

Feed Rations at the Annandale Farm -- Results Testify.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—Now that the regular winter feeding of live stock has commenced, perhaps the following stray jottings may not be amiss.

With the necessary well-matured corn ensilage on hand such as we have here on Mr. Tillson's farm, with clover, alfalfa and timothy hay, oats, straw, peas, barley, turnips and mangels, an excellent balanced ration can profitably be compounded, which will practically give, with a little trouble and figuring, the same proportion of digestible nutriment with a ratio of about 1 to 5.9, as follows: Organic matter, 25; protein 2.5 to 3; carbohydrates, 13 to 15; and fat, .60 to .70. To make the above we use about 45 lbs. ensilage, 4 to 6 of bran, and about equal parts pea meal, cotton-seed, and you can add oat chaff and clover hay. For several years the above figures, with only slight variations, have constituted the rations on this farm; but of course the use of these feeds depends entirely on the relative value, and a fluctuation of the market may necessitate a change by the selling or buying to a financial advantage, but please note that in making up our mixtures several stuffs other than mentioned are purchased, viz., cotton-seed meal, linseed meal, and bran; the latter, in my opinion, being most essential. With a surplus of oat straw and timothy, by all means sell same, and as horses (the only animals fed timothy) do well on clover, or half timothy and clover, with about 15 lbs. ensilage added, and a little bran and oats, sell as much as possible of the timothy hay, which, in my opinion, should only be grown to a limited extent. Clover being a nitrogenous plant, is therefore valuable for our land. Would sell surplus of oats, dispose of barley or feed to hogs, and buy bran, cotton-seed meal or linseed meal. The cotton-seed meal is of great manurial value to the farm, and in raising and feeding stock this important point should always be kept in view.

In compounding valuation of roots at their feeding value, and from analyses which I accept from the best authority of our esteemed college professors, roots on an average give a very low comparative feeding value. Still, roots (turnips and mangels), when fed to steers, with oat straw added to enhance their value, good results follow. We feed a few carrots to horses, and mangels make an excellent feed in conjunction with peas, corn and shorts for hogs. Clover hay is valuable and is as nearly a balanced ration of itself as any feed grown. If alfalfa is fed, the more nitrogenous grains should be reduced.

My reasons for suggesting the selling of oats, straw, timothy, and some roots, if a fair price is obtainable, and the judicious buying of other grains, are illustrated as follows:

Taking the comparative value of feeding stuffs based upon per cent. of digestible protein: Bran, \$10.00 per ton, would give oats per bushel 12c.; peas, 47c.; barley, 18c.; shorts, per ton, \$5.00; timothy, \$10.00; clover, \$22.00; cotton-seed meal, \$26.00; and linseed meal, \$22.00. The latter meal cannot at present be very profitably purchased, but pure cotton-seed meal can be bought at a figure considerably less than here quoted.

Young stock we feed—and they thrive—ensilage and a little bran in morning, corn stover and a little bran or corn meal in evening, with a "pickling" of clover hay thrown in their rack.

The feed rations here formulated are given and may be adopted for what they are worth, but from my experience with Mr. Tillson's stock, they have given satisfactory results, as the record of last year will show, giving each cow credit for over 10,000 lbs. milk in 11 months.

Norfolk Co., Ont. JOHN D. MACLEAY.

Testing for Export in Britain.

Acting under instructions from the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Dr. McEachran, when in Great Britain early during the present year, consulted the leading authorities there and made arrangements that the appended list of members of the veterinary profession issue certificates of having applied the tuberculin test to animals intended for exportation to Canada, the same to be accepted by the Canadian Cattle Quarantine Officers without the animals again being subjected to the test in Canada. This list was furnished the High Commissioner of Canada, Sir Donald A. Smith, at London, with the suggestion that when application was made for the name of a V. S. a letter be sent from the High Commissioner's office, informing him of the arrangement and explaining that it did not mean an appointment to the Canadian Government service, but that their remuneration be paid by the parties employing them. The suggested scale of fees was for one animal £1; for the next nine animals, 4 shillings each; and for each animal in excess of ten, 2 shillings; tests to be made according to furnished directions. Following is the appended list:—

James Thomson, Flour Mill Brae, Aberdeen; W. Skinner, M. R. C. V. S., Oldmeldrum for Taries and Inverurie; John Beattie, M. R. C. V. S., Longside; W. D. Snowball, M. R. C. V. S., Huntly; A. Clerk, Kilmartin; T. A. Douglas, Kilmarnock; A. E. MacGillivray, Banff; John Connochie, Ayton; Robt. Watson, Coldstream; Thos. W. Lipper, Aylesbury; Sir H. Simpson, Windsor; Albert Wheatley, F. R. C. V. S., Reading; A. I. Cattle, Brecon, South Wales; Robt. Morris, Wick; Geo.

