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Pure Linseed Oil Cake Meal

50 Years the Best by Test

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THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED

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Both Cream and Skim Milk Are Delivered Pure and Clean

GOOD reasons are the basis of all buying. It follows then, that the best buyer is the man who has the best reason, or the most good reasons for buying. When this rule is applied to the purchase of a cream separator and each separator on the market is carefully studied for reasons why it should be chosen, the most careful buyers invest their money in

I H C Cream Separators Dairymaid or Bluebell

Assuming for the sake of argument that the best separators are equal in skimming capacity, simplicity, and durability, there is still one best reason why your choice should fall on an I H C separator. The reason is—the dirt arrester chamber which is found only on I H C separators. More or less foreign matter is very likely to find its way into the milk before it reaches the separator. The I H C dirt arrester chamber removes every particle of this matter before separation begins and holds it imprisoned until the last drop of milk has passed through the bowl. Both your cream and skim milk are delivered pure and clean.

There are points in the construction of I H C separators, such as the heavy phosphor bronze bushings, trouble proof neck bearing, cut-away wings, dirt and milk proof central gears, etc., which taken in connection with the dirt arrester chamber, make I H C separators beyond any doubt the best of all to buy. There are four convenient sizes of each style, and the I H C local agent for demonstration. Get catalogues and full information from him or write nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Leithbridge, London, Montreal, North Bayfield, Ottawa, Quebec, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, etc., send your inquiries, specific and general, to the I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



Dirt-arrester chamber with part of side bushes away to show — the impurities are collected.



The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

Dairy Cattle in Winter

A. D. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

In feeding our cows in winter, we aim to give them a liberal supply of silage, clover hay, and a few roots. In addition, we feed a light grain ration. We send our milk to a cheese factory and our cows are dry in the cold months.

We keep our cows in the stable most of the time, although I believe that they should be out three or four hours on fine days, especially dry cows. We use cut straw for bedding. This is a very important feature in the care of the dairy cow. Notices that when they have a fresh bed of straw the cows are soon lying down in it. We have cement floors, with which I am not altogether satisfied, but in order to have sanitary conditions they are the best that can be had.

Good light and ventilation are very essential. Our stable was built with fan lights over the doors. On these we placed hinges on the bottom part of the sash and let the window in from the top. By using a short piece of fine chain and a small hook we can fasten it open any distance desired. Then we tack a piece of thin cloth over the opening and have very serviceable ventilators. We have a thermometer in the stable and endeavor to have the temperature between 45 and 50 degrees.

The cows are improved in condition by grooming once a day. The stables should be cleaned twice a day, and should have a thorough whitewashing before the cows are let in the fall. We use the Beatty stanchion; they give good satisfaction.

Winter Roughage

D. D. Gray, C.E.F., Ottawa

The kinds of fodder for winter feeding are varied and numerous. Clover hay alone, or mixed with some of the grasses and roots, perhaps, is suitable for milk production. Some of the smaller grains can be made to furnish excellent hay or fodder. When a legume such as peas or vetches makes up the larger part of such hay, it greatly improves the fodder for milk production. Fodder from corn can usually be furnished more cheaply than other fodder, and is an excellent milk producer when supplemented with suitable concentrates. Then, there is the straw from the grains. But, with the exception of oat or pea straw they have not much to commend them as feed for cows. The need of feeding more or less succulent food in winter to cows in milk is recognized by every dairyman; that is, if the best results are to be obtained. There is a diversity of opinion as to the kind of succulence that will best meet the desired ends sought for, and the quantity to be fed. It is a known fact that the same quantity of nutrients fed in the dry form will not produce as much milk as if fed in a succulent form.

TO PROVIDE SUCCULENCE

The different feeds that furnish succulence vary a great deal in suitability and course in value for feeding milk cows. A good succulent feed for milk cows should be helpful to digestion as well as being easily digested, and produce no unpleasant flavors in the milk. This argument alone, however, is not enough, as favors of the succulent feeds will cost

relatively more than others, and for this reason are barred from being used as a basis for any ration. There are two succulent feeds that are used chiefly in this country, namely, corn ensilage and roots.

Viewed from the standpoint of production and suitability, coupled with cost, corn ensilage is, I think, without a rival in providing winter succulence for cows. All kinds of field roots may be fed to milk cows, if fed in limited quantities, and after milking, but the indiscriminate feeding of turnips will certainly result in producing unfavorable odors in the milk. Although roots cannot be produced as cheaply as corn ensilage, they have a beneficial effect upon the digestion; that cannot be questioned, and their milk producing qualities are recognized everywhere. If it can be so arranged as to have both corn ensilage and roots, the combination is excellent.

Sound Breeding Talk

By S. E. Jones

It is impossible to over-emphasize the matter of selection of sire and dam. The laws of heredity are plainly and indelibly written, and yet the beginner with dairy cattle seems to lack an understanding of the importance of their deep significance. In raising vegetables, farmers are exercising more and more intelligence in the selection of seed. The time was when the state or local best sires on our farms, leaving only the cubs to seed our fields for future crops. It is now believed to be rarely so used as seed any but the most healthy and vigorous specimens.

Yet farmers generally do not use the same discretion in the selection of seed for their live stock. For example: Dodge Co., Wisconsin is reputed to be a great dairy center, but it is not one-tenth of the best in that great county headed by a pure bred sire. Why this lack of foresight? Why this worse than negligent folly? It is believed that the discretion were used in this matter great as our reputation and prowess has become, we could show a further improvement of 80 per cent. It must bear in mind the truth that "Each tuck her price for what she gives us." We cannot get something for nothing in dairy breeding more than in any other phase of human endeavor.

Low Rates for Hunters via Grand Trunk Railway

FARES—Single first-class fare to the round trip from all Stations in Ontario (except north of Gravelton) and west of Pembroke, also from St. Louis and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

GOING DATES—October 7th, 11th, 15th, 19th, 23rd, 27th, 31st, all to November 9th, inclusive, and to all points in Ontario and Northern Ontario Railway, Temagami, etc., and certain points in provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also State of Maine.

RETURN DATES—October 9th, 13th, 17th, 21st, 25th, 29th, inclusive, to Muskoka Lakes, Lake Bays, Georgian Bay, Maganacut and French Rivers, Kawartha Lakes and points on Grand Trunk Railway to North Bay inclusive. Make reservations in the dry form to Parry Sound, Lindsay, Haliburton, Argyle to Cobourg, Penetang, Midland and Lakeside.

RETURN LIMIT—All tickets valid for return until Thursday, December 12th, except to points reached by steam lines Tuesday, November 19th.

Write to A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, for free illustrated booklet entitled "Haunts of Fish and Game containing Game Laws, Maps, etc."

FARM M

Notes on

Jas. Marshall, We have no objection with deposit of tile drains, as clay. When there should convenient place for the drain, the basin lower. These should be

The larger cost, and the result, should fully the cost of two years. Besides, and satisfaction in first class s

I may also thoroughly drain good soil will crops, while so clear water will

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