

All milk should be aerated, the sooner after milking the better. By aeration is meant the thorough exposure of the milk to the air. This may be done by pouring with a dipper or by allowing the milk to run slowly through small holes in a vessel, the milk falling in fine streams through the air into the milk can; or it may be run through one of the many aerators offered for sale by the dairy supply dealers. By aerating the milk animal odors and bad flavors escape, but to be of use the aeration must be performed in a pure atmosphere. Milk that has been aired will keep sweet longer, other conditions being equal, than milk that has not been so treated, but the chief advantage claimed for aeration is that the milk is of a much better flavor. Where patrons of factories have practiced this system they find that it is not necessary to cool milk with water during the hottest weather. Thoroughly air the milk until cooled. Milk keeps better in small quantities, and when two cans are used the evening and the morning milkings should not be mixed.

The milk stands should be constructed so as to protect the milk from sun and rain, and should be in a clean place, away from anything that is likely to give the milk a bad flavor. When the whey is returned in the milk cans it should be at once taken to the hog pen and emptied, and not emptied into a barrel by the milk stand to be used as needed, which is positively a filthy habit and should not be practiced by any patron.

After the pails and cans have been used they should be washed with tepid water and scalded thoroughly, then placed where they will get plenty of sunlight. A cloth should never be used on a vessel in the dairy after it has been scalded, for if the water is as hot as it should be (boiling) the vessel will soon dry off itself. Never use soap on tinware, as it is apt to leave a soapy flavor, but clean occasionally with salt, which is much better and will leave your tinware in a clean, sweet condition.

In conclusion, I would say that pure milk can be obtained only through healthy cows, pure food, pure water, pure air, and cleanly handling.

In the discussion some one recommended salt and sal soda as good to clean milk cans, when a brush is used, followed by thorough rinsing. J. H. Monrad, of Illinois, declared in favor of cooling as well as aerating the milk in order to purify the milk and thus give the maker full control of the acid development. The feeding of turnips was strongly condemned, also pasturing rye after it became rank. There is no occasion for feeding any unsuitable food when corn and mangels can be so profitably grown and fed. A number advocated feeding turnips and rye carefully, as they are cheap food, which was replied to by having instances cited where good markets and customers have been lost by allowing turnips to be fed. We must guard our reputation or cease to develop our industry. Secretary Murphy, of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, claimed factories were unfortunate when turnips were fed, as the price was lower then. He now feeds cut corn and mangels with best results. In fall he cuts corn by horse power, a week's feed at once. He claimed that silage produces more milk than other foods. Mangels can be grown as cheaply as turnips. Corn can be grown on any kind of land with proper cultivation. He has found that patrons feeding silage send more milk than those using silos. Corn must be well matured for silo to give best results in quality and quantity of milk.

Officers of the Cheese and Butter Association of Western Ontario for 1897.—Honorary President, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne; President, A. F. McLaren, M. P., Stratford; 1st Vice-President, John S. Pearce, London; 2nd Vice-President, Harold Eagle, Attercliffe; 3rd Vice-President, Aaron Wenger, Ayton. Directors—John Prain, Harriston; J. N. Paget, Canboro; Andrew Patullo, Woodstock; Jas. Connelley, Porter's Hill; R. M. Ballantyne, Stratford; J. A. James, Nilestown; Jas. Carmichael, Arva. Auditors—John A. Nelles, London; J. C. Hegler, Ingersoll. Representatives: To Industrial—A. F. McLaren; Western—J. S. Pearce, R. Robertson; Ontario Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show—H. Eagle and R. M. Ballantyne.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### Comment on Last Issue.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

