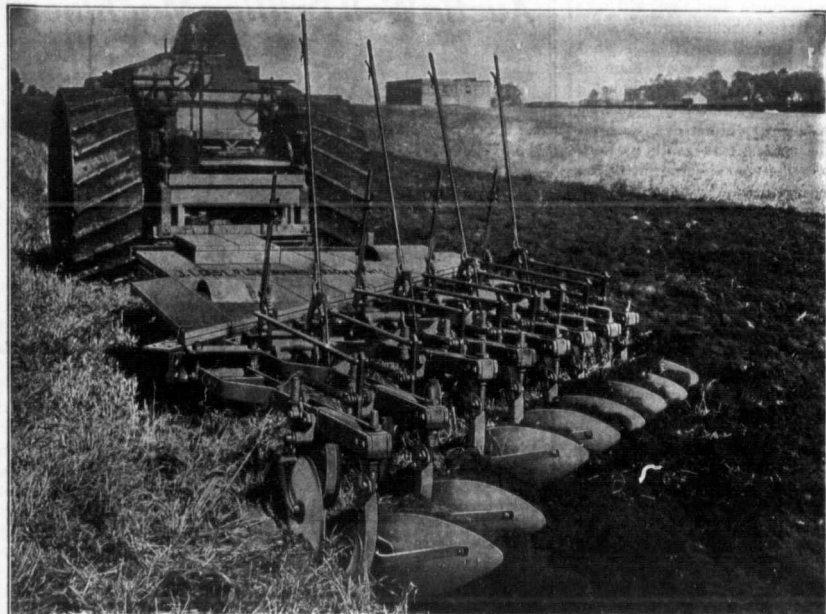




The plows are attached to the frame by screw bolts, affording a very fine adjustment for setting the plows in the line of draft.

Made with 6, 8, 10, 12 or 14-inch bottoms of 14-inch cut each.
GREAT NORTHERN IMPLEMENT CO., Minneapolis and Sioux Falls.

For complete description and prices, address:
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J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, RACINE, WIS.

J. I. CASE ENGINE GANGS ARE BUILT RIGHT

From the minutest details in construction to the most vital part, this new J. I. Case Engine Gang is built right.

The platform frame is built of heavy bridge steel, and securely riveted. It is carried on three broad castor wheels, which allow the platform to conform closely to the irregular surfaces of the ground, and thus carry the front ends of the beams perfectly level at all times.

Each plow bottom and beam is independent of the others, so that each individual plow may be set to any desired depth—a feature particularly important when following a dead furrow, or when the engine wheels sink into soft ground. Another advantage of this single unit construction is that one plow may ride over an obstruction without affecting the others, and each plow is fitted with a gauge wheel to further facilitate this.

One lever lifts two plows so that the entire battery of plows may be lifted or lowered quickly at the ends of the field, and the ends left square. However each plow can be lifted or lowered separately when desired.

A Desirable Milking Shed

We recently observed a peculiarly constructed building used as a milking shed during the warmer portions of the year. It is a common frame structure, thirty-five feet in length and eighteen feet wide, with posts eight feet high. The sides and ends are boarded up and down with eight-inch stuff, leaving a space three inches wide between the boards for ventilation, light, etc. A row of common stanchions are placed along each side. A door is made at one end, through which the cows enter. If grain is fed, it is placed in position before the cows are admitted. A small quantity of salt is kept on the floor, immediately in front of the stanchions, thus allowing the cows to obtain a supply twice each day. This manner of salting is an inducement for the cows to enter the building and take their accustomed places; it also tends to keep them quiet while milking. This arrangement, for cleanliness, ventilation, etc., is far superior to the common basement stables, and is a great improvement over the usual plan of milking in the open yard, where broken stools, spilled milk, and irritable tempers are the rule rather than the exception. No matter how stormy it may be without, this shed always secures a dry place, with comparative quiet. A greater supply of milk is obtained with such a shed.

The floor of the stable portion may be of earth, covered with coarse gravel.

The Wood-Lot in Winter.

A few acres in trees is one of the most valuable of a farmer's possessions; yet no part of the farm is so mistreated, if not utterly neglected. Aside from the fuel the wood-lot affords, it is both a great saving and a great convenience to have a stick of ash, oak, or hickory on hand, to repair a break-down, or to build some kind of rack or other appliance. As a general thing, such timber as one needs is cut off, without any reference to what is left. By a proper selection in cutting and the encouragement of the young growth, the wood-lot will not only continue to give a supply indefinitely, but even increase in value. A beginning, and often a whole, of the improvement of the wood-lot, is usually to send a man or two to "brush it," or clean away the underbrush. This is a great mistake. The average laborer will cut down anything; fine young trees, five or six years old, go into the heap with young poplars and the soft underbrush. The first point in the management of the wood-lot is, to provide for its continuance, and generally there are young trees in abundance, ready to grow on as soon as given a chance. In the bracing winter

mornings one can find no more genial and profitable exercise than in the wood-lot. Hard-wooded and useful young trees should not have to struggle with a mass of useless brush, and a judicious clearing up may well be the first step. In timber, we need a clean, straight, gradually tapering and thoroughly sound trunk. In the dense forest, nature provides this. The tree are so crowded that they grow only at the upper branches. The lower branches, while young, are starved out and soon perish, the wounds soon healing over are out of sight. In our open wood-lots, the trees have often large heads, and the growth that should be forming the trunk is scattered over a great number of useless branches. Only general rules can be given in pruning neglected timber trees; the naked trunk, according to age, should be from one-third to one-half the whole weight of the tree; hence some of the lower branches may need to be cut away. All the branches are to be so shortened in or cut back as to give the head an oval or egg-shaped outline. This may sometimes remove half of the head, but its good effects will be seen in a few years. In removing branches, leave no projecting stub on the timber, and cover all large wounds with coal-tar. Whosoever works in this manner thoughtfully cannot go far astray.

Summer Fallow.

Gentlemen:—

Will write you a few lines in regard to summer fallow here in Manitoba. Many ways are tried, but the most satisfactory method is to plow the land in the fall as soon as possible, about 2½ inches deep, then harrowed and packed with a pulverizer. If it is done in this way some warm days will cause the wild oats and other weeds to germinate, and the frost will destroy them afterwards. This method saves lots of work in the spring when so many other things are to be done. I have a Massey-Harris cultivator, and as soon as the weeds are all well up in the spring begin cultivating the land, leaving it to dry, one day and then harrowing and cultivating again as soon as the weeds appear. I continue this till the later part of June and then I plow again 5 inches deep, harrow, and pulverize and it is ready for the cultivator, to be cultivated as as soon as any weeds appear. If land were to be treated in this way I am sure there would be no more Canada Thistles, Sow Thistles nor Wild oats or Mustard, Mr. Farmer. Try the above method and you will be delighted with the results.

Your truly
 Peter C Rempel,
 Winkler, Man.