



using a good registered sire stills stands the test of time." It is best for a man to raise his fown calves, as men usually sell the cows they don't like. Ground flax seed, as distinguished from oil cake, is good for growing calves. In caring for the dairy cow, remember that the best conditions for milk production easis. in the early summer, and the dairy farmer should aim to continue these conditions as long as possible throughout the season. Mr. Glen-dinning's address will appear in a subsequent issue.

subsequent issue.

J. H. Grisdale dealt with the growing of feed from the dairy farmer's standpoint, recommending the well-tried crops which everybody knows how to handle, viz., corn, red clover, and oats. He stated that he liked clover about as well as affalfa, its chief advantage being that it fits well into a short rotation, and that everybody knows how to grow it. His experience was that corn grew best on prefere was that corn grew best on perience was that corn grew best on spring plowed sod or pasture that had spring plowed sod or pasture that had previously received a light dressing of manure. This should be rolled immediately, cultivated thoroughly, and the corn sowed as soon after plowing as is possible. Sowing in drills was preferable to hill planting, as it saves time both in seeding and cultivation, and is also much easier on the corn binder than the hills. The three-year rotation—corn, oats and grass and clover—was recommended where permanent pasture was mended where permanent pasture was available, and the four-year rotation including the above and one year in pasture, where the latter was needed. Rather intensive farming was advis-

"The cause of most failures in farming," said Mr. Grisdale, "is due to the failure of men who make the best use of the land which they work. In Canada we fall down badly when it comes to yields. There is no reason why we should not have excellent crops every year, and our yields should be 50 per cent. better than they are. To obtain this result, all that is needed is more care, thought, and intelligence and a little more labor."

Community Building best use of the land which they work.

Community Building
The evolution of the country home
from the time when it was self-sustaining and all-sufficient to the present time where, in many cases, there
is scarcely any home life, was sketched by A. McLaren, B.S.A., who has
charge of work in rural sociology at

Cie O.A.C. The home has turned over to the church, the school, and the state, functions which it formerly performed within itself, but these were not doing the job as well as they should do it. We cannot, however, go back to the old conditions, but must work along the lines we have already adopted. The logical unit from a sociological standpoint

was the community; that is, the trade district surrounding each local centre. The development of the community idea with its consolidated school, its general meeting-bouse, its community play-day, and possibly even its community church, was in the speaker's mind the means by which the true solution of the rural problem would be brought nearer.

Our Experience Meeting: Handling Bulls

Don't Be Afraid of the Bull

Albert T. Cole, Huron Co., Oni. Athert T. Cole, Huron Co., Oni.

HAVE kept a bull ever since I started farming 45 years ago, and have never had what you might call a cross bull. My plan is to turn him out into a two-acre field right near the stable, along with the calves during the summer. Whenever we during the summer. Whenever we want to bring him in we call him by name and he comes without any trouble. We never tease or abuse the bull, and we are never afraid of him. One of my neighbors thought that he one of my heighbors thought that he would try handling his bull the way I do, as he had two grown-up sons to help him, but I told him that they would not make a success of it, as they were afraid of the bull. However, this neighbor bought one about a year ago. He was very quiet when first bought, but my neighbor only had him about three weeks, when he got so cross that it took the two cot so cross that it took the two boys and the father to take the bull out of the stable. This is the way they had been using him: The boys would put a head stall on him, then tie a rope on both sides, and get a big club about two and one-half feet long and as thick as one's wrist. Whenever the bull turned his head, feet come would his bins more than Whenever the bull turned his head, first one would hit him over the head, then the other, until the bull thought every time he was untied from the stall that he was going to be hammered, and soon became so cross that they could not handle him

The next plan they thought of was The next plan they thought of was to put a ring in his nose, and came over to see if I could put the ring in. I told the others to keep away, and I took the rope, tied it to one side of the halter, gave him a little pull, spoke to him, and he walked out of the stable as quiet as you please. I spoke to him, and he waked out of the stable as quiet as you please. I led him to a tie post in the yard and tied him with a chain. It was only about five minutes until the ring was

Handling Winter Manure

What method of handling the winter's manure crop do you follow and what do you consider are its advantages?

The answer to this question must be based on the writer's practical experience. For the best reply received on or before Jan. 22 we will extend the writ-Dairy for one year; for all other replies published for six months. Letters of about 300 words in length are favoured.

Address, Ouestion Editor. Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont

in his nose and he was back in the stable. I told the men not to use the ring for about three weeks, but they thought one week was enough. They used the bull so roughly and made his nose so sore that he became ferocious, and they had to fatten and

kill him.

I consider that this is the way have a quiet bull: Don't tease the when they are young, or, in fact, at any time. Don't be afraid of them. Feed well, groom well, and pet senever you handle them. If you werhave occasion to use a while we a small switch and hit the arms or under the fetlors of their hind legs. They will heed that far more than using a big dub.

Would Work the Bulls

Thos. Dennis, Elgin Co., Ont. WE have found the old proverb,
"An ounce of preventative is
worth a pound of cure," the
most satisfactory. We generally try
and keep two bulls and break them to and keep two bulls and break them to the yoke when they are yearlings. In this way, by working them, it keeps them quiet, they will pay for their keep, and become more vigorous and strong, as they get the necessary exercise which they would not get in a stall.

General Principles

Wm. Currie, Chateauguay Co., Que. DO not think any one can give a method that will apply to all bulls.

I have had a good deal of experience with all kinds, and find they are like the human family—you have to study their nature. In the first place, you have to be master and show no fear when you approach them. Sometimes you can conquer them by kind-ness. If that rails, and you have to resort to punishment, do not leave

resort to punishment, do not leave him till you have him conquered; then show him kindness at once.

I have been handling old bulls for years, buying them in the fall and feeding them all winter, and I have had some bad ones, and I have never seen one that I did not master. If any readers of Farm and Dairy have cross bulls they cannot handle, let them send them to me, and in two weeks I will be boss.

Your Xmas Number is a beauty and choke-full of good information and cuts well worth a year's subscription.

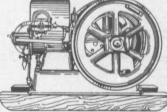
—George McKay, Perth Co., Ont.

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