

Kendall's Spavin Cure



The cure that saves horses and farmers millions of dollars every year.

It is known the world over as the one certain, reliable remedy for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths and any Lameness.

Cases just developing and old, stubborn sores and swellings readily yield to the wonderful curative powers of this famous remedy.

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 21, '08
"We had a horse which was getting very lame on account of a Spavin. I was anxious about him as we could not work the beast which we most needed him."

Our teamster saw Kendall's Spavin Cure in the store and tried it.

I am pleased to say he had success as the horse has stopped limping and is doing his day's work."

W. A. NICHOLSON.

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Shall We Build Cement or Wooden Silos?

Editor Farm and Dairy—Will you please give in your publication at your earliest possible opportunity an answer to these questions: Are cement silos preferable to wooden silos? If so, why? Have wooden silos any advantage over cement ones? If so, what are they? Does ensilage freeze deeper from the edge in cement than in wood?

The following appeared in our weekly issue some time ago: "Siloes," The Messrs. Ritchie are still building silos in the vicinity of Perth, and they have either constructed or have under way about half a dozen. The year making them of wood. Cement has been found to be a failure, owing to its porous character, which enables the frost to go through it and freeze the ensilage." This was taken exception to by a cement dealer who produced a farmer whose faith is embedded in the cement silo. We are leaving the matter to you for settlement.—Walker Bros., "Perth Courier," Ont.

I have given a great deal of time and made a very large number of enquiries in regard to the cement and wood silos. The wood silos cost about two-thirds as much to build as cement silos. The life of a wood silo is about 10 years. Very often wooden silos, which are only erected a short time are blown to the ground. On account of being allowed to dry out in the summer season the bands all become loose and the first heavy wind storm wrecks the silo.

A cement silo is a permanent structure, one that is neither destructible by fire nor will it suffer from neglect to keep it in repair as a wood silo is sure to do. A cement silo on account of its neat appearance will add more than its total cost to the value of any farm having a cement silo erected thereon.

A wooden silo has no advantage over the cement silo. It is customary to see ensilage frozen in a wooden silo from eight to 15 inches deep around the outside. It is a very rare thing to see ensilage frozen in the cement silo more than three inches.

Wooden silos were the first to be erected in Ontario but they are nearly

all done away with, and on the other hand, over 6,000 circular concrete silos have been built which are giving the greatest satisfaction. Those structures will remain in good condition for ages. We have never found a farmer who has used the wooden silo and cement silo that would go back to the wood silo.—London Concrete Machinery Co., Limited, H. Poceck, Manager.

NORW. On page four this week we publish J. H. Grisdale's reply to these questions submitted us by the "Perth Courier." After you have read both of these articles and have compared the claims made with your own experience, write Farm and Dairy as to which silo you prefer. Back up any statements you make with figures showing cost, durability, satisfaction given, and so forth. Tell us your claim doubly strong send us a photo of your favorite silo, which we can publish with your letter.—Editor.

Rotation for a Small Dairy Farm

I am going to start keeping cows next spring. I have 42 acres, 21 in pasture and 21 on which to grow feed. I want to run this as cheaply as is consistent with first class results. What would be the best rotation to follow? Would you advise me to build a silo for 16 cows and a few calves, or could I get as good results (in milk) by growing alfalfa and roots, and produce it as cheaply.—B. N. Lincoln Co., Ont.

As half the farm is already under permanent pasture, it will not be necessary to make any provision for pasture in the rotation on the other half. I would suggest therefore that the 21 acres available for cultivation be divided into four equal fields. On these fields a four-year rotation might be followed: 1st year, ensilage corn; 2nd year, oats seeded down to red clover, 10 lbs.; alsike, two lbs.; and timothy, 10 lbs. per acre; 3rd year, hay; and 4th year, hay. The land should be ploughed early in August with a furrow four inches deep, then rolled and worked at intervals till late in October. Late in October or early in November ridge the land and leave for the winter. Apply manure before ridging if possible, or the better still, apply the manure as top dressing in the autumn of the first year in hay.

Since no information is given as to the character of the soil, drainage facilities and so forth, it is not possible for me to say how alfalfa would thrive. Providing the land is well drained, however, it is probable that alfalfa would eventually prove a profitable and satisfactory crop. It is possible, however, without knowledge of the recent history of the land, that it would be advisable to go once through the rotation, or through at least two years thereof, the first year above as the 4th as 5 or 1st years, before attempting to seed down to alfalfa.

A THREE-YEAR ROTATION
When a satisfactory catch of alfalfa is secured on one of the fields, a three year rotation could be followed on the other three fields, as follows: 1st year, ensilage corn; 2nd year, oats seeded to 12 lbs. red clover; 1 lb. alfalfa and six lbs. timothy per acre; 3rd year, clover hay, two crops, the same year. Manure would then be applied in autumn or winter and ploughed in the next spring for corn.

I would recommend the construction of a silo for 16 or 12 cows. I would also recommend the growing of alfalfa to the extent indicated. The combination of good corn ensilage, and clover or alfalfa hay for roughage and clover or alfalfa to produce milk cheaply and in large quantities in winter. If it is found that five acres of corn is more than sufficient to feed the small herd it is proposed to keep, the part of the corn field might be used for potatoes and roots.—J.H.G.

Alfalfa is Widely Grown

From Ontario, Canada, comes report of a yield of four tons of alfalfa to the acre in three cuttings on a clay hillside; at far-off Medicine Hat, Northwest Territory, it yields a growth pronounced "phenomenal," and at the experiment farm at Brandon, Manitoba, three cuttings per year are harvested. On a gravelly hill in the District of Columbia, a field was sown in April, 1900. Two crops were cut from that summer, three in 1901, and the first cutting in 1902 yielded three tons per acre. In southern Minnesota that "alfalfa" will not grow since 1872, while others were declaring it impossible. A half-score of men in the sagebrush wilds of Nevada decided to try it, and in 1872 they had 625 prosperous acres, without plowing and without irrigation. J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa (Bul. No. 46), says, "It is grown in Canada more or less extensively from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is the staple forage plant for winter in the dryer part of British Columbia, and it has been grown in Southern Alberta for many years. It is not much known in Manitoba, but is possible of easy propagation in almost all parts of Ontario. It has, and has been grown long and successfully in Quebec and is not uncommon in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."

In Cape Colony, South Africa, "lucerne can be cut from four to six times in summer and from once to twice in winter, and is the greatest forage plant in the world." In 1901 the British Consul at Buenos Ayres reported alfalfa as covering "an enormous area in Argentina, and every year becoming more important."—From Coburn. "The Book of Alfalfa." Price through Farm and Dairy, \$2.00.

I received the fountain pen which you so kindly sent me for securing one new subscription to Farm and Dairy, and I am much pleased with it.—F. L. Nixon, Haldimand Co., Ont.

A DRILL THAT MEANS MONEY TO YOU

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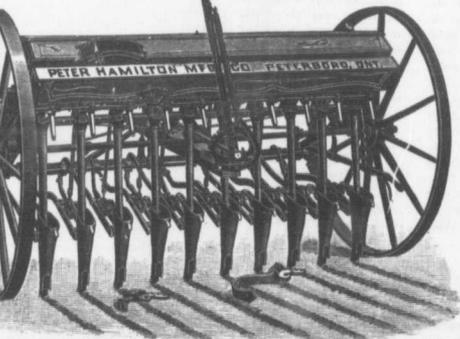
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