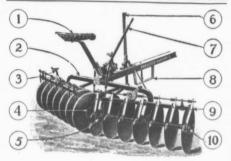
## Let us point out some of the Special Features of the Massey-Harris Nos. 8 and 9 Disc Harrows.



- 1. Comfortable Spring Seat.
- 2. Heavy, Angle Steel Arch. securely braced.
- 3. Foot Lever, enables the operator to apply the Scrapers with any desired pressure or move them clear of the Discs.
- Large Convex Washers take the end thrust of the Gangs.
- 5. Bearings have oil-soaked, hard maple bushings.
- 6. Angle of cut is regulated by this Lever.

- 7. Spring pressure is applied to inner ends of the Gangs by this powerful Lever.
- 8. The Low Hitch takes weight from the horses' Necks.
- 9. Steel Scrapers each made flexible by means of a coil springkeep the Discs clean in any
- 10. Durable Discs with keen cutting edges, are mounted on a heavy square steel bar and securely held by means of a Lock Nut.

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ngistered; 3 Cows fresh and 7 young Cows to freshen and April; 3 young Heifers; Stock Hull, Hilview Sip a (1233), whose 6 nearest dams average 27,02 butter 5 of the females are sired by Brookbank Butter Baron, 2355, who has 30 A.R.O.

40 Grade Cows and Heifers to calve in early spring. 7 Year ling Heifers. Pedigrees printed on bills. Sale at farm, 8 miles from Woodstock: 4 from Eastwood G. T. R. TERMS: 6 months' credit or 6; for cash.



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Dairy Wisdom From Edmonton "Dairy farming offers so many advantages, the profits to be derived from the industry are so great and the future of this branch of agriculture is so full of premise that the young people contemplating farming cannot do better than to engage in the business, while older people, who are struggling to make both ends meet, should turn to the dairy cow as snould turn to the dairy ccw as a means of making r competence on the farm." So spoke Dr. V. K. Jindra, Municipal Milk Inspector for Edmonton, capital of the province of Alberta, in the course of a recent adberta, in the course of a recent ad-dress at a gathering of dairymen and dealers. The address was one of a series in the campaign of education which the department is conducting for the benefit of the producers and consumers of dairy products. "One of the first advantages of dairying," Dr. Jindra continued, "is

the fact that it brings a constant income every day or every week in the the farmers can depend upon it. He does not have to wait for a harvest that comes only once a year. Neither does he have to wait until he can market his crop. He has a certain income every week. It is purely a business preposition in the best sense of the term

"Dairying offers a source of con stant employment in contrast to other branches of farming, wherein a man has certain busy seasons and certain times of enforced idleness. The dairyman has his certain work to de each day. The employment is not only constant but it is remunerative.

"Dairying also offers unexcelled op-portunities for the exercise of skill and brain. The building up of profitable dairy herds, the scientific feeding to chtain the greatest quantities of m or of butter-fat, the most profitable handling of the product; all of these tax a man's ingenuity and afford him ample opportunity to display his busi-ness ability.

"Dairy farming takes less fertility from the soil than any other kind of farming. In selling \$1,000 werth of wheat, there will go with it \$240 worth of fertility; in \$1,000 worth of beef, \$85; in \$1.000 worth of pork, \$60; in \$1.000 worth of horses, \$35; and in \$1,000 worth of norses, \$50; and in \$1,000 worth of butter, only \$1.25 worth of fertility. It will be seen that butter carries away practically no fertility. Separating the milk on no fertility. Separating the milk on the farm gives the skim-milk directly back to the live stock, and through that back to the soil, thus increasing the fertility and multiplying the saleable products of the farm Cows on the farm mean a better farm.

COST LESS TO MARKET "Dairy products are easily mar-keted, because they are in reality con-densed products. Milk, cream and densed products. densed products. Milk, cream and butter bring mere per pound than any other farm products, yet there is hardly any other product which can be so easily taken to town. The dairy-man actually condenses the tons of farm crops produced on the farm in-

to compact products, milk, cream and butter, which are easily portable. "Dairying is one of the most proother improvements have been given p'y.

to the dairymen. We might that dairying is still in its infancy. We might sa this industry gave last year products to the value of over \$100,000,000, is it te the value of over \$100,000,000, is it reasonable to assume that the future will witness a development which should practically double the value of dairy products. dairy products. Improvements and advancement are sure to come.

VOLUMES ON CLEANLINESS

Dr. Jindra said that volumes could be written upon the subject of cleanliness and its relation to the model dairy. There are, he added, thousands of arguments in its favor, and the statistics covering the point cannet well be ignored by the farmer or the dairyman. Clean cows, clean udders, clean hands, clean pails, steriludders, clean hands, clean pails, sterilized utensils and separators, clean and thoroughly ventilated, sweet smelling dairies—these are some of the conditions under which milk, cream and butter can be best preserved and utilized for home use and for the market, "The stable," Dr. Jindra said furtil (18) and the conditions under the conditions of the stable, "The stable," by Jindra said furtility to the conditions of the con

"The stable," Dr. Jindra said lurther, "should be provided with brushess readily attached to the milking stocks or accompanying them. The milker should be encouraged to use these brushes before milking, and if the provided in the stable stable stable stable stables brushes before milking, and if these brisnes before intents, and uses the milkers are naturally cleanly, they should also be encouraged to dampen the udders before beginning to milk. If the milkers are not naturto milk. If the milkers are not naturally orderly, systematic and cleanly, discharge them and either get clean milkers or quit the business. It is impossible to make a filthy man clean by any set of rules or by any amount

by any set of races of of possible supervison.

"Do not stir up unnecessary dust before milking. Each minute parbefore milking. Each minute par-ticle of dust settling on the milk means ticle of dust settling on the mila means that much taint and consequent ger-mination of bacteria. All strainers mination of bacteria. All strainers should be kept scrupulously clean. Sanitary wire gauze strainers are greatly to be preferred to the common cloth strainers so much in vogue. All foreign odors should be abolished from the premises, as milk, cream and but-ter have a natural tendency to abthem

sorb them.

"The milk, received in pails, may be washed in this way: They are first rinsed in tepid water, then washed in water too hot for the hands containing some cleansing powder or salsale, the washing being done, with soda, the washing being done with brushes rather than c'oths. They are then rinsed with boiling water and steamed if possible; otherwise they are taken from the rinsing water, and loose drops shaken off and allewed to dry without wiping. The milk is then strained through wire strainers or two or three thicknesses of cheese or two or three thicknesses of cheese-cloth, which pieces are washed and scalded or boiled between successive hours of milking. After straining the milk is either aerated, cooled and sent to the factory, or it is run through the separator at home."

At the close of the address Dr. Jin-At the close of the address Dr. Jandra conducted a question box discussion and explained various questions of interest to the local dairy farmers. He said he and those among whom he is working are on the most amicable terms, the dairymen and dealers cheer-"Dairying is one of the most pro-rule; the most pro-gressive branches of farming. It is fer amelioration that the inspector only within recent years that the may see fit to make in giving the cream separator, the Babcock test and

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