



Reaping His Reward.—A Harvest Scene on an Ontario Farm.

Exercising the Bull

An Effective and Inexpensive Method

WE read with much interest of the high prices being paid for bulls of approved breeding and type, and when we consider that the sire is half the herd we become convinced that in most cases it is a good investment. If one is progressive enough to pay a long price for such an animal, he should be willing to take some measure to insure getting the best and most efficient service from him. This can only be had by keeping him in the best of condition, and that means that he must not only be well fed and tended, but must receive plenty of exercise. Many high priced animals are kept in a box stall almost continually from year to year and are seldom given any exercise except when used for service. This is not as it should be, for if the strongest and healthiest of offspring are to be had he must have enough exercise to keep him in good trim.

One man provides this health giving exercise by leading his bull to water twice a day. The place of watering is about 10 rods distant from the stable; the animal would thus get 40 rods of walk every day. The leading and handling twice a day does much to make him quiet and safe to work around.

Another plan much advocated at the present time, and one that is almost ideal, is to fasten the bull to a strong wire cable stretched between two strong posts some distance apart. This cable must be high enough so that the bull cannot reach it with his horns. A fence or obstruction should be built about six feet inside the posts so that the bull cannot go round the posts and thus become entangled.

A suitable trolley may be attached to the cable, equipped with swivel and a strong snap. The swivel prevents the line or chain from getting twisted and injuring the animal.

The bull can travel back and forth at will and can be easily caught when wanted. If the cable can be so arranged to run into the bull stall of a shed, good shelter from the sun or storms is thus provided, and the animal will require but little attention during the summer days. He is by this means kept in the best of condition, and he will be more healthy and safer to handle.



Flint Corn Growing Near Taber, Alta.

The Corn belt is continually on the march northward. A few years ago only optimists said it could be grown in the Northern States. Now it is being successfully grown in all the Western provinces.

Work the Colt But Give Him the Advantage

LAST spring I had three good horses and a two-year-old colt, and decided that the work of the old horse could be made easier with benefit to the colt. Early in the winter the colt was broken and used at light work. In the spring when doing my farm work I made a four-

horse evener from a piece of 2 x 4-inch elm, the end holes being five feet apart, the centre hole two feet from one end and three feet from the other.

The best team was given the short end of the evener or three-fifths of the load. On the other end was put the colt, and the third horse, having two-fifths of the pull, but the colt's end of the doubletree was 22 inches long, against 11 inches for the other horse. This gave the colt four-thirtieths against eight-thirtieths for his mate, the other horses each pulling nine-thirtieths of the load.

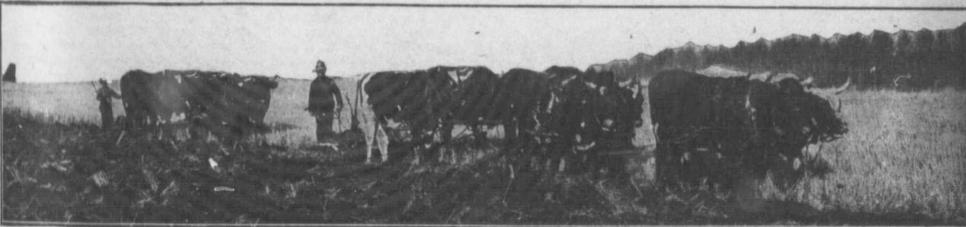
As the colt became accustomed to the work the doubletrees were changed till he pulled about two-thirds as much as each of the others. This helped the other horses and was not harmful to the colt.—Wm. Hardy, in Farm and Home.

Two farms lie practically side by side. One of them consists of 100 acres of undrained land in a poor state of cultivation; the buildings on it have a value of not more than \$600. The other farm is in a good state of cultivation, and the value of the buildings on it would amount to \$7,000. That farm changed hands at a price of \$4,000. The poor farm could not be sold at more than \$1,000. You can easily see how a man who buys a farm, improves, cultivates it and erects buildings, stands to lose when it comes to a sale.—E. C. Drury, Simcoe Co., Ont.

The important consideration for the dairyman to-day is not whether the industry is paying one or not (thousands of farmers have proven that it is), but it is to endeavor to decrease the cost of production which very often mounts up higher than it should, caused by inferior individuals in the herd, the proper kinds of feeds being withheld (sometimes one of these factors, sometimes both. Either one of them sufficient reason to cause an increase in the cost of producing a pound of milk.—E. P. Bradt, B.S.A., Dundas Co., Ont.

Public opinion is very strong in favor of not assessing improvements at all. I have talked to a great many farmers over the whole country, and except in one or two cases, they all said that a man who improved his land had a right to enjoy his improvements free from taxation.—E. C. Drury, Simcoe Co., Ont.

German in official circles have been detected stealing their own food. As the Kaiser calls all food his, they are in trouble.



The Way in Which Many Western Farmers Started on the Road to Prosperity.