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Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department, 724 FARM AND DAIRY.

Suggestions to Butter-Makers

R. C. Jones

1. Study your patrons' problems so as to be able to advise intelligently.
2. Read the government bulletins on dairying and call the attention of your patrons to the good ones.
3. Teach your patrons how to produce good cream and show them why you must have it.

Do not accept bad cream, for it means poor butter and low prices. Grade the cream according to quality and pay a premium for the highest quality. This is the best way to educate your patrons to the necessity of properly caring for the raw material.

6. Investigate the cold storage proposition and see whether or not you can afford to winter your cream.
7. Sell the lowest grade butter as soon as it is made and put only the highest grade in cold storage.

Keep an accurate record of every day's work. This will allow you to make uniform butter and show your where you are failing. Secure the proper overrun.

9. Do not allow leaks. It is these that ruin a business. Test the buttermilk for fat, see that your scales are accurate, that the Babcock test is doing perfect work and that the buttermilk is sold, fed to hogs or made into cheese.

Ice cream and buttermilk cheese are two profitable lines and should be developed.

11. Select a simple but accurate method of book-keeping and not your operations for the day have been profitable.

Make a monthly statement to your patrons of all transactions.

14. Patronize your local stores and then insist that they buy your butter. If you do not send your own merchandise the local store should not send away for its butter as long as you have any to sell.

A Turnip Sowing Wrinkle

H. C. Blair, Picton Co., N.S.

Turnip sowing, without the assistance of a turnip sowing machine, is pretty tedious job. To-day I use a horse machine but some years ago, when I did not grow as many turnips as I do now, I sowed the seed with a bottle. For the benefit of any of our fellow farmers, who consider that their limited acreage does not warrant the purchasing of a horse machine, I will outline my former method. I took an ordinary "so-called" quart bottle; one without a shoulder preferred. Having secured a strong, wellfitting cork I bored a hole through the cork and inserted a goose quill. I cut the quill flush with the inner end of the cork and allowed it to protrude a little at the outer end. After the bottle had been two-thirds filled with turnip seed it was ready for sowing.

When the drill had been made ready for the seed the "operator" with the "machine" walked along shaking the seed into the drill, about 10 seeds coming out at every shake. As the seed went only once, when the bottle is given a shake, the turnips can be spaced at the same time, making thinning much easier. If one wants the turnips a foot apart, the bottle is given a shake at the proper interval. Until I got my horse seeder I found this method much quicker and easier than sowing the seed with the hand.

"Canned Corn"

(Continued from page 3)

across each end, the stonework being built against them. These rods may be tightened if necessary and for that purpose we have our blacksmith form a square hook on the end of a two-foot iron bar, and with it we sometimes test the rods.

"We are the dairy line sending to the factory the day line condensed. It is manufactured in summer and butter in winter. The corn stored in this silo forms the leading food of the herd from calving up. We know of no food that for economy in milk production will surpass well kept corn silage, and we know of no roughage aside from grass that our cows will leave silage to get.

COULDN'T GO WITHOUT IT
With 16 years' experience we have never once regretted building our silo, and were it destroyed, we would at once rebuild it, though we had to borrow the money to do so. Ours is 12 by 15 feet and 30 feet high, the corners are rounded, and it is covered in. We feed silage the year round with the exception of about six weeks in the flush of grass. A load of horse manure spread over it will prevent waste during this time. In July, 1910, we fed green oats and peas to our cows, giving them all they would eat. In August we opened the silo and fed silage with the result that the herd gave several hundred pounds more milk in August than in July. The silage was easier fed, took shorter time and was more satisfying to the cow than the soiling crop.

"In silo filling the labor question comes forcibly before us, and is a difficult one to solve with every farmer. We overcome that by a number of neighbors who have silos joining and assisting each other. In the good old days we have hitched our team to a pole and with shovel, axe and logging chain gone for a load of frozen corn which we fed to the cows then carried armfuls of stalks from their mangers to find its way to the nose of the pig where the manure is a source of vexation. Those days are gone, we trust never to return, in our experience."—Jas. Hotson, Oxford Co., Ont.

The Initiative and Referendum

Practicable and Desirable

(Continued from page 2)

to form conscious opinions which are within his practical knowledge.

Then, I suppose, it may be of positive value in our municipalities? This seems generally admitted already, since we have both the Initiative and the Obligatory Referendum. I am sure that any of our provinces, Prince Edward Island is small enough, surely, to fulfill your correspondent's conditions! It might, then, be of value there in provincial politics. What about Alberta and Saskatchewan? Can you make the experiment? Are there no questions of general importance there on which the electorate are fairly well informed, and possibly as competent to pronounce on as their representatives?

