

Feb. 1876.

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he Secretary will

erge Douglas; Vice-
H. Anderson; Treas-

-President, Mr. R.
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Robert Grant; 2nd

M. Carpenter; Vice-
Treasurer, Mr. Jona-

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Markham; Secre-

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Treasurer, Mr. J. Grant.

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Secretary-Treasurer, Mr.

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ent, Mr. John Paul,
Secretary, Mr. D. S.

-President, Dr. J. W.
Mr. C. Edmondson;

Mr. Philip Corneil;
Secretary-Treasurer, Mr.

President, Mr. A. H.
Secretary-Treasurer,

-President, Mr. Jas.
on; Secretary, Mr. J.

at, Mr. John Mann;
Secretary-Treasurer, Mr.

-President, Mr. John
Skard, Secretary, Mr.

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Secretary, Mr. A. M.

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Dempsey; Secretary

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-The wheat trade
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Liverpool, Jan. 21.
corn, 28s 9d; barley,

spring wheat, 90c;
ay, \$12 to \$17.

3c; oats, 87.

oats, 31c.

ey, \$1.10 to \$1.00;

corn, \$1.05 to \$1.10;

buckwheat, \$1 to

8c to 20c; tub butter,

o \$12; clover seed,

apples, 40c to 75c;

ressed hogs, \$9.75 to

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

the PERSEVERE SUCCEED

VOL. XI.

LONDON, ONT., MARCH, 1876.

NO. 3

The Farmer's Advocate!

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY WILLIAM WELD.
OFFICE: 90 DUNDAS STREET WEST, LONDON, ONT.

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TERMS.—\$1 per annum, postage paid; \$1.25 when in arrears.

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Letters enclosing remittances, &c., only acknowledged when specially requested. Our correspondence is very heavy, and must be abridged as much as possible.

Seeds.

THE AGRICULTURAL EMPORIUM REPORT.

The Red Fern Wheat sent out last year has, in many instances, given great satisfaction. In some localities it has not succeeded any better than the Fife Wheat. The Fife is well known to be a very valuable variety, and where it is succeeding it should be continued, and new varieties only be introduced in small quantities. The Red Fern Wheat is preferred in some sections—on our farm the Red Fern grew too luxuriant. As the season was unusually productive of vegetation, it lodged badly; no wheat could stand on such land as we put it on, and in such an unusual growing season, and the heavy beating rains and winds that set in at the time of filling prevented the grain from filling as well as it would otherwise have done; still it was not affected by rust. It is not as plump as it would otherwise have been, but it has given us better satisfaction than any spring wheat we have raised for many years. It is very hard to thresh; it makes excellent bread. The millers like it. We did not grow any of the Red Chaff Wheat. This variety yields well, but the millers do not like it. The Australian oats here yielded well; they ripen a few days later than other white oats. We had great difficulty in procuring these oats last year. If we counted the cost of the first bushel we procured of this variety it would cost us over \$100. We had a shipment sent up that contained wild oats and many other foul seeds. We could do nothing with them; but sold them to a livery stable keeper to feed. We procured another lot, and, by using two fanning mills and hand picking we procured some seed that has given satisfaction, and done good to the country without harm. There are some that complain about the price we charge, but we must strike a balance from losses and costs in every way before we can make a living. We try to satisfy the majority of our subscribers and supporters. Now the ADVOCATE and the Emporium will be conducted separately. We shall continue to watch and report on any new varieties of grain, implements or

plants that we can hear of or consider of benefit to our readers. As to the Bohemian Oats, we consider their value principally adapted to localities where the settlers are 50 or 100 miles from a grist mill. The Egyptian Wheat requires further trial before we laud or condemn it. We have heard of two varieties of spring wheat: one from Minnesota and one called Odessa. The reports from both are good—we hope to try some this season. There is nothing particularly new in peas or barley. The crop of new varieties of potatoes is and has been large; some are good and others are good for nothing. Our report on potatoes will appear next month.

Early Maturity of Improved Live Stock.

One of the great advantages of improved live stock, and especially of pure-bred Shorthorns, is their early maturity as compared to the common breeds; and this is not only a source of great profit to the feeder, it is a benefit to the entire community. With the constantly increasing demand for meat in the English markets, this early maturing and early fattening of cattle enable the stock feeders to send every season a much greater quantity of beeves to market, and in a much better condition, and of a higher grade, than they could otherwise do.

Some years ago, a gentleman showing us the well-bred Shorthorns in his pastures, said: "I could not afford to feed cattle of the old breed. It would not pay to feed bullocks or heifers four or five years for the Liverpool market. By feeding none but well-bred stock I can sell them in prime condition at two and a half years old, and often some months under that age. I fatten nearly twice as great a number of cattle in a given number of years for my farm, and my beef is of a superior quality and worth a higher price." In his remarks are condensed the reasons in favor of feeding well-bred stock in preference to other.

Fattening cattle at and under 30 months is no longer a new thing. The selling for the shambles stock very much younger is not uncommon now among feeders. We meet occasionally with instances of maturing at so early an age as even in these days must be considered extraordinary. In the *Agricultural Gazette* are given the particulars of a sale of such young stock by Mr. Stanford, in Sussex. We give below a communication from Mr. Blundell, of Southampton, to an English paper, on this subject, that will, we have no doubt, be read by our readers with interest:

SIR,—Mr. Glazebrook, of Shoreham, lately slaughtered a 16 months old steer, the dead weight being 76 stone, 2 lbs. (1,066 lbs.) with very little offal, and yielding 15 stone (210 lbs.) of loose fat. The method adopted by Mr. Stanford of rearing and fattening young Shorthorns from birth is not generally understood, although the practice is extending. I am glad to find that it is so, having myself inaugurated this method of rearing and feeding young cattle in South Hants in the year 1857. I found it very profitable, and can recom-

mend the system carried out by myself from that time. I read a paper upon the subject before the Royal Agricultural Society, June 18, 1862, and as many of your readers may not have had the opportunity of seeing my statements at that time, I will shortly refer to them.

The calves are fed (being weaned at a few days old) with new milk at first, gradually introducing with the skim milk, linseed cake, meal, and barley meal, with a little sweet meadow hay for a time in the rack allowed them until they can safely take to green fodder, which they get in succession—1st, rye; 2nd, trifolium; 3rd, clover, with a portion of old mangel; then early turnips; to commence the winter they get hybrid turnips, carrots or swedes; and lastly, mangel until the green fodder comes in again, being supplied with clean, fresh oat or barley straw always in the rack while feeding either on green fodder or roots, the portion not eaten being removed for littering the boxes daily. As soon as they begin to take green fodder they are allowed, a small portion, say 2 lbs., of cake meal per day, mixed with the old mangel, which is cut with Gardner's turnip cutter. As soon as root feeding commences, they get 4 lbs. of cake per day, and continue to receive this quantity until they are sold, at from 18 to 20 months old, having, however, during the last three months 1 lb. of bean or barley meal extra, but at no time after they once take to their green food are they allowed hay, as this would be found to absorb the profit and injure the health of the animals also, for since I adopted the method of straw feeding I have never had an animal hoven or unhealthy. The quantity of roots given the first winter is 56 lbs. per day; the second autumn not more than 64 lbs. per day, the meal being always mixed with the cut roots; in this way each kind of food is more beneficial to the animals, and when only fed twice a day they have plenty of time to lie down and digest their food, and will return to the troughs with a good appetite, and will eat a good portion of clean straw. My plan of accommodation for the latter is boxes 12 feet square in old barns, two animals in each box until they are twelve months old; after that time one in each box. The boxes are bottomed with 9 inches of earth to absorb the urine, with straw litter as cleanliness dictates. This plan, in my opinion, is far preferable to yards and sheds, as each animal feeds separately and gets its fair share of food, and is always free from annoyance by wet and cold in winter, or by the irritation of flies in summer.

In this mode of feeding I have frequently obtained prizes for young stock at the Easter Cattle Show of the Botley and South Hants Farmers' Club, and give one instance of baby beef of a Shorthorned heifer bred by myself, which took the first prize in a good class. This heifer was 18 months and 3 weeks old, was sold to Mr. Wm. Lunn, of Southampton, and weighed 98 stone, 6 lbs., with a great weight of loose fat inside. It is very satisfactory to me to see the practice extending in Sussex and Surrey, and I can confidently recommend it as safe and profitable to all young beginners in cattle feeding and rearing.

JOSEPH BLUNDELL, Southampton.

The selection of a bull should be made with special reference to the wants of the owner and the style of improvement which he desires. If he sells milk, an Ayrshire or Holstein will probably be the best to cross with his stock; if he sells butter, the Jerseys; if he wants working oxen, the Devons; while for steers, oxen or cows for beef, or for general purposes, the shorthorns will be all that can be desired.