



The Winner and His Trophy

Mr. L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer, Ont., seen herewith, is the first one to win the trophy presented by Farm and Dairy to the exhibitor of the best 10 ears of Flint corn at the Ontario Corn Show. The trophy is valued at \$50, and must be won three years before it becomes the property of the exhibitor.

isn't there such seed should be regarded with suspicion.

Even then the purchaser might ask, "What assurance have I that the seed represented as No. 1 is not No. 2?" Well inspectors are coming and going quite frequently who examine the seed to see that it isn't misrepresented. Then the dealers themselves as a rule are anxious to supply their customers with good seed, which is another safeguard. If, however, the purchaser is still in doubt and he wants to make assurance doubly sure, he can send a representative sample of the seed in question to the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, free through the mail, and have his work done free of charge, and learn just what he has: If he examines the bags from which the seed is taken he will usually find the test number put on by the wholesale house who furnished that seed to the dealer. If he would send that it would be a great help in determining the identity of his seed. However, some dealers dump the seed into barrels, cans, tubs, etc., then look for the labels and the information that should be there.

If you know any of the weed seeds take a small sample, spread it out on a white piece of paper, and look for them. If you find any you don't know look at the dealer's reference collection of seeds, if he has one, if not, take it to your District Representative for identification.

There is a lot of very fine pure seed on the market this year, and red clover is cheaper in price, which is a great boon to the country.

Questionable Bargains

In a United States farm journal recently a chronic bargain-hunter tells of how he "woke up." He visited a sale one afternoon and bid in a fifteen cent pitchfork with a broken handle. He regarded the fork as cheap, and he could manufacture a handle himself. Besides, he did not like to attend the sale without buying. He stood around the barnyard after the sale and gossiped with his neighbors so late that when he got home it was dark, the cows were in the corn field, one of the children was sick, and the wife in very bad humor. That night his wife delivered a certain lecture that was not received

in very good humor; but it contained much solid truth. She told him that he had been picking up bargains for years. Everything that he bought was out of repair and had remained out of repair. She told him that he had not a single implement around the place that did not have a break somewhere. The next morning he started to look over his possessions, all of the bargains that he had accumulated at the sales in the last dozen years. And he found that what his wife had said was strictly true. The result was that he had what machinery he needed properly repaired and he sold his bargains to the junk man for a song.

This man is just a type. With many men attending sales and picking up second-hand machinery is a habit. Their barnyard and sheds are regular junk heaps. Nor are the women immune. The editor calls to mind one woman in his old home who was reputed to have her garret full of old tin pans and nick-nacks which would never be used by anybody, but which were got simply because they were cheap. But were they cheap? There are times when a bargain is not a bargain. Before we buy anything at a sale we can well afford to ask ourselves whether or not we can make good use of the article we plan to buy. In many cases we will find that we have no use for it whatever. And after all is not a new implement, a new set of harness, or a new sewing machine generally the cheapest in the long run.

Safe Handling of Bulls

Have you a bull so savage that you sometimes consider the advisability of doubling your life insurance? L. H. Lipsit, Elgin Co., Ont., has such an animal, but he handles him with perfect safety. The bull is kept in a box stall enclosed with steel fixtures. On one side of the stall is a strong steel stanchion. A little grain in the feed box induces the bull to put his head through the stanchion. A rope is then attached by a strap to the nose ring. This rope runs through a pulley at the far side of the pen. The bull is released from the stanchion and drawn back to the pulley.

The cow is then taken into the stall and fastened in the stanchion, Mr. Lipsit then loosens the rope holding the bull, the snap still remaining on the nose ring. After the cow has been served the bull is drawn back to the pulley again, the cow taken out and the bull freed.

No need for extra life insurance when a bull is handled in this manner, is there

My Experience With Ensilage

Albert Tattersall, Oxford Co., Ont.

I do not know how I would get along without my silo, as I find the ensilage very good feed for milk cows, they producing more milk than when fed dry corn. I would not grow as much corn were it not for my silo.

I am on a rented farm and when building the silo drew the gravel and cement and boarded the men and am satisfied that I am well paid for my work the first winter. I believe it would pay any person not having a silo to build one. It is a good plan also to grow roots as well when one has a silo as the roots and ensilage go well together.

The following figures sum up the cost of building my silo which is 14 feet inside measurement and 40 feet high:

12 loads gravel	\$12 00
48 bbls. cement	79 20
Roof	35 00
Wire	11 00
Lumber for shoot	16 00
Cost for constructing	100 00

Total.....\$253 20

Exercise the Horses

James Jack, York Co., Ont.

The other day I had occasion to have some tiles drawn and asked a neighbor to assist me. I was surprised to find the condition his horses were in by night. They showed every symptom of fatigue, though there had been no speeding nor overloading. Last fall when those horses quit work they were in as good condition as any horses in the neighborhood, but that day's work showed that they were now anything but "fit."

The whole reason for their present lack of condition is their lack of exercise. Surely this farmer is making a serious mistake. Next spring work will open suddenly and every hour will be of value. Unless those horses are fitted in the meantime for the strenuous days that are ahead of them they will be sure to suffer. Their shoulders will go bad, and tiredness will come long before it should, while digestive troubles will be almost sure to arrive when they are least wanted.

It is in this connection that the farmer who hauls out his stable manure in the winter time has the advantage. At least every other day the horses are hitched for this work. Should the manure be kept in the barnyard it is good practice to sprinkle a little hay over it and to turn the horses out for a run. If the horses have been in the stable for a sufficient time to render them tender, it is important that they be not left out long enough to get chilled. Further, care must be taken that there is no kicking done, as unexercised horses frequently take this method of letting off steam. After a week or two, the horses are likely to play together as harmlessly to themselves as any other of the farm animals.

When there is no work to be done it will pay to hitch the horses every day and to send them off for a 10 mile drive. Daily exercise is the best safeguard against a score of troubles that are likely to show themselves after a winter's inaction, especially when the feeding has been liberal. Daily exercise means sound muscles, good behaviour, clean mills and that indefinable thing, constitution, without which no horse amounts to much.



The Most Lasting Structure on the Farm

Oxford Co., Ont., is one of the banner dairy districts of Canada. Oxford county also numbers a greater proportion of silos than almost any other similar area in Canada. There is a relationship between the two. Good dairying and the silo go together. The one here illustrated is on the farm of Mr. A. Tattersall in that county.