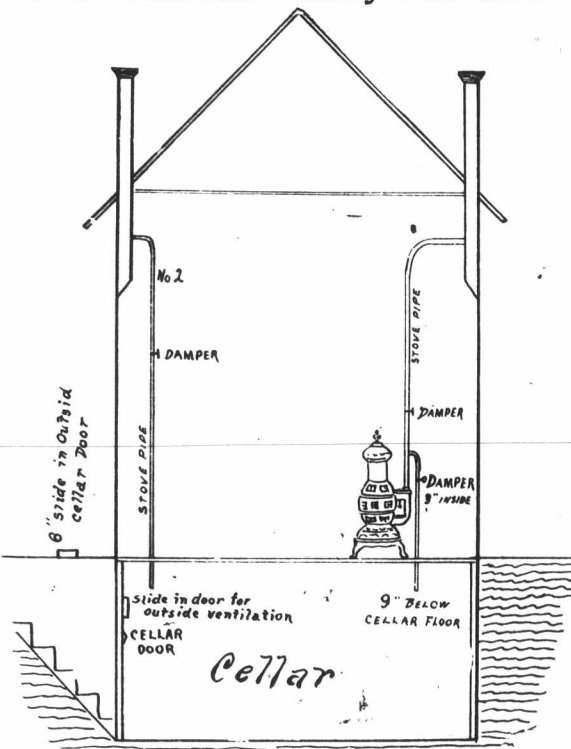
SIR,—Congratulations on your last issue; the best ever published—in practical value—not excepting the Christmas number. The articles on "Fattening Cattle" are alone worth a year's subscription. The writers all representative men, and at the very top as feeders. You then dish up a series of letters on "Wintering Sheep" that every young farmer should read. They ought to be published in the Sheep Breeders' Report and scattered broadcast. When in one issue you can get the knowledge of such men as Messrs. Tolton, Telfer, Jackson, and Hanmer, as to how they winter their flocks—knowledge that has taken them years to learn, yet they freely give it—you are indeed to be commended. Then, not satisfied with that, the articles on manuring are, as it were, thrown in. They alone are worth more than a year's subscription. With best wishes for a prosperous New Year.

Yours truly, RICHARD GIBSON.  
"Belvoir Stock Farm," Jan. 26th, '97.

### THE HELPING HAND.

[NOTE.—Contributors to this department will please bear in mind that designs of farm contrivances or descriptions of any special methods in farm work must be original—not reproduced from other sources—and also they must either have been actually tested by the writer or seen in use.—ED.]

#### Cellar Ventilator—Handy Grab Hook.



J. FIXTER, Carleton Co., Ont.:—"I am sending you plans of very complete ventilators for a house already built that is not sufficiently ventilated. I have used both kinds for years and find them to work satisfactorily. Either can be attached to any stove without effecting the draft of the stove, except to improve it. The one I have in use at present is connected with my coal stove, which sits in the corner of the dining-room, and the ventilator can scarcely be seen, which is connected with the first length of pipe by means of a collar attached to it on the same principle as a T pipe. It is made of the ordinary stovepipe, only three inches inside measurement, and made to fit neatly. The size of the ventilator should be regulated by the size of your cellar. The large ventilator marked No. 2 is the ordinary stovepipe attached to a stovepipe hole that has no stove in use, and is connected directly with the cellar. This one does not work as well in summer as in winter, having no stove connected to start the circulation. Many of the cellars are closed up when the robins leave and never opened until they return. I have also marked openings in outside doors where fresh air can be let in without opening the doors in cold weather. I also send you sketch of

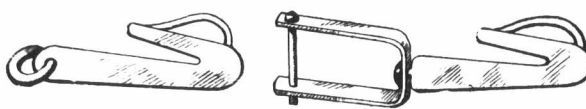
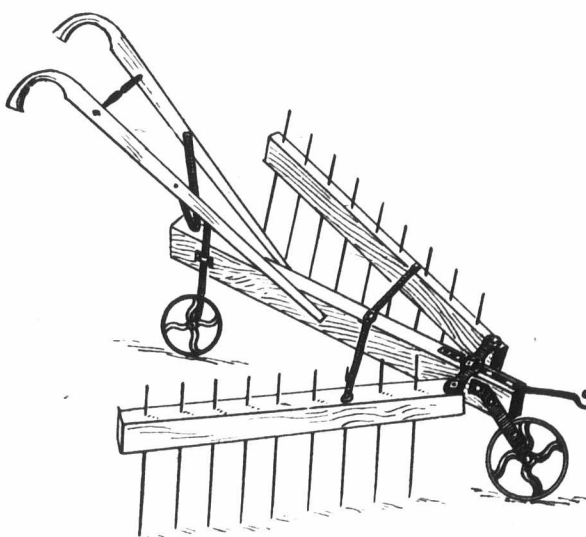


FIG. I.

FIG. II.

"Handy grab hooks for chain, which I think an improvement on the one shown in the ADVOCATE, Dec. 1 issue, although it was a good one. It may be made with either ring, as in fig. I., or clevis, fig. II., at the back end. Its advantage over the hook referred to is that it will not pinch the hand so readily, and can be more easily grasped."

