatest profit by on her behalf well bred pure or day, however, cap from 8,000 to 15,000 a year, must be a gation every one of the year if she is est profit. Another bringing about a system of management creating cost of tures in many se thing of the milk factor is the milk for a uniform su year round. Hence more summer fee many intelligent profitable.

Exp There is little make the doubt feeding in connect nell Experimental years ago the ut on pasture was herd. In the fir while on luxuriant an equal amount grain on the sam son with the p short time in mid and that without



Queen Pontiac Ormsby, One of Canada's Best Two-Year-Olds. The 33 day production for this senior two year old heifer is 2,479.8 lbs. of milk and 64.86 lbs. butter fat. Photo by Walter Fairweather. Owned by W. H. Holby, Port Perry, Ont.