FOUNDED 1866

ng is congested, in amed or gangrenparts especially involved. The abdocontains a considerable quantity Both small and large intestines are The walls of the intestines olved. d and vary in color in different parts, dness of simple congestion to the k condition of gangrene. There is on and blood extravasation between fibres, and the contents of the bowels blood and mucous.

ENT.-The animal must be made as as possible and carefully nursed nkets wrung out of hot water should the abdomen. The contents of the ld be removed by hand and the invarm, soapy water. Purgatives must as the muscular coats of the intesbecome inactive, hince they will tate, not being able to cause any the early stages, when the pulse is ong, the abstraction of 6 to 8 quarts m the jugular vein is good aractice, etting cannot be tolerated after the to lose its force. Large doses of d be administered, as 2 to 3 drams opium in a pint of cold water as a v two or three hours. The thirst lieved by giving water wi'h a little solved in it in small quantities and

FARM.

amity Irremediable If They Didn't Pass?

WHIP

Farmer's Advocate'':

to your August 12 article "Why Did ass?" I feel a call to express my examinations for young children, loes not refer to pupils who have Collegiate, as there is no better way knowledge than by examinations for oils.

imation the examination bug bites bitious parents and childless pedatheir frail children are the only direct n the disease.

ear illustration of the sins of the g visited upon the children, which ve been done away with, on the ristianity.

asizes my views on "exams." (That hateful word) after nineteen years administering copious doses of them. was required by a higher power, to alts from 385 papers prepared by 10 day following the last examination. achers suffer from the effects of the y a wise and upright judge, a second do justice in that limited time, to tle machines who ground out these expense of their temper and nerves, heat, headache and countless draw-

SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

not covered by the course of study. No results at the final. At once, the hasty induction is reached : teacher no good. I know a young teacher who taught six months without having seen the new Course of Study. It took him that long to get awake.

Another factor of the case, during amy life's experience I have found only two sections where the children were exceptionally dull, due doubtless to the dearth of educated people in those neighborhoods throughout two generations. But those children could and did pass the entrance for you must know that entrance standing is only smattering of knowledge.

I take exception to that sentence, "Might it better be blamed to those who, in their blindness conceive of a greater agricultural Canada etc." This broader, more practical education does not demand the failures, it requires the intelligent pupils who can succeed in little things like examinations so they will have the "push" and the will to grapple with the great, big things-the noble and ennobling work of agriculture.

Many absurd mistakes are made in the name of teaching agriculture. If I spent one-half of my life in murdering and mounting insects and pickling grubs either I am setting low value on my time and brains, or I should develop my talent along that line to fit for a specialist in Agricultural training embraces Entomology. countless branches of economical wisdom besides The trained agriculturist has "bug-ology." acquired the power to support himself and family. He is a big unit in helping to support the nation.

Agriculture means so much and examinations amount to so little that they ought not to be discussed in the same letter. But who is respons-ible for the sins committed under the cloak of teaching agriculture? "Thereby hangs a tale." If the pupil in the country school (better yet, the many more in the town schools) be graduated from school with a keen and loving interest in nature he'll ultimately fight to victory the struggle with the soil. I'm so full of this subject you'll pardon the effusion if you wish to name it thus. One of the reasons children in rural schools fail is because the teacher does not make it a point to keep the child in practice by setting weekly tests couched in the language of the departmental questions.

"Familiarity breeds contempt" and the horrible paper loses its formidable appearance if written on the blackboard as usual. Ontario Co., Ont. A. L.

A City Farmer Making Good.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

Seeing a great deal in your publication, and the press in general, on "Back to the Land," I would like to give your readers a few of my experiences, being raised in the city and a factory employee till I was past forty. Although get ing good wages and raising a sturdy family of four children I found it took about all to keep the pot boiling so made up my mind, about ten years ago, to try the land; but how ?

I rented a place of ten acres work land and

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

expect to add to the milkers next year, and as for crop this year we have seventy loads of grain in the barns and in stacks, and about twelve loads still out with about nine acres of very promising buckwheat still to harvest, besides twelve acres of corm and two acres of potatoes.