A. Banham, F. R. C. V. S., Cambridge; James Stover, F. R. C. V. S., Chester; Thomas Oliver, Truro; James G. Bell, Carlisle; A. J. McIntosh, Dumfries; John Roberts, Wrexham; R. B. Aulton, Derby; W. H. Bloye, Plymouth, Devon; Chas. H. Colledge, Sherborne, Dorset; H. Ferrier, F. R. C. V. S., Alexandria; Chas. Hunting, F. R. C. V. S., South Hetton; Prof. John R. U. Dewar, F. R. C. V. S., Edinburgh; Peter S. Cowan, Colchester; J. Borrowman, Auchtermuchty; J. Clark, Abby Hill, Coupar Angus; Andrew Spreull, Dundee, Forfar; Prof. James McCall, F. R. C. V. S., Glasgow; George Holtham, Gloucester; George Burton, M. R. C. V. S.; T. B. Goodhall, Christ Church; Wm. Wilson, F. R. C. V. S., Gt. Berkhamstead; Fred. Geo. Reynolds, St. Ives; Wm. Logan, Inverness; T. Campbell, F. R. C. V. S., Kirkcudbright; W. A. Edgar, F. R. C. V. S., Dartford, Kent; Samuel Locke, Grosvenor St., Manchester; Wm. Woods, F. R. C. V. S., Wigan; J. Geo. Parr, F. R. C. V. S., Leicester; W. G. I. Dickinson, F. R. C. V. S., Boston; Prof. J. W. Axe, Sloane Street; Sidney G. Villar, F. R. C. V. S., Harrow; David M. Stowar, F. R. C. V. S., Abergavenny; Chas. Moir, Cardiff; James McGavin, Montgomery; Geo. Tait, Elgin; F. Low, Norwich; Wm. Bower, Rudham; Clement Stephenson, F. R. C. V. S., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Harry Moore, Workop; Charles Taylor, M. R. C. V. S., Clumber Street, Nottingham; J. P. S. Walker, Oxford; Wm. Houston, Paisley; Justus Littler, Oakham, Rutland; John Hutton, F. R. C. V. S., Kelso; W. E. Litt, Shrewsbury, Salop; James Martin, M. R. C. V. S., Mansion House, Park Street, Wellington, Salop; T. W. Whitney, Shepton Mallet; Wm. Carless, Stafford; Geo. Wartuaby, Burton-on-Trent; Geo. H. Elder, Taunton; Philip Turner, Ixworth, Suffolk; Wm. McQuiston, M. R. C. V. S., Buchlyvie; W. A. Macgregor, Stranraer; J. McMillan McConnell, Wigtown; J. M. Parker, Birmingham; Thos. Horton, Warwick; W. T. Broad, Marlborough; Henry Hussey, Devizes; Abraham Green, Dudley; Frank Halliday, Easingwold, York; Gavin Scott, Scarborough; Joseph Abson, F. R. C. V. S., Sheffield; Fred. Percy Carter, F. R. C. V. S., Bradford; Herbert John Parkin, Doncaster; John S. Wheatcroft, Rotherham.

The Tuberculosis Investigation.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture is at present digesting the report of Professors McEachran and Adami (of McGill University), who have been making a series of experimental tests with the object of determining the extent to which tuberculosis exists in Canada, and the best means to combat and root out the ailment. It is the intention to prepare the various reports for publication during the winter, so that farmers can be apprised of the whole matter. The Department has very properly been continuing its plan of testing for the public, as described in a recent issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, whenever asked, and the result has been quite a number of examinations. We understand that the number of cases (mainly in the vicinity of cities and towns where too often dairy herds are kept under very unsanitary conditions) more or less pronounced in those tested, which have been found tuberculous, represents the following percentage:

In the Province of Ontario.....	6.01
" " New Brunswick.....	5.81
" " Prince Edward Island.....	5.26
" " Quebec.....	8.33
" " Nova Scotia.....	17.55
" " Manitoba.....	49.22

There are said to be special reasons for the apparent greater prevalence of the malady in the two last named divisions of the Dominion. But this is, taking it all together, a very small percentage of affected animals, when compared with other countries. Then, it must be remembered that only those who have entertained suspicions of the health of their animals have, as a rule, applied for the application of the best; so that if compared with the total number of cattle in the country, the percentage actually diseased would be infinitesimal. All told, there appears to have been a trifle over 7,000 animals tested, the great bulk of which were in Ontario and Quebec, and of these some 600 odd showed the reaction, or about 8 per cent. Of those tested, we learn that some 407 were for export, and of these but seventeen gave a reaction, which was a smaller percentage than in the case of the others. It will be remembered that in New York State, where cattle were extensively tested, it was shown that a very much smaller number of pure-bred stock were tuberculous than of the cattle generally. In conversation with a representative of this journal, a short time since, Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, expressed the conviction that the amount of disease in Canada is much less than was supposed when the work was undertaken. There is, in his opinion, no doubt that the information which has been published, and the amount of attention which has been drawn to the question through the policy of the Department of Agriculture, has contributed very largely to a reduction in the extent of the trouble. The Minister has probably good foundation for his hope that a few years of this quiet, careful, persistent work, and increased attention to the housing of animals, and to

the securing of fresh air and ventilation for them at all times, will practically eradicate the disease.

