

Suggestions for Governments.—Some of your readers may be inclined to ask the question, Can these results be made general, and how can it be accomplished? My answer to such a question is that it can be generally practiced, but it takes a long time, large capital, and high skill. The practical method I strongly advise is for the two Governments—Provincial and Federal—to unite and form a scheme to undertake to operate a few farms throughout a small section of the country, supply the capital and skill, and control the workings of these farms (not own them, only direct the work of the owner). If these prove successful, then undertake to control a number more, and so on, until this whole section (say one county) is built up, and sufficient time and experience would be obtained not only as to direct results but as to the ultimate value of the undertaking in regard to the nation's welfare, such as value of land, profits of working land, labor employed, results of such increased labor on trade (export and import), universal profitable exchange of labor products, stocks, bonds, business standing, shipping, and in general increase of wealth, intelligence, contentment, etc. If such would prove satisfactory in a small section, and sufficient to warrant its extension, then a new and larger scheme could be devised, more perfect in every way, as experience would cause the correcting of errors and the upbuilding of sound principles of finance and business execution. It seems to me to be high time for our Governments to turn over a new leaf and stop throwing away many thousands of dollars of the public money on large experimental farms with a large professional staff and other disbursements, which a test of years has given the ordinary Canadian farmer but a very small benefit for such a large outlay. The experiment the Canadian farmer wants to-day to be solved is how can he be put in a position to make his farm pay and increase in value from year to year—he cares not for lavish expenditure on a large experimental farm when his own farm barely pays him for his work a fair day's wage, and he finds such work does him very little good. My own opinion is that ten acres of land is quite sufficient for agricultural experiments, and let the balance of expenditure be directed to demonstrate how the average man owning an ordinary farm can be made to make his farm produce profitable crops and he himself be successful. Let the Government once prove how this can be done practically, and provide ways and means to make it general all over our country, then farmers would believe that the scientist and the Government were some use to him and the country, and good practice would be so general that eventually nearly all would believe and practice; more papers would be read, more books studied, more careful enquiry would follow, until the change would be ranked as a revolution of no mean magnitude. It seems to me that old practices have formed strong habits and the real study of business principles as applied to agriculture has been lost to sight, and it is high time to throw off these bonds of habit and bestir ourselves to the discovery of new principles which will produce progressive, profitable results when applied in the ordinary course of the ordinary Canadian farmer.

D. M. MACPHERSON,
Glengarry Co., Ont.

Toronto Dressed Meat Establishment.

Toronto is to have an abattoir at last. Satisfactory arrangements have been made by the Grand Trunk Railway with Mr. Macdonald, of Galt, for the establishment of an abattoir on the plot of ground near the hog market. Mr. Macdonald will expend from \$15,000 to \$25,000 in buildings, with cold storage. The industry is expected to employ a large number of men. A certain number of dressed carcasses are to be shipped over the Grand Trunk Railway every week for export.

The Best Way to Invest \$21.

Hosea Niece, Monck Co., Ont.:—"Please find enclosed one dollar, being subscription for Vol. No. 32. This makes twenty-one years I have taken the ADVOCATE. I appreciate it more and more each and every year. It should be in the hands of every farmer. I can heartily say it is the best spent twenty-one dollars I ever spent. Will try to send some new subscribers."

STOCK.

Cattle Quarantine Abolished.

We give below a draft of the agreement completed between Hon. Mr. Fisher, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, and the United States Secretary of Agriculture, relating to the quarantine of animals imported from the Republic and the Dominion. It goes into effect to-day (Monday, Feb. 1st).

