ay stretch out ng one go very

COUNDED 1866

erhaps just as ager of leaving ads and succut behind and f the tail, fre-A lamb looks to the butcher orush dangling ks better filled

sistant hold it and hind legs, have the belly e thighs. Cut urse and draw Many find no s of the purse, This would daysold. Any than after that an a week old osen should be have plenty of

e a newly-cut morning is the lambs can be ot the courage leeding can be ambs over five not be shortside to allow ounding memk, and the tesor four inches severing with Lately instruthe cord is r than cutting. are not neces three or four

time that they done when the f convenience. ould doubtless astrate at two system. Have tion and sever length can be the upper side, e tails should us results from e if the lamb is making them me exhibitors ooking butt by tle unnatural, we lambs may h and the ram trength to the ficient dock at he dock is too a matter of **no** a short dock. ll, and do not A sheep has



than the pig,

E, COMPTON, QUE.

uced by loss of f with red-hot nmended, the docking. se of profuse be tied tightly day or two in stop the bleediron may be water will be copper (blue-would be adcases to check occur, it would are bred sheep

nd precautions

Feeding Beef Cattle.

ROSE OF STRATHALLAN =480=

IMPORTED IN 1870 BY JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.

hay the animals will consume, and about eight

with the gravel and cement to the surface. All concrete work should be kept damp for at least two weeks after finished, by covering with cut straw or chaff, and sprinkling with water twice a week. This is very essential to a proper setting of the concrete, as if allowed to dry rapidly it is liable to crack. By making the first batch of concrete eight to one and adding the stone, and the top three to one, it will make the whole floor about seven or eight to In giving my experience upon the stall-feeding of fat cattle during the finishing period, I would emphasize the great importance of the herdsmen exercising care, kindness and attention. Without these requirements satisfactory gains will not be obtained from the feeding of any ration. To be systematic in all our work and regular in our time of feeding cannot be too carefully observed. We feed three times each day: about 6 a. m., 11 a.m., and 6 p. m. We cut the bulk of our fodder, which should be well-cured clover hay, although the animals require a change, and will relish an occasional feed of the long hay. After a little of the cut hay, ensilage from well-matured corn is the best and cheapest bulky food we can have. With about 35 pounds of such ensilage, what cut clover

one and adding the stone, and the top three to one, it will make the whole floor about seven or eight to one of cement, and is cheaper than a plank floor at first cost and will last for ages, and by far cleaner and healthier than block paving or plank. Never put stone on ground first, as they will have a tendency to rock, but by putting the rough concrete first and stone after they become imbedded solid in it. A good many object to deep gutters before using them. I have them in my own stable, and would not use a shallow one. If they are too deep they can be filled in with concrete the next season, but if they are too shallow it is hard to remedy them. For floors for cow stables four inches thick is the usual thickness, and six inches for horses, and two inches for feed alleys. Gravel in size from wheat grains to hens' eggs should be in size from wheat grains to hens' eggs should be used.

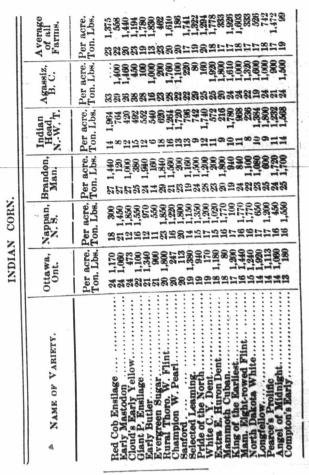
Travelling Instructor for the Battle Estate Cement

Welland Co., Ont.

Varieties of Grain in the Various Provinces of Canada.

For the purpose of gaining information as to the ror the purpose of gaining information as to the relative productiveness of the best known varieties of grain, the various Provincial Experimental Farms under the direction of Prof. Wm. Saunders, LL.D., have for years grown the different sorts side by side on uniform plots of from one-tenth to one-fourtieth of an acre. The seed used was uniform in character and in quantity sown per acre, and the manner of and in quantity sown per acre, and the manner of sowing was the same in each case. On each farm the time of sowing was also uniform. The following tables represent the yields of the most productive sorts, also the number of days from sowing to harvesting in 1902 hay the animals will consume, and about eight pounds of ground grain per day, mixed together one feed ahead (say a mixture of oil cake, one pound; middlings, one pound; oats, four pounds; corn or peas, two pounds), I think the animals will make a more satisfactory gain for the food consumed than by giving a heavier ration. Even along with ensilage, we have found a small allowance of mangolds helpful, but we never use any condiments or artificial feeds. It is a matter of great importance to have fresh water accessible to the cattle at any time. We find animals thrive better fed in loose boxes, where they can get water harvesting, in 1898.