FROM SMALL TO GREAT
Possibly Direct Legislation may soon prove both desirable and practicable in our large provinces. If it will not be worth while to try to apply it to federal politics. The navy question, for example, might be referred to the electorate for settlement, as our present leader has done. It seems that it is properly handled. Why not? A question of this kind is as easily understood by a resident of Alberta as by one of Quebec.

When newspapers and mail matter travel throughout the whole country it is not extent of territory which will render the average voter unable to

form intelligent opinions on any public question.

It may be as well to remind your correspondent that Switzerland itself, though not a large country in territorial extent, is by no means "small and concentrated." Three different languages are spoken, written, and heard by three different races of people, French, German and Italian. It has mountainous cantons sparsely populated, devoted to either primitive agriculture, and other customs composed mainly of fertile valleys thickly populated, and studded with great cities filled with a manufacturing population. The chances are, therefore, for that chance and friction, surely, by your correspondent!

TERMINITY COVERED NOT IMPORTANT
The fact is that territorial extent has practically nothing to do with the application of Direct Legislation. The Parliament at Ottawa does not determine whether a certain municipality shall buy a stone crusher for road making, or an opinion expressed in that municipality determine what the tariff shall be. Each governing body has a natural and proper jurisdiction, and Direct Legislation would have no effect on the subjects of these those governing bodies with which it was associated.

Moreover it is possibly just as easy for any voter, as a citizen of Canada, to form an opinion on the propriety of building a Canadian Navy as it is for him to form an opinion as to the propriety of buying a stone crusher in his own municipality; and it is a misnomer to say that as large a percentage of voters will vote intelligently upon the one question as upon the other.

PRESENT WISDOM FOR IT
I appreciate your correspondent's reference to President Woodrow Wilson, and beg to remind him that President Wilson is a notable example of a man whose entrance into practical politics has proved him to be one of the desirability and efficacy of Direct Legislation. President Wilson has been now for several years a warm and open supporter of the Initiative and Referendum, which fact is of great significance.

No one need get alarmed over Direct Legislation. We all like its workings in our municipal politics, and we shall soon see it tested out in the field of provincial politics in the Northwest. Those communities that have tried it appreciate its advantages, and it is bound to come with the growth of democracy. Let there be applied to it the motto written in an ancient book: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

Loss from Warbles

Cattle raisers in almost all parts of Canada are familiar with small lumps that appear on the backs of their animals during the winter months and from which white grubs emerge in the spring. Few, however, have any appreciation of the tremendous loss that the grubs cause to farmers and tax-payers. Dr. Seymour Hadwin, of the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, in a bulletin, estimates that 25 to 75 per cent of hides are warbled at that about 20 per cent of Canadian hides are more or less damaged. The extent of the damage is variable, and is estimated by 16 large tanneries to be from 50c to \$1 a hide. The loss per annum is estimated at \$180,000.

Dr. Hadwin observes that the farmer is the loser. The tanner does not want to take in any more hides, and several of them testify that they are hides only during the season the hides are not grubby. Comes of it, Hadwin's bulletin may be used as a basis for a publication of the Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Cheese D

Makers are invited to send questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to The Cheese Department, 724 FARM AND DAIRY.

Royal Commission

The report of the commission appointed to investigate the connection with the Eastern Ontario cheese industry has been presented. The contents of this common knowledge now.

The most noticeable report is the condemnation of the commissioners of the cheese factory scale the report over 90 per cent of the scale examined in error was found. This

An Inst

Here we may see the busy season this factory is very stiff competition

satisfaction that cheese makers have the return of a weight lighter. It is that have been at fault, neither.

The report in addition to the appointment of an officer in Montreal. It does not the bonding of buyers strongly urged in many

Under Weigh

J. MacKinnon, Montreal
A constant source of trouble to cheese dealers both in the Old Land and in the new is the loss of weight under weights in the product. Makers were inclined to blame those who use the false returns of the scales at Montreal; but investigation into the methods have shown that returning correct weights wherever for many years has been a source of trouble due to poor scales in some factories. The same men who declared the official scales to be correct in their tests, numerous cases have found them to be inaccurate. A cheap pair of scales in these factories gives a false weight, and the same men are not the same men, and cause all kinds of trouble. Every one in the cheese trade who uses a few dollars extra pair of scales.

Another cause of under weight is the harder to deal with is the shipping process. Those who have cheese maintain it is not the case when it is shipped in the hop as I have known it shipped from small factories in Ontario and in Quebec. The practice is done principally in the second to green cheese and thirdly, to the Montreal all three would be the case if it was proposed at the time of the F. O. D. A. case to be held for a certain