

and not spasmodic, nor intermittent with periods of unnatural constraint.

In her years of matronly maturity her feminine character becomes evident to every observer. In the field she moves more