the enforcement of reasonable cutting regulations be at all practicable under this system. Certain it is that up to the present it has not been successfully accomplished.

AUCTION SALE BY THE THOUSAND FEET.

The placing of the whole payment of the lumberman's price for the logs as stumpage dues, of so much per thousand feet, to be paid when the logs are cut, and the determination of the amount of the price by public competition, meets every objection which can be taken to the bonus system of auction, whether viewed from the standpoint of the operator or that of the Province.

Large capitalists, who can command sufficient credit to deal in timber lands under the bonus system of auction, would very probably not look with favor on a change to a form of auction which would divert a much larger proportion of the natural increase in stumpage values to the Provincial Treasury. It would, on the other hand, be warmly welcomed by operators of limited capital, and would work injustice to none.

(Continued on page 1714.)

THE DAIRY.

Creamery Accidents.

H. Weston, Parry, Ontario.—The most frequent personal accident met with in a creamery is a scald. This occurs frequently through inadvertently placing one's arm or hand on a hot steam pipe, sometimes through carelessly spilling scalding water over one's leg or foot, at other times through the steam blowing the water out of the heater, and again through the end of the hose becoming unmanageable under excessive steam pressure. Greater care will prevent all of these, and the application of grease to the burn will relieve some of the pain.

Sulphuric acid is responsible for many accidents, more often to clothing than the person. This acid cannot be handled too carefully. The best remedy, when burnt with this acid, is water used lavishly, especially in case of the eyes. In case of clothing, ammonia may be used to counteract the acid.

Putting on or adjusting belting while the shafting is in motion is the cause of many a serious and often fatal accident. Belts should always be adjusted, as far as possible, with the engine at rest. In putting on a belt while running, it should always be approached from behind the shaft, never from in front where it can draw you into the pulley. Clothing should be of a tight-fitting nature, so as to avoid catching in running machinery, set screws, etc., and many a good man's life has been saved by his cothing being made of not overstrong material.

Safety in running machinery is the reward of eternal vigilance, and personal injury is the price of carelessness, pretty nearly every time.

* * *

F. W. Culbertson, Utah.—Caught in the churn while it is in motion. Be careful and keep the floor dry, so as not to slip onto the churn.

Caught on the shafting, the hangers or the set screws. This is often caused by a poor step-ladder slipping while oiling the hangers or while putting on a belt while the machinery is in motion. Stop the engine to avoid danger.

Do not use gasoline to start the fires, and be careful with kerosene.

Boiler explosions are caused by low water or corroding on the inside; use a low-water alarm whistle—the same as required by a State law in Michigan—and keep the boiler clean, and the steam gauge and water glass in a working condition. Also keep all the machinery in first-class shape, and be careful in handling the same.

Be careful in handling sulphuric acid, and keep the cover of the tester down while the machine is running.

Keep the floor and steps dry and clean or you will sometimes slip and fall.

When putting on a belt, you may get your hand under it on the pulley. Use a belt-holder while you are lacing the belt when it is on the pulley.

If ice should get caught in the ice-crusher, do not use your hand; use a stick to push it through.

Burns from hot water, milk or steam pipes can be avoided with proper care, but keep lime-water and linseed oil ready in the creamery for yourself and other persons.

Dropping a can of milk or a cake of ice on your feet sometimes happens—often from carelessness.

Lifting large cans of milk or cream in the weigh room on a wet floor, and slipping. Keep the floor dry at all times.

Do not touch the electric light or the motor when standing on a damp cement floor, as you are apt to get a severe shock.

Keep your eyes on your helper. They often start the power or machinery without telling you. If they are careless or lazy you may get hurt, as I have been twice from their fault. Hire your own helpers, and I think you can avoid the accidents.—[N. Y. Produce Review.

Stir Up the Members.

An Irish agricultural journal, in noting the dying out of public interest in the proposed British Butter Bill, says the Government seem to have put it on one side as a comparatively unimportant measure which can wait. Meanwhile, the merry margarine disports itself under fancy names, all suggesting an affinity with the cow which has no basis in fact. Faking goes on just as usual. The Irish M. P.'s do not seem to have concerned themselves over the postponement of the Bill. Why should they? They have not been prodded with the sudden and startling pin of abuse to make them wide-awake. We have orations in plenty, quite in the old vein, as if there were no other questions in Ireland except the land question and self-government to be considered. It is not our business, continues our contemporary, to talk on these subjects, but it should be the business of our societies to make their M. P.'s feel that there are other matters vitally important to the Irish farmers' industry which should not be let drop. If nine hundred societies fired off resolutions on their M. P.'s with the aid of a penny stamp, there would be a good deal more exhilaration in their movements.

Cow-testing.

The third test at Riviere a l'Ours, Que. (St. Ambroise), in the Lake St. John group of associations, as tabulated for the 30 days ending Sept. 14th, 1906, shows a shrinkage of 2.8 pounds of fat per cow from August. The highest individual yields of milk vary from 330 to 620 pounds. Number of cows tested, 66; average yield of milk, 352 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 14.6 pounds.

