

sion. In the year 1871, one thousand dollars' worth of stock were sold to the New Brunswick Agricultural Society. At two public sales young bulls brought from \$100 to \$200 each, and cows and heifers from \$100 to \$350, aggregating about \$4,000. In addition to the sales mentioned earlier in this paper, the cow Red Rose 13th was sold to Col. Taylor, London, Ont., for \$1,500, and the cow Red Rose 14th and calf, Red Rose 15th, all Princesses, for \$6000.

The young stock at present in the herd are from Red Gauntlet, a Polyanthus bull by Duke of Cambridge—2170—, and 6th Earl of Antrim—1212—, but mostly by the latter.

Mr James Cowan, sr, now in his eighty fifth year, is one of the few remaining links that bind together the earlier and the latter years of the century. He settled on Clochmohr in 1836—turned the singing pine tree forests into pleasant fields—and only gave up the contest of farm life in 1882, when he moved into Galt, where he now resides. Prior to confederation Mr. Cowan served three terms in the Legislature for South Waterloo, and is still an efficient Government Referee. Even now the veteran pioneer, at his advanced age, will take a journey to Manitoba in discharge of his official duties, with less ado than some of our young men who have just attained their majority. Mr. Wm. Cowan has a great advantage over many stockmen in that he has taken a regular course at that useful institution, the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. He also holds the office of Veterinary Inspector under the "Animals Contagious Diseases Act," and besides being one of the first graduates at the school to which we have referred, has been one of the examiners there every year since.

### Cattle Stanchions.

A subscriber writes thus in reference to cattle stanchions: "I would like to know how to keep cattle in their place in the stable without tying them with a chain. I have seen stables made in this way, each cow having its neck between two uprights, but they could not swing the head back to lick themselves. I have heard that a man near Berlin, Ont., has invented some new kind of stanchion which allows the cattle to turn back with the head as if tied with a chain, but I cannot ascertain who the party is. If you know, Mr. Editor, would you please let me know through the columns of the JOURNAL?"

In the May number of the JOURNAL for 1885, p. 124, is a sketch of the kind of stanchion for which enquiry is made in the above letter. It is known as Smith's Patent Self-adjusting Swing Stanchion, of which Mr. C. D. Brooks, Addison, N. Y., is proprietor, and was at that time held for sale by the Messrs. Fennell & Anthes, hardware merchants, Berlin, Ont.

FOR THE CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

### A System of Partial Soiling in Relation to Stock Feeding.

BY J. E. BRETHER, BURFORD, ONT.

Soiling is a system of growing fodder to be cut green, and fed either in the open fields or stable. The main object to be obtained in a system of soiling is to so arrange your crops that they may come in regular rotation, that there may be a constant supply of green feed during the entire summer feeding season.

To attain this end, crops that mature at different periods during the season must be sown at the proper time. In preparing for soiling the following season, you may begin as soon after harvest as convenient, by ploughing up a stubble field and sowing to

rye, which in a good season will give a fair amount of fall pasture. The following spring the rye will make an early start, and will enable you to feed your stock fully a week earlier than by waiting until the grass in the pasture field is ready.

Oats and vetches should be sown immediately the ground is fit to work in the spring. Sow one bushel of vetches to two of oats per acre. Follow by sowing ensilage corn in the second week in May. The second sowing may be done upon the ground previously occupied by rye. The corn does better to be sown in drills two and a half feet apart, so that it may be run through with a cultivator. By this system the ground is kept well stirred and mellow, and will retain moisture, it also makes available more plant food, cleans the ground of foul weeds and gives a greater quantity and better quality of feed. I recommend the ensilage or a southern sweet corn in preference to other varieties, because it grows more rapidly and is tender and sweet, being relished by stock of all kinds.

White turnips should be sown the first or second week in June. They also may be sown upon a portion of ground previously occupied by rye. I prefer sowing in drills as swedes are sown, but they may be sown broadcast, and good results obtained. White turnips may again be sown in the latter part of July or early in August upon a ground where oats and vetches have previously been taken off.

To better illustrate my subject, I will take for example a ten acre field, as that would be about the proper proportion for a farm of a hundred acres. I think that upon the average hundred acre farm there is quite that amount reserved for pasture land, and in some cases twice as much. We will divide the field into two equal sections. The first section (one half) to be sown to winter rye in the fall, the remainder to oats and vetches in the spring. Four acres of the other section to be sown to ensilage corn about the 10th of May, the balance, one acre, to white turnips on 10th June. The rye will all be fed off by the 20th June, and it may then be plowed and sown to corn. That portion occupied by oats and vetches will be fed by 20th July, when it may be sown to white turnips.

