

used to carry out this much desired result and will make the scheme now being carried out as perfect as possible. We are simply paying for this out of your own money, and I believe that in

#### AN ANGLO-SAXON COMMUNITY

like this, where the people are noted for their energy, you are better able to manage your own affairs than any officials of the Government, no matter how anxious the latter may be to do the work for you. I believe that the market is on the upward trend, and I look forward with a great deal of confidence to the future of our agricultural operations. My hope is that they will be successful in every respect, and that they may result in the keeping of the young people of this country at home instead of their going to build up a foreign land. Should this desirable result be attained, our country will be immensely benefited and our people will be placed in much better circumstances.

#### Agriculture in the Public Schools.

"In an agricultural country like ours, where to such an extent all prosperity depends on agriculture, it seems to me specially appropriate that the youth of the country, whatever their future vocation may be, should be instructed in the elementary principles of agricultural science. The introduction of such studies into the common schools I regard as most desirable. Too many of our youth are being reared without any conception whatever that all our prosperity depends on a successful agriculture, and any proper education should make them acquainted with a fact so important and aid them to a right respect for and right appreciation of a very fundamental principle of our civilization. Even if it had no direct value it would be worth all its cost if it did what would be so very desirable, namely, teach two-thirds of the rising generation that the man who tills the soil is not less a man thereby and is not necessarily a proper subject for their jests, alleged witticisms, or commiseration."—F. D. Codburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

#### STOCK.

##### Register Pure-bred Animals.

While autumn is the busy season of the year, the end of the rush comes when the ground freezes up. While on that score there may have been some excuse for neglecting the registration of pure-bred animals, such matters from this on should receive attention. While it may not be wise to register all eligible animals, especially those that are inferior in conformation or constitution (these should invariably go to the block), yet those from pure-bred ancestors on both sides, and which are to be retained as breeding animals, or sold for such, should have their pedigrees put on record. It may be that sales have been slow at times, and one is tempted to decide that the cost of registration may as well be saved, but as sure as that is done a serious risk is involved, whereby there is a liability of future regrets. With the present improving outlook in nearly all branches of farming, stock-rearing shares and will quickly realize a most substantial advantage. Register the young stock and keep the registration up to date so that the continuity of the pedigrees will be without a break. It is important to preserve all certificates of registration and transfers carefully, as well as the herd, stud and flock books, as the case may be.

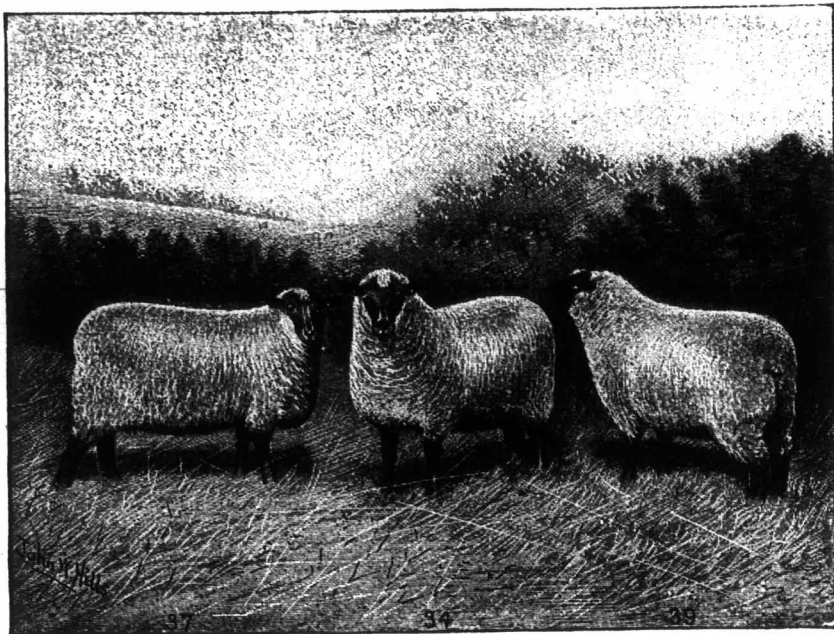
##### Tying Up the Feeding Cattle.

Stall-feeding cattle should have been tied up before this if summer and fall made flesh is to be saved and added to. By having this done in time serious loss is avoided, as every day an animal is losing flesh, however slightly, a distinct loss is sustained by the owner, not alone in the first instance by waste of tissue, but in a still greater degree by the time lost and expenditure of food required to restore the lost condition.

Most feeders are already conversant with the importance of making the change in the character of the ration very gradual, so that the food given will return to the feeder in flesh and also preserve the health and thrift of the animals. If there is the slightest suspicion of vermin, the neck, around the horns, along the spine, etc., should be washed with a nonpoisonous dip, made up in full strength and applied slightly warm. Among successful feeders many recommend and practice feeding a small quantity of sulphur daily for the first few weeks.

This, along with the washing already recommended, prevents that itching which usually accompanies thrift when no such preventives are used. The use of the sheep shears and horse clippers are now resorted to by many, the former to remove the hair along the spine and the switch of the tail, while the clippers are employed to shear the quarters which usually become bedaubed with filth.

Strong, well-forward cattle can, with very good attention, be pushed along to meet the demands of the Christmas market, but most of those tied up as late as November seldom leave the farm before Easter or May. In the grain ration, linseed cake may profitably be fed to keep the bowels laxative, especially when roots do not form at least a portion of the ration.



THREE REPRESENTATIVE SUFFOLKS.

No. 37—Bred by Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.  
Nos. 34 and 39— " W. B. Cockburn, Milton, Ont.

#### Dairy Cow Tests at Local Shows Approved.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—We note with pleasure your report and commendation of dairy tests at local shows in October 15th issue. We hope that several more shows will be progressive enough to arrange for a dairy test next year. This is the true way to judge dairy cattle. Actual performance is what the public want. There is at many fairs a class for one or more dairy cows any breed, and while it is hard enough to get competent judges that can pick out the best cow in separate breeds, it is much harder to find a judge without bias in judging when



THREE REPRESENTATIVE LINCOLNS.

Nos. 43 and 41—Bred by Gibson & Walker, Denfield, Ont.  
No. 50— " T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.

several breeds are competing. There is no partiality shown by the scales and Babcock test, and it would not be a difficult matter to get a cheese-maker in the locality in which the show might be held to make the test if our inspectors and professors cannot find the time, for it would be a great tax on them if many shows held a test.

Oxford Co., Ont. A. & G. RICE.

One thousand sheep were recently shipped at Whitewood, N.-W. T., from the Moose Mountain country, mostly for export. They were mostly from the flocks of Mr. Harkness and Mons. De Quercize.

#### FARM.

##### Rape Feeding.

Mr. J. T. Gibson, the well-known breeder, of Denfield, Ont., writes:—"I have not had any cows on rape this season. Have some last fall calves and yearling heifers. They are all right. Have not put on much flesh, but made more growth than those on grass alone. I should mention they have the run of a timothy meadow as well as the rape. I always like to have the rape sown so that both sheep and cattle can get some grass along with the rape."

W. S. Hawkshaw, Shropshire breeder, of Glanworth, Ont., has been growing rape for some fifteen years, and this season had stalks four feet six inches high, and some of them weighing as high as thirty-seven pounds. We should be interested in hearing of any other rape-grower who has surpassed or equalled that record. Mr. Hawkshaw does not regard rape as a suitable food for cows, as it spoils the milk for either butter or cheese; but for young cattle, sheep, and lambs, fed with other food, he finds it fills the bill. He has never seen any bad effects from feeding it on his farm, but he has heard of it by parties turning sheep into a field of rape and never getting on to the grass for a little change. Now, in feeding sheep or lambs they want change of diet, and by all means give them a good run. When I first turn my lambs into a field of rape (the day I wean them), I find they will not eat it, so I fence them right in, and after a week or ten days I open out a panel in the fence and let them run in and out as they like. In regard to the feeding of cabbage in conjunction with rape, they do well and like the change.

[NOTE.—The trouble with the cows' teats and noses (inflaming and skin peeling off) possibly arose simply from rubbing against the wet rape, which might set up a little irritation and inflammation.—Ed.]

##### Mangels in Hills.

BY JOHN PIKE, YORK CO., ONT.

My mangels were grown this year in hills, as one would grow corn. I manured the land in the fall, and as soon as it was dry in the spring I gang-plowed it. Then I worked it up as fine as I could and rolled it with a heavy roller. Then I marked my whole ten acres of mangel ground, both ways, thirty inches apart. The planting was done with a corn planter, which I gauged to plant about four or five seeds at each hill or square. When the plants were large enough to thin I scuffled them one way, and as soon as I had them thinned I scuffled them both ways. I left, as a rule, two mangels in each square, but in a few places I left only one plant, and when I pulled them each of the two mangels grown side by side was just as large as those grown singly. I am well pleased with the way my crop turned out. They were of a large, even size. I am sure I had one-third more mangels to the acre by planting them this way than if I had planted them in drills. This season was dry, and my mangels were growing when my neighbors', that were in were growing when my neighbors', that were in were standing still. This is easily understood, as the plants growing on the level got moisture when those on drills could not. Every one that saw my mangels growing said I had just the plan that they would try next year. Mr. Briggs, of Steele, Briggs & Co., Seedsmen, Toronto, came and inspected my whole field, and said I had just the plan that they would try next year on their farm on Queen St. East. Any one that wants to see roots grown on the level can do so next year on their farm or on mine.

##### Austrian Brome Grass.

This grass, sometimes called Hungarian brome and sometimes awnless brome, is full of promise. It is one of the best of the new grasses for our Northwestern conditions. It is hardy in the sense that it can stand heat and cold well. It comes on earlier in the spring than blue grass. It is leafy in its habit of growth, and it grows late as well as early. It makes good hay and good pasture, and on good land it yields well. On dry soil it is able to retain a hold, but on such a soil it will not yield so well as under more favorable conditions. It thickens with age, and, in consequence, after a time it will not yield so well. At the first it is a free producer of seed, but it produces less as it grows older. It ought to be tried in all parts of the Northwest. About fifteen pounds of seed are wanted per acre; that is to say, about a bushel of the seed. It should be sown on clean land and early in the spring. It may be sown with almost any kind of a grain crop, but the grain should be sown thinly, and the seed of the brome grass should be covered with a stroke of the harrow. The seed may be easily raised; hence, it is not necessary to