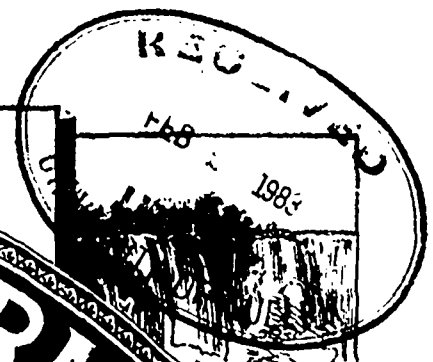


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

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WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1882.

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For Annual. }
IN ADVANCE }

OUR FAIR NUMBERS.

150,000 COPIES.

This year we intend to issue our Special Fair Numbers as we have been doing for the past four Fair seasons. This, the Fifth, Fair issue will be sent out first on the 16th of August, and will be issued every week until October 18th, thus taking in not only all the Provincial and the Industrial Fairs, but the different District, County and Township Fairs as well. We will issue each week 15,000 numbers profusely illustrated, the articles of special interest on Agriculture, Stock, Apiary, Horticulture, etc., everything in fact in any way pertaining to the Farm, Apiary and Garden. During the period previous to the fairs the extra numbers will be sent to prominent farmers throughout the country, and at the different exhibitions they will be distributed on the various grounds. We will thus reach an immense number of people for the ten weeks, and the FARMER will be the best medium advertisers can find through which to reach that portion of the public they desire to.

Advertisers will do well to send for special rates and benefit by this mode of meeting the public.

STOCK.

POINTS IN FEEDING.

The following is a summary of the results of some experiments in feeding at the model farm at (uelph, Ontario:

1. A steady frosty winter is better than an open one in feeding cattle.
2. An averaged two or three year old steer will eat its own weight of different materials in two weeks.
3. Two or three year old cattle will add one third of a pound more per day on their weight upon prepared hay and roots than upon the same materials unprepared.
4. It is 30 per cent. more profitable to premature and dispose of fattening cattle at two years old than to keep them up to three years.
5. There is no loss in feeding a cattle beast well upon a variety of materials for the sake of manure alone.
6. Barn yard manure from well-

fed cattle three years old is worth an average of \$2.30 per ton.

7. A three year-old cattle beast, well fed, will give at least one ton of manure every month of winter.

8. No cattle beast whatever will pay for the direct increase to its weight from the consumption of any kind or quantity of food.

9. On an average it costs twelve cents for every additional pound of flesh added to the weight of a two or three year-old fattening steer.

10. In Canada the market value of store cattle can be increased 36 per cent. during six months of finishing by good feeding.

11. In order to secure a safe profit, no store cattle beast, well done to, can be sold at less than four and half cents per pound (live weight).

12. In the fattening of weathers, to finish as shearings, the Cotswold and Leicester grades can be made up to 200 pounds, the Oxford downs 180 pounds, and the Southdown (grade) 160 pounds each, live weight.

13. A cow wintered upon two tons and a half of hay will produce not far from five tons of manure, provided that she be well littered and none of the excrements be wasted.

SHEEP AS FERTILIZERS.

Sheep are said to be the "animals with the golden hoof;" they enrich where they go, not only the master but the soil. Sheep are the best manure makers, the best weed destroyers, the best grubbers, the most easily cared for, and require the least cost for fencing and barns of all the stock kept on the farm. To fence a sheep pasture, lay up a rail-fence three feet high and it is done. Or make during the winter, when time is not very valuable, lengths of portable fence sixteen feet long, of three four-inch boards, with three upright strips of the same fastened with wrought nails. Go to the woods and cut stakes about five feet long; sharpen at one end. In the spring, after the frost is out, but before the ground is settled, drive the stakes with a maul, one every sixteen feet, and fasten the lengths of fence to them with wire, twisted together with a pair of forceps.

