## 802

### THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

#### Green Manuring.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

> PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED)

#### JOHN WELD, MANAGER

AGENTS FOR THE FURMER'S ADVOCALE AND HOME JOURNAL. WINNIPEG, MAN.

- 1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday
  - It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
- TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. -In Canada, England, Ireland,
  Scotland, Newtoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$1.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 125; in advance.
- ADVERTISING RATES –Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
- 4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
- THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
- REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
- 7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your is paid.
- 8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In case the FULL NAME and POST-OFFICE ADDRESS MUSI
- WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent eterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed to. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one
- side of the paper only. 11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Subscribers when ordering a change
- of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address
- of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles. Suggestions How to Improve THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage. reipt of postaur
- \*3. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected addressed as below, and not to an with this paper should be addressed individual connected with the paper.

Address THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED). LONDON, CANADA.

sold to the highest bidder for 54 cents per pound. less 5 per cent shrinkage at point of shipment.

The cost per hundred pounds of gam, \$7, 12, seems very low, but Eastern farmers will note that feed values are much less in the West than with them - Prairie hay was valued at 86 perton, thnothy at \$7, and the grain ration at but one-third, the other \$200,000 lsing raised by de  $\kappa_{\epsilon}^{2}$  cents per hundred — V notable statement made – heptures is that the value of frozen wheat, fed and marketed as to follow 81.28 per bushel. That is not come in more rapidly,  $^{\circ}$  remarked W. A. Me kind in that section, No. 2 Northern being worth. Farmer's Advocate," lately, " is a misunderstandabout \$5 cents per bushe! We subtoin a few of

"I have a field which I intend to summer-falwrites a correspondent, and I want to sow low, something on it to plow down for a fertilizer in time to sow it in fall wheat. What is the best thing to sow for this purpose? Is rape good to sow for plowing down to enrich the soil, and what time should it be sown, and how much per Is buckwheat good as a fertilizer plowed acre ? down ?''

Much the best crop we know of for this purpose is common peas. In an experiment conducted for four years at Guelph, wheat grown on land into which a crop of peas had been plowed as green manure, produced an annual average of about 22 per cent. more wheat per acre than land where a crop of buckwheat had been plowed under. the comparative yields being as follows Twenty tons farmyard manure per acre on bare fallow. 10.9 bushels; crop of peas plowed under, 36.1 bushels : bare summer-fallow, 33.8 bushels : crop of buckwheat plowed under, 29.6 bushels. We are under the impression that rape also was tried, and gave results inferior to buckwheat, though we find no published records of this fact.

These experiments indicate clearly the advantage of a leguminous over a non-leguminous crop like buckwheat or rape. They do not, however, do justice to the green crop, compared with summerfallow, because the crop of wheat harvested is not by any means the sole consideration involved. The effect on subsequent crops is of even greater importance, because more lasting, and in this connection it is reasonable to expect that the addition of humus through turning under of a green crop would give much better results in the end than the burning up or dissipation of humus which takes place to some extent in a bare fallow Bare-fallowing liberates much fertility, but only a portion is utilized by the ensuing wheat crop. Judicious green manuring, where souring of the soit is guarded against by liming or otherwise. conserves fertility and increases humus, so that in the ead it commonly proves much the more profitable, even when the material does not decompose in time to produce a marked effect on the next crop sown.

#### County Roads and Autos.

There are seventeen county roads systems in the Province of Ontario. Leeds and Grenville have recently established a system of 247 miles. to be improved at a total cost of \$300,000, towards which the Province contributes the usual

I think the real reason the municipalities do than what is come for wheat of any Lean, Provincial Fugueer of Highways, to



FOUNDED 1866

Effect of Racing on Type of Horse. Editor " The Farmer's Advocate "

I have read with interest Mr. Hendrie's com ments on the views submitted by me to the Parliamentary Committee in connection with Mr Mider's bill. A brief summary may help to set forth the point, at issue in clearer light. subject may be considered under three headings

1. Would the general introduction of Thorough-

hred blood improve horse-breeding in Canada 2 2. What is the real value of the Thoroughbred cross?

3 Does, racing develop a desirable type of Thoroughbred or Standard-bred?

Under the first heading, my position is, that the draft type is unquestionably the most valuable for Canada, and that it should be our aim to make draft horses as characteristic of the Dominion as they are of Scotland. I pointed out that the introduction of Thoroughbred blood would be entirely inconsistent with an attempt to grade up stock to a draft type, as it would reduce the size, injure the type, and make animals otherwise less valuable for draft purposes. With this, Mr Hendrie agrees. To the vast majority of Canadian horse-breeders, Thoroughbred blood would be entirely valueless. How very, very small a proportion of Canadians, outside of members of the jockey clubs, and their friends, desire to inprove their stock by introducing Thoroughbred blood, is shown by the trifling number of Thor oughbreds imported for breeding purposes, and be the unwillingness of farmers, in some sections, at least, to use that blood, even when brought to their doors. It is well to realize that, so far from Thoroughbred blood being of any value to breeders generally, only a comparative handfal outside of those who raise race horses, desire it at 11

Mr. Hendrie says : "I quite agree with Mr Macaulay that the heavy-draft horse is the staple horse for this country, but it does not necessarily follow that other breeds for lighter work should not be encouraged as well, and at least the opportunity given to some farmers who wish to follow that line of improving and keeping up the lighter breeds of horses.

