Canadian Farm Affairs.

PROFITABLE WAYS OF FEEDING

High class stock keeping is as neces sary to high-class farming as the latter is to the former, and either is as depen-dent upon the other as two distinct branches of one business can possibly In every case they must go hand in hand in order to bring either to the highest point of successful manage-

No line of stock can be economically fed under perfect conditions except through the products of the farm upon which they are kept, while stock must be the medium through which the crops grown on the farm find the most satisfactory market. The practice of feeding stock through commercial channels, such as purchased corn and mill feed, may be made to pay where steers are being finished for the block, and the product in beef selling at good prices. The same claim can be made where cows are kept to supply milk or cream for large cities. But in either of the foregoing it is necessary that the farm should supply the bulky feed required and the manure produced returned to the land to make it as highly productive as possible. fed under perfect conditions except

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What is considered stock keeping in it is truest sense of the word is where the stock on the farm is bred on the farm and finished there or sold to be finished elsewhere, according to the surroundings or the capacity of the farm. In either of the foregoing the work must be laid out with a view of conomically and expeditiously feeding as many animals as is possible to a given acreage. On too many farms stock is kept merely as a by-product, either to consume what would otherwise be wasted or more easily work down straw into a slightly better article than that rotted alone. On such farms the stock is not likely 40 be of a very high class, nor are such bulky. cle than that rotted alone. On such farms the stock is not likely to be of a very high class, nor are such bulky foods as straw and corn fodder likely to bring much profit.

Finishing a bunch of steers for the block is usually the work of a few months, depending upon their condition during the time kept at high pressure or on full feed, hence they can stand more highly concentrated food and food that will heat the blood will not necessarily injure them to any extent. With the young animal the case is entirely different. Care must be exercised to build up the health during this stage, and more skill is required if the best results are to be the aim. The ration will have to be more bulky and at the same time highly nutritious, easy of Finishing a hunch of steers for the will have to be more bulky and at the same time highly nutritious, easy of assimilation and at the same time sufficiently varied to supply growth of bone, blood, fiesh, etc. A steady daily growth must be attained. For this there is no food that equals roots. They are no other means can as quick a growth be attained, nor will other food bring young animals into as good condition for feeding, neither will any ration without them keep the young animals advancing in growth and fiesh, without the drawbacks that will occasionally

follow the feeding of other foods, such as grain, etc.—[Frank R. Shore, Middlesex Co, Ont.

ONTARIO DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The recent marvelous growth of the dairy industry in Ontario is apparent from a glance at the statistics com-piled by the provincial bureau of in-dustries. The value of the cheese plied by the provincial bureau of industries. The value of the cheese product has increased steadily each year from \$7,700,000 in '91 to 9,500,000 in '94, 11,700,000 in '97 and 10,300,000 in '98. The number of patrons supplying cheese factories likewise increased from 45,000 in '91 to 65,100 in '98. This marvelous growth has been made in the face of a steady decline in the value of cheese to the amount of 1½c p lb since '92. Of the \$10,250,000, the value of the cheese output, patrons received \$,417,000 for milk or an average of \$1.5c p 100 lbs milk.

Equally as surprising is the growth

anown necessaria						
Tear	Milch Fac- Milk Cheese ter Cream cown tories used made enter Millions pounds					
1898.	.965,000	1157	1374	128	9	282
1897.	.010,200	1161	1456	137	7.7	214
1896.	.920,300	1147	1108	104	6	170
1827 -	588,200	1164	1174	109	4.5	135
1894.	.834,200	1011	1023	97	3.1	115
1893.	.803,600	· 897	912	86	2.7	74
1892.	.787,800	856	984	91		i
1891.	.773,200	223	865	82		

Growing Extra Large Tomatoes—If plants are wanted larger and more forward than ordinary loxed plants, order from a potter pans s in deep and 8 in wide at the top and 6 in wide at the wide at the top and 6 in wide at the bottom, inside measurement. Lift the plants with a larger amount of soil than when boxing them, and set one plant in each pan, fill with very rich soil to within ½ in of being full when armly pressed down. Plants so treated can be grown to any size desired. I have often grown them 18 in high and branched out 18 in wide, and loaded with 8 or 10 fair-sized tomatoes. By carefully turning them out of the pans carefully turning them out of the pans and planting them in the open ground they will grow right along and ripen their fruit-very early. As soon as the large plants show signs of falling for want of food, water them with liquid manure.—[S. H. Mitchell, Ont.

Pigs with Rheumatism should be ed with 2 to 8 oz epsom salts, according to size of the animal. Give also 10 to 20 grs nux vomics three times daily to overcome paralysis of the muscular coats of the stomach and intes-tines. Give in the food.—[Dr J. II.