Following is the agreement in full:—

- (1) Each country shall adopt the veterinary certificates of the other.
 - (2) That the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the chief inspector of stock for Canada will mutually inform one another of contagious animal disease in either country, or of disease in animals imported from either country.
 - (3) A 90 day quarantine shall be enforced by both countries upon all cattle imported from Europe or from any country in which contagious pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist; a fifteen-day quarantine shall be enforced upon all ruminants and swine imported from countries in which foot and mouth disease exists, within six months, and upon all swine imported from all other countries.
- Breeding cattle admitted into this country must be accompanied by a certificate that they have been subjected to the tuberculin test, and found free from tuberculosis; otherwise they shall be detained in quarantine one week and subjected to the tuberculin test. All cattle found affected with tuberculosis must be returned to the country whence shipped, or slaughtered without compensation. Cattle for feeding or stocking ranches must be accompanied by a certificate showing that they are free from any contagious disease, and that (excepting tuberculosis) no such disease exists in the districts whence they came.

one week, at any port of entry, upon permit of the customs officer. Should he observe any evidence of disease he will detain the animals and report to the district inspector, who will decide whether the animals may be admitted; and horses used for driving or riding to or from points in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories or British Columbia, on business connected with stock-raising or mining, and horses belonging to the Indian tribes, may be admitted without inspection, but must report to custom officers both going and coming. Under all other circumstances horses must be inspected at the port of entry.

The Care and Winter Feeding of Cattle.

(Continued from page 29.)

- 1.—Do you prefer to tie yearlings during the winter months or allow them to run loose in pens with a view to economy of labor and well-being of the animals?
- 2.—How long each day do you allow yearlings and two-year-olds to run in the barnyard?
- 3.—What is the character of your coarse fodder, and do you consider it economical to feed hay to young store cattle?
- 4.—Should such animals receive any grain; if so, of what sort and how much daily?
- 5.—Assuming that you feed fodder, roots or ensilage and grain, do you prefer feeding them separately or mixed? If mixed, kindly explain how you prepare and feed it?
- 6.—At what age do you aim to sell your fattened cattle?
- 7.—What ration would you advise for fattening cattle from the beginning of February until shipping time?
- 8.—Do you consider it well to keep fattening cattle continually housed all winter? If not, how often should they be turned out?
- 9.—What plan of watering do you employ?
- 10.—How much importance do you attach to currying fattening cattle?

From a Feeder of Prize-Winning Fat Stock.

In the first place I would advise your readers to raise and feed only good, well-bred cattle. In these times of low prices for thoroughbred sires no one can afford to breed anything but good stock. It is

one of the greatest extravagances on the farm to waste time and feed with scraps.

1.—I prefer to have yearlings to run in box stalls loose, they will grow and develop much better. Not too many in one pen, as you can regulate the feed much better. I consider the labor much the same.

2.—This depends a good deal on the condition of your yard; if facing the sun and having lots of shelter they can be left out from two to four hours, but on cold, stormy days half an hour is enough.

3.—My coarse fodder is cured corn, and housed in the barn, set on end. I run it through the cutting box, and mix it with either chaff or oat straw. I think it is only economical to feed hay when it is low in price; corn is cheaper.

4.—I certainly think it pays to feed oats to young cattle at present prices, say one gallon of chopped oats per day to be given in two feeds.

5.—I find that it is a great advantage to mix fodder, pulped turnips and meal in the morning for evening, and evening for morning.

6.—At twenty-eight months is a very good age; that is, well-bred cattle.

7.—The ration that I would advise is three gallons per day, consisting equally of peas, oats, and barley.

8.—If the water is convenient and at a good sheltered place, cattle are better out for a few minutes every day, it gives them good exercise.

9.—I have a hydraulic ram to force my water in a supply tank, and taps all over the barn and a watering trough in the yard.

10.—I put great value in currying cattle at least three times a week. Treat them quietly and gently, not scaring them into the trough with dog or pitchfork. Keeping them clean, free from lice, is a very important matter.

P. S.—Gem of Athelstane, the first prize heifer at Toronto last fall, has done remarkably well; weight, 1,000 pounds; heart girth, 6 feet 3 inches. Stock all doing fine. I have one young bull that will make a show bull, and a winner, too, if he gets a fair chance.
ISRAEL GROFF,
Wellington Co., Ont.

A Successful Feeder's Testimony -- Cutting and Mixing Foods.

- 1.—By all means tie them up.
- 2.—From twenty minutes to half an hour.
- 3.—Just turnips and clover hay for yearlings, and pulped turnips and straw for two-year-olds. I consider it economical to feed hay to yearlings, but



GROUP OF SWINE BREEDERS AT THE ONTARIO FAT STOCK SHOW.