work and at the lowest cost to the owner work and at the lowest cost to the owner.
The dairy cow should always be handled in a very
gentle manner. The successful dairyman never
abuses his cattle nor handles them roughly. All
animals in the herd—cows, calvee and the hall should be kept well groomed and clean at all times. should be kept well groomed and clean at all times. If the milking cows are brushed well cach time they are fed, the condition of the skin and hair will be much improved and the bord will present a much better appearance than when this is neglected.

better appearance than when this is neglected.

Winter Milsers Most Profitable.

Dairy cows should be bred during the months of December, January and Prirrary, is possible, an order to have them freshes in the fill of the year. Fall freshesing is desirable for many reasons. The cow will produce the maximum amount of milk and butter fat during her lactation period; the farmer has more time to devote to the herd during the winter months; sime to decore to the herd during the winter months; as a rule, dary products are worth more in the winter months; the weather is usually mild in the full and troubles from calving are not so apt to develop at that time as they are in extreme cold or hot weather; calves do better when dropped in the fall, since when weamed from milk the following spring they are old enough to eat grass; files are not so likely to worry the cow and calf as in hot weather. When the cow freshess in the fall, she will produce well for several months, then when springs comes and she is terued on grass the flow of milk will be

increased.

The milk from each cow should be weighed at each milking and the milk tested for butter fat at least once a month. The amounts of both the milk and butter fat produced should be recorded. A record should be also of the amount of feed consumed.

butter fits produced should be recorded. A record should be a also of the amount of feet consumed. With succords the unprofitable of the consumed of the consu be allowed to serve a cow only once while she is in

A Farmer's Idea of Big Corn

ORE than a year ago," said a farmer to me under the other day, "I made un me are to me OHE man a year ago," said a farmer to me to the do ther day, "I made up my mild to stop using the small filnt corns for sliage purposes and grow some of the targer but later maturing kinds. I chought that if I changed my plans of

growing corn and used some of the big late varieties and sowed in rows three and one-half feet each way, in-stead of in hills, I would get more stalks as well as more grain. I am glad now that did not err too far in that direction. My big corn was the only thing to grow and he seeded 18 acres of Reid's Yellow Dent and Wisconsin No. 7. I got cold feet and instead of using Reid's or No. 7, planted six White Cap and six of

"I have been more than justified in selecting White Cap and Bailey," continued my friend. "This is particularly true of the last two years. The last two years. The White Cap and Bailey

days ahead of Wisconsin No. 7 and Reid's Yellow days ahead of Wiscorsin No. 7 and field's Yellow Dent. This fall, when the heavy frosts came, which killed the corn, my Bailey and White Car were in good condition for the silo, while my neighbor's still good condition for the site, while my neighbor's still needed-two weeks of good weather to get to the same stage of maturity. The result was that he didn't get weather and his No. 7, and especially Rodd't Yellow Dent, was much too immature to make good

As an afterthought this good friend added further As an afterthought this good friend added further: "in all fairness to my neighbor I had better adult that my corn was grown in a field that was in a better state of tith and fertility. Moreover, in my opinion, growers would have better results if they sowed in hills three and a half feet apart acan way instrad of acwing thickly in drills. It is decidedly instead of sowing thickly in drills. It is decidedly noticeable this fall that corn c win in stills obtained a stronger growth, producing more and maturer grifn. Generally speaking the majority of farmers have come to the bonclusion that in order to have good silage there must be plenty of fairly well ma-tured grain."—C. E. McD.

Agriculture Must Be More Intensive

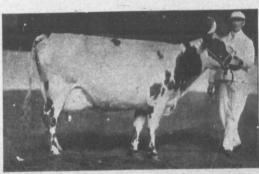
A Prophecy of After the War Conditions By Henry G. Bell.

THE day for more intensive agriculture in Canada is here. The events of recent years have exceeded shose of the past two centuries in injecting Canada into world politics and world business. The fact that our armies are fighting on the ness. The fact that our armies are fighting on the battle front of Europe for liberty and human rights, has made us part and parcel of the commerce of the world. For three reasons, then, we must prepare by intensive agriculture to take advantage of these colorged opportunities.

First, the commerce of this country has increased enormously within the period of the war. There is a constantly enlarging call for Canadian products both on this continent and in Europe. Second, labor to produce our creps has become alarmingly scarce. Such conditions force us to devise ways and means Such conditions force us to eview ways and measure to maintain greatest production with a minimum of labor. The third reason is found in the seconomic problem which the demobiliting of a great army is bound to precipitate. In order to take our part on the field of honor it has been necessary to drain the the field of honor it has been necessary to drain the marspower of Canada. At the close of the war there will be the problem of assimilating a considerable number of Canadians who have laid easiled the cruel business of war and are glad again to take up the arts of peace. Productive farming therefore, be-comes the naturals outlet for such a fund of energy.

