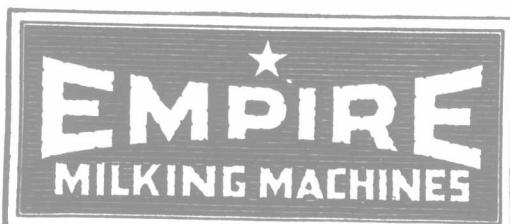


Tried, Proven and Endorsed

The Government of Canada, realizing the increasing difficulties which the farmers of Canada are facing through labor shortage, have carefully examined the help problem on the farm with the idea of eliminating extra work and drudgery.

Here is the Government's answer to every farmer and dairyman: "A partial solution of the labor problem is the milking machine."

Empire Milking Machines have been used for over three years on the Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and in view of their past performance, the Dominion Government has now placed an order for six more Empire outfits to be installed on the following Experimental Farms: Fredericton, N. B., Lennoxville, Que., Cap Rouge, Que., Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que., Lacombe, Alta., Brandon, Man.



Actions Speak Louder Than Words

Empire Milking Machines are a good investment as they enable one man to do the work of three hired men in the same time. A boy can operate an Empire with ease.

Empire Milking Machines can be installed and operated at small cost,—the initial investment soon being paid for in time and labor saved.

The cost of operating an Empire for one year is just a fraction of the cost of boarding the hired man, aside from his wages—in one year, your saving is enormous.

Empire Milking Machines milk in Nature's way. The action of the teat cups is that of the sucking calf, massaging the teats from tip to udder, gently and uniformly—the same way at every milking.

The experience of thousands of farmers and dairymen is: that cows and heifers take readily to being milked by an Empire. The soft, gentle massaging of teat cups sets up a pleasing sensation which causes the cow to give down readily and stand content while being milked. Empire Milking Machines will lengthen the cow's period of lactation.

Empire Milking Machines are easy to care for. Simple in construction, these machines do their work with speed and efficiency and can be operated by man, woman, boy or girl.

We know of no Empire Milking Machine that is not giving absolute satisfaction and doing all we claim it will do.

Dozens of ~~men~~ men, just like yourself, use Empire Milking Machines and cannot say enough in their praise of the machine and its value to them.

Information saves money so write us today for booklets, testimonials and detailed particulars.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE 10

The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited
MONTREAL. TORONTO.

On March 6, 1918, the Dominion Government ordered six more Empire Milking Machine outfits.

Exact Copy of Government Circular issued to Farmers of Canada.

Dominion Experimental Farms.

J. H. GRISDALE, B. Agr. Special Circular No. 13. GEO. W. MUIR, B.S.A.

THE MILKING MACHINE

A PARTIAL SOLUTION OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM

They will take the place of that extra hired man so hard to obtain at the present time. *Unlike that hired man they are always there ready for work.* Their work is noted for its uniformity from day to day. Milking machines are now recognised.

AS A GOOD INVESTMENT

One man with a milking machine can milk twenty to twenty-five cows per hour. This number would take three men at hand milking. The real drudgery of the dairy farm is eliminated by the use of the milking machine.

The object of this circular is to put before the dairy farmer the value of the mechanical milker under the present conditions of labour on the farm.

There has been in the minds of many dairy farmers a great deal of prejudice against the use of a mechanical milker, but the present is no time to let prejudice stand in the way of increased production.

Every dairy farmer with a herd of 12 or more cows should consider seriously the installation of a milking machine.

The experience of an ever-increasing number of practical farmers, coupled with that of a number of our Experimental Farms and Stations, goes to prove that these machines are decidedly advantageous.

The average cost of installation, taking into consideration the five most popular machines on the market, would be about \$300 for an outfit to milk four cows at once.

Such an outfit would be large enough for a 25- to 35-cow herd. For a 20-cow herd a 3-cow outfit would be sufficient. For a 12- to 15-cow herd a 2-cow outfit would be sufficient.

For each reduction of one unit in the installation there will be a reduction of approximately \$100 in the cost price.

This brings the average cost price to \$16.60 per cow for the large herd; \$20 per cow for the medium-sized herd; and \$25 per cow for the small herd.

This in turn goes to show that while the cheapest installation for work done is with the large herd, nevertheless the first cost is not excessive in the case of a small herd.

The annual cost of operation for a 25- to 35-cow outfit, including repairs, power, labour in caring for engine and washing machines, interest on investment, and ten per cent depreciation on machine, would amount to approximately \$225.

The above is approximately one-third of what the farmer is at present paying his hired man, where board is not taken into account. Divided between 30 cows, this brings the running expenses to two cents per cow per day.

The average hired man will not milk more than seven cows per hour, which, at 25 cents per hour, costs 7.2 cents per cow per day for hand-milking. One man with a milking machine can milk 20 to 25 cows per hour, which brings the total cost of machine-milking, including the above-mentioned daily running expenses, to 4.5 cents per cow per day.

This is a saving of considerably over one-third and in a large herd would enable the farmer to dispense with a least one, if not two, men, or it would liberate these men for other important lines of increased production.

It also enables one man to milk many more cows than it is physically possible for him to milk by hand.

Not only does a machine decrease the cost of milking, but it gives uniformity in milking. All cows are milked in the same manner every day, and every good dairy farmer knows this is important and that it is hard to obtain with the general run of farm hands.

A machine when properly installed and equipped with a reliable source of power is always there ready for work.

Breakdowns are comparatively rare and usually easily remedied.

Wear and tear is not excessive, considering the nature of the machine, and provided the latter is given proper attention.

A machine that is properly adjusted and handled will not injure the cow's teats or udder any more than the average farm hand.

Three years' experience of mechanical milkers on the Central Experimental Farm does not show that the cows dry off any more quickly than when milked by hand.

There is no more, if as much, objection to the milking machine on the part of the cows than there is to hand-milking.

Old cows used to hand-milking object most, and may not let down their milk readily, but heifers take to machine milking like ducks to water and require hardly any stripping.

Stripping by hand after taking the machine off is advocated by all users, as well as makers, as a precautionary and economical measure.

If the machines are properly handled in the barn, and likewise properly washed in the dairy, the milk produced will be as good, or better, than that produced by hand-milking.

Where extra pains are taken with the machines and the care of the milk a very high grade of milk can be produced.

Careless handling results in bad milk and ultimate failure of the machine.

Last, and of far more importance than the cost price or make of the machine, comes the question of the efficiency of the operator.

Handling the machine is a job for the farmer, his son, or some hired man who has an interest in the success of the machine and the cows.

For best results the operator must be quick and quiet, with an eye for details.

Know the machine and the cows, and adapt the one to suit the other, giving each their proper share of attention at the proper time.

Any of the more prominent makes of milking machines upon the market will do good work provided they are properly handled.

The addresses of the dealers or manufacturers of the various machines can be procured from the farm journals, or upon application to the Animal Husbandry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