In this regard, it is probable that the example of Canada will be emulated by Great Britain. When in England, this summer, Hon. Mr. Fisher found that the British authorities were disposed to follow the lines that the Dominion Minister of Agriculture is carrying out. The Imperial Government has not yet adopted the course, though the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Walter Long, in a discussion at Edinburgh, the other day, said he was prepared to do so, and to ask the Treasury for the needed funds as soon as the various agricultural societies were ready to accept the plan.

Madison Square Horse Show.

The exhibit of Harness, Saddle and Jumping horses at the New York Horse Show was superior to any former year, but in the breeding classes there was rather a falling off, also in the attendance, which shows that as a fad the New York Horse Show is wearing out, but as a horse show for the above mentioned classes of horses is improving every year. Canadians have done remarkably well, winning some \$2,000; Mr. Pepper, of Toronto, having taken prizes to the extent of \$500 and also sold his celebrated horse King Crow for \$2,500 to a lady in New York. He also sold all his other horses at good prices to go to Boston. Adam Beck and Mrs. Beck, of London, were also very successful in winning prizes for their Hunters and Jumpers, their winnings amounting to \$1,285. Mr. Robert Beith, M. P., won second on his Hackney stallion Squire Rickell, being beaten only by Enthorpe Performer, a horse that has been victorious a great many times. Squire Rickell was also one of the four, the gets of Cadet, winning first for stallion and four of his get. The Hackney mare and younger stallion classes were not strongly contested; the principal winners were from the studs of F. C. Stephens, Attica, N. Y.; F. G. Bourne, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, and Plymouth Hackney Stud. This breed was judged by James Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; Robt. Graham, Claremont, Ont., and Henry Fairfax, Alder, Va. Mr. Hendrie's (Hamilton, Ont.) Thoroughbred stallion Othmar took second prize in Thoroughbreds qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters, while Wiley Buckles, owned by Quinn Bros., of Brampton, Ont., took third. The stallion that took first was Applegate, by Buchanan, a five-year-old chestnut owned by Francis D. Beard. Strange to say, he also took first in the class where breeding and racing qualities were only to be considered. It was the opinion of many outside the ring that he should only have been third in the Hunting classes. Messrs. Crow & Murray, of Toronto, were also very successful. Both this firm and Mr. Pepper had their horses at St. Louis and Cleveland and finished up at the New York Horse Show, having had wonderful success in all three of these places. The high-stepping horse Blucher, sired by Lord Rosebery, is considered to be the best horse shown in any of these rings during the year, although he was beaten in St. Louis by a horse owned by John S. Braddon, of Philadelphia, in his class, but when it came to the championship Blucher won easily. He also won in his class at New York.

It was not unexpected that some sensational horses appeared in the trotting classes at New York. In no section was there a plethora, but choice things were in evidence. The stallion Heir-at-Law (2.05½), by Mambrino King, won in the mature class. Burlingame (2.18) and Master Cole (2.27½) were also competitors. The three-year-old Earl (2.17), by Mambrino King, and the two-year-old Eighteen Karat, by King Wilkes, were fortunate in their respective sections. In the open Standard stallion class Dare Devil (2.09½), by Mambrino King, defeated Cresceus (2.09½), by Robt. McGregor, and Quarterstaff, by Quartermaster. In mares and fillies the gets of Mambrino King, Electioneer, Island Wilkes, Monterey, Chimes, and other famed stallions won the trophies in moderately filled sections.

The New York Show is run remarkably well, everything being so solid and substantial about the fit-up of it, hurdles, etc. They always until this year have had a large income. It will be plenty large enough this year, but still a marked falling off to former years.

Farm Wages in England.

The British Board of Agriculture, in a report on agricultural wages, shows that, while the number of persons employed in agricultural labor is diminishing, the average wages earned by each man are rising. Out of 87,385 agricultural laborers of whose wages an industrial office has taken cognizance, 82,453 have increased their wages since 1896, and only 4,932 have to admit a decrease. The rise is slight, but fairly general, and there is reason to hope that the lowest prices and wages were alike left behind us with 1895, when the year of agricultural depression reached its worst.

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