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Licensing Stallions a Success

A couple of years ago the State of Wisconsin passed a stallion license law. Though not a very drastic measure, it has had the effect of greatly improving horse breeding in that State. Grade stallions are gradually being weeded out, and purebred stallions put in their place. Lic-

enses are issued every two years. The owner must forward the original license, and a fee of \$1.00 to the department, before he can have it renewed.

The progeny of high class tested cows will sell at a premium."—W. H. McNish, Lynn, Ont.

Prize Winning Farmers Describe Their Methods

The competitors who won the prizes in the Dairy Farms Competition held last year in the vicinity of Toronto, by The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, were called upon to explain their methods at the meeting held at Thornhill recently, the day the prizes were awarded. One of the judges, having remarked upon the importance of farmers having some system of farm book-keeping, Mr. Levi Annis, the chairman, stated that when he first started keeping books he had been surprised by the results. They showed him that some items of his farm work, on which he had thought that he was making money, were not so profitable as some other branches of his farm work that he had been neglecting.

Mr. Annis said that he was a firm believer in the benefits derived through holding good farms' competitions. A few years ago he went out on Institute work with Mr. Simpson Rennie, who won the gold medal in a Good Farms' Competition, held a good many years ago. Everywhere he went he found that the farmers were anxious to meet Mr. Rennie, because they had heard so much about his farm. Some of these farmers when attending the Toronto Exhibition, had run out on the train, and visited Mr. Rennie's farm. They seemed to look on Mr. Rennie almost with reverence, on account of the great success he had made of farming. Mr. Annis expressed a fervent hope that The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World would inaugurate further Good Farms' Competitions.

Mr. George McKenzie, of Thornhill, who won the first prize in the competition, was loathe to describe his farm methods in a meeting, where every person knew him and knew his farm. He promised, however, to contribute an article to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for the benefit of the readers of the paper.

FARMING A LONG TIME

Mr. D. Duncan of the Don, who won the second prize, stated that he had put up his first barn in 1868. Three or four years after he had added to it, and from time to time since, new buildings have been put up, or the other buildings enlarged. At first he was engaged in grain farming, but he finally saw that there was more money in dairy farming, and, on the suggestion of his wife, he went in for dairying.

Mr. Duncan stated that on his 350 acre farm, there are about seven miles of under drains. He has two silos, one of which is used for fall and summer feeding, and one for winter feeding. "I have fed silage out of one of these silos, when it was two or three years old," said Mr. Duncan, "and the silage was still in good condition. I prefer to feed silage in summer, as too much labor is required when you have to go into a field to cut a crop for the cattle. It is much easier to feed out of a silo. I aim to grow all my feed." Mr. Duncan thought that the judges had not treated him quite fairly in as much as they had not given him any points for farm bookkeeping and records, although he was in the habit of keeping records of the breeding of all his cattle, but not of the milk they produced.

HAS MADE A SUCCESS OF DAIRYING

The third prize winner, Mr. D. J. Clure, of Churchville, stated that the main product of his farm was cream and hogs. He has grown corn, but intends to grow twice as much, and to build another silo. "I do not feed

roots," said Mr. McClure, "because it requires too much labor. I find that silage gave me as good results, and that it is easier to feed. I grow about an acre of sugar beets each year to feed to the hogs. No person who grows corn is well equipped unless he has some kind of power on the farm. On my farm the dairy work is always given first attention. We start feeding at five o'clock, and are through by six o'clock. Last summer I built a cottage for the hired man, and I find that now that he keeps himself, it has lessened the work in my house very much.

\$86 FROM EACH COW

"It is seven years this, since I started dairy farming, and I am well satisfied with the results I have obtained. I keep books. They show me that during the last five years, my 14 to 16 cows have averaged me \$86 each for cream alone. The return from skim milk and calves can be added to that. My hogs have averaged me \$400 a year.

"During the past five years, I have sold \$562.45 worth of grain, and bought \$414 worth of bran, shorts, and oil cake, leaving a balance of \$238 in my favor. On my 100 acre farm, my cows have returned me an average of \$1,250 each year, and my hogs \$400. I am glad that my competition took place, and I thank The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World for having inaugurated it." In answer to a question, Mr. McClure stated that he followed a four year rotation.

Value of Official Testing

H. Bollett, Oxford Co., Ont.

Official testing is of incalculable value to the breeder of pure bred cattle in more ways than one. This was brought home to me last summer very forcibly. I had the misfortune to have two of my pure bred Holsteins killed on the railway by the G. T. R. Co. This is a corporation, with whom most people dread to have anything to do in case of this kind. They invariably beat a man out in the courts, carrying their appeal from one court to another until they financially ruin the tire of their opponent. The cattle killed were of exceptional high merit. I entered a claim for \$2,500, but finally accepted \$1,500 in settlement, as I did not feel like going into court with them. I since have it from reliable authority, that the Company's official who adjusted the claim, stated that they got off \$500 better than they expected, after having seen the official records made by the heifer.

The cattle killed were a three-year old heifer and her yearling daughter. The three-year old, in her two year old form, in official test, 9 3/4 months after calving made 11.34 lbs. of butter fat 13 1/2 pounds butter in seven days. This was never before equalled by any heifer of any breed of that age. Now under ordinary circumstances, that is, if this heifer had not been officially tested, the most I could have got out of the Railway Company would have been \$250, and I would have had more trouble to get this small amount, than I had to get the \$1,500. I feel well repaid for the trouble and small outlay I went to in getting this heifer officially tested. I was thereby enabled to prove the values of my animals.

Some years ago, before I started official testing, I sold a heifer of this same family for \$90. It would now take a couple of thousand to buy her back. Just recently, a breeder sold a cow with some heifers, valuing the cow at \$250. Shortly after getting them home, her new owner had her officially tested, she made the remarkable record of 23.27 lbs. of butter fat in 7 days; now she could not be