



## Experience is the Best Teacher

an old but yet a very true saying.

Many farmers have learned by BITTER experience that the cheap, low-grade Separator is a positive nuisance, and a direct lost, when not in proper running order.

Even at its best the poor machine does not "hold a patch" on the service that can be had from a high-grade Separator, like the "Simplex."

And then, too, the "Simplex" will outwear two, and perhaps, three or four of the poorer products.

To buy the BEST at the start (a Simplex) is surely money in your pocket.

We are also agents for the

### B-L-K Mechanical Milker and all Apparatus and Supplies for Dairies, Creameries and Cheese Factories.

If you want better dairy products and bigger profits, and are not now using either a "Simplex," a B-L-K or any of our other machines, we have literature and testimonials from satisfied users that will be of interest to you. A post card to us will get it for you.

## D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works - BROCKVILLE, ONT.  
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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

## "Think It Over"

FARM AND DAIRY deals editorially with the problems of the great class of dairy farmers in Canada.

The result is that Farm and Dairy circulation is concentrated in the great dairy districts—in homes and on farms where the expenditure for equipment is 10% to 25% greater than in mixed farming sections.

Is your campaign planned to concentrate on such homes as these? Think it over.

A.B.C. Member: Any other information, gladly sent you.

Farm and Dairy - Peterboro, Ont.

Xmas and Breeders' Number  
DEC. 9.

### Mulcahy's Goat

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

It was in this wise, Mulcahy was an Irishman; married to a woman of similar nationality; and in addition to a number of children of various sizes, ages and sexes, and who do not concern our story, they, or to be more definite, Biddy Mulcahy, the wife, kept a very fine nanny-goat.

Not far from Mike Mulcahy's was a big farm, and on it the owner, Mr. Brown, nourished a proud herd of registered cows. It was Mr. Brown's pleasure and practice on every opportune occasion to dilate to Mr. Mulcahy, much to the latter's edification, upon the high capabilities of this fine herd, the thousands of pounds of milk produced, the butter-fat records, and many other facts, the thought of which filled the heart of aforesaid Brown with pleasurable emotions. The scientific niceties of butter-fat were for a while incomprehensible to Mike, but finally he grasped the situation. One day, in Steven's grocery store, extolling as usual the butter-fat virtues of his much prized cows, Brown finally exhausted the patience of the long suffering Irishman.

"See here, Mister," Steven said Mike at last, "I will bet ye a foive dollar bill that me woife, Biddy Mulcahy's old nanny-goat, can beat the best cow in yr' barn in this butter-fat business. Ye take foive dollars an' buy feed w' it, and me Biddy will do the same, and when each o' us has fed their feed, as long or as short as it takes, we will ha' this butter-fat measured and see who has the most quarts o' it." Brown attempted to treat the challenge as a joke; but the others present, who also had suffered from time to time from the exuberancies of those cows, planned him down to Mike's dare, and the money was put up, and a fair deal given to Mike by Brown, who, after all, was a square sport. When Nanny had finally finished her allotted provisions, plus Mike's best undershirt which nearly disqualified her, it was found, to the delight of all but Brown, and to the latter's amazement, that the goat was away in the lead; and Nanny had won.

### Adorning the Tale

This is a story with a moral. We often hear about keeping records, and weighing the milk every week, so that on the final accounting we will know just what each cow has done. That is very good, and if it is whole milk that is sold, that is nearly all needed, provided each cow gets feed similar in kind and quantity. But when it comes to selling cream or making butter, it is the most misleading thing imaginable. Once I had two cows in the barn, and the big one gave half as much again of milk as the little one. Very satisfactory for the big one, until I got a Babcock tester. On the test, the little cow went a shade over five per cent, and the big cow a shade under one per cent. As I sold cream, the result was the little cow was four times as valuable as her big rival.

Another viewpoint is that of feed. On a big steamer I saw two engines

both driven from the same boiler. But the little donkey engine, despite the fact that it had a thousand horse-power of steam behind it, could do one donkey-power. A donkey boiler would have served it just as well. Mike's bet was for the best, the most valuable product from the stated quantity of feed. Engineers tell us that the larger the steam plant, the more economical power is produced per unit. It is so with cows? I think that is probably so within the breed; but doubtly so as an axiom as compared different breeds. Really I would like to see more tests on the line of economic production, the ratio between the manger and the milk pail. Not only so, but, for the benefit of the creamery men, the cost of butter-fat production in relation to feed units rather than in gross total, respectively of the expense of maintenance. On my gasoline engine, when I open a line which yet means the needle valve, the added resistance gives added power, but there is a certain zenith point reached after which more gasoline means more of the extra work, and finally a plethora which slows down and finally chokes the engine. But that is another story, as Kipling used to say.

### The Value of Screenings

ARE weed seeds, screened from grain at elevators, valuable as a feed? Ever since it became known that thousands of tons of screenings are available at Canadian elevators every year, farmers have been asking this question, but without any really authoritative information on which to base a reply. A pamphlet from Ottawa now answers the question. R. Dymond, San Analyst, is the author. The results of feeding experiments are tabulated in the following table. Among the more important conclusions are the following:

That on account of the extremely small size of some, and the hard nature of others, the complete pulverization of all of the weed seeds in screenings cannot be accomplished by an ordinary chopper.

That screenings re-cleaned over one-fourteenth inch perforated screen to remove the finer weeds (black seeds) may be satisfactory ground by ordinary choppers, if reasonable care is taken in the separating and grinding.

That feeding stuffs manufactured from screenings, not properly cleaned, sometimes contain thousands of vital noxious weed seeds per bushel. Such material should never be fed.

That feeding experiments have proven that the black seeds are as well as feed and expensive as adulterants. Their admixture in any considerable quantity to other feed makes it unpalatable for all kinds of stock. That screenings without the black seeds, may be fed freely to hogs, cattle, sheep or swine, but it is not profitable to have such screenings compose more than 50 to 75 per cent of the total grain ration. That wheat screenings are especially valuable as poultry feed.

That more attention to the cleanliness of threshing will reduce the cost of transporting the screenings to the terminal elevators, and will leave the grower in possession of much valuable feed which, if he does not need for his own use, will be ready sale among live stock men.

That the growth of weeds entails enormous loss each year to farmers and while it is desirable to try to do everything to grow grain screenings of good feeding value, it would be better to burn them than to permit them in ways that will bring about an increase in the number or distribution of noxious weeds.



We Welcome Practitioners  
Trade Increases the Welfare

Vol. XXXIV

This  
And Some

CAN milk be produced

at \$1 a cwt? It is official, even if he be a dairyman and have government herd work, has ever yet been done. No system of business will leave a balance sheet on the dairyman's side of the ledger. Milk must be marketed at a price. "Yes, I know," says Jas. Hotson, "but so other those figures don't sell with our experience you explain Oxford cows."

Oxford county has been rich agricultural district by the dairy cow and factory. The milk that the farmers prospered as a fancy certified price that only the rich to pay, or even at a slight surpluse. There are county and none very in the cheese factory and acts. to \$1 a cwt.

"The Transfor-

"I can remember this," says Jas. Hotson told me, "was not doing anything for years started. Mortgage

The price averaged a that does not tell the whole story sent home and hogs be farms. Years ago the farm Innerskip. Now 3 weeks. Farmers who p hogs in a year, now ship

This has been made a product of the cheese combined with this will enough for all purposes. As a result of this system to-day are peopled with men."

Mr. Hotson himself says that the "substantial progress" that is the pride of Oxford county in the past 20 years ago, through the doing in improving the testing system advocated. Early this spring I depend the day with Mr.