THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

A Plain Talk on Stock Feeding Some folks imagine that a few ears of corn and a forkful of hay is all there is in the feeding question, but with the ambitious, thinking farmer, or the up-to-date stockman, it's a vastly different proposition. He looks upon the Steer, Cow or Hog as a machine for the transforming of feed into "Meat and Milk" and should regard himself as a manufacturer rather than a common laborer. No one denies the necessity of proper feed, and neither can anyone overlook the importance of *proper digestion*. The amount of growth and milk pro-duced will always vary with the digestion. A healthy animal digests but half its feed, an unthrifty, ill-conditioned animal less. Now, if these are facts, why not pay more attention to digestion? Condition your horses, cows, sheep, so loss. The past 18 years that part of this loss. The past 18 years that has been on the market, is proof of how well he wrought. No attempt can be made to contradict the effect of tonics on digestion. No one can deny that there is a waste of one-half or more of the food eaten. As proof, you often see whole corn in the droppings— and you know many stockmen fatten their hogs on the grain that passes off undigested. Our proposition. You get of your dealer a 25 lb. pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at \$2.25 or 100 lbs. at \$7.00. (Duty Paid.) Use it all winter and spring. If it doesn't pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on guarantee. If your dealer canno' supply you, we will. Free from the 1st to the 1oth of each month-Dr. Hess (M D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 96 page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Mention this paper and enclose 2c stamp. DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio Lad & Eli DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A. A splendid digestive tonic and conditioner that makes hens lay more eggs. It shortens the moulting period considerably and strengthens the system during the time when fowl are weakened down by shedding their old feathers for a new growth. It increases the egg yield during the winter months when prices are high and is a sure preventive against Gapes, Roup and Cholera, and other minor poultry ailments. Feed in small doses; a penny's worth feeds thirty fowl per day. 11 lbs, 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb, pail \$3.50. - (Duty Paid.) Guaranteed same as Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Send 2c. for Dr. Hess' 48 page Poultry Book free. **INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE** WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM ARTHUR J. HOWDE'N & CO. Shorthorns and Leicesters ARE OFFERING Herd established 1855, flock 1848, have a special good lot of Shorthorns of either sex to offer 15 High-class Scotch **Shorthorn Heifers** of various ages; also a grand lot of Leicester sheep of either sex —a few imported ones to offer. At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Non pareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruick shans Duchess of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe which have also been famous in the showring. JAMES DOUGLAS donia, Ontario. Caledonia, · MININA III "The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont Present offering: 1 choice yearling bull, an "Undine," g. dam imp. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspectior. solicited. Prices moderate. "Phone connection. Shorthorns and Clydesdales J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO

1808

PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING: Seven choice young Scotch bulls, from 9 to 15 months; 25 cows and heiters of choicest breeding. This lot includes some strong show heiters for the yearling and two-year-old classes. A pair of importer Clyde fillies, two and three years old (bred). SHORTHORNS AND

SHROPSHIRES

For sale : Heifers and calves.

shearling rams and ram lambs, also a few young Berkshire sows.

John Racey, Lennoxville, Quebec

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont. Long-distance 'phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inFOUNDED 1866

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WALNUT CULTURE.

Having just received a quantity of black walnuts, I should be very grateful for full information, through your valuable paper, regarding the planting of the When is the best time? same.

W. R

Ans .- Sow the nuts in rows in the fall and cover to a depth of two inches. Place the nuts about 1 foot apart in the drills, and the drills about 4 feet apart Leave the trees in the nursery row un--til one or two years of age, when they can be planted where desired. Protect the young trees during their first winter, and as they are very tender they should be tied to a stick in summer to prevent their being broken. You might plant the nuts wherever you wish to have a tree, but better results would likely follow if they were planted in the nursery row as above indicated.

PLOWING THE ORCHARD.

Would you kindly advise me, through the columns of your paper, whether or not it would be advisable to plow an orchard in the fall that had not been broken up for ten or twelve years? Would it be better left until spring ? W. R

Ans .- We would not advise plowing the orchard in the fall. It would be better to leave it until spring, when it could be plowed and cultivation commenced as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. The sod and grass will furnish a protection to the roots of the trees, many of which might be bared by the fall plowing, and there is nothing to gain, except perhaps a little time, by plowing in the fall.

DIFFICULT CHURNING.

We are having trouble and loss with our cream. Our cows are on the usual pasture land; there is some swamp, also the usual weeds. The milk is bitter, and the cream don't sour and thicken as it should. I have churned all day and got no butter. This is the fourth churning with same results. E. A. T.

Ans .- The common causes of bad flavors in butter are: (1) A supply of impure milk; (2) cream exposed to bad odors; (3) cream too old or too ripe before churning; (4) undesirable bacteria found in dirty places; (5) impure water; (6) foods that impart volatile flavors; (7) too much buttermilk retained in the butter; (8) holding the butter at too high a temperature. There is a chance that the cows get some herbage in their feed which causes the flavor. Overripe cream is a common cause of a bitter flavor in butter. The causes of difficult churning are many. Small fat globules such as are usually found in the milk from cows nearly dry, or cows that are well advanced in the lactation period, make churning difficult. Cream may also become frothy, due to an abnormal condition of the milk from • a diseased cow, or from alkaline substances which may get into it. Another very common trouble is trying to churn cold cream. Try churning it at a temperature of from 68 to 70 degrees. Too thin cream may be the cause of the trouble. This can be remedied by adjusting the cream screw on the separator. Do not try to churn with the churn too full, and be sure your cream is ripe, but not overripe. Feed succulent food, as ensilage or roots, after the cows have been stabled. If turnips are fed, care must be taken to avoid bad flavors. If possible, add the milk of a few fresh cows to that already in



The Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph this year will be held December 11th to 15th, and the Toronto Fat-stock Show at Union Stock-yards will be held December 11th and 12th. However, we are informed that arrangements have been made between the management of the twoshows, so that cattle exhibited at the Toronto Fat-stock Show," which have been regularly entered at Guelph, will be eligible to compete in their classes if received at Guelph not later than 6 p.m. Tuesday, December 12. The management of the Toronto Fat-stock Show will make special transportation arrangements. so that cattle may be loaded at the Union Stock-yards at 3 p. m., December 12 and reach Guelph in ample time.