

Bantam sweet corn which on August 5th measured $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and well loaded with ears. Potato fields are about as large as last year but look better, with little or no blight so far, while frequent cold baths have given bugs the rheumatism. Early variety hills are turning out good. Nearly every farm has a few field beans growing with tropical luxuriance; but help is too scarce to encourage much root growing. The bean and root fields observed look lusty. Farm gardens are more numerous and better, but there is still "room at the top." One of the most glaring faults is the lack of proper fencing and gates. In several cases nice home school plots of vegetables were devoured by hungry animals because of the neglect of fathers or brothers to provide a properly-fenced garden. Growing house supplies of vegetables in the field does not appear to work well either, because it entails uncalled-for toil, too often left to the "wimmin' folk," who have no more help nowadays than the men. Home school garden plots make a finer show than last season, but many youngsters still fail to score high through neglecting to perseveringly tackle the weeds. And speaking of weeds—one township that prides itself on considerable Scottish thoroughness, during the first week in August literally displayed along the roadside miles of Canada thistles, rag weed, ox-eye daisy, milk weed, and half a dozen other sorts in full bloom, some of them as high as the fences, over which the seeds were flying in thousands. If there was a weed inspector he must have been asleep on the job. When the scrub sire has been put out of business, as before, there will be ample scope for a fresh campaign against the weed pests of the farm. They are always on the war path. Of summer apples there is an abundance. Autumn varieties promise a plentiful supply, but in many orchards the winter fruit outlook is poorer than last year, one of the worst on record. In spite of spraying the plum curculio has been more destructive this season than for years, and several other insect pests have been unusually voracious. Owing to the cost of materials and labor, little new building, except silos, is in progress. Minor improvements and necessary repairs are about the limit. Beyond that there is little time to spare. All things considered, the East Riding makes a good crop showing, barring the weed spots, but outlay bills continue to climb and give returns a "hot run for the money."

ALPHA.

THE DAIRY.

Showing the Dairy Herd.

Methods of fitting the dairy herd for the show ring were discussed in a recent number and it is the purpose of this article to deal with the care and attention necessary while on the way to and after arriving at the show. It is perhaps worth mentioning that it is a wise policy to make entries early and this means that the show circuit must be planned as far in advance as possible, so that there will not be too much jumping back and forth once the herd is started on the road.

When about to ship the animals attention should be given to the feed and equipment necessary for the care and maintenance of the animals while they are away. Each breeder will be able to form a pretty good estimate of the amount of feed that it will be necessary to carry in the car to supply the animals while going from show to show or to and from home. The principal thing to keep in mind is that plenty is better than not enough and feed stuffs are always high when purchased on the fair grounds.

Where a considerable circuit is to be made and a fairly large number of animals are to be carried, one will need to carry also an appreciable amount of equipment. One breeder of considerable show-ring experience has given the following list as advisable under the above conditions. Where the herd is to be on the road only a short time and where the number of animals is small the breeder may take only such of the materials suggested as he deems necessary.

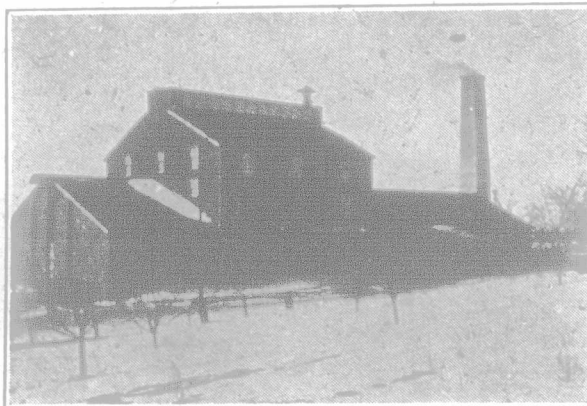
Wooden chest 3 x 3 x 8 feet for blankets, bed clothes, etc.

Feed pail for each animal.

Milk pail and can so that milk not needed for the calves may be sold.

Clipping machine.