French-Canadian Cattle have described and illustrated interestingly by Dr J A. Couture of Quebec. These are a very popular breed of cattle and are generally kept on the farms of the Province of Quebec.

Grange Installation-One thoroughly live granges of the 1900 that have been organized in the Dominion is Apple Grove of Southold township, now nearly 25 yrs old. Last month the Dominion master, Jabel Robinson of Middlemarch, installed the officers as follows: Master, Frank Hunt of St. Thomas: lecturer, W. Webb; necretary, James Futcher of Middlemarch. The newly installed master gave an address on the work of the grange, and pointed out the remarkable advance it had made in the United States the past year. A number of farmers organisations had sprung up in that country, professing to do great things for farmers, but they had all disappeared, and the old grange had arisen from its athes and had the pror '27 of a great future. The farmers of Canada would again gather to its fold because there in Apple Grove of Southold township,

must be some organization in which the farmers could take united action to protect their interests. The farmers had deserted the grange at the instiga-tion of men who boomed other orders to boost themselves into position and power. The only hope of the farmers was to reopen the grange halls and improve the grange as the lessons of the past had taught.

The Wolf River Apple resembles the Emperor Alexander somewhat and is said to be a seedling of that variety. said to be a seedling of that variety. The fruit is hardly as large as the Alexander, but is of little better quality. The color is also somewhat darker. The fruit is large, rather roundish oblate, rather whitish yellow skin shaded with light and lark red and crimson where fully exposed to the sun. The quality is fairly good. The season from Oct to Jan and even later in northern sections. The tree is vigorous and hardy, does not bear as early as the Alexander, and gives good crops on alternate years.—[W. S. Blair, N. S. School of Horticulture.

Fertilizing Mangels-The past 3 yrs 27 tests have been made of fertilizers for mangels, at the Ont agricultural college, Guelph. Unfertilized land averaged 19½ tons p a and that treated with nitrate of soda 24½ tons. The extra mangels cost, in money spent for fertilizers, a little over 73c p ton, pret-ty good returns for the money.

Hardy Apples Along or summer, Yellow Trans parent. Duchess. Red Astrachan; ear parent, Ducness, Red Astrachan: ear ly winter, Fameuse, Scarlet Pippin, Mc-Intosh and Wealthy: late winter Scott's Winter, Salome, Seek, Golder Russet, Yellow Belleville, Ontario, Tal man Sweet and Canada Red.—[W. A Whitney, Ont.

The San Jose Scale is with us to stay. The kerosene-water emulsion, one part oil to five of water in summer and 1 to 4 in winter, is a specific for its destruction, says Prof Balley.

The Caw's Tail doesn't bother a cer-tain Holstein dairyman, while milking, that I recently visited. Stepping in his stables I noticed that just out of reach of my hat, about 7 ft from the floor, of my hat, about 7 ft from the floor, above the cow's hips, a No 3 wire, drawn tight, ran the whole length of the stable. On this, in the rear of each stall, was a small ring or a harness clasp, from which hung a stout cord attached at its lower end to the cow's tail at about the point where the brush or long hair begins. This cord was long enough to allow the animal to switch with comfort. The device answers the purpose, but the sight of a stable full of cows with pompadour tails is sure to provoke a smile.—[M. G. Kains.

The first thing in the way of attention a young lamb wants is to see that the ewe's teats are free from all obstruction. Clip the wool from the udder and start the milk flow with the fingers. If a young ewe refuses the lamb to suck, put her in a narrow lath stanchion and hold the lamb; a few trials will be enough and the ewe will take her lamb. take her lamb.

A large majority of feeders make a mistake in holding fat cattle that are ready for market. A man is feeding 100 to 150 head of steers and there are ½ or 2-3 of them fat that could be shipped at any time. Very few will ship them out as they are not all ready, and they hold on to the good ones until the entire bunch is ready. Fat cattle should be shipped as fast as ready. By doing so the risk is divided. The cattle unsold have a better chance to improve, and there is more profit to be made in this way on account of the small margin there is in keeping matured steers, as this class of cattle make little gain compared with half fat steers.

make little gain compared with hair fat steers.

The south-central part of Manltoba, including 12 counties, had 3148 a in potatoes last year and produced an average yield of 194 bu p a, or 610,700 bu. We doubt if any other section, except around Greeley, Col, can show such a record. record.

While the increase in the number of hogs more than 1 yr old kept in Ontario the past 6 yrs is only about 34,000, statistics as to the number under one year show an enormous increase, from 765,659 in 1822 to 1,376,000 in '99, or almost twice as many. Somebody must be eating pig!

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