## The Cultivation of Corn

N. C. Campbell, Brant County, Ont.

As we are engaged in dairying, and As we are engaged in dairying, and have been in the dairy business for years, we have grown a large acre-age of corn each year during that time to furnish fodder for our Each year as the year went by, cows. Each year as the year went by, we have learned something new in regard to corn and its culture. Prob-ably no "wrinkle" in the handling of corn has been of greater benefit to on has been of greater beautit to us nor has returned greater results than that of making use of the or-dinary spring tooth cultivator to cultivate our corn. As it has done so much for us, I take the liberty of passing it on and trust it may be of use to some of your many readers.

Until two years ago, we had been accustomed to cultivate our corn by means of the common one-horse scuffler. This was not a bad method cultivating corn by any means, the one we use at present is better. The common one-horse much better. much better. The common one-horse scuffler is a slow machine to get over the ground, besides it is hard work for the man who holds the scuffler and follows it for many days throughout the cultivating season, as well as being hard upon the horse. We began to realize the truth of this more fully as time went on and at length we began to consider whether or not we began to consider whether or not it would pay us to install a regular two-horse corn cultivator. As these machines were somewhat expensive and they could not be used to ad-vantage for other purposts, we were loath to make a purchase of one. loath to make a purchase of one. About this time, we read of some one having used the common cultivator to cultivate their corn. We thought it worth a trial at least so out went carefully adjusted it to fit the rows of corn as we had sown them. This was but the work of a few moments was out the work of a few moments and then it was only a matter of at-taching a team and putting a care-ful driver upon the seat when two rows could be cultivated at a time with little effort upon the part of the driver and with comparative ease on the part of the team.

With this method of cultivation there is no need to rest the horses or driver. A three mile rate or bet-ter may be insisted upon and kept up throughout the day. The cultivaup throughout the day. The cultiva-tor covers a little corn, it is true, and it might be well to arrange some sort of a shield to proceet the corn. However, we have found that the corn in most cases soon straightens up and recovers from any ill-effect of a slight covering. The spring tooth cultivator makes a perfect job of cultivation. It is our practice to set

the thing at a good depth to start with and run it fairly close to the With each succeeding vation, we set it a trifle shallower and have it a slightly greater distance from the corn, thus doing no injury to the roots of the plant.

To all who are in the habit of cultivating their corn by means of the old-fashioned scuffler, I would strongly urge them to give the spring strongly urge them to give the spring tooth cultivator a trial. It may cover some corn for you, but with the aver-age corn field, some of it will stand being destroyed, and if a few plants here and there are blotted out, the greater size and produce ears more abundantly. Aside from these adabundantly. Aside from these advantages, it reduces the labor to a minimum, the operation of cultivating tales on a more attractive aspect and you will accomplish much more for your day's work. Besides your for your day's work. Besides your corn will be cultivated much more frequently when the spring tooth cul tivator is used in place of the old time one-horse implement. When the corn gets too high for the spring tooth cultivator it is then quite time enough to bring into use the trusts old scuffller.

## The General Principles of Horse Breeding

J. Hugo Reed. V.S., O.A. College, Guelph That horse breeding has not generally yielded the average farmer as farmer as much profit as breeding other classes of stock cannot be denied. The rea-son is not hard to find. It is simply from the fact that his operations ply from the fact that his operations in this line have been somewhat haphazard. He has not given it the intelligent consideration that he has to the breeding of other classes. There are few prosperous farmers in the province who have not pure bred cattle, pure bred policy, but I think I don't exaggerate, when I say that not more than one per cent, of those farmers has a horse per cent. of unose farmers Las a norse that is registered or eligible for registration in any recognized stud book. Not only are the horses not pure bred, but little or no attempt has been made to intensify or increase the blood of any one class or breed of horses in generation after

In the first place prospective breeders do not pay sufficient attention to the dams. A mare that is not useful for work on account of unsoundness, the predisposition to which is very liable to be transmitted to her progress, is too often considered grown. geny, is too often considered good enough to breed. A gentleman brought to my infirmary last winter a mare that had got down in the

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deep snow and cut herself very severely. This mare was a cripple, hereby the severely and t deep snow and cut herself very seher for fear she would produce some-thing like herself, he became an-noyed and said, "She is one of the best mares! I ever owned, even though she has some bunches on her joints." Well, the result was I t treated her in my infirmary for six weeks, after which she was taken away and will doubtless he bred this season. It is not hard to imagine the quality of stock she will produce,

KEEP THE BEST FILLIES

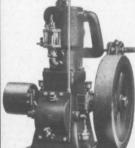
Another reason why we have not a better general class of horses is the fact that even those who breed intelligently and produce good fillies, instead of 'reeping them for breeding purposes and breeding them to good sires of their own class and thus intensifying the characteristics of the breed it re-presents a few recognision.

breeding? The man who expects to breed horses with reasonable pros-pects of profit must have one or more pects of profit must have one or more mares that are at least fair represent-atives of their class. If pure bred, of course, it's much better, but the purchase of good pure bred mares of any bred entails greater expenses than the average farmer cares to stand, but while not pure bred, the prospective dams should have the characteristics of their class fairly well murked and, of course, be free from all unsundness, the tendency to from all unsoundness, the tendency to from all unsoundness, the tendency to which is liable to transmission, such as spavins, ringbones, sidebones, blindness from disease, roar and heaves. This also applies to sires. It is unwise to breed diseased animals of either sex. SELECTION OF SIRE GOVERNED BY DAM

The selection of a sire should be governed largely by the individuality of the dam. If the mare be of the general type and conformation that is desired, a sire as much like her as possible should be selected, but if there

there be any undesirable qualities about the mare, an effort should be about the mare, an effort should be made to overcome these in the pro-geny by the selection of the sire, on the principal that "Like begets like." If the mare be weak in some point as back too long, croup too short, and drooping, hocks weak and narpurposes and breeding them to good sires of their own class and thus row, bone coarse, pastens short and intensifying the characteristics of the breed in generation, after generation, breed in generation after generation, sell the fillies to dealers or consumers and continue to breed the old mares. Lettreme degree, should be selected that the fillies, being better individuals than their dams, will sell for higher prices and the breeder being for should not be considered when in the breeding business for profit sells those that sell best. But if he must sell some mares, why not sell the old once seen at a low price and keep the younger and better ones for the payment of a reasonable stud fee,





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