

Hand Milking Beat A Mile

That's the way one B.-L.-K User expresses his satisfaction of a

B.-L.-K Mechanical Milker

Some people think that a Milker is an unprofitable investment for the man with a small herd. Many small herds of, say, 20 or 24 cows, even with the utmost care in handling show very little profit. The owner installs a B.-L.-K Outfit and is immediately independent of careless hired help, and can, and does in many instances handle the machines himself and so saves at once the wage of a hand milker.

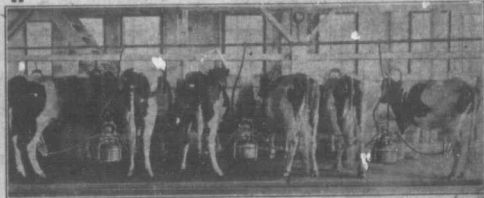
This amount saved for one year is sufficient to install a Complete Milking Machine Outfit in a 25 cow dairy.

If you are milking cows in the old-fashioned, in many cases an unprofitable way, ask us to send you our statement of the saving which can be effected with the Milker in dairies of 24, 50 and 100 cows. You will wonder why you have not taken advantage of this opportunity before.

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



A Crow can't eat corn treated with "Corvusine D.G."

Crows Won't Steal Corn

In England—where Crows, Sparrows, and other birds are thick—"Corvusine D.G." is used by all the best farmers.

They say that it absolutely protects the grain—and kills smut too—yet the treatment costs only a few cents per acre. No danger in feeding treated grain to stock. There is no poison in "Corvusine D.G."—and your seeds germinate better for its use.

You can't afford to do without it especially when we make a
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

If—after treating your grain as directed, with "Corvusine D.G."—you find it eaten by birds, we'll refund your money without hesitation.

Try a No. 1 Can to treat 15 bushels of corn. Sent prepaid for \$2.25. Cheaper in larger quantities. Free 24 page Booklet describes everything. Dealers wanted in Ontario.

McArthur, Irwin Limited

Established 1842. Chemical and Drug Importers
324 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Que.

The Price of a Calf

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N. S.

A FEW weeks ago I had a heifer calf to dispose of. The mother was a pure Jersey, a very fine animal; the sire a Holstein bull, imported from Ontario, and of choice stock. I see possibilities inside that two-weeks old calf-akin were considerable. Central there were the rich milk, the docile temper, the easy feeding of the Jersey; conjoint with the big milk flow, the strong frame, and the vigorous constitution of the Holstein. True, it was not registerable, and so available to control a fancy price; but it had all the possibilities of a valuable dairy cow. To keep it would disarrange my plans; and, to sell it, all I could get was five dollars, the price of veal.

Step ahead 36 months, and imagine that same calf a heifer just freshened. She should be worth at least \$20 more than an ordinary scrub cow, on account of her evident ability to produce rich milk and plenty of it. The same outlay was involved to raise the heifer and the scrub heifer we presume in the adjoining stall. That being so, the difference in value between this pair of three-year-olds excluded from the class. Plenty of people would pay the \$20 of difference on comparing the two cows; many would explain the difference as based on the respective breeding. Yet no one could be found to bank an additional dollar in the price of the calf upon the latent possibilities existing in that calf.

This is not an isolated instance. All through Canada scrub cows are being raised; and choice heifer calves are going to the butcher because no one will add even an extra dollar on the price of veal. And some of us farmers are doing that all along the line. Whether it be cheap calves, or cheap veal, cheap stock or cheap work, we won't plunk down that extra dollar in the game and gamble on taking out an added ten. Maybe it is because we feel ourselves too poor; we are rinking enough as it is on the chance. Or perhaps it is because we lack confidence in our practical judgment, and so will not trust our impulses; or perhaps again we just simply lack "guts up," and are willing to keep along in the same old way; but whatever it be, only five dollars was the price of that calf, and I surely wanted six.