Have not all farmers that opportunity now? I cself raise Hackneys, and I know of no obstacle. I would be glad to be referred to any section of the bill which would prevent " at least the opportunity being given to some farmers who wish to follow that line of improving and keeping up the lighter breeds of horses," as desired by Mr. Hendrie. I myself can find nothing in the bill bearing on this subject at all. Mr. Hendrie, no doubt however, claims that such farmers should be "en couraged," by permitting betting at races. The argument is that Thoroughbreds will not be bred or imported extensively, if betting he prohibited What a confession ' It is an admission that the fatmers and horse breeders of Canada do not value the Thoroughbred sufficiently highly to in. jort or raise animals of that breed for their met at outside of the race truck, and that if betting

need dist littl latin Hon SOIN wan Diti STRI the 1 lanc Hur 1000 mor Unit Dart ring tion othe Mor that lien 5.63 raci hear 1 drie as I obie give nie n anv in ( M

MA

with

-olel

have

mor

upor

raci

oug

1 th

3

10111 In t that s wit. litte I

~1111 on 1 sold

#### $( (1 \leq 1)$

18 steers, weight 1,130 lbs each, at 8 711.01 3.658 cents per pound . 26,216 lbs, prairie hay, at 86 per ton 78.65 9.123 lbs, tamothy, at 87 per toa. 20,810 lbs, frozen wheat chop at two thirds cent per lb.

145 His, salt

Total cost

#### RECEIPTS.

18 steers, total weight 23,720 lbs., less

\$1,295,70 5 per cent., at 85.75 per ewi Profit on two pigs follow ag steers 1.75

Total	Traine () (1 ~	S 1	300.1
Total	cust.	8	995.0
Total	prod f	8	305.2

Average proof per head, \$16,97; average prof.

In the above, has allowaged is made for labor successed, the value of ma-

ong as to the cost. As a matter of fact, the average tax entailed by the adoption of a county roads system rarely exceeds three or four dollar a year on a hundred acre farm. In Leeds and Grenville, the annual lesy will be about \$1.10 per thousand dollars assessment, and the assessment is for only about half the salue.

And the autos?

1 7.5

8 995 07

"The automobiles should be pretty heat taxed, and subcected to strict regulation as to speed and otherwise. Massachusetts collects an amount running up into the six figures annually from automobile taxes, the average tax amount ng to probably \$15 per car, according to the horse-power. The Lloyd George budget provides a heavy tax on autos, running from \$25 to \$300 per annun on each alto, graded according to horse-power, up to 60 h. p.

An automobile tax should be proportionate: much heavier on high horse power than on los horse power machines. The principal inpury to the roads results from the heavy touring cars ran ning at high speed.

The present automobile situation in the country would be intolerable were it not for the tact that it is leading the way to the advanta geous a pheatron of motor power to useful traffs freis is gradually coming to pass - Corners an venuence. One farmer up at Arkona, for instance makes daily trips to Samia with produce. structer regulation of the traffic is adviated M netary reward can hardly compensate for scient to lie or limb. In Massachusetts th outh where there is no character of danger.

be prohibited, the breed will be largely or entiryly discarded. Either, therefore, Canadian breeders are foolish in not recognizing the merits of the Thoroughbred, or, those menus are not as great as some advocates of the breed claim. Each reader can make his own choice of these alterna-

The Thoroughbred has been an important factor in improving several breeds, the Hackney included. Quite true, but if we are to go back to the origins of breeds, why should we stop with the Thoroughbred? He, in turn, derived his excellence from his Arabian ancestors. Why not recommend an Viabian cross? The fact is, we have to deal not with ancient history and with theories, but with the various breeds as they are to-day, and with the actual results which to-day are seen to follow the introduction of Thoroughbred blood. We also have to deal, not with the Thoroughbred of fiftor seventy live years ago, but with the moderic type, to which racing has reduced the breed

I admitted, and again admit, that the The oughbred and Standard bred have grit, ambitae and speed, but, unfortunately, they also too often have small size, poor type, and uncertain tempers Thoroughbred blood is required to raise hunters and military horses. That explains why he is de and by the Covernments of Continental Europe But how great is the demand for military horses in Canada 2. It is also true, as claimed, that mores with some warm blood give better foals to a Hacshe size than cold-blooded mares. How large a projection of the foals of the country are this basic and what an insignificant role the Lictoficht set for plays ' His supporters are or y is a set, position when they attach us entry to del or fulling fact. Certainly, Harr stress had Thoted the will be at a that me of breeding the Thot these designs the lands ad of the Hackney.

and 1 oal 1 - t -1:11 arm

## Fo

1 TON (1) } . . . . . 1