Hammer and nails.
Pinch bar and pipe wrench.
Tail comb and brushes.
Emery cloth and sand paper.
2 pounds Tripoli.
25 pounds Green soap.
2 quarts raw linseed oil.
1 quart castor oil.
10 pounds salts.
4 ounces collodion.
2 pounds powdered calum.
4 ounces glycerin.
2 pounds whiting.
3 quarts equal parts tincture of green soap, sweet oil and kerosene.
Scoop shovel and forks.
Bull rings.
Brace with one inch bit.
Bed clothes and cots.
Rasps and scraper.
Set of clean blankets.
Pint of olive oil or sweet oil.
One dozen leather halters for use in the show ring.
50 feet garden hose with nozzle.
50 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rope.
Hand saw.
Herd sign.
Canvas to mix feed on.



A Small Milk Powder Factory at Courtland, Ont.

It is also advisable to have the herd tested for tuberculosis and to collect and arrange all registry and transfer papers for use either in shipping or in the show ring. Salesmanship will also indicate the wisdom of carrying photographs of certain valuable breeding animals not on the circuit and copies of the pedigrees of the herd and the bulls that are for sale. These should be available for the perusal of prospective buyers who should not be allowed to go away unsatisfied. If the herd is worth advertising at the fair its presence there is worth following up by further advertising literature and appeals to prospective buyers.

When shipping the animals the aim should be to have them travel comfortably and arrive with the least disturbance. If sufficient animals are taken to occupy the full length of the car, a deck will have to be built in above them to carry feed, utensils and to provide room for the attendants. This should be made high enough to allow for bedding. Stalls for animals over a year old can be made to fit the animal and so economize space. The older bulls can be put at either end, and the older cows next to them, with the calves in the centre of the car. This will prevent unnecessary trouble in working among them. Shavings make excellent bedding and an abundance of water can be secured by carrying a tankful in the car and feeding from it into pails by means of garden hose. Timothy hay will not act as a laxative to the same extent as alfalfa and animals can thus be kept clean. On arrival at the show the animals should be unloaded as quickly as possible after finding out the barn and stall numbers allotted to the herd. Bed the stalls and put in a feed of hay so that the cattle can settle down quickly and with the least disturbance. When watering do not use water from a common tub or trough. Draw it fresh for each animal to avoid infection.

When the animals go into the ring to be judged the

exhibitor and the herdsman should be able to feel that everything has been done that could be done to put every animal in the best possible condition. Each entry deserves as much care and time as will bring out all of its good qualities and for this the show man is responsible. The time immediately before showing, therefore, is a busy one and much must be accomplished. Feeding must be very carefully attended to so as to overcome any want of condition following shipping and to put the animals in the pink of condition and health.

The first real work to be done on the herd is to groom and wash it thoroughly. This should be done early so as to allow the oil to come out on the hair and preserve the condition of the hide. Sometimes the animals are blanketed during the time of shipping and in such cases the whole body does not need to be washed, merely the head, neck and hindquarters. The object should be not to do any more washing than is necessary to keep the animals clean since too much washing will tend to destroy any efforts that have been made to condition the hide during the time spent in fitting the herd for the circuit.

POLISHING THE HORNS.

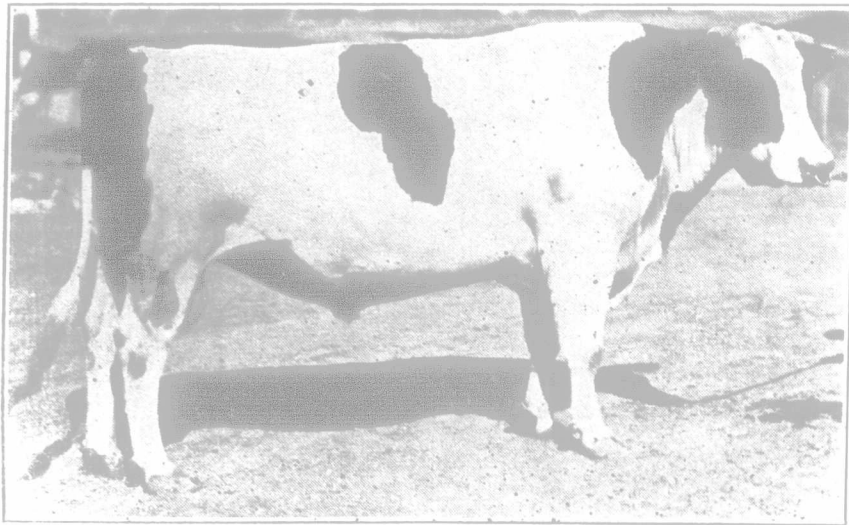
Next comes the polishing of the horns if an endeavor is to be made to give them that high polish often seen in the ring. Some breeders do not take the trouble to put on that high polish, but if there is time for it it will pay to do it and one experienced showman has thus described in the Guernsey Breeders Journal his method of putting on the finishing touches after the emery cloth is used as was mentioned in a previous article:

"A cup of some kind should be had, to be used to mix the paste in for polishing the horns. Take a small amount of Tripoli and mix with this enough olive oil to make a paste, mixing in enough oil to make the paste about as thick as the old-fashioned flour and water paste we used to make when mother wasn't round and we had something we wanted to paste. After mixing thoroughly, (the glycerine being used to cut the olive oil and when enough glycerine has been added to cut the oil the paste will have changed from a thick paste to that of a granular mass) and then add a drop at a time of glycerine until the oil is cut and the paste has the granular appearance. If too much glycerine is mixed in the paste it will not put that bright polish on the horn and is as good as worthless.

"Get three strips of flannel about three inches wide and two or three feet long, these can be torn off of one of the flannels used on the calves if there isn't an extra piece handy. These strips are to be used to polish the horns, much in the same manner as a boot black polishes shoes.

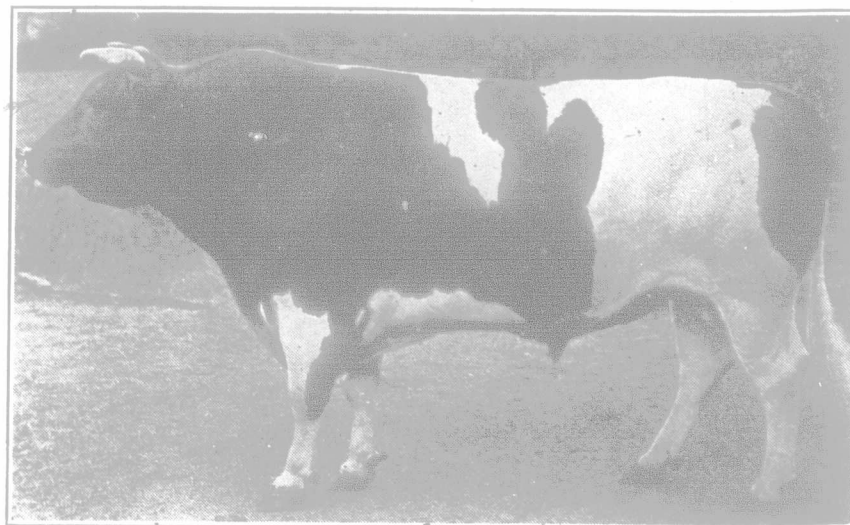
"Put some of the paste on the horn and with the hand rub it in well, being sure to get it to cover all the surface, rub hard with the hand, lengthwise on the horn. Next spread a small amount on one of the flannels and apply to the horn using a brisk stroke, bearing hard on the horn to cause friction, for it is the heat thus caused that makes the oils in the paste turn to a polish, the Tripoli being there merely to cut the surface of the horn finer, so that a high polish can be obtained. After the polish has started finish with a lengthwise stroke. Apply a few drops of glycerine to the second flannel and with the fingers spread a very thin coat of paste and glycerine over the surface of the horn. The way to put this coat of paste and glycerine on the horn so as not to get too much is to put a little paste on the fingers and rub it over the horn, then put the finger over the mouth of the bottle, tipping the bottle to get a little glycerine on the finger, apply this to the horn and polish with the second cloth, when this has come to a bright polish add just a bit more glycerine to the surface and polish with the third cloth. The result should be a very bright polish if everything has been just right. After a few horns have been polished it will be found a very simple matter and a very bright polish."

Now that the animals are clean and have their horns polished it is necessary to see that they do not get dirty before it is time to go into the ring. The manure must be cleaned away frequently so that the animals will not get stained and it is usual for one man to be constantly on duty in this regard. Even during the night at large shows one man generally remains with the herd to see that all is as it should be. While the herd is at the show exercise must not be neglected and



Korndyke Posch Pontiac.

Champion Holstein bull at Calgary for J. Laycock, Alta.



Terling (imp.) Vic Berbus.

Recently sold by auction at Colton Mains, Dumfermline for 2,600 guineas.