

largely cool and airy. But and time is saved. Stable is small, badly. d, horses are better. est place for them in. sheltered yard with. ay may be fed. On. horses to pasture, if. g care to bring them. ay night for a feed of. the week makes. rk. ls for a good deal of. is ordinarily the. harm to be watered. not allowed to over-ows will be sufficient. e him an appetite for. rays be given horses. d oats should never. t or before they have. his treatment should. and gain flesh on it.

SUFFOLK.

ices has ruled in the. r. Never before has. for good horses and. e recently changed. es.



on, Eng, 1909.

y in Summer

E : most nutritious of pure water. Any in the legs or out of greatly benefited by during the month of before the mosquitoes will certainly, if left d in any way — get be in a much more stabled companion, standing on a hot tracting and getting ern joints puffing up ds. But, of course, f the West where the marshy, and often uch situations horses corner of some fence ead of having a nice rn out appearance, th liberal hand feed- s cut before the sap e the head or grasses. hay has the laxative d mares and young other varieties have fore, best for work rk. With the hay ly of oats, preferably hich prevents those fore properly masti- I would advise any most careful about.

the watering of his work team at noon, when they are probably much too warm to be allowed a belly full of water, rather let them have a few mouthfuls before stabling. Feed them good sweet hay; then oats half an hour later, and water before you put the bridles on before going out to the field again.

Alta.

THOS. MACMILLAN

Musty Oats for Horses

S. G., Sask., asks if trouble is likely to result from feeding musty oats to horses. The oats have heated in the bin until the hull was become brown.

It is not advisable in any case to use musty oats as grain food for horses. Oats that have heated in the bin till the hull is browned will have a strong musty odor, are harder than fresh oats and less digestible. They are liable to cause respiratory trouble, and may give rise to digestive disorders. Such grain is not fit food for horses. Grain that has heated is musty and inclined to be moldy, does not digest as readily as fresh grain and stomach and intestinal disorders are very likely to result.

STOCK

Some trouble seems likely in connection with the new stock yards at Winnipeg. A company has been formed and duly incorporated to establish and equip stock yards in St. Boniface, across the river from Winnipeg. It appears, however, that in 1881, the city of Winnipeg entered into agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railroad and by the terms of that agreement, the railway bound itself to maintain stockyards within the city. In return for this concession the city granted to the railway certain properties and exemption from taxation of all railway property within the city limits. As the railway is bound by a \$200,000 bond to fulfil its part of the agreement, it may be that some difficulty will be met with in getting the new yards under way.

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Wool growers of the United States are building a great wool storage house at Chicago in which it is intended to store the clip of Western growers until they get a price that suits them. As a result of this action on the part of growers, wool speculators are bidding prices up and wool is selling in the Western States at better figures than have prevailed for some years. The wool growers seem to be standing solidly behind their venture and it is expected that several million pounds of wool will be stored in the Chicago store-house.

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The sheep not only returns to the soil 80 per cent. or more of the fertility contained in the food he consumes, but he consumes classes of food that other animals neglect; he is a browser, and in the newer districts helps to eradicate various shrubs that are a nuisance and obnoxious in the pastures. On the cultivated farms he becomes a weed exterminator and a conservator, consuming and turning into wool and mutton 75 per cent. of the weeds in most agricultural districts, thus laying claim to being one of the most helpful, if not the most helpful, domestic animal in improving conditions upon the farm, as well as conserving soil fertility.

Getting Profitable Prices for Pork

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

I once heard a speaker on the seed grain question, make the statement that the trouble with too many farmers was that they thought what could not be done on horse back was not worth doing at all. And he was about right. I think in time we will come to learn that we must depend more on ourselves and less on commissions to look after our affairs. We will learn that hogs can be raised profitably on a small scale on every farm by feeding screenings and low grade grain. Some of us require to be impressed with the fact that no government can compel the elevators to pay number-one-hard prices for feed grain, and that a dose of government ownership of elevators will not help on this score. In short he will have to adopt the practice of cleaning our grain for market and feeding the low grade stuff to hogs.

