Feeding corn is penny wise and pound foolish, as the United States has already found out to their sorrow. LAWRY AND SON, Limited.

Hamilton, July 20.

THE COST OF NOISE IN THE DAIRY.

Many dairymen fail to realize the effect that a noise or irritation has upon the quantity or quality of the milk his cows give. This is one of the many little things in connection with the dairy which, if overlooked, may mean the difference between suc- meat, and not live weight, although the cess and failure in the dairy business. The actual loss sustained by unnecessary noise or irritation by dogs is clearly shown by a writer in a recent issue of The Mass. Ploughman, in which he gives the following experience:

"The cost of noise in the dairy can be figured to a certainty; and the man who doubts this may gain some valuable informa-tion by making a few experiments on his own account. A neighbor of mine has been doing this, and the result is decidedly startling. This man has a dairy of about twenty cows, mostly grade Jerseys. A quiet man by nature, his cows were accustomed to receive only the kindest treatment. A few years ago this neighbor bought a Babcock test for use in his

One day he directed the hired man to shut the cows in the yard, and to let the dog in with them. The bired man thought his em-ployer must be going daft, but he obeyed in-structions. The two men took sticks in their structions. The two men took sticks in their hands and went into the yard with the cows and hegan to shout, the dog barked, and pandemonlum reignest for a few minutes, although not a blow was struck nor a cow bitten. The herd was then brought into the barn and milked.

The falling off in yield was quite noticeable, but the test, when applied, showed a loss of forty per cent. in butter fat on the basis of the week previous. Think of that, ye men who week previous. Think of that, ye men who yourselves shout, kick, thump, and bang your cows, and permit the hired help to do the same.

same. Suppose these cows gave at a milking three hundred pounds of five per cent. milk when treated kindly. The loss in weight, placed at a low figure, must have been at least five per cent., or fifteen pounds. While the loss in butter fat, forty per cent, would being the text down to these per cent.

the loss in butter fat, forty per cent, would bring the test down to three per cent. What does this really mean ? At twenty cents per pound my neighbor's three hundred pounds of milk, testing five per cent., would have been worth to him 3. As a matter of fact it brought him only \$1.74, a loss on one milking of \$1.26. After such a result who can wonder if this dairyman laid down some laws and insisted on their rigid enforce-ment."

SHEEP.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FLEECE BY FEEDING.

In feeding sheep for the fleece, experience has found that by far the best method is to employ plenty of nitrogenous foods if the best results are to be obtained. An analysis of the flesh shows that it contains no sulphur, twice as much ash as the wool which contains two-parts of sulphur, and yet we are not clear as to whether there is really any gain in feeding sulphur or ash other than as a medicine.

For the consideration of the wants of wools, let us for the present look at both wool and flesh and see their needs. We call attention to the fact that flesh has 75 per cent. of water and wool has but 15 per cent. in their composition, which will be seen in the following table :

J	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Nitrogen.
Wool	49.65	6.93	17.31
Flesh	51.83	7-57	15.01
	Oxygen.	Ash.	Sulphur.
Wool	22.11	2.0	20
Flesh	21.37	4.26	0.

of dry matter of flesh and wool, the any profit is to result.-S. B. Hollings, beyond this condition and raising speciflesh having a little more carbon and in Scottish Farmer. hydrogen, less nitrogen and oxygen, over twice the amount of ash, and no sulphur. Wool having but one fifth as much water it will be readily seen that it requires about five times as much digestible matter for 1 lb. of wool production as for 1 lb. of flesh. This, however, must be regarded as dressed parts discarded may have very much similar component parts as that of the flesh. Inasmuch as nature looks well after the parts of the body essential to maintain life, she will sustain the body and wants of the body, the fleece ed to account in the body. If there is a surplus, and the body has been supplied, the wool will grasp the residue to a certain extent ; if this is excessive, healthier the animal, the better the assimilation; the better the assimilation, when proper food is supplied in right quantities, the more blood and red meat. Nitrogenous foods are best is all right-I like to know that every. both flesh and wool. In addition to these will give sheep power, health and strength, and they will grow a good staple. Exercise is conducive to wool formation, and quietude promotes fat. The sta₁ le of the fat sheep is better than that of the poor one, but there is a happy medium that can be brought under the right kind of management. It will be well to remember that breed and other conditions have a great deal of influence over the improvement and general sound characteristics of wool. The Merino sheep is a wool sheep just Cotswold or the Shorthorn, hence there is much stored up in the guise of wool and milk. The Merino sheep has been bred for so long with nothing else in view but wool, until these characteristics have become well fixed. Keeping the skin in perfect health is also conducive to improvement of the fleece. I am not selling any kind of dips, neither am I agent for any of them, but I do advise dipping in a good maker's dip, and one who has a reputation to lose, as dipping undoubtedly keeps the skin and fleece in a good condition.

The modern sheep breeder is just beginning to learn that the sheep, like any other animal, will pay for the feed it consumes if it is given in the right right manner. The time has long since gone into oblivion when the profitable

•. • .

It will be seen that there is little dif- not to lose sight of the fact that the pete with the fellows who are "doing

CARE OF CHICKS IN SUMMER.

The breeder who neglects the grow-

ing chicks during July and August is right and left is neither wise nor humane. The stock Farmers' Tribune, does not require better care this month than it does during other mon.hs, but it does require constant attention. It has been stated in previous letters in this department not how b.st, perhaps, to care for the chicks, bu how to care for them in a way that has proven if the wool has to go-that is, if there for twenty-five years at Le Bocage. or shortly after, probably improves is only sufficient food for the needs We have pretty well covered the buttermilk as a feed for pigs, for only ground as to feed and manner of feedwould only feed upon such portions of ing. The brood coops now require our form the acid. The lactic acid in the the sustenance not assimilated or turn- careful attention. The sanitary condi- milk renders it palatable, and seems to tions of the poultry yard, and especi- have a favorable action on the digesally brood coops, is very important, and a matter which should receive our protein, corn is a supplementary food, best thought. Keep the brood coops and probably the most economical subit will pass off, and is wasted. The absolutely clean and free from all accumulations of filth. This is easily done. I keep a sharp hoe and a broom hardly as economical. Since these handily by, and every evening when I visit each coop to see that everything supplying rather too much of that for both mutton and wool, and if thing is all right-all accumulated filth cal returns. Bran is bulky, chaff like digestion is not impaired by too great is removed. This is placed in a bas- food that is not satisfactory for young quantities, and given with too much ket, and, when the rounds are comirregularity, there will be plenty for pleted, it is placed at the base of the older animals, especially where the fruit trees and spaded in. These dropthe general food of the average pas- pings removed from the brood coops is ture, oats, bran, clover, hay, corn fod- very rich and valuable as a fertilizer cases buttermilk is held in filthy ves-der are all excellent feeds for sheep, and and should not he wasted. The trees sels at the creameries, and in those make a better growth because of the still worse at the farm. When this application. There are so many seemingly little matters in the poultry yard mentation, it should not be used even that are really important, and taken for pig-feeding. together they make up the whole measure of success. See to it, also, that the stock has plenty of fresh water during these hot days. Disease lurks in wat.r which is allowed to become contaminated. Having in driail outlined the manner of caring to the chicks and aged stock during the summer months, we can briefly summarize it here, as as the Jersey is a milk cow. The wants follows : Give the growing chicks as of the body are not so great as in the much range as possible. Supply them with shade. Feed liberally, avoiding sloppy, sour feed. Keep a supply of constantly within their reach. July 13th, 1898. grit Supply them animal food in the way of green cut bone or blood meal if they be on short range. Keep lice down by the best method at your command. This covers the field in the poultry yards. How te do these things has been, as stated, heretofore set forth in this department. with the average breeder May, June, July, and August are the months in which the chicks make the growth that really counts the most. The breeder of standard bred poultry must put his goods upon the market in Septe .. ber. It is then the fall trade opens. If the chicks have not made a good growth quantity, at the right time and in the during the summer they will not be saleable to the customers who want large, strong" birds for the fall fairs, sheep is to be the scavenger of the and to come on later for the winter farm, intended to eat what nothing else shows. In fact, stock which does not will cat; to live on what is left of the make good growth in summer is at a various feeds on the farm; and, if discount always in the hands of the there is nothing left, there is nothing fancier. The men who succeed in for it. The present low prices for wool bus ness are the men who have the insects and should be fed considerable demand strict attention to wool pro- best goods for sale. They are the meat. There are more eggs in meat duction as much as to mutton produc- men who "make the price." It is than any other food, but too much must tion, and it stands the breeder to day folly to plod along and, simply com- not be fed.

• . .

.

.

ference, except as in a matter of ash fleece should be fed as well as the fairly well." The money in the stand and sulphur, between the composition other constituent parts of the sheep if ard-bred poultry business is in getting mens that are sought at prices at a premium. In the lower ranks there is a world of competition. In the advanced rank the demand for stock is greater than the supply. Get out of the field where every man to your right and left is your co petitor .--

BUTTERMILK FOR SWINE.

Buttermilk, if handled promptly, is one of the very best feeds for swine. The mild lactic acid at churning time, a little of the sugar is broken up to tive tract. Since buttermilk is rich in stance to feed with it. Shorts or middlings are likewise satisfactory, but two are rich in protein, the feeder is costly element for the most economipigs, but which may be used with feed is not heavy and it is desirable to give volume to the feed. In some product undergoes a putrefactive fer-

PROF. W. A. HENRY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

WEEDS IDENTIFIED,

Editor of FARMING :

Please answer through your valuable paper the names and description of the two plants I send you by to-day's mail. I found them growing among the root crops and am at a loss to know what they are. I find your paper a valuable help in agricultural pursuits. J. H. KEFFER,

Sherwood, Ont. The weed No. 1 is the Halbert Caved Orache (atriplex fatula var hastata), a native annual, which is found on sands along the seashorr, and is abundant on the margins of saline lakes in the prairie region. It occurs in small numbers around almost every village and town in Ontarlo, but is not likely to become an ag gressive weed in cultivated land.

etofore set forth in The weed in curity area faile. Remember that fanceolata), which is certainly to be consid-reeder May, June, cred a weed, and, among clover grown for are the months in seed, is a bad one, because it reduces very much the selling value of the seed, owing to the difficulty of separating the rib grass seed from the clover seed. The plant itself is caten readily by stock; in fact, is sown in some countries as a fodder plant. It disappears when the clover soil is plowed. J. A. GUIGNARD, Ass't Entomologist and Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

NOTE .- These questions are answered by Mr. Guignard, in the absence of Dr. Fletcher, who is in British Columbia, and will not re-turn till August 15th. - ED.

Poultry in small runs can get but few

.