

had retained the moisture, and while the vitality was right the day before the freeze, an examination a few days after revealed the dull, blistered germ and lifeless appearance of many kernels. The percentage of vitality cannot fail to be reduced in corn thus affected, and if added for seed will injure the corn reputation of Canadian grown seed corn.

Every grower of seed corn should carefully guard against allowing seed of low vitality being placed on the market. It is only by the efforts and precaution of the individual grower that the reputation of our seed can be maintained and improved.

Cooperative Ownership of Silo Machinery

R. A. Price, Grey Co., Ont.

Five years ago two of my neighbors built silos. When the summer was well advanced and the corn almost ready for cutting help was very scarce, and cutting by hand was a slow job. Besides, the old-time cutting box with carriers was not very satisfactory. So they decided to purchase a corn binder and a Blizard ensilage cutter, and asked me to join them.

Each shareholder has the binder and Blizard in turn. The one who comes last this year may be first next, but this rule has not been strictly followed, for the simple reason that all fields do not mature at the same time. We agree to pay an equal share of all breakages and repairs, no matter where the machines are working. We usually have from three to five teams to draw the corn to the Blizard, according to the distance the field of corn is from the silo. As there are several silos near we do not have any difficulty in getting teams and extra help.

We have no engine, but there are several old portables or small traction engines in this neighborhood and we have not been long delayed in that respect. The greatest difficulty we find is in getting an engine powerful enough to run a Blizard. We have run ours with a 14 horse-power, and a 16 would be better.

The advantages of cooperation are perhaps worthy of consideration. In the first place we get our silos filled at or near the proper time. We get the work done to suit us because we take more interest in how it is done than would a stranger. We can get help easier,—we help our neighbors, and they help us in return.

About Filling the Silo

G. A. Brethen, Peterboro Co., Ont.

I filled my silo twice two years ago and was enabled to get nine acres of corn in the silo instead of seven, as formerly. The system we plan to work on is as follows: The silo is filled on Saturday. The same engine is used for threshing on Monday, and then on Tuesday the silo is refilled. Last year the ensilage in our 41-foot silo had dropped 10 feet by Tuesday. When this system is followed it is not necessary to have the engine call at the farm twice. Year before, due to the delay on the part of a neighbor, we were not able to follow our plan of refilling on Tuesday, but refilled later in the week.

The silo is sometimes objected to by dairymen on the ground that it involves too much labor in filling, the changing around in work among neighbors making it necessary to be away from home a great many days in the fall. I believe that the best plan is to hire the help if possible. This year I had to ask just one neighbor to change work with me for silo filling. We should not forget, however, that if we do have to work out a lot we have our neighbors with us to do just exactly the same amount of work for us.

I believe in having a strong engine and a large cutting box as the work is then done up rapidly and labor is used to the best advantage. We had a 20 H.P. engine filling our silo last year, and it

took 14 men to keep the cutting box going. The cutting box would cut silage as fast as three men would pile it on the table. We have two sets of knives and one set was always sharp.

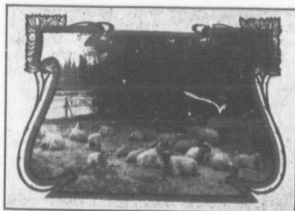
We always use a blower for filling the silo. I would almost rather hire a blower than get a carrier cutter for nothing. On a neighbor's farm we used a carrier cutter. The corn did not pack well and was dry, being slightly frozen. With the same kind of corn on our own farm cut by a blower, the silage packed well and will make excellent feed. The hood of the blower was directed against the roof of the silo. The impact with the roof crushed the silage and made it more juicy and hence it packed better.

When visiting the farm of Mr. Parnham Allison, in Dundas county, I saw them filling a silo, the silage being conveyed through pipes right down to the surface. It packed down well and saved lots of work.

Facts About Sheep

Sheep are practically immune to tuberculosis. About fifteen different breeds of sheep are now recognized.

The nutritive value and digestibility of mutton rank quite high.



A Scene in British Columbia

A pound of mutton can be produced at less cost than any other kind of meat.

Reliable statistics show that sheep are relatively free from diseases dangerous to man.

Of the serious parasitic diseases affecting sheep, stomach worms probably cause the heaviest losses to sheep raisers.

Docking lambs improves their general appearance and increases their market value, without retarding their growth to any extent.

If lambs are not docked or castrated until warm weather, pine tar smeared over the fresh wounds will help to keep the flies away.