#### A Corn Weeder.



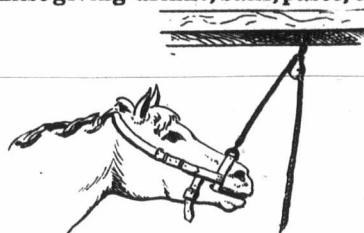
J. FELL, Brant Co., Ont.:—"Where large quantities of corn are grown for the silo, hand hoeing has largely, from necessity, been dispensed with.

The necessity of breaking up the crust and removing grass and weeds that the ordinary cultivator will not reach without injuring the stalk or root of the corn is apparent not only to all corn growers, but the manufacturers have placed upon the market special implements for this purpose. Every farmer who has a wooden-framed cultivator can have, with the outlay of a small sum, an implement that will answer every purpose of these expensive weeders. Outside beams should be 4½ feet long, with eight or nine teeth, made of old sulky horse-rake teeth, placed 4 in. apart in each beam, on line at the bottom and leaning backward slightly, extending through the beams not less than 10 in. The beams at the rear should be spread 5 feet where corn is 3½ feet in row; where corn is wider the spread should be greater. Bolt a plow wheel at the rear on center beam to keep weeder steady and to keep the teeth from going deep enough to injure the corn. The weeder can be used until the corn is seven or eight inches high. The teeth pass through the corn without injury to it, perfectly exterminating grass and weeds, doing superior work to the hoe."

#### Drenching Bridle.

The *Veterinary Record* describes an ingenious patented English device for holding up the heads of horses and cattle whilst giving drinks, balls, paste, or any kind of medicine.

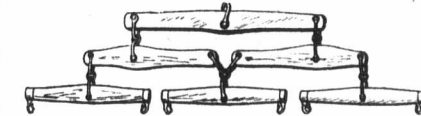
The holder fits in mouth like a bridle, the flat leather fitting against roof of mouth between incisor teeth and molars, and causing no impediment to bottle, balling gun, or horse. The strap under lower jaw should not be tightly buckled, as freedom of the jaw is necessary.



#### Three-Horse Whiffletree.

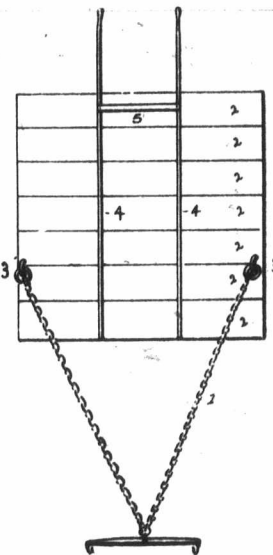
CHRISTIAN SPINLER, Perth Co., Ont.:—"The accompanying illustration needs little explanation.

The longest or upper double-tree must be of tough timber 3 by 8 in. and 42 in. long from end hole to end hole. The second pieces may be a little lighter, 30 inches long between the end clevises, having the inner holes bored 10 inches from the outside end. The whiffletrees are each 30 inches long."



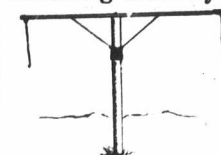
#### First-Class Snow Scraper.

J. R. HENRY, Chater, Man.:—"This cut represents an easily made snow scraper. Take two poles 2 inches through, 5 feet long, for the outside, and two others (4) 7 feet long for inside and handles. Cut boards (2) 5 feet long and nail on these. Make holes (3) to attach rope or chain. Bevel lower edge of scraper till sharp. Nail a short piece (5) across the two handles, which will aid in pulling scraper into position. This is a first-class article for removing snow, as far as ease and rapidity are concerned. It dumps like a road scraper, and does better service when operated by one horse. If a hard bank is to be removed, it only requires to be cut down from one edge in large pieces which will be speedily removed by the horse and scraper. I made one of these and removed two monstrous banks after a blizzard. I scrape the yard after each snowstorm and in a few minutes have the yard clean and smooth again."



#### Merry-go-Round for Exercising Bulls.

MANITOBAN:—"The beam swings round, and one or two bulls can be exercised at a time by simply fastening them by the nose-ring to the strap on the end of arm. They will soon get accustomed to it and travel round in a circle."



[No doubt such an arrangement will be of service on farms where the bulls have been continuously tied, and where no better method of exercising presents itself; but why not turn him out in the yard each day along with the cows, or, better still, make him cut feed and pulp roots by tread power, as many are now doing.—EDITOR.]

#### A Good Judge Notes the Improvements.

Mr. Thos. Moyle, Napier, Middlesex Co., under date of Jan. 21st, 1897, says: "I am well pleased with the improvements lately made, and am in a position to make this statement, as I have every volume and I believe every copy of the paper since the commencement of its publication."