



**Lochfergus Cherry an Ayrshire Cow that sold for \$3,750.**  
Lochfergus Cherry was exhibited by Hector Gordon, Horick, Que., at several Canadian exhibitions in 1916-17 and won several championships. As a two-year-old she produced 8,000 lbs. of milk. Mr. Wm. Hunter, Grimsby, Ont., purchased her for consignment to the New England Club sale on June 17th last, where she sold to P. Bradley, Hingham, Mass., for \$3,750, the second highest price ever paid for a cow of the breed.

## Farm Management

### Sow Rape in Corn Field

**R**APE sowed in the cornfield at the time of the last cultivation will make good hog and sheep feed in September and October, says the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Nebraska. It will in no way injure the corn, making most of its growth after the fall rains come and after the corn has matured. It can be sowed by either walking or riding a horse, through the corn, or it can be placed in tin cans with perforated bottoms fastened on the front of the cultivator beams. Rape does exceptionally well where the corn is thin. It will keep the weeds down, and if not wanted in the fall for feed will make a good manure crop. It will be big enough in September, if the season is at all favorable, for excellent pasture for lambs or hogs. From three to five pounds to the acre should be sowed. Has anyone tried out this plan in Canada?

### Losses in Summer Manure

**E**VERY farm has its summer manure, many tons of it, even if the most of the cows are out on pasture. In fall wheat sections it is piled in the barnyard awaiting the time when the fall wheat ground is plowed and ready for its application of fertilizer. But what about the depreciation in value of this piled manure?

The Cornell Experiment Station carried on an experiment along this line. Four thousand pounds of horse manure was thrown in a pile April 25th and left there until September 22nd. Only 1,770 pounds remained. Its commercial value had depreciated from \$5.48 to \$2.03. This kind of a loss is going on on many farms in every community. Hundreds of tons of available plant food are being literally burned up.

Many seem rather self-satisfied when they get the manure out of the way. To get it out of the barnyard on to the field in piles seems to be their aim, but heating it piles gets on just the same in the field as it does in the barnyard, and while the barnyard is not being fertilized, yet only certain spots in the field are.

The thing to do is to spread, spread, spread. Hand spreading is, of course, better than none but it is disagreeable and liable to be neglected. Machine spreading is the easy, paying way. Not only does it make the manure go twice as far, but it saves so much time and labor that spreading can be done frequently. Experiments tell us that when the manure

is spread it dries out and this stops fermentation or loss of ammonia. Furthermore, if rains come, the plant food is washed into the soil evenly over every acre. Many experiments have shown spreaders to pay for themselves in one season by the crop increases they produce on fifteen acres or less. A more liberal use of spreaders would be a mighty good thing. Good farm management will some day call for such an arrangement of crops that there will always be some place to spread manure at frequent intervals through the summer. —J. H. C.

### Harvest Barley Carefully

**Q**UANTITY in the barley crop is important even if the barley is to be used only as feed for livestock. When it is to be ground into flour for breads, cakes and pastry, bright color and sweetness are most essential.

Barley is easily damaged by the weather. Wet days at cutting time, poor shocking and over-ripeness will reduce seriously the quality. Weather conditions, of course, cannot be controlled, but where possible the barley should be cut just as it reaches the golden yellow stage. If it can be cut during dry weather the quality will be better than if cut when wet. Avoid cutting and binding into tight bundles when wet from dew or mold and sourness will result.

Immediately upon cutting, barley should be shocked in shocks eight bundles long (four pairs of bundles), well braced and capped with at least one well broken cap. Even a heavy dew will discolor barley in the shock if it is left uncapped. Barley should stand in the shocks long enough to dry out thoroughly but as soon as dry it should be threshed or stacked. —Andrew Boss.

### The Ontario Plowing Meet

**T**HE International Plowing Match, Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstration, held under the auspices of the Ontario Plowmen's Association, will this year be conducted on the Central Experimental and Booth Farms at Ottawa. The dates are October 15, 17 and 18. The first day will be devoted to farm machinery demonstration. The walking and riding plow competitions will be pulled on Thursday, and tractors and seed drilling competitions on Friday. Prizes amounting to \$1,500 are being offered in the various competitions.

The railways are co-operating to make this demonstration a success. From points beyond the 50-mile radius from Ottawa, tickets will be issued on the standard certificate plan and returned given for a one-third fare plus 25 cents. Within the 50-mile radius tickets will be sold for a fare and a third.

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