

Corn Growers Meet

The corn growers' convention and exhibition, held in Essex recently, was in every respect a remarkable success. In spite of the bad weather, and the equally bad condition of the roads, over 3,000 attended the meetings. The attendance at every session was good, but that of Feb. 12 was phenomenal. In the morning 800 farmers were present. At the afternoon session over 1000 farmers were turned away from the town hall, where the convention was held, there being not even standing room.

The forenoons of each day were spent in the study of seed corn under the direction of Prof. Klinck, who illustrated his lecture by means of charts and samples of seed corn. This feature of the work proved so popular with the farmers that after the first session it was almost impossible to carry on the practical corn judging feature on account of the large attendance.

The afternoons of each day were spent in discussing special problems of interest to the corn growers, such as methods of cultivation, selection of seed corn, etc. Prof. Klinck, Prof. Zavitz, J. S. Biggar, J. O. Duke and others assisted in the work. The attendance throughout was a sufficient indication of the interest manifested. No other subjects were discussed except those bearing on corn.

AN ASSOCIATION FORMED

On the afternoon of Feb. 11, after a discussion upon Corn Growers' Associations in the United States, led by J. S. Biggar and Prof. Klinck, the chairman, Mr. A. McKenney, suggested the advisability of forming a similar association in Ontario. The object of the association would be to stimulate an interest in corn growing in Ontario, and Essex, Kent and Elgin in particular, by publishing information of an educational nature, and by holding a convention and exhibition annually similar to the one held this year.

A motion to organize such an association to be called the Ontario Corn Growers' Association, was carried, and the following officers were elected: Pres., J. O. Duke; Vice-Pres., J. L. Smith, R. W. Smith; Second Vice-Pres., P. Mariettette, Walkerville; Sec., A. McKenney, B. S. A.; Essex; Treas., J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven.

A municipal director was elected for each municipality in Essex, Kent and Elgin. The following day a meeting of the members was held, and a constitution was adopted. Steps will be taken at once to have the association incorporated under the Agricultural Association Act. The membership is at present over 200.

THE EXHIBITION

The exhibition feature was equally as successful as the convention. There were over 800 entries in the different varieties of dent and flint corns, making the greatest exhibition of corn that many of those in attendance had ever seen. The judge, Prof. Klinck, stated in his remarks that it was the best he had ever seen outside the corn belt.

The White Cap Yellow Dent Class was the largest of any, there being 12 entries in it alone. The majority of the entries were of excellent quality. The remainder of the show was made up of Reed's Yellow Dent and other Yellow and White varieties.—A. McKenney.

Milking Machines

The practicability of milking by the use of mechanical milkers has been a very important question in the economy of the dairy farm since the first introduction of such machinery, and their operation has been watched

with the keenest interest by everyone associated with agricultural advancement. A milking machine plant was installed at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station for the purpose of investigation in October, 1906. Since that time a number of experimental trials have been made with the milking machines and careful records have been kept of their use in the University dairy. Bulletin No. 108 of the Agricultural Experiment Station contains full report of these data and discusses the use of the milking machines in all places of their operation.

The conclusions drawn from the experiments were:

Heifers in their first lactation apparently give better results by machine milking than do aged cows that have been accustomed to hand milking for one or more years.

Some cows are not adapted to machine milking.

Alternate hand and machine methods of milking have a detrimental effect upon the milk flow.

Manipulation of the udder is absolutely necessary in some instances before all the milk can be drawn by the machine.

One man operating one machine can milk about the same number of cows per hour as one man milking by hand.

Two men operating four machines can practically do the work of three men milking by hand.

Two operators with four machines milked twenty-one cows per hour in the University dairy.

It was found necessary to thoroughly wash and boil the milking machine parts after each usage in order to produce milk with as low a bacterial content as that resulting from careful methods of hand milking.

Washing the machines at irregular intervals or simply drawing water

through them will increase the bacterial content of the milk even above poor methods of hand milking.

The man operating the milkers must thoroughly understand the care and management of dairy stock. He should also be persistent in the attention to details in order to obtain the best results.

From these studies it would appear that the milking machine is fitted for large herds rather than small ones, and we believe it would be impracticable to install them where fewer than 30 cows are milked the year round.

Bulletin No. 108, containing the complete records from which these conclusions are drawn, though not sent to the general mailing list may be obtained free of cost by making application to the Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebr.—A. L. Haecker.

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Farmer Stout learns about seeding right

"Ran across one o' these school-taught farmers at the Toronto Exhibition last summer. Got talkin' about growin' wheat in Ontario.

"He claimed that the Ontario farmers lost more than a million dollars last year alone, simply because the seeding was done wrong. I laughed at him.

"Well," says he, "you just figure it out when you git home; and," he says, "here's some facts that'll help you figure right." Well, sir, I figured. And I got my eyes opened,—you bet I did.

"Got 'em opened wide enough to see I needed a Cockshutt Disc Drill; and I've got one now. Look here:

"I'd had what I counted a real good seeder. But the closest plantin' it could do was seven inches apart. The Cockshutt plants six inches apart—and doesn't use any more seed to the acre. D'ye realize what that means?

"It means anywhere from two to five bushels more yield an acre with any kind of grain!

"Now, when you come to know that Ontario seeded 821,766 acres to wheat last year; and when you come to figure what even two bushels more an acre mean—in cold cash dollars—

"That school-taught lad wasn't so far out, was he? 'Twould have meant just about 640,000 bushels more Ontario-raised wheat in one year—not to speak of all the other grains.



"Quite a difference between six-inch drills and seven-inch ones, you see. I'm letting the other fellows do the seven-inch seedin' nowadays. The Cockshutt way is good enough for friend Stout.

"Good enough for me anyway, seeing that I've got a drill in this 15-disc seeding machine of Cockshutt's that draws lighter than any ten-hoe drill I ever saw; and never clogs; and is dead sure to plant any kind of drilled seed right, every time.

"Good enough for me, because it pays me better to own a Cockshutt Disc Drill than to seed any other way. I can't see why it wouldn't pay you, too."

THE Cockshutt New Disc Drill seeds accurately any drill-planted crop, and works as perfectly with flax seed as with beans because of its positive force-feed. It is built extra strong, with a rivetted frame of high-carbon I-beam angle steel. The Discs will not clog on the trashiest ground; the grain will be sowed right even in wet and sticky soils. The Cockshutt chain-drive hardened steel, with the direct centre draft from the discs, insures easy running and the lightest possible draft, with the minimum of friction. The axle bearings are fitted with compression grease cups (all other such machines use merely oil) that no grit nor dust can work into nor any lubricant work out of. You ought to read the booklet quoting actual experiences of practical farmers with this drill; it will prove to you that this is the drill that's ten years ahead of all the rest in practical value to any farmer. Please ask for illustrated details—address as below.

THE COCKSHUTT LINE OF IMPLEMENTS

built right to farm right, includes not only more than 120 styles of plows—ranging from light garden plows to huge 12-furrow engine gangs—but also all styles of seeders, cultivators, and harrows. Write us for details of the kind of implements the business farmer ought to buy.

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