The whole matter resolves itself into a business proposition. country. Then what more natural line can we follow at the close of the war than of pro bucing the greatest at the close of the war than of pr' uchng the greatest quantity of crops and ilve stock of highest quality? This will necessitate the development of the foreign market. It is not a case of seeking the foreign market, we are already in it. With broad-minded statesmanship at home and keen, after business men on the outposts, Canada should find title difficulty in marketing materials of the quality she is capable

Considering the trend of the times, soil fertility



Harleyholm White Rosie 3rd, Grand Champion at The National Dairy Show.

This grand cow, owned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., has a great show-yard record to her writte than any property of the grand conv. owned by S. R. Ness, Hownek, Que., has a great show-yard record to her are rather large yieldors and as regards may be annexed the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the state of the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in competition with all America. Mr. W. F. Stephen, Secretary, the same title in the same title in



They Placed the Ayrshires at Columbus. They Placed the Ayrantees at Columbus.

On the left is Prof. H. H. Kildee, of Ames, Lown; on the right Wm. Hunter, of Freeman, Ont. Togother the allotted the Ayrshire honors at The National Pairy Show and only once did they disagree seriously enough to make it necessary to call in a referee.

and proper fertilization becomes a problem of natio-al importance. It should receive closest attention from Canadian farmers so that they may beneft by present high prices for farm products, and may best prepare for the period of readjustment at the best prepare for the period of readjustment at the close of the war. Marketing and production must join hands as never before, but let us be careful, first of all, to produce a maximum of high quality products before we seek preference in the new mar-kets of the world.

The Swing from Horses

Is it True that Fewer Mares are Being Bred, S EVERAL owners of stallions of draft breeding tell us that more mares have been bred on their routes this season than for three or four years. That this is not generally true in America is evident from the following comment in The Breeders'

The undoubted tendency of farmers all over the "The undoubted tendency of farmers all over the country this year is to swing away from horse breed-ing and devote attention almost exclusively to grain and meat production. In this instance the desire for prompt profits is augmented by the patriots for prompt profits is augmented by the patriose motive, so that many farmers pr ses to feel almost compelled to restrict horse breeding and throw grala and meat onto the markeds as fast as possible. They count in bushels of corn and oats the feel required to raise a cott to maturity and it startles them. A few ears of corn or a gallon of oats represent 5 or 10 cents' worth of grain that can be resent 5 or 10 cents' worth of grain that can be used as a flour substitute. This grain makes a sure profit when marketed immediately and so the pre-sure to follow the grain-cashing route is well-nigh

"One after another farmer gives these for neglecting to breed mares this season. The situation savors of a national movement away from horse breeding. Each man argues to himself that enough others will keep on with their customary breeding operations so that when he himself wants breeding operations so that which he was a to buy horses later on to replace those worn out in his service there will be plenty of suitable young mares or geldings available."

If the situation be as serious as here outlined, then big prices will be realized for good, young, draft horses. We do not believe that the swing from horse is as pronounced in Canada as in the United States and this speaks well for the foresight of Canadian farmers.

The complaint has been made that the farmers do not pay wages which will attract laborers and this is true, but in many cases, the farmer is in doubt whether he can pay the high wages which other industries- are paying and come out Manufacturers, as a rule, know how much they will receive for their production, but the farmer, except in case of wheat, has no assurance what price he Prepari Methods F

HE succ will dep at the Exper the brooming flock, pick o or any that n also any that and discard a ewe may b heavy milk f the flock as

All lambs If the r to be more ni or February, barning time Dem lembe

a light grain pound bran a ewe lambs ar but not give poor. All bre part of Octob sists in puttin tog them a Mg ing them a Mg oil cake meal in flesh. Th practice. Fir condition are Second, they more likely to better at lan making less In selecting

choose the ve but not too fi to run with In dividing are put togeth lambs by ther one year old too, are given not get a fair ous ones. Th winter has be

The Firs Sixty Your

Saturday boys and a was the d complied with the first Boys chief movers i district repre Peel County N acting through girls a real in teach them th Of the 60 1 Holsteins, eigl due to freshen were purchase Leitch, of the

R. S. Stevenso were purchase is indicated by records running The boys and their notes fo per cent, the T bers being dra the number of progeny then I with the adv made with the chases and ac During the

quired to keep heifers and pr ing the greater will be held i