The rotation of feeding will stand thus. Rye from early spring to 20th June; oats and vetches from June to July 20th; ensilage corn, from first sowing, after July 20th; which will be assisted by white turnips after the middle of September. The last sowing of corn, if not required for summer feeding, may be cut and cured for winter feed. Also the white turnips that are not required, may be stored and fed in early winter.

The advantages derived from a system of soiling are—

1. *A saving of land*, because three times the amount of feed can be produced from an acre cultivated than can be produced in grass.

2. *A more even and regular system of feeding stock*, which will add very much to the returns, in both dairying and beef production, whereas, without the system of soiling, the stock in the early part of the season, have more grass than they require, and consequently a great quantity is wasted; but in the hot and dry part of the summer the grass is all parched, and there is no feed for the stock.

3. *Increase of fertility*, as the crops are not allowed to ripen. It is the maturing of the crops that takes the richness from the soil. You also have a greater amount to return to the soil in the form of manure or plant food at once available, which can be applied where it is most required.

4. *It saves the newly seeded clover and timothy*, as

the stock are generally allowed to run upon the freshly seeded fields until very late in the fall, where no other food is provided, it does great injury to the following season's crop of hay.

5. *It cleans the ground of foul weeds*, thereby rendering summer fallowing unnecessary. By soiling, the frequent working of the soil causes the weed seeds which are in the soil to germinate; but it does not leave them to mature before being cut, and they are consequently destroyed.

In conclusion, I would say that after the experience of the past summer, when many of our farmers had nothing but bare fields for their stock to roam upon, it would be advisable for every farmer who gives any attention to stock raising, to devote an acre or two to soiling; and if the feed is not required during the summer season, it will be very useful, if cured and kept, for the winter's feed.

### "Don't Leave the Farm. Boys."

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

SIR,—Believing with Henry George that land and labor are the main factors of wealth, and knowing that hundreds of Ontario farm boys desert their rural homes, expecting to find immediate fame and fabulous riches in the busy whirl of the city, I have concluded to recount, for their benefit, some incidents of a visit to the Ayrshire home of Mr. Joseph Yuill, of Ramsay.

Mr. Yuill met me, as he does all expected visitors, at Carleton Place, on the C. P. R., at 7 a. m., and took me through three miles of rough country to such a breakfast as Mrs. Yuill well knows how to prepare.

A friend of Mr. Yuill had recommended him to me as a man of integrity in whose hands an amateur stock-raiser might place himself with safety; but he had also hinted that, when he last visited Ramsay, his old friend was a very poor man. The opinion as to his honor I have found to be correct; but the idea of *him* being poor, the first sight of the Yuill home dispelled.

Upon a sunny slope, near the centre of a 300 acre farm, are situated the buildings—a barn and stables on one side of the road, and the house and a mammoth new barn on the other. The new barn, erected in 1886 and 1887, is 102 feet long by 60 feet wide, and has 18 feet posts. This building has under ground stables for 10 horses and 43 cows, besides 5 box stalls and a frost-proof root-house of 2,000 bushels capacity. These stables are well lighted and ventilated; but I was more particularly struck by the water system of the building. A large windmill forces a supply of water into each stable, through pipes, to the house, and to the barn across the road. A hose from each faucet is used to carry water to the cows when in the stalls, or by a change of nozzle to sprinkle the cut straw with which they are fed. In fine weather the cattle drink at the tank outside the stable. A contrivance by which the weight of water changes each driving belt to a loose pulley, when its tank is filled, prevents the stable from being overflowed, and also replaces the belt as soon as water is taken from its respective faucet. When completed, each row of cows will be supplied with a trough, so arranged as to be dropped before the cows while drinking and raised up and kept out of the way at all other times. In this way a small boy will be able to water 43 cows without labor. Water has not frozen in any of these stables during the present winter.

I found among Mr. Yuill's registered Ayrshires many descendants of the celebrated Carrick Lad that distanced all competitors at the Centennial, and also the Sultan, the vanquisher of Carrick Lad after his return to Canada. I must not forget to mention Nellie Gray, for she it was that won the medals from Holsteins, Jerseys, Durhams and other Ayrshires in the milk and butter test at the last Provincial. Mr. Yuill is justly proud of Nellie, and although he assured me that he had many equally good, he did not forget to show me the medals she won, and a score of letters (more or less) asking how she beat the Jerseys! Was she an exceptional Ayrshire, etc? To such questions her owner answered that she was from an exceptional herd.

Having occupied so much space I will not describe—