

place it behind cylinder at the end where the elevator empties; then close front of cylinder at opposite end, thus causing what is fed into it to have to work across to the other end to escape. Keep the elevator running full as possible all the time while the straw is being put through. Save the chaff and put through the second time, and you can make a fairly good job. Of course, the huller is to be recommended.

By following this method, we have been pretty successful, although there is, as in the case of anything else, a risk to run. The lightest crop we have had paid as well as a good crop of grain, and left the land in much better condition for future crops. We have, also, without a single exception, commanded the highest market price for seed in Toronto. JNO. R. PHILP.
Grey Co., Ont.

GROWING RED CLOVER FOR SEED.

The seed from red clover is matured in the second growth, on account of the fertilization being done by the young bumblebees, which are not sufficiently developed for the first growth of clover, as they are all hatched in the spring, only the queen bumblebees living through the winter.

To obtain the largest yield and best quality of red clover seed, the first growth should be cut for hay early in June, when the first clover-heads appear. This is necessary in order to escape the red-clover midge which has proved so disastrous to the raising of red clover in most parts of Ontario for several years. The larvæ from the first brood of the midge are deposited in the clover-heads immediately they appear, and before the bloom shows (when the midge are numerous, very little bloom ever appears). When the clover is cut at this time and cured for hay, most of the larvæ are destroyed, and even if any survive, the second crop of clover will be in bloom before the second brood of midge are developed. Occasionally we get a good crop of red-clover seed by cutting the first crop late, say July, so that the second crop of clover will bloom between the second and third broods of midge. But this is uncertain, and has not nearly the same advantage as is gained by destroying the midge by cutting early.

If the first crop has been pastured, the cattle should be taken off by the 10th of June, and the land gone over with a mower, to cut off any weeds, and also to give the clover an equal start. WM. RENNIE CO., LTD.

TO SECURE CONCERTED EFFORT.

A Missouri farmer, who had dragged his road faithfully for five years in the vain hope of persuading his neighbors nearer town to do likewise, began to reason that his example was ineffective because applied at the wrong end of the line. So he went to the farmer just outside the corporation limits and persuaded him to commence; then, proceeding along the highway, he induced thirty-five men to sign a written agreement to drag the road along their farms at least ten times during the season, and to keep the ditches and culverts open. This meant fifteen miles of dragged road. The signatures of the men were not hard to obtain. All were alive to the value of concerted effort. When a man was approached with the statement that arrangements had been made to have the road dragged from town to his line, if he would only do his part, he "had to come down." It is astonishing what one enterprising, tactful man can accomplish when he goes at it. Try your neighbors. Wonders can be accomplished with the split-log drag.

TWO-RW CORN AND ROOT CULTIVATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to one who signs himself "Interested," re two-horse corn cultivator, would say that it is not only possible to cultivate two rows at once, but it can be done with the best of satisfaction; and it is not making a poor job of it, but can be done better than can be done with the one-horse cultivator, for I can set my cultivator to run as deep or shallow as desired, and can widen or narrow it on either one or both sides while the horses are going, and I can follow any bend or crook in the rows independent of the horses. I had a four-year-old colt on mine last year, and he was high-lived, and would swing from one side to the other, but I could guide the cultivator straight just the same; and if the teeth strike a stone, it cannot throw them into the row, but they will pass straight over whatever they strike, without any danger of getting onto the row, unless it throws the whole machine to one side.

How It is Done.—I will first describe the machine. It is built in two sections; each works between two rows; the center row is finished, and the two outside rows are done on one side. The cultivator has five levers, two to let down the two sections, two to widen or narrow the sections, and one to tilt lever by which to regulate the depth of the front teeth or the teeth which run

near the corn. When the corn is small, you set the front teeth to run about one inch in the ground, which is deep enough to destroy any small weeds and loosen up the soil, and, as the plants get larger, you let the teeth go deeper. I can cultivate corn with the two-row cultivator when it would be too small for a one-horse cultivator. When the rows vary in width, I do not set the teeth to run too close to the outside rows, so I do not need to watch them so much; but I do my center row well, and when I go through my corn the second time I change my rows and take the outside row for my center row, so, whatever got missed the first time will be caught the second.

I may say right here that, while the teeth cannot go sideways when they strike a stone, I can set them much closer to the plants. The most important part is the guidance. The wheels are set on a swivel post so that they will swing; hence, you guide the wheels, instead of the teeth.

I am not agent for any machine, nor am I interested in any firm of manufacturers, but I am interested in my fellow farmers, and I think that every farmer ought to know what he needs, and he also ought to know what machines are made that will do his work, and do it to the best advantage in the least time; and when you find such a machine, buy it, for it will be the cheapest in the end, and you will have satisfaction whenever you use it.

I might add, in conclusion, that this corn cultivator can be operated by any boy that can handle a team successfully, and will also work on sidehills where any cultivator will work.

I had about eight acres of corn, potatoes and roots last year, and I kept it clean without any difficulty, and everyone who saw my corn and roots called my crops good, and said I had made a good job. And I am not afraid of the criticism of the most particular observer.

"ALONE ON A 106-ACRE FARM."

Oxford Co., Ont.

CULTIVATING TWO ROWS OF CORN AT ONCE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I recently noticed, in your valuable journal, a reference to the practicability of using an ordinary spring-tooth cultivator for cultivating corn. We have been using one for the past five years for this purpose, with satisfactory results.

