

should be needed on most farms during the fall is shelter from the cold, but if feed is scarce in the fields, it will pay every time to give the stock a little to maintain a good condition, and just before complete stabling is necessary a little dry feed, along with what they get in the fields, serves to partially accustom them to the change to an entire dry-food ration, a change which, where at all possible, should always be made gradually.

The Fall Calf Crop.

Now is the time that a large percentage of the fall calves arrive, and fall calves are considered by many more profitable than spring calves, not from the viewpoint of calves alone, but from the increased value of dairy products during the autumn and winter months, and the fresh cow invariably is a heavier producer than the one far advanced in lactation. The question is what shall become of these calves? Undoubtedly in the past the greater portion of these went to the butcher as veal, because veal was a fair price, and the owner believed he could make better returns from high-priced feed by putting it into other stock, the cows themselves for example. Not only have the calves from dairy cattle been slaughtered wholesale, but those from dual-purpose cows, and many cows better suited to beef-production than to that of milk, have followed the same trail. The result is the country has a scarcity of young cattle, especially of cattle in any way adapted for the making of high-class beef. Dairying has proven very profitable, and advanced registry and record-of-merit tests of dams have saved some calves from the butcher's knife, which would otherwise have been slaughtered. Cow testing has been a great aid to our dairy industry, but even so, only a very few cows compared with the number in the country have ever had their milk weighed and tested systematically, and on the greater number of farms the good and poor cows are kept together, and the calves slaughtered without very much discrimination. The fact is, the bulk of the cattle are grades, and it is the owner of pure-breds who has been encouraged most to test his cows.

Despite the fact, that many people affirm that we have no dual-purpose cattle, there are still upon hundreds and thousands of farms a few good grade cattle of the beef breeds, particularly Short-horns which are kept principally for the milk they give, it being sent to the cities or cheese factories, butter factories or powder plants. Of late, the calves from these cows have not been kept for beefing purposes. Does the scarcity of beef at the present time and the high prices obtaining for it, not warrant owners of such cows in keeping their promising female produce for breeding purposes, and the males to be fattened off as beef, not veal? This is a matter worthy of the consideration of every owner of cows freshening this fall. In most sections feed promises to be fairly plentiful this winter, and there seems to be no reason why the bulk of the calves should not be kept for breeding or later feeding. Think it over and decide to save the calf.

Foot-and-mouth disease in the Old Country was instrumental in keeping many sheep on the other side of the water which would otherwise have found their way into our large fall exhibitions. Importers were not permitted to bring out their stock, and, consequently, the show was made up for the main part of Canadian-bred sheep. This may or may not have been an advantage, but at any rate it gave the people an opportunity to see home-bred stock which compares favorably with any which might have been brought out. After all, it is more credit to a breeder to be able to make a first-class showing from his own breeding pens, than to win highest laurels with stock for which he has scoured the world and paid large sums of money. Canadian sheep-breeders are to be congratulated upon the showing made this year, and our sheepmen should have no fear of the outcome, even if the Old Country supply were cut off for several years.

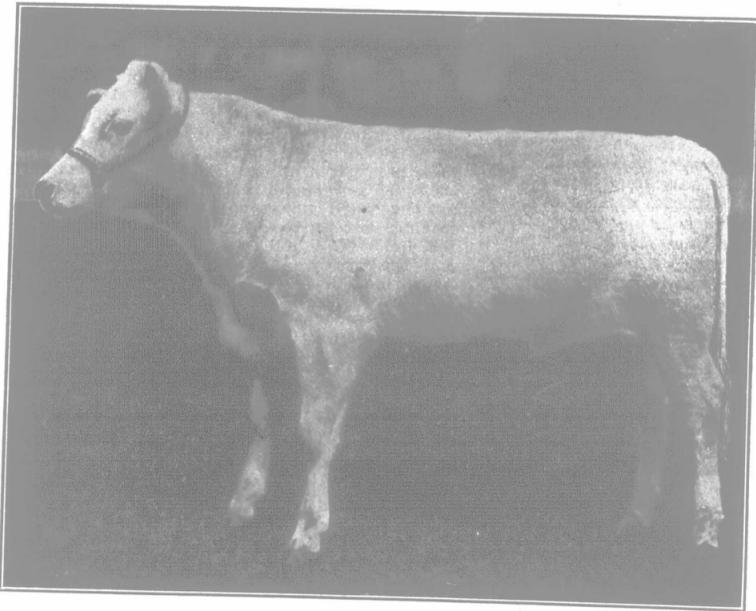
It is remarkable how few really good breeding sheep we have in this country in comparison with the acreage we have. In their effort to revive sheep breeding in the Maritime Provinces, and in British Columbia, the Federal Government has recently drawn upon Ontario's supply to the extent of some 1800 head of good breeding stock. This has had a marked effect upon Ontario's supply and many breeders have been heard to remark that the buying of these sheep has made good breeding stock for sale rather scarce in the province. Eighteen hundred head should not deplete the supply in a province like Ontario, but it only goes to show that even in this province there is not nearly as many sheep as there should be.

THE FARM.

Bindweed Killed by Plowing.

