

Preparing and Showing Foals.

As the show season is approaching, the following hints by a contributor to the Live-stock Journal may be helpful to intending exhibitors of foals:

"Some excellent judges of young horses hold the opinion that a foal will show himself off to the best advantage if left alone—that is, allowed to run loose—which may be all right in his owner's field, but is hardly advisable or safe when a big class is being judged, which are all strangers to each other. Loose foals at such a time cause a good deal of confusion and annoyance, at least, and the writer once got rather a bad kick from one, so that for the sake of safety and convenience it is better to have all foals led into the ring, and it may be mentioned that the judging can be got through much more expeditiously than when the judges have to wait while one or several of the candidates run hither and thither between other mares and foals before they will or can be properly seen.

"If tackled soon enough and treated kindly, the average foal will do himself justice in a halter, but it must not be expected that he will do so if the day of the show, or the one previous, is the first time he has had a halter on. There is another reason why foals should be thoroughly tractable, and able to eat dry food, before being shown, viz., that many breeders look forward to foal shows for making sales, and as often as not the purchaser comes from a distance, involving a railway journey for the youngster. In such a case, the one which has been led and handled is by far the easiest to get into a horse-box, and there is less risk of its getting excited and rushing into danger, which it is quite easy to do at a busy railway station. It is, therefore, desirable that foals which are worth showing—if not every other—should be taught three things, viz., to lead so that it will go where wanted without making objections; to eat crushed oats and bran, and thus be able to take care of itself and give its new owner satisfaction when sold away from its dam; and, to drink out of a bucket, so that it will not, or need not, be parched with thirst during a hot day in a showyard or on a long railway journey. The advantages of possessing a foal which will permit its legs to be washed and its feather to be brushed out has also to be taken into account by those who try to show these animals in the best possible trim—and who does not in these competitive days?"

STOCK.

Sheep and the Tariff.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I read with interest the article in your paper of July 20th, on the scarcity of sheep. The writer was very mild on the price quoted for unwashed wool. In the United States, Shropshire, Southdown, Oxford and Hampshire started at 28 cents per pound, and in June rose to 32 cents. What a difference to the price here, where 15c. was the ruling price? The writer infers that the cause of the difference in the price is the tariff or duty of 11c. or 12c. per pound, imposed by the U. S. Government, which we will admit, as far as the price of wool is concerned in the United States, but what has that to do with wool being cheap in Canada? Why, it is the Canadian Government that is to blame for not putting a duty on wool as high as that of the U. S. Government. Why should American fine wool, and wool from all over the world, come here free? They can grow wool cheaper than we can. We import about two million pounds of wool a year.

The manufacturers have the free wool to manufacture their goods, and are protected on manufactured goods by about 30%. Is it reasonable to think that the U. S. Government should or will lower its tariff on wool to injure its wool-growers, in order that we may get more for our wool? When this wool can come in free, is it not more reasonable that we ask our Government to put a duty as high on wool as they have against us, and let us have the same prosperity they are having?

It is the same on sheep and lambs. The duty on sheep by our Government is only 20%, and that of the U. S. Government 75c. and \$1.50 on lambs and sheep, respectively. There are annually about one hundred and twenty thousand sheep imported to Canada from the U. S. for mutton, so we have not even got our home market, and the woollen manufacturers are combined, and we are not getting as much for our wool as they must pay for the same wool in England. I have it from good authority that there are more men who have made their fortunes in sheep in the U. S. than any other line of live stock. The sheep-breeders of Canada have just cause to complain. JOHN LLOYD-JONES.
Brant Co., Ont.

Robt. Holland, Huron Co., Ont., writes: "I noticed in your paper someone asking how to stop horses gnawing trees. If you rub tallow on the tree that will stop them. Ashes spread three inches deep over bindweed will kill it."

The Season and Farm Stock.

The present summer has, so far, been an exceptionally favorable one for farm stock, pastures having, in most districts, been kept fresh by timely rains. This condition has been especially fortunate, owing to the fact that more than the usual number of beef cattle were purchased to put upon the pastures, and at high prices because of the scarcity of suitable short-feeders, while the market price of finished heaves for the export trade has ruled lower during the summer months than for several years past. Had the pastures failed as early as in the average of years, these cattle would have been forced upon the market at a considerable loss to the feeders. As it is, the abundance and freshness of the pasturage has enabled farmers to hold their cattle longer than usual without loss of condition, but probably some gain, while waiting for a possible rise in market values, which is indicated by an upward tendency for first-class cattle at least.

The weather conditions which have tended to keep the pastures fresh, have also contributed largely to the returns from dairying. This summer's work in the production of butter and cheese should prove very satisfactory, as the milk supply has been well maintained, while prices for both these products have been higher than usual, and the export demand and prices for Canadian butter have reached a higher mark than at any previous period. It is gratifying, also, to learn that Canadian butter is gaining favor in the British market. Our buttermakers will study their own interests by being careful to keep the quality up to a high standard, and thus secure

Long-fed Cattle.