In the first place, we bought an old axle, 9 feet 10 inches long, that we use in the place of the ordinary cultivator axle, which is removed. This will throw the wheels about half way between two rows of corn, and works satisfactorily, whether the rows are three or three and a half feet apart. The space on the axle between the hub of the wheel and the frame of the cultivator is filled by using blocks of wood with a two-inch hole bored through them.

When cultivating, we drive with the tongue of the cultivator immediately above a row of corn. This necessitates removing the center tooth. To prevent the center row of corn from being covered, we use two shields, made by cutting an old cross-cut saw into two lengths. These are fastened to the tooth nearest the corn row, one on each side, by a U-shaped staple. This goes around the tooth and through two holes punched in the saw, and held in place by two nuts. Have a metal washer one inch thick between the tooth and saw, so as to place the saw far enough away from the tooth to allow free cultivation. By placing these two teeth the right distance apart, you can, by driving carefully, cultivate two rows of corn at once to perfection. B. J. WATERS.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

THE DAIRY.

DIFFERENCE IN COWS AS WELL AS MILKERS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Permit me sufficient space in your valuable paper to reply to your correspondent signing himself "F. L.," who claims somewhat remarkable ability as a milker. While not doubting his honesty of intention, it seems impossible, from the viewpoint of practical experience, that his has been at all extensive.

I should feel obliged if he would give us more information as to the method of milking adopted to give such extraordinary results. On the farm where I am employed, it is the practice to wash each cow's udder before milking, and to immediately carry the milk to the strainer, which all takes time in the doing, but, nevertheless, is an absolute necessity in any well-regulated dairy; and so it comes in the sense of a surprise to hear of your correspondent's remarkable performance. I may say we have twelve cows eligible for a milking test, averaging from four to six gallons of milk daily, and one Holstein in particular, of which we are very proud, whose performance of 515 pounds of milk as a weekly average, would be a sure test of your correspondent's capabilities. Without being cynical in any sense, I may say, with all due regard to your correspondent's

good faith, that, like the man who never saw a cow until within three months of his time of writing, and who claimed to be able to milk 15 cows in an hour, F. L. has yet to become acquainted with a first-class dairy herd, and I feel sure that the facetious young ladies who are inclined to laugh at a less performance than his, would simply stand in silent admiration could he duplicate it with the cattle of which I speak; and, as an earnest of my belief, am prepared to pay the expenses of a holiday trip to witness such a record. I trust that "F. L." may find it convenient to accept this offer. Of course, it is understood that, should he fail, the expense of the trip will be his; and, to close, would quote, for the benefit of extraordinary performers, and without any desire to be hypercritical, the well-known lines of Burns:

"Oh wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
And foolish notion:
What airs in dress an' gait wad lea'e us,
And e'en devotion!"

1907 IMMIGRANT.

Jacques Cartier, P. Q.

THE SEEMINGLY LOW AVERAGE EXPLAINED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It really becomes monotonous to have to repeatedly answer the same questions. But I will try to make it plain enough for Mr. Campbell this time. Yes, I emphatically say that the Government is justified to aid, and push, any industry which it feels assured is of the greatest interest and benefit of the greatest majority of her population, be it dairying, beef-production, or any other industry; and that the Government will be upheld by the people in doing so. Undoubtedly, the Hon. Mr. Monteith knows that the dairy industry is the most important, and the backbone of this country, and that it will be more and more so in the future. Having had experience in both the dairy and beef lines, he is very likely to know which is of the most importance to the farmers of Ontario, and which brings the most wealth to its population. Other important, and sometimes unimportant industries, are aided by the Governments of our country; and if they see fit to aid the beef industry, I can assure Mr. Campbell that the dairymen will raise no kick. The importance of dairying is readily seen, when men are willing to pay over \$102 for grade Holstein dairy cows, as was the case at a late sale held at Deseronto. To explain the small average per 100 acres, which friend Campbell has figured out, there are thousands of dollars brought annually to this same district for milk delivered to the cities; also thousands of dollars for delicious butter consumed in the same places. Then, there are farms devoted to horse-breeding chiefly, also some farms to the breeding of pure-bred Short-horns—and, of course, you cannot expect any returns for milk from them, even if they don't have to keep nurse cows to raise their calves, as Mr. Campbell claims. There are also those who follow the beef-production exclusively. The annual income on the 100-acre farm for milk, exclusive of by-products, varies from \$250 to \$1,200, the former generally by men who still persist in keeping the dual-purpose cow, which friend Campbell advocated in his first letter. The farm buildings and surroundings are the best evidence of prosperity, and I think that the Township of East Zorra will stand comparison with the best. As to the question of getting all and looking for more, I think you will find that part on the other side of the fence, which is clearly in evidence at our Winter Fair, where the dairymen are pushed into a little hole of the capacious Fair building; but, not satisfied with that, the beef men try to even usurp part of that with their nurse cows, which, it seems, they must keep to produce those plump, fat calves, or almost yearlings, which are often as large and heavier than their foster-mothers, which their owners would prefer to hide from the public, but the dairy stable seems good enough, probably, to mislead the public to mistake them for specimens of dairy cows. In the struggle for supremacy, the fittest will survive and reach the top, even without Government aid. H. BOLLERT.

Oxford Co., Ont.

A well-known Canadian dairyman says he netted \$8.00 extra per cow during the summer by giving extra summer care. He kept his cows in a cool stable during the day, feeding a full ration, including green alfalfa. At night they were let into the pasture, and this saved them from the flies bother.