No Re-Acters in his Herd

E. A. Parson, Carleton Co., Ont.

REGARDING the matter of the tuberculin testing, which has been occupying the attention of Farm and Dairy readers for some months, I may say that I recently had 27 head tested by the government inspector, the cattle ranging from five months old up to around 10 years, and did not have a single reactor. Really I think there is altogether too much fear among the dairymen about this test, and I can assure Farm and Dairy readers that a great deal of information that is being given out on the dark side of this problem, is being circulated from parties who have "axes to grind." Although I have been many times assured that

when cattle were tested it knocked them out in their milk for some time, yet in my own case, and my case should be no different from all the others, out of an average flow of about 40 gal. a day, there was not a single pint difference noticeable.

Another matter I would like to bring before you is regarding this matter of the using of milking machines. Some time ago I noticed an article in your paper showing that the bacteria count ran very high when machines were used. This, I know, is generally the case, but I am satisfied that it need not be, from my own case. I tested for bacteria for about two months, under the supervision of Dr. Hollingsworth, our medical health officer here, and my bacteria ran from 80 per C C to 5,000 per C C and the colon from 0 per C C to 3 per C C. Nothing extraordinary in the line of care was used, only my machine in a make which has no inner rubbers and all parts of the machine can be put into boiling water for sterilizing. My advice is, get the machine that has a little rubber parts as possible and no lots of boiling water and you will produce the very best milk obtainable with the machine.

Assistance in Tuberculin Testing

I HAVE two cows which have been culled for over a month, and I have reason to suspect tuberculosis. Don the government, for any assistance in subjecting cattle to the tuberculin test. Jack McEwen, Ontario.

The following regulations are from "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act," and answer fully the query of our subscriber:—
"The Department does not test any cattle for tuberculosis, except those imported and exported for breeding purposes, and such herds as are placed entirely under the control and supervision of the officers of the Department."
"If any owner of cattle desires to have his animals tested, and will send in to the Department the number of doses required, and the name of any veterinary qualified veterinary surgeon whom he wishes to employ to do the work, the latter will be furnished with sufficient tuberculin, on condition that he reports to the Department the result of the test in charts which are supplied for that purpose."
"The Department does not require the slaughter of tuberculous animals, and consequently no compensation can be paid."
"It must be distinctly understood that the remuneration of the veterinarian making the test is to be paid by the owner of the animals and not by the department."
"Attention is specially directed to the fact that cattle reacting under any circumstances are permanently earmarked by one of the regular officers of the Department, and may be dealt with as the owner sees fit, subject to the approval of the local health authorities, except that their exportation will not be permitted."

Coming Events

Vankleek Hill. First Annual Exhibition, Vankleek Hill, Ont., June 11—Ormslow Spring Show, Ormslow, Que., June 24.

Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Dominion Association of America, Syracuse, N.Y., June 2.

It takes time to make a success of dairying, and the man who expects to do so should be in with pure-bred cows, two or three at least. He should also use a pure-bred sire and build up his herd, from these by saving the heifer calves from the best cows. Grade cows would do, but it would take longer to get the herd up to as high a level. It takes as much to keep an inferior cow as a good one.—J. F. Fletcher, Fulton Co., N. Y.



We Welcome Practitioners

Trade increases the volume of business

Vol. XXXIV

Good C

I DON'T consider

I produce milk in the This rather unusual state D. B. Smith, of Oxfordshire of Farm and Dairy himself. "There are no heat to withstand. The nervous force that in the manufacture of milk is also a cheap rougherates are rather expensive in summer as well as winter."

"We receive half as much milk as for that sold elsewhere. Another advantage of fairly equal distribution year. By having my cows keep my two men caring for and milking winter. When the summer less time on the milk at Soil Management Cedar Brae Farm has large, and now consists attempt to follow a three-year rotation," said Mr. Smith, when asked about his methods of growing feed. "One of the two fields adjoining the barn is kept in alfalfa. This crop keeps you making hay almost all summer, and a short haul is necessary a economy of time. I find that alfalfa sown on good clean soil will last only three or four years. By that time spear grass will have made its presence felt. The fields farthest away from the barn are left in sod for one year, plowed and cropped two years before re-seeding. I prefer millet for the first crop that follows sod, Wheat, and millet are our two large crops. In the fields nearer the barn a hood crop takes the place of the millet. We acres of corn and a few that two or three varieties give better results than