A good many cattle were received at Chicago this week, with weights ranging from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. Most of these steers had been fed a year, and though they met with a pretty good demand, considering their extreme weight, there is only a very limited demand for such cattle. A talk with the owners of some of them brought out the fact that they were fed with the intention of being marketed earlier in the season, but after the sharp break in the market about the middle of April feeders waited for an upturn which never materialized. The corn fed these cattle was worth around 45 cents, and they consumed so much of it during the time they were fed that the owners were obliged to admit that there was nothing in it for them except the fun of seeing the cattle grow in weight. The general opinion among cattle feeders is that it doesn't pay to feed longer than six months. A well-known feeder says that there is a decided tendency to favor summer feeding because of grass, which helps to economize in feed. —[Live-stock World.]

FARM.

Sugar Beets in Wisconsin.

Bulletin No. 128, just issued by the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, contains much information of interest to beet-growers in the vicinity of beet-sugar factories, or in districts where the idea of establishing such factories is in favor. It gives a complete history of the development of the industry in the State, placing emphasis upon the difficulties which have been encountered, and whose enumeration may be of value in preventing the repetition of

such mistakes elsewhere. In especial, it warns against the foolishness of building factories nearer than fifty miles apart, or of rushing into the building of them at all until the farmers of the vicinity are prepared to grow a sufficient tonnage of beets to provide for a good trade.

In Wisconsin four factories have been established. Of these, one at Menominee Lake is already on a flourishing basis, and the other three are fast attaining a satisfactory footing. The farmers, on the whole, are well satisfied. Out of one hundred and fifty, chosen indiscriminately, who were asked to express an opinion, the great majority asserted that, under proper conditions and with proper cultivation, beets were amongst their best-paying crops, not only

the proceeds from the factory being placed to their credit, but also the benefits reaped from feeding the tops to the cows and the small beets to the hogs. The facts that the money from the factory comes in at a good time of the year, and that the necessary cultivation of the crop is a good way of getting rid of weeds, were also mentioned as advantages to be gained from beet-growing.

In Wisconsin there were, last year, 6,775 patrons, to whom was paid the sum of \$688,462 for the year's output. The total acreage was estimated at 14,400 acres, and this year 20,500 acres are under cultivation. The average yield of beets, grown by farmers in 1904 was 16.5 tons per acre, the lowest being 6.5 tons, and the highest 30.7 tons per acre. At the Station where the best conditions were available, 17 tons per acre was the average.

A difference in the sugar content was also noted. The average quality of the beets sent in by farmers during the time in which they were tested was 13 per cent. sugar in the beet, while at the Station 14 per cent. was the average. In both quantity and quality the difference was, in every case, due to difference in soil and cultivation. To this cause, also, must be attributed the difference in proceeds, which, among the farmers, covered a range of from \$24.07 to \$138.67, with an average of over \$70 per acre. As regards expense, the figures ranged all the way from \$12.40 to \$50.00 per acre; but it is believed that the use of special machinery, which is becoming general, will reduce the average materially.

At the Wisconsin factories the total output of sugar for last year was 27,000,000 pounds of white sugar, about one-fifth of the total amount



Lady Garnet (14636).

Clyde-dale mare. First at Royal Show, England, 1905.

and hold a market that may be relied upon to pay a good price for a satisfactory article. The bumper crop of hay stored, and the excellent prospects for corn and roots ensure a bountiful supply of winter feed, notwithstanding that the heavy crop of oats which promised a large yield will be somewhat discounted, owing to lodging, which will have prevented the filling of the grain to a considerable extent and caused some loss in the harvesting. On the whole, the present aspects and prospects of the live-stock industry are very satisfactory, the price prevailing for sheep, hogs and poultry products being also higher than for the last year or two.

The Scrub Bull.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I read with interest the different letters some time ago regarding compulsory dehorning, and while I am in favor of dehorning, I think there is another question which does more to hamper the stock-raisers of Ontario than the growth of horns, and that is the use of the scrub bull. There are a lot of farmers who will walk a mile to a scrub bull, because they can get the use of him for 50c., when they could get the service of first-class registered bulls for \$1 to \$2. Their principal plea is, "I only want to renew my cow for dairy purposes," but at the same time they sell the calves to someone else to raise, even if they don't raise them themselves, and the result is to be seen in the inferior cattle in the stock-yards everywhere. If anything concerning a man's own stock is made compulsory, I think the compulsory castrating of all scrub bulls would be a very important step, and would do more to insure better prices than anything else. A YOUNG FARMER.