The ninth test at Cowansville, Que., as summarized for the 30 days ending September 21st, 1906, shows the average yield of milk per cow as 100 pounds less than at St. Armand, Que. Some cows that calved in March were dry in September, thus having worked at their specialty for only seven months. Why not ten? The highest individual yield of milk varies from 360 to 920 pounds. The average herd test runs from 3.7 to 5.2. Number of cows tested, 311; average yield of milk, 421 pounds; average test, 4.2; average yield of fat, 17.8 pounds.

The seventh test at St. Armand, Que., for 30 days ending Sept. 21st, shows an average increase over August of 11 pounds of milk. Between June and September the shrinkage in four herds was 33, 20, 17 and 11 per cent. Eloquent figures. Number of cows tested, 322; average yield of milk, 522 pounds; average test, 4.3; average yield of fat, 22.5 pounds.

The result of the third test at Chicoutimi, Que., shows that the highest individual yield of milk in each herd ranges from 580 to 770 pounds, for 30 days ending September 21st. Number of cows tested, 118; average yield of milk, 481 pounds; average test, 4.3; average yield of fat, 21.0 pounds.

The second test at La Decharge (St. Charles), Que., shows an average yield of only 14 pounds of fat, or 2.4 pounds less than in August.

The average yield at North Oxford, Ont., for the period, is 24.5 pounds of fat, just the [illegible] August. Cows in this district are [illegible] a long season of production. For instance, [illegible] in herd 12 giving 1160 pounds [illegible] freshly in April.

Leoni of Glen View, A. J. C. C., 185,689.

First-prize three-year-old Jersey cow, Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, 1906. Bred and exhibited by Walter McMonagle, Glen View, Sussex, N. B.

Autumn Shelter for the Cows.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is encouraging to note the increasing interest in the care of our dairy cattle. The exceeding high prices realized for dairy products during the past season are acting as an incentive to greater efforts by dairymen to raise the standard of their herds and to improve their methods of caring for them. But, aside from the high prices and their effect, may we not question if there is not an increasing interest taken in dairying? A very great many are anxious to improve, and right now is the opportune time when they may make a decided advance, by affording their herds early shelter and increasing the quantity of soiling feed. At this season the best possible care should be given the herd, and by so doing maintain the flow of milk and flesh gained during the earlier months. While many have a large supply of fodder for later use, they fail to start its use in time, but rather wait until the flow of milk has decreased, until it is practically impossible to increase it profitably, if at all.

While the clover aftermath has not been as good this season as we would have had it, and the cows have not milked or fleshed as we have seen them do in past seasons, still, what we have we should maintain, by affording them shelter on the approach of the first chilly nights and supplying them with some succulent food, such as roots or silage, along with an allowance of meal. Quite different, however, is the care many herds receive. Instead of affording them shelter and an increase in feed, in nine cases out of ten the animals are turned off night after night to lie on the cold ground until morning, when the owner is very much surprised at a falling off in the milk flow of possibly 40 per cent. Would it not be a more economical plan to be humane to the animals, by giving them shelter? The dairy cow does not carry a thick coating of flesh to protect her from cold, and if she is a large producer—as she should be to find a place in a well-managed dairy—she will have highly-developed mammary organs. These organs are very sensitive to climatic conditions, and susceptible to inflammation and other disorders. If the object of keeping cows were mere existence, it would be all right to subject them to exposure; but, seeing our object is profitable milk production, it behooves us to keep them in comfort. The observant and right-thinking owner sees that his animals are stabled. The outcome of exposure may be any or all of the following results: Decrease in milk yield, thin condition and lack of thrift during winter, a staring coat, a weak and poorly-nourished crop of calves, and a general reduction in size, production and profit from generation to generation.

Many offer such reasoning as this when discussing the care of dairy cows in autumn, "Cows do better in summer when out of doors than in winter indoors," and accordingly avoid stabling as long as they reasonably can. It is true many cows do better in summer, when out of doors, than throughout the stabling season, and the reason is not far to seek: They have better sanitary conditions and abundance of succulent food.

Now, just space enough to say a word as regards the stable that should be awaiting our cows on the first chilly nights. What are the conditions out of doors in summer? Pleasant sunshine, uniform temperature, dry ground, abundance of warm water, succulent food and pure air. Now, we can put such conditions in our dairy stables—sunshine, light, air, dryness, plenty of warm water and succulency—and we have summer there, and there is where we want our cows as soon as climatic conditions are anything but favorable.

It is by observing such details as I have just enumerated, in the management of our herds throughout the coming months, that our success for next season will depend. If we are to succeed in this business, we must exercise watchfulness and thoroughness in every detail, and resolutely set about to afford our cows such care as will raise them to a higher standard of profit.

Dundas Co., Ont. CLARK HAMILTON.