This article is a great deal longer than I expected when I started out, yet I am so enthusiastic about farming that 1 find hreare do ensof things I would like to mention, for instance the clouds of mosquitoes we had to contend with last night stooking grain and milking, the time we have stooking, opening out and restooking on account of the excessive rain, and the fun still ah ad of us to cut with the scythe the few wet spots of tangled grain that stood five feet high before it went flat.

Lennox Co., Ont. BACK TO .THE LAND.

Farm-Yard Manure.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

The value of farm-yard manure depends on three things : the material of which it is formed, the conditions under which it is formed, the manner in which it is collected and treated before being applied to the soil. The materials of formation are litter, and the dung of animals. Straw is the most usually used for litter, though other absorbent agents are also used, such as peat moss, wood shavings, or sawdust, etc.

The values of the actual dung itself also vary, and these values do not depend merely on the number of animals kept, but also depend to a great extent on the kind of animal. Horse manure, to take an example, is a hotter manure, and ferments more rapidly than manure from

examination drill work may be taken along lines stock on the back pasture, twelve of which we cake. Actually it will not make a great deal of difference to the steers which method is used, but there is a big difference in the value of the manure. The linseed cake contains just about three times as much nitrogen as corn, and cotton case about four times as much. Assuming that these three steers are being fed all that they will eat, it is impossible for them to use more than a certain proportion of the nitrogen contained in their feeds. Thus it will be seen that there is a much greater proportion of nitrogen available for plant food in the manure of the cake-fed beast than there is in the case of the corn-fed one.

1551

So much for the values of manures. It is in the treatment of the manures after they are formed that the greatest loss occurs. By far the most valuable part of farm-yard manures is contained in the liquid manure, which, on many farms is allowed to go to waste. Who has not seen many and many a yard where the drainings from the manure heaps are allowed to escape? In cases like this the very essence of the manurethe ammonia salts and the soluble phosphates and potash salts-is absolutely lost, and what is left in the manure is only more or less fibre. Without doubt the best way to avoid this loss would be by the use of a covered manure shed, and a tank so arranged that the liquid manure will drain into it. At the present time, however, it is to be feared that ready money is of too much value to the farmer to be spent even in cases of such acknowledged improvements. The simplest remedy, then, under the circumstances is to take good care of the manure from the time it is produced until it is ready to be carted to the fields. The following method is well recommended and is worthy of a trial.

A good bed of dry earth should be made for the foundation of the dung heap, and the manure should be removed as

quickly as possible from the sheds. It should be covered occasionally with a light layer of earth, and finally, when the pile is completed, with a good thick coating of earth. To many farmers this would meet with the objection of causing too much labor, but the results justify the added work. It has been found by analysis that manure, preserved by being covered with earth, has, after six months lost but two per cent. of its 'value, while similar dung heaps, open to the air and the rain have lost in the same time twenty-three per cent. of their value, or nearly one-quarter. Tested preserved manure yielded on a potato crop more than three tim s the n rease given



them out by a set time too. Oh, yes, 75 per cent. of them, but lered a low average in our county. v cases here where none pass, in fact ard of any this year.

s no use condemning this system of less we do something to abolish it, Putnam of Ottawa and some other rs who base their promotions on the ling of the year's work of the pupil.

to the various answers to your here is the difficulty?" Each indivihay have a different answer. For camination day holds first place in the cher and pupil-forget judgment day her days of lesser importance like oved relations etc., failures will not as possible. I know a teacher who, as that examinations are not the be ll of existence, would be ashamed guilty of promoting fewer than 95 his entrance pupils. I will not go say that his pupils are happy, or e him, but they don't need to. Who a machine, an unlovely, automatic nine?

ause a teacher is 'Normal-trained,' ollow that success is the outcome, outcome, of his or her every effort. undoubtedly of greater importance achers recognize this. Hence, they er salaries, as apprentices work for intil they become familiar with the the eyes of some people I have met, ands for a necessary expense, the the better. "You can't have you it." You can't get the results with dollars? dollars' worth of teacher that you 600 or a \$700 teacher, who has had

th hundreds of scholars. r needs to nore over the school ollowing all changes in the curricuthe children may be gotting just as ige (perhaps more valuable) the

had pasture for five cows in addition. We got the cows, some notes being given in part payment, and a friend let me have an old brood mare with foal to use, I to keep the foal till spring for her use. We had a good crop the first year and raised all our calves, but how we did work ! I was still in the shop and my son, a lad of fifteen, and my wife worked like heroes, that summer. 1 was always up before the sun and did all I could, and got to the shop at seven being only a mile from my work. At night I worked as long as I could see.