"Many farmers have bindweed without knowing it, and wonder what is that weed which they never can seem to keep down with any amount of cultivation," remarked a Huron County farmer, John Rann, who called at our office the other day to compare notes on the control of this desperate weed. "Three years ago I went at it to kill a patch on my farm. After taking off the hay I plowed it nine times with a gang especially fitted, with the wings of the shares extended two inches so as to cut everything. The next year I plowed it fourteen times, and this past summer prepared it for roots, plowing once and drilling it up. The roots failed, owing to poor seed, and the piece has had no cultivation since, but I go through with a spade and dig up every plant. There is not one now where there were fifty thousand. Next year I shall put it in roots and finish the job. Keeping it under completely is the only way. I had first tried a heavy application of salt, and thought it was successful, as it seemed to burn the top brown, but the roots were there, and soon the weed was again thick."

We might add a word about our own experience. We are fighting eighteen acres of bindweed, partly under corn and the rest in summer-fallow. By scuffling and hoeing the corn and by cultivating the summer-fallow with the broad-share cultivator we kept the weed under quite satisfactorily until the drenching rains of July and August, which completely stopped corn cultivation and greatly interfered with the working of the fallow. We managed, however, to prevent it getting much top here, though on two occasions it produced quite a tinge of green above the ground, thus



Shorthorn Steer Under One Year.

First at Toronto. Owned by Jas. Leask & Sons, Greenbank, Ont.

greatly prolonging the process of subjugation. Towards midsummer the bindweed had weakened perceptibly, and with any kind of an ordinary season we believe we should have given it a pretty hard rub. As it is, we expect to repeat the cultivation next year, either with or without a hoe crop. Decided progress has been made, but the task is far from completed, though we have cultivated the fallow now for the seventeenth time this summer, cutting everything about four inches deep. By the way, we find the broad-share cultivator much superior to the disk for this particular purpose. The disk has been occasionally used when the land was too wet for the other implement, but it does not cut clean enough and the weed soon shows through again.

Shocked Corn for Silo.

"Last year I cut my corn with hoes and shocked it up three weeks before filling the silo, and found it made a first-class quality of silage for producing and maintaining flesh," observed Col. R. McEwen to a member of our staff last week. "I shall do the same this year if I can get the help. Dairymen might want a rather sappier quality of silage, but for our purpose this method gave excellent results. The silage came out sweet and the cattle cleaned it practically all up."

Mr. McEwen's experience will be reassuring to beginners who cannot secure a filling outfit as soon as they would like. A portion of the corn may be shocked and mixed with fresher-cut stalks, making a number one quality of feed even for dairy cows.

A Few Facts about Soy Beans.

A. E. Grantham, in a bulletin of the Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, gives a lengthy account of experiments carried on with soy beans. From his work he concludes that:

1. Well-cured soy bean hay is equal to alfalfa hay in palatability and feeding value.
2. For a brief period (late summer and early fall) soy beans make an excellent pasture, especially desirable for hogs.
3. Soy beans may be used satisfactorily for soiling and ensilage.
4. The seeds of soy beans contain as much protein as linseed meal, and almost as much as cotton-seed meal.
5. Feeding trials indicate that soy bean meal in a large measure may take the place of concentrated feeds for all classes of stock.
6. Soy beans yield from 20 to 30 bushels of seed per acre, and from two to four tons of hay.
7. The growing of soy beans improves the soil by increasing its store of nitrogen and by correcting its physical condition.
8. Where red clover fails or is not adapted, soy beans may be substituted.
9. On account of their rapid growth, soy beans are admirably adapted for a catch crop after wheat, early potatoes, or other early-maturing crops.
10. Soy beans have a wider use than cowpeas, are a richer feed, are more easily cured for hay or harvested for seed. Soy beans have yielded decidedly more seed than cowpeas.
11. Soy bean varieties range in maturity from 70 to 140 days.
12. Soil for soy beans should receive as thorough preparation as land for corn.
13. Soy beans do well on a sod. A mixture of 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash applied at the rate of 250 to 400 pounds per acre is recommended.

14. As a main crop, soy beans should be sown about ten days after the usual time for corn-planting. For a catch crop, sow as soon as the previous crop has been removed.

15. When drilled in rows to be cultivated, about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed will be required; if drilled solid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

16. Cut the hay when the pods are fully formed and before the leaves begin to fall.

17. If the forage is desired, cut soy beans for seed when the plants are beginning to turn yellow, cure

as for hay and thresh.

18. Soy beans fit well into many systems of crop rotation.

An Irish Farm School.

A school of agriculture that is attracting considerable attention has been established in the county of Antrim, Ireland. It is located about a mile from the town and includes a residence and farm. The residence provides accommodation for 25 students and the staff, in addition to the necessary class-rooms, which are fully equipped. The farm extends to 187 acres, of which 130 acres are arable, and it will be worked as a mixed tillage farm, suitable farm buildings having been provided. There is also a large garden and orchard, in which instruction in horticulture will be given to the students. The farm is managed by an experienced agriculturist, under whose direction the students will be required to take part in the work of the fields and of the farm-yard, whether in connection with seasonal operations or permanent improvements. Poultry quarters of the best type have also been erected, and students will be given the opportunity of learning the best methods of poultry keeping. The instruction at the school is not intended as a preparation for any examination, it is of a character to give the students technical knowledge of agriculture and horticulture, such as will be useful to them in their future career as farmers. Part of the day will be devoted to technical instruction in the classrooms, and the re-