

that can be readily attached to the beam of any plow and passing over between the handles, do a good job in the way of stirring to a depth of three or four inches, the upper subsoil.—From evidence before Senate Committee on Agriculture.

**Some Pointers on Dairy Stabling**

The proper construction and care of the dairy stable was a point strongly emphasized in a recent address by S. E. Jones, a successful breeder of dairy cattle in the country to the south of us. His words might well be taken to heart by our Canadian breeders whose stables are, in many cases, not worthy of the stock found in them. Mr. Jones said:

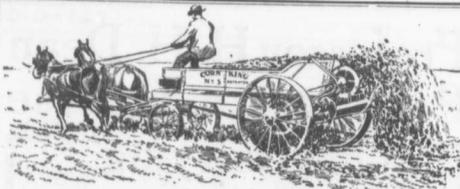
"As to the housing and sanitation of your stock cleanliness and pure air are the watchwords. These pre-

of microbes to be inhaled by the creatures that are housed therein.

"These are commonplace precautions, these matters of cleanliness and ventilation. We understand their significance in the home where people live. The principle does not change when dealing with the dumb brute. The one difference is the two cases is the patience and uncomplaining silence of the dumb animal."

**The Easy Handling of Cement**

Making concrete without mechanical mixers is necessarily hard work. Farm work in concrete will be lightened by using a planned mixing platform of green wood, with an edge of one inch board around the platform to retain water and cement. At the end of each day's work, see that the mixing platform is thoroughly clean-



**What Is Soil Fertility? How Does It Interest You?**

**WHAT** is soil fertility? Why is its lack considered so serious a matter? Why is it that authorities on better farming agree in considering it one of the most important questions requiring solution by farmers today? The answer is found in the small average yield of farms in this country as compared with those of other countries where correct fertilizing is practiced, and in the rapidly decreasing quantity of available new land. There are two things that every farmer can do, both of which will make his farm more productive. One is to practice a proper rotation of crops; the other to buy and use an

**I H C Manure Spreader  
Corn King or Cloverleaf**

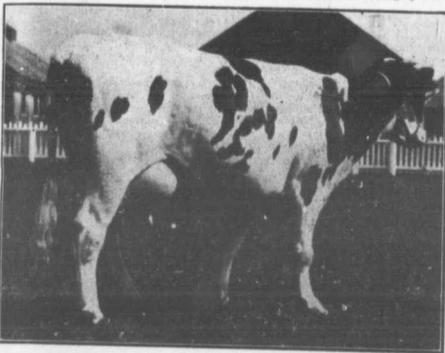
Every farm can be benefited by the use of an I H C manure spreader. It will distribute the manure in an even coat, light or heavy, as may be required. Manure spread in this manner does the most good to the soil at about half the expense and much less than half the work of hand spreading. An I H C manure spreader is a scientific machine, built to accomplish a definite purpose in the most economical manner. It is constructed according to a well-thought-out plan, which insures the best work in the field with the least strain on machine or horses. To take one example of the thoroughness in detail, all I H C spreaders are so constructed that a reach is unnecessary. This construction allows the spreader to be managed handily in small feed lots, backed up to barn doors opening into narrow yards, or turned completely in its own length. Yet the absence of a reach in no way interferes with the strength or field efficiency of the machines.

See the I H C local agent or write the nearest branch house for catalogues and information.

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**Another First Prize Winner—A Good Study in Holstein and Dairy Type**

This Holstein cow, Pauline Colantha Tensen (12,677), 3 years old, bred and exhibited by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont., was winner of first at Toronto Fair and Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, 1912. Note her extreme smoothness, great substance and excellent udder. Her calf, Pauline Colantha Mercens, is also of No. 1 set over the Toronto market. Her last calf, a bull, dropped August 22nd, will be retained as herd leader at Evergreen Stock Farm.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

note health. The opposite renders a fatal blow. In the reeking filth of some cow stables the germs of disease and failure abide. In the putrid air of such places the lungs cannot aerate the blood. The red blood flows sluggishly, and the delicate tissues, poisoned by the foulness of unsanitary and poorly ventilated stalls, become decadent, and cattle that might have become the pride of the well regulated farm, become emaciated home yards.

A fine looking barn is a good sight to behold. It ornaments the landscape and gives joy to the eyes of an artist, adding wealth to the scenery. But it does not always reflect the health of the herd. You must supply sanitary conditions within. Keep the floors clean. The floors should be well drained and dry. Disease likes warmth and moisture. Filth supplies these conditions. Cleanliness is just as important to your stock as it is to the human individuals of your home.

"Keep the stables ventilated. See to it that an abundance of fresh air is admitted. It is better that the air should be cold than foul. Drafts should be avoided with cattle as with men, but these latter days have taught us to ventilate without endangering the health with drafts which are always dangerous.

"In this country most of our barns look fine on the outside, but far too little care is exercised in keeping them clean and sanitary. The air cannot be pure where the floor is soiled with offal or where the excretions of the stock are allowed to become the breeding nest of millions

of that the tools are washed free of adhering cement. A metal-box wheelbarrow for handling concrete makes dumping easier.

When concrete has to be raised any distance it is often handiest to use a horse for pulling the ropes. This method greatly lightens the labor of building high silos, of which the top courses are very arduous. Several buckets can be kept available for raising concrete as required, which will allow rapid work to be done. Often labor is saved by having mold faces ready prepared in braced units, about four by 12 feet on the face. These are arranged for sections of walls, etc., without being cut or altered, and save labor when setting up the outer forms for walled structures. A four by 12 feet unit can be used over and over in many positions by simply changing its supports to suit the new cast.

**A Severe Test with Swedes**

For five years the authorities at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph have been experimenting with twenty varieties of Swede turnips from all sources. The heaviest average yield per acre were 22.5 tons and 22.41 tons, which were obtained respectively with Carter's Invicta and Carter's Prize Winner.

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