one feed ahead (say a mixture of oil cake, one	harvesting, in 1898.								
pound; middlings, one pound; takes, four pounds, corn or peas, two pounds), I think the animals	Yield per Acre at the several Experimenta Farms for the season of 1898.								
consumed than by giving a heavier ration. Even along with ensilage, we have found a small allowance of mangolds helpful, but we never use any ance of mangolds helpful, but we never use any					. E			uo	from Har-
condiments or artificial feeds. It is a matter of	Name of Variety.	Ont		n, Mar	Head,	B	5	s. e days	all Farms fro Sowing to Ha
the cattle at any time. We find animals thinks the ter fed in loose boxes, where they can get water the proven they wish and they are thus allowed		Ottawa,	Nappan,	Brandon, Man	Indian	- Page	Averag	Farms.	Sowi Sowi vesti
sufficient exercise. Huron Co., Ont.		-	Lbe. Bush.		Lbs. Bush. I	Lbs. Bush.	Lbs. Bush.	96	Days.
FARM.	OATS.	8 Bush		. Parsh 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 18	18 53	18 50	65		11
How to Make Concrete Floors.	Hazlett's Seizure. Joanette Brandon Oderbruch		30 30 30 47	20 78 2 97	22 54 8 61 2 75	24 45 16 43 48	30 61 28 59 8 69	15 1	10 3-5 16 15 1-5
To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE: SIR,—As I have given in my previous letters in-	Golden Beauty Black Mesdag. E'y Golden Prolifi	. 80 80	20 35	10 93 32 65	18 65 10 29	20 29 24 58 20 48	8 55	8 1	07 2-5
structions how to make concrete and now to build	E'y Golden Prolifi Improved Ligow	c 79 c. 78	14 35 32 25 18 28	10 97 10 87 8 94	22 70 2 51 24 65	26 54 30 48	14 59	17 1 2 1	110 115 2-5
concrete floors, and in my next deal with shos, pig-	Improved Ligowo Holland Flying Scotchma Russell	n 78	18 41 8 28	6 85	10 60	10 44 16 50	20 61		106 4-5 115 1-5 114
manger and tail posts; to do so take a ground auger and bore the holes twenty inches or two feet deep,	Russell King Abundance	. 77 . 76	23 31 26 48	26 79 8 94	14 67 4 67	22 44 22 51	24 60 6 67	20 1	114 109 4-5
the must in those holes about three inches of con-	m Domm								
crete, and put the posts in and ram concrete around them. By doing this it will hold the posts	Beaver	55	20 40	40 57	44 37	4 39		4 1	104 1-5
firm after the stalls and noor is late. The	Danish Chevalie	47	14 97	16 37 94 45	4 57 20 50	44 33 10 27	44 39	32	
stretch two lines, one at the top and another at the bottom, from these posts; then place the re-	Dunnam	1 45	40 96	24 62 32 57	24 43 44 40 12 53	30	. 40	4	103 4-5 106 3-5
the photo to these lines. Dy utilik so the	Prize r tomic	43	6 35	. 45	40 41	91 29	12 39	9 14	102 4-5 102 4-5
posts will be plumb and in line with each other	Kinver Chevalie			40 19	28 53	16 40	41	20	108 1-5
gutter behind cows and one loot wider than gutter	SIX-ROWED								
ten inches wide on edge next the cows and another five inches wide next the passage behind cows, the	Odessa	58	16 40	40 53	36 53				97 4-5 101
		57		94 55	40 47	24 3	7 24 4	6 34	97 4-5 97 3-5
gutter; by placing short pieces of boards between	Mansfield	51	32 33	16 35	40 4.	163	4 28 4 6 32 3	4 36 7 29	101 99
gether in ramming the concrete around them.	Empire	49	8 32	8 55 24 62	20 3 24 4	7 24 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 36	101 4-5 100 1-5
1 adms of the plant next the concrete, so the	Stelland	47	4 46	39 68	16.4	7 14 3 4 38 2	4 8 4 9 28 4		103 3-5 97 2-5
when floor is finished it will leave a bevelled day.	S Garage Wife	- 1							
put in take a two by four scanting and place it	-	91	15 18	3 40 20	2	1 40 2	8 20 2 7 30 2	23 59 28 56	111 2-5 116 2-5
mlank This will give a grane of two menes to the	e Rio Grande Emporium	3(	40 21	20 26 5 20 37	20 3	8 50 2 3 10 2	5 30 2	28 32 32 42	115 4-5 117 2-5
floor. Now take and make a batch of concrete seven or eight of gravel to one of cement, and spread seven or eight of gravel to one of cement, and spread	d Blair	21	9 30 13 8 50 13	5 20 24 7 20 32	40 3 2 20 4	2 10 2	28 40 2	29 52	2 113 3-5
thick and before ramming place in all the stone yo	u Colorado	2	8 20 20 8 10 1	0 40 26 7 20 45	5 40 2 5 20 3	4 20 2	28 . 2 26 40 3 27 45 5	30 22	3 113 4-5 2 115 4-5 5 113 1-5
can, and ram them in the loose concrete this the						5 50 2	29 5	27 18 97 44	8 113
The work port batch make three of graver and on	e Vernon n Red Fern	2	7 10 1	8 . 3	i3	6 20	16	27 42	2 116 1-5
of cement, and spread it over these stones, and rar it down well and float off with a wooden float.	F FAAS								
there should not be enough moisture come to the	d Arthur	4	6 50 . 5 20 .	30	6	8 50 3 10	36 36	38 10 40 55 35 56	2 1151
then float off. By using a wooden noat instead of	e Picton	4	0	4	3 40	28 20 36 40	34 20 32 40	38 40	0 1184 2 1141
	o Lingston Dide.	**	M) 90	- 5	5 40	159 300	30 28 .	36 56 43 13	0 1161 2 116
Never put in more than two or three states with the three t	O Crown	3	10	2	8 40	29 40	34	35 2	5 111 0 121
one, for if the whole stable is put in with the road,	it Lanark	3	38 30	4	5	31 40	32 20 25	36 5 36	7.1181
	Centennial		10	3	10	38 50	32 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	36 1 34 5	5 118} 5 119} 7 122
within two nours after starting. The top coat of	of L. Wh. Marrov	vfat :	37 30	3	20	30	20		
sand, always graver, and never partial sand and cement on the floor; always finish o									



