

of the front. We have never had any trouble in leveling down the ribs. With some of the ribbing that I have done, the furrow was made too deep and the ribs too high. It required considerable work to level them.

By following the system of surface cultivation and a short rotation with clover every three or four years we can keep the weeds down without much extra labor, as there are very few weeds that will survive that treatment.

As to results of our past 15 years of shallow plowing and surface condition. If we take any ten years in the history of the farm and compare it with the last ten year term we find that the output for the latter far exceeds that of any former period.

Selecting a Stallion

Dr. H. G. Reed, V.S., Halton Co., Ont.

It is hardly necessary to say that a stallion should be sound, yet it is easily possible that an animal may be sound and yet altogether unfit for breeding purposes. Good conformation is just as essential as soundness for while soundness is often hereditary, bad conformation is even more so. The pedigree ought to be taken into consideration. A stallion may be a high-class animal so far as conformation and soundness are concerned and yet not be desirable for breeding purposes because of not being highly bred. Many breeders do not pay attention enough to the pedigree. They think that if a horse is all right in himself it makes no great difference what his ancestors may have been.

In selecting a stallion we are interested not only in what he is in himself, but also in what he is likely to produce. Experience has abundantly proven that a horse's ability to produce is influenced to a great extent by the qualities of his ancestors. Type is all right in an animal and for ordinary utility purposes it is all we look for; but when it comes to using an animal for breeding it is necessary not simply to have type, but to see to it that the type has been sufficiently established through a long line of ancestry to make the animal prepotent and enable him with uniformity to transmit his type to his progeny.

CROSS-BREDS NOT DEPENDABLE.

It is an old saying among breeders that "You cannot depend on a half breed to breed true to type." The great natural law of reversion is working in all our breeding operations and because of its action there is a strong tendency for the progeny of any animal to "hark back two or three generations and to resemble some ancestor more or less remote to a greater extent than its immediate sire or dam." As a consequence an animal with a good pedigree, especially if it traces back to some illustrious sire or dam, is a very great advantage to any breeding animal. The horse with only one or two crosses, (I care not how good he may be in himself) will not transmit his characteristics to his progeny as uniformly as the most highly bred animal. In the present condition of the horse trade it is only the good ones that make a profit for the breeder and the man who wishes to breed high-class animals will always find it to his best interests to patronize the best stallion at his disposal.

THE KIND TO GET.

Get a first class individual and get behind that a first class pedigree and you will have gone a long way to produce high class animals, provided always that your brood mare is a reasonably good one. A farmer who has not got a fairly good brood mare might better not go into horse breeding at all for the foals from a very inferior dam very seldom sell for enough to pay the cost of rearing them. With a good brood mare and a judicious selection of a stallion any farmer ought to be able to rear horses that will do him credit as a breeder and make him a handsome profit as well.

The writer of this article does not intend to advocate the use of any particular breed. That is a question which must always be settled by the tastes or interests of the breeder. In most sections of Ontario, good animals of all the different breeds are available. Unfortunately, however, in many parts the cross-bred or low grade or worse still the mongrel stallion are out for business. As

those animals are usually standing at a low price, and in the hands of a glib-tongued manager, many farmers are induced to save a few dollars in insurance fee, losing sight of the fact that three or four years hence when their young horses are fit to sell they will realise anywhere from \$50 to \$100 less for them than if they had been sired by a good animal.

ILLUSTRATION FARMS AS EDUCATORS

A New Plan of Educational Work That is to Be Tried in Canada. Private Farms to Be Used as Object Lessons. More Good Work by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson

THE new system of agricultural education, that is to be inaugurated this year by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Principal of Macdonald College, Que., by which illustration farms will be operated in different sections of the country, is something absolutely new in the line of agricultural education in Canada. Dr. Robertson proposes to have young men take charge of farms in various sections of the country and hopes that by giving them judicious assistance, they will be able to make such a success of their farms as to give object lessons to farmers in their vicinity. This system of education aims to overcome one of the greatest objections that is advanced against advanced agricultural methods, namely, that they are impractical. Even to-day there are many farmers who claim to have but little use for the methods taught at our Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms on the ground that the men who teach these methods are not practical and that they would not be able to make a success of them were they to apply them on the average farm.

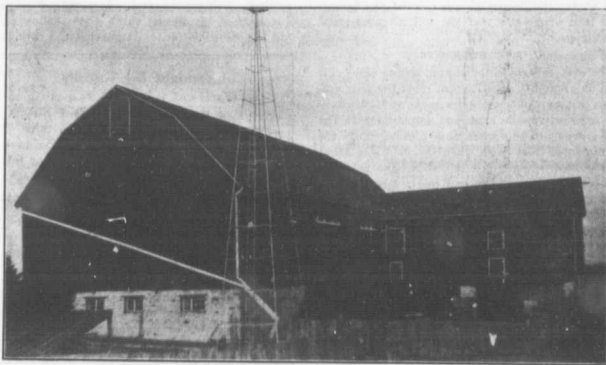
A few days ago an editorial representative of Farm and Dairy visited Macdonald College and gathered some interesting information from Dr.

decided as yet, just how this money will be advanced, but this point will be determined in the course of a few days. We may form a joint stock company and advance the money through it. The work will be carried out independent of the Macdonald College. This year nothing will be attempted outside of the Province of Quebec except possibly in the province of New Brunswick.

SUCCESSFUL METHODS.

"I desire to see if we cannot make a success, on farms centrally located throughout the country, of methods of farming that have been tried successfully already both by practical farmers and by our colleges and experiment stations. Thus other farmers, living near their farms may be led to adopt these methods. Several farmers have told me that in less than ten years they doubled the quantity of crops from their land. They did that without increasing the area under cultivation. At the same time the quality of the crop was improved and the soil had become more fertile for future production. They had followed the plan of farm management which is now being taught the Macdonald College Tripod of Agriculture, viz:

"The use of selected seed on properly prepared



Well Equipped Dairy Barn on a Peel Co., Ont., Farm

The barn proper is 50 x 90 ft. and 40 ft. from barn floor to gable. The shed forming the L is 30 x 40 ft. Seventy-two head of cattle, of which forty were milch cows, were housed in these stables this past winter.

Mr. L. J. C. Bull, the proprietor, ships cream to the Toronto trade.

Robertson in regard to his plans. "It is worth while," said Dr. Robertson, "to endeavor to have illustration farms in rural sections where they will do the most good. Such farms would cause their essential features and fundamental principles, that determine their quality, to be repeated and applied over and over again. It is worth while to endeavor to have such farms repeated over and over again until the whole land is in the way of being transformed by their influence.

HOW FINANCED.

"Some of my friends and I purpose supplying the money that will enable us to start a few of these farms this year in the Province of Quebec and possibly in New Brunswick. We have not

soil, a suitable rotation of crops and protection against insects, weeds and diseases.

"What has been done by a few men can be done by every man who will bring to bear on local conditions similar methods of intelligent management. There ought to be some means whereby fine illustrations of good farming would be effectively brought before all the people. It is of fundamental importance to provide this illustrative education in agriculture for those who labor on the land; it is essential for the maintenance of prosperity, of contentment and of progress.

DENMARK LEADS.

"The little kingdom of Denmark sends to England some of the same sort of products as Canada. And Denmark received in 1903, \$8,400,000

more than others received in the of the three p That was the for superiority mark has had 30 years. The ed towards ability life, and the pful co-operation from England



Every farm womanfolk can Robert Miller, the women of U

her farm produce equal quantities. or education. M schools. It leads rural activities. erative hoon-cu testing association

ILLUSTRATION

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