It is nothing short of outrage the prices that are charged the year round for pork and hog products in every store in this country, and paid by farmers and townspeople alike. Pork should not

sell as it does from 16 to 25 cents per pound. Neither should it be necessary for the bulk of each town's supply to be hauled in by railroad, not if more farmers in every district were into hog raising and the hogs were handled locally instead of being shipped away.

One winter some years ago I had 28 hogs ready for market and the best the buyers would offer was three cents, dressed. I butchered the bunch but did not sell them for that price. I cut the carcasses up and cured the pork. The following summer I sold every pound of it from 16 to 16 1/2 cents, trading out the largest part of it at a country store for groceries and provisions. What was not sold that way was disposed of to threshing outfits in the fall.

The trouble with the hog business in this country seems to be that farmers do not consider supply and demand for the commodity they are producing. The average man rushes his goods to market when he has them ready and takes what the speculator offers. Then later he buys his goods back from the speculator at advanced prices. During the past few years I have noticed that hog products are high in price all the year round, and all that seems necessary for the farmer to do is to engage a little more in preparing his



MONEY MAKERS IN THE CENTRAL WESTERN STATES.

goods for market not depending too much on government assistance in all his difficulties nor turning his products so generally over to the private speculators.

J. W.

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One of the greatest advantages of alfalfa as a hog pasture is the fact that it affords a fresh growth throughout the grazing season. The pasture should be mowed at least three times each season, thus taking off all the matured stems and giving opportunity for the sending up of a new, tender growth, just the quality the hog delights to feed on. It is this new, fresh growth that makes alfalfa pasture so generally preferred by the hog and so highly satisfactory as a flesh former. The hog wants fresh pasture. He does not graze like the horse, cow or sheep, but is best suited when he can bite off a clover bloom or a sprig of alfalfa, and does not from choice like to feed on a thick, heavy-coated blue-grass sod. He objects to moldy, wet or soured grasses, such as the blue grass and white clover pastures so frequently afford when not closely grazed.

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As a pasture or soiling crop for sows and young pigs, alfalfa proves a wonderfully helpful ration for milk-making in the sow and for growth in the pigs. Experiments have shown that pigs make better growth when the dam is fed considerable alfalfa than those from sows fed the best of commercial rations but with no alfalfa. Of two sets of pigs, one fed clover, rape and soaked corn, and the other with access to alfalfa in lieu of clover and rape, those having alfalfa seemed to grow the more rapidly. For brood sows it is a most valuable food, either as hay, a soiling crop, or as pasture. The litters of such sows are generally large and vigorous and the dams have a strong flow of nutritious milk. Alfalfa meal in slop may be used with profit where the hay is not to be obtained. It is also claimed that sows fed on alfalfa during pregnancy will not devour their young, its mineral elements seeming to satisfy the appetite of the sow, while contributing to the fetal development of the pigs.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is theirs. They are invited to write the editor freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted and to suggest topics. If any reader has in mind a question which he or she may think can be profitably discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if it is deemed of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the

head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be taken up. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

July 28.—What are the comparative merits of stook threshing and stack threshing? Under ordinary conditions from which method would you have grain of highest quality?

August 4.—(a) Explain how your granary is constructed, giving particular attention to the way in which the frame is built and describing arrangements for unloading the grain into and out of the building. Drawings may be used to illustrate the points described.

(b) What has been your experience storing grain in portable granaries in the field? Taking everything into consideration do you think the practice pays?

August 11.—Is it wise for farmers engaged in dairying to breed strictly dairy stock or is it better to have dual purpose cows that will produce beef stock as well as milk?

Aug. 18.—What method have you found best in preparing timothy sod for a grain crop? Is it better to break the land after removal of the crop and cultivate till freeze-up, or break and backset in the fall.