We were congratulating ourselves that fall that we had got a foothold when our landlord gave us notice that he wanted the place himself on March 1. We were rather discouraged at this at first, but I heard of a place of thirty acres for sale, good land, orchard, and barn but the house had been burned off, however, we bought it and also a small house on adjoining property and moved it on our little farm and moved in the latter part of February, and started in once more.

I had discovered by this time that the cow was the money-maker, and hearing of eighty acres of rough land to rent across the road, I took that over and started to increase the dairy herd, and did so up to twelve milkers in two years; my wife and son running an extensi e market garden with what help I could give nights and mornings.

In about three years after buying the form 1 quit the shop and started in to be a real farmer, worked hard and saved considerable money

and lived far better than I ever could in the city. In about five years after I left the shop we made up our minds to sell the little farm and go it stronger. We did so two years ago, and have now a farm of 350 acres, two hundred work land and the balance pasture, with all modern machinery, five splendid young work horses, four colts, eleven milkers, two of which are registered Holsteins, and a bunch of twenty head of young

Bonnie Brae 31st.

First-prize aged Hereford bull and grand champion at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1915. Exhibited by Jas. Page, Wallacetown, Ontario.

cattle. Even the age and condition of the animal by a corresponding quantity of the carelessly kept has its effect on the manurial value of the dung. manure. In another trial the earth-preserved Young, quickly growing slock take more from their manure gave nearly twice as much increase on a food than older and mature animals. In the same way manure from milking cows is worth less than that from fattening cows, because the production of milk absorbs more from the food than does the formation of fat. The great fact to remember is that nothing is wasted, and what the animal does not actually require to supply its needs is passed on in the manure. Therefore the value of the manure not only depends on the animal consuming the food, but also on the nature and quality of the food consumed by that animal. are three valuable chemical properties There present in all manure, nitrogen, phosphates and potash. These are present in greater or lesser quantities according to the way in which the nimal has been fed, and the quantity in which they are present determines the value of the manure. There is also present in all manures a mass of organic matter, chiefly fibre, which rots into the soil, making a valuable addition in the form of humus. This is the bulk of the manure, and is present in any case, whether the manure is rich or poor.

Now, no matter how well an animal is fed, it will not retain from its food, roughly speaking, more than one-fifth of the nitrogen, phosphates and potash contained in that food. As has been mentioned, some classes of animals will take more from their food while others will retain less. The remainder passes through the animal, and is available for plant food in the form of manure. For instance, suppose one were fattening three steers. In each case the buik of the feed is composed of good clover hay and roots. In the case of the first steer the actual fattening agent is corn, in the second case linseed meal cake is used, and in the third case decorticated cotton

wheat crop. Surely the extra labor is not wasted; and surely it is to the farmer's interest to conserve the best parts of the farm-yard manure by all means in his power. If, however, there are obstacles in the way of his treating the manure, then the sooner it is drawn out on to the land the better.

H. C. HADDON.

Salting Silage in a Mow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

B. C.

In your columns of a recent issue appeared a question by "I. D." concerning silage in a mow. Where no silo is built the following has given full satisfaction :

Corn should be in a fair state of maturity before it is cut and put in shock. Frost will not do any harm in this instance. Put it through a cutting box and blow it into a mow. Tramp well and salt. Do not mix straw in the mow. Feed the same way as silage; about three of straw to one of corn. We have found this system good. Feed to all kinds of cattle and a little to horses twice a day. It is a good second to the silo.

Haldimand Co., Ont. GEO. NORMAN.

In England experienced farm foremen, shepherds, teamsters, etc., are being encouraged by those in authority to stick to their work rather than enlist, in some parts of Canada such men are jeered at because they have not enlisted. Those who realize how important it is that foodstuffs be supplied know where the right is.