## Canada's Best Advertisement.

To the Editor Farmer's Advocate:

Gentlemen,—I have received three regular copies of Advocate since becoming a subscriber and value the paper highly. The Christmas number is also to hand. I appreciate having such a beautiful magazine in the house, and also the fact that farmers throughout Canada have in you gentlemen a firm ready to expend large sums of money and much time and labor not only to make agriculture financially successful, but to place it on a level with the other professions and create in farmers confidence in and a love for the business so essential to success. To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE: so essential to success.

so essential to success.

I hope a great many numbers of the Christmas edition went to the Old Country. I think it would do more good than the advertisements of all the real estate agents Canada has.

W. W. FAWCETT, JR.

Upper Sackville, N. B., Feb. 14th, 1899.

How the Smithfield Champion Dressed.

We have it on the authority of the Live Stock Journal that the Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Ju-Ju of Glamis, with which the Earl of Strathmore won the championship of the Smithfield Show, gave a dressed-carcass weight of 1,248 lbs., equal to 11 cwt. 16 lbs. Her live weight being 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., her percentage of carcass to gross live weight thus comes to a fraction over 71 per cent. This was a long way in excess of any of the other animals exhibited at the Show. Her hide weighed 66 lbs., and she gave 135 lbs. of loose fat.



MIMULUS =343=

IMPORTED IN 1871 BY HON. JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT.

Hitch for Controlling or Leading Unruly Animals.

Take a half-inch or five-eighth rope; tie a knot on one end; make another knot far enough from the end to pass the rope around the neck; put knot on end through and tighten. Next put rope through mouth from near side to off side; bring rope back under jaw to near side. Next draw free end of rope through from rear to front between cheek of animal and portion of rope between neck and mouth. Now pass the rope back under jaw, then back through mouth from off to near side, and pass between cheek and portion of rope between mouth back through mouth from on to near side, and place between cheek and portion of rope between mouth and neck from front back and draw through. Take hold of the end of rope and let your animal go, and you will be surprised at the ease with which it can be held. can be held.

Prescott Co., Ont.