To produce the best quality of wool, sheep must have access to plenty of good pasture. Continuous grazing on the same pasture is undesirable.

To sum all up I would say that farming without keeping accounts is like working in the night and sleeping in the day. It is like keeping cows without records of their production.—E. Ruby.

No matter what your vocation in life may be—and especially in agricultural lines and in dairy work—let your standard be high. There is a Chinese proverb which says: "Aim at the sun, and though your arrow may not reach it, it will go higher than if aimed at anything on a level with yourself."—W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

It is said that live stock is the right arm of agriculture. Statistics go to prove that 80 per cent of all the crops raised in Canada are fed to live stock. Therefore, it is extremely important that every farmer in this country should be well informed of the best types of farm animals which he feeds each year.—Dr. G. C. Creelman, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Can Horses Take the Bit in Their Teeth and Run Away?

Dr. F. C. Grenside, Wellington Co., Ont.

The popular impression that horses take the bit in their teeth, in many instances, when they run away, is based upon the assumption that it is impossible for them to get that implement of restraint between their grinders and thereby relieve themselves of any sensation of pain that would result from the rider or driver pulling upon the mouth if the bit were in contact with some sensitive structure, such as the gums or cheeks. First of all, it may be explained that the lack of restraint and the indifference to the most powerful pressure of the bit, even although it may bruise or abrade the soft tissues of the mouth can be accounted for in another way than from the intervention of the non-sensitive bodies of the grinders (molars).

The initial step in "running away" is usually a form of nervousness or fear, at which stage it is generally possible to control a horse by efficient restraint, but if such restraint is not promptly applied, the nervousness or fear increases, and what might be termed a "panic-stricken" condition results, when all sensibility to pain and in response to pressure of the bit ceases. At this stage the soft tissues are as indifferent to the pressure of the bit as the hard grinders, so far as any response is concerned.

WHY IMPOSSIBLE

Literally speaking, it appears to us an anatomical impossibility for a horse to get the bit between the grinders without the intervention of the cheeks. Nature has so formed those organs that when the bit presses upon the angles of the mouth they turn inward, and as that implement slips up in the mouth, as it does from tension of the reins when the horse sticks his nose out, it carries the cheeks before it and presses them up against the front grinders. If the cheeks were so formed that pressure from the bit at the angle of the mouth would exert them, then it would be possible for the bit to come in immediate contact with the grinders. Some horses in "running away" stick their noses out and open their mouths so that the bit carries the cheeks up in the mouth before it and against the teeth, and the horse thus braced is placed at a greater mechanical advantage than if the pressure were exerted at its proper place lower down on the bars of the lower jaw, so that the leverage enables the pressure of the bit to cause the head to bend upon the neck and thus give response.

Some horses, particularly those called limber necked ones, assume directly the opposite attitude to the horses that stick their noses out and bend their heads upon their necks to such a degree that the lower jaw comes in contact with the neck and they thus brace themselves and become practically as unresponsive to pressure as those that stick their noses out. Horses assuming this latter position, however, shut off their wind to some extent and cannot usually sustain their efforts to run very long. We have endeavored to point out that the two essential factors in preventing a frightened horse from "running away" are the application of prompt restraint and sufficient leverage to make that restraining force effectual.

BIT TOO HIGH IN MOUTH

The common and irrational practice of placing the bit too high in the mouth is responsible in many cases for lessening leverage to such an extent that restraining power is minimized, and horses in which there is no tendency to run away, pulling and side-lining are encouraged.—Ride and Drive.

Those who have practiced summer fallowing know that it increases chances for a good yield the following season.

Feed

Prof. C.

Green alfalfa composition, analyzed by a very considerably rich. Owing to its richness, it is well adapted with its high most valuable. A small stable furnished valuable feed for during the summer. Green alfalfa as horses, as there is a small amount, variety to the

We have also obtained very suitable for consumption of very may be fed to green. By the time pigs be made to depose alfalfa, and they grow older.

In our work, their pens and their pound of green ration consisted and wheat mixed green alfalfa meal, which is a than that obtained remembered, how to substitute meal ration of the same relative dairy cattle.

Our results were obtained by where they have green alfalfa were pounds of corn. regarded as an excellent the possibilities for meal, even though, as stated, obtaining only a meal.

Alfalfa hay has long feeding, but bogs. For hog feed quality of hay is



What the C Live stock exhibition warm in their praise