

ally of their experience recently in the "Dairyman," the editors say:

Last spring we determined to know something practically on this subject, so we purchased one of the Spalding Deep Filling machines. This machine weighs 1,200 lbs.; the plowing is done by the 24-inch steel disks. The forward disk cuts the furrow at any desired depth and the rear one follows, completing the depth to 12, 16, 20 or 24 inches. We determined to plow about three-fourths of a 12-acre piece of corn ground 12 inches deep. The balance of the piece had been plowed the fall before with ordinary plows about six inches deep. The big plow was easily drawn by three good horses. At the outset, we saw what we had never before seen, our land really and thoroughly plowed. The top and bottom soil was not laid in separate layers; the under soil on top, but the whole depth was sliced and mixed together in a most satisfactory way. This land was fitted and planted to ensilage corn with the rest of the field.

So far we are forced to admit that the deep plowed portion is showing the best. The corn is of a stronger growth and much the deepest in color. It has stood the dry, hot weather much the best, we think, and there is no evidence of any setback to the crop whatever. This encourages us in the determination to plow all of our arable land, once at least, 12 inches deep, and that as soon as practicable.

Farm and Dairy would welcome for publication the experience of its readers on this important question of deep plowing. Have you found it advisable to plow to a greater depth than five or six inches?

#### "ADVERTISING NEW ONTARIO"

The time has come when the Ontario Government should launch a much more vigorous immigration policy in connection with the settlement of New Ontario than it has yet undertaken. This is the psychological moment. Within ten years we should have seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand farmers settled in the clay belt. This can be accomplished if the Ontario Government will handle the situation in the energetic, capable manner that conditions call for. The strongest men procurable should have charge of this work.

Settlers from the United States, as well as farmers in Ontario who are thinking of going west, are beginning to discover that the free lands of the west are about exhausted. To obtain land there now one has to pay a stiff price for it. If free land is required, settlers are forced to go into sparsely settled sections, remote from railroads, where the expense of locating is so great as to involve a heavy burden in itself. The lack of timber is also a great drawback as the country is cold and the need for fuel is great. In stating this we are simply telling facts, and have no desire to disparage our great west.

In New Ontario the conditions are more favorable. This section is now entered by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad. The Transcontinental Railway, which will traverse it from end to end, is nearing completion. Shortly the new line of the Canadian Northern Railroad, which will pass through many of its best sections, will be well under way. Thus, the clay belt will shortly have

the benefit of two transcontinental lines, as well as of numerous branch lines running north and south.

The country is well watered, which cannot be said for large sections of the west. It is well timbered, the timber about offsetting the cost of clearing the land. It has excellent markets near at hand, in the mining and railway camps, and in the cities of old Ontario. It has land equal to the best that can be obtained anywhere, and most of it is not as far north as Winnipeg. An Experimental Farm has been located in New Ontario, which will prove of great value to settlers in advising them in regard to the production of crops.

Some fifteen years ago but little was known about the prairie provinces. A vigorous immigration policy was launched by the Dominion Government at that time. Through the publication of extensive advertisements in British and United States publications reaching the farming classes, as well as in home papers, turned the tide of immigration into the west. This tide has grown year by year.

Owing to the conditions now existing in the west, much of this flow of immigration might readily be diverted into New Ontario. The Government should seize this opportunity to advertise the advantages of this great section of country. Ontario farmers who are thinking of going west should be urged to go north instead. Agencies should be started in the States to attract immigration. This policy has proved successful in the case of the west.

The Ontario Government has already done considerable work of this character, but much more remains to be done. If the Immigration Department is without the necessary funds, these should be provided at the next session of the Legislature. When the public sees that the Government of Ontario has enough confidence in the advantages of New Ontario to be willing to spend considerable money making them public, then people will be willing to visit and locate in the north country, but not before.

A recent official inquiry addressed to 600 Missoqui farmers' wives brought from 53 per cent. of those who answered, the reply that the cause of their dissatisfaction with farm life is that they have no running water in the house. It is no small matter to carry water from a distant pump a dozen times a day.

#### Introspection

Get the habit. Emerson tells us that "man is a bundle of habits." And there is, perhaps, no habit so prolific of results as the habit of introspection. What kind of a proposition are you working? What are your profits? What service are you rendering the community and to humanity? What is the prime motive at the bottom of your business? Is the dollar the touchstone of your every thought and action? Are you striving for nothing higher?

The quiet hour of introspection at the close of each day's labor is a wonderful help in clarifying the vision and preparing the way for the next day's duties.



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## FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.