A worthless gravel-ridge is a good place for a sheep pasture. Run a light fence along the edges of it and turn in the sheep; they delight in the short, fine grass. It is wonderful how well they will thrive on an apparently barren hill. The ridge grows richer year by year, and part of the droppings are washed down on the plow land below, making it produce

larger crops. It is the limestone hills of Vermont which have made the American Merinos so famous. Turn a flock of sheep upon a newly cleared piece of land, and they will keep sprouts from growing, kill out all the hazel brush, and eat everything except thistles and mulleins. The thickest patches of hazel stumps, which are sure to sprout, should be salted, when the sheep will finish them. The best way to kill Canada thistle is to cut them down, then salt the patch and let the sheep run to it. They will keep the spot bare as long as there is a taste of salt.

But the best effect is seen where sheep are used in a rotation, alternating the crops. An excellent rotation for an upland farm is this: 1st year, small grain seeded with clover; 2d year, sheep pasture, manure drawn on, plowed shallow and sown to rye in the fall for winter pasture; 3d year, rye turned down deep and planted to corn, the corn to be cut up for sheep fodder, which is better than any kind of hay (clover not excepted) for keeping sheep in a flourishing condition during the winter. The advantages of this rotation are that the land will be constantly richer; the corn field will be in a splendid condition with a crop of clover roots and one of green rye rotting beneath the surface, in addition to the manure made from the straw stack and corn fodder. Then, too, the two plowings in fall and spring will tend to make the field like a garden, so that when husking time comes the owner will be obliged to enlarge his corn crib. Furthermore, the sheep by thus enriching the land and keeping it free from weeds will have fully earned their keep, so that the wool and increase will be a clear gain.

Mr. Geo. Geddes, of New York, who has raised sheep for many years in connection with wheat, says that with one sheep to the acre with cultivated land, pasture and meadow, he raises more grain on an average than he did when he had no sheep to manufacture his coarse forage into manure; that the land is constantly improving and the crop increasing in quantity, and that while producing crops on less acres and at less cost than he did before he kept sheep, he has in addition the wool and mutton produced by the sheep. I have read that sheep-breeders of Vermont have had to abandon farms after farm as they became too rich for the successful keeping of sheep. In England, a large, well-fed flock of sheep is considered to be essentially necessary for the well-doing of every upland farm. Go buy a flock of

sheep, and prove for yourself that what I have written is true.—Country Gentleman.

The following from the Colorado Farmer contains a good hint for Canadian wool growers, and one that it would be found profitable to act upon. The members composing the Wool Growers' Association of Bent county have entered into an agreement that they will neither ship nor sell their fleeces before the 12th day of July and then only to manufacturers. The clip of this county will amount to about 225,000 pounds.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

The Secretary of the Galloway Cattle Society, at the annual meeting held at Dumfries, Scotland, recently, said that he had frequently expressed his belief in the future of Galloway cattle.

There were strong indications that a great demand for them would rise up in Canada and the United States, as more Galloways had been sent out during the last few months than for many years previously, and the American people are beginning to appreciate the merits for the purposes of the American people were very high. The Polled Angus was a magnificent breed for particular circumstances; but there was not a breed possessing so many recommendations to American breeders as the Galloways. There was no breed of cattle in Britain so impressive and influential as the Galloways in crossing with horned cattle, with a view of getting quit of the horns. He ventured to affirm that, where pure, well-bred Galloway bull was put to cows of any horned breed, the produce of 99 cases out of every 100 would be polled, and he would leave those in a position to judge to say whether there was any other polled breed of which the same could be said. Then there was their hardy character, which was a great point in their favor. There was no breed, except perhaps the West Highlands, so peculiarly fitted for exposure to extremes of heat and cold experienced in many parts of the Western States, where a large number of cattle had to lie out at all seasons. The breed was also a capital beef-producing one, and he was sorry to observe that in recent years breeders had been doing so little toward bringing this quality before the notice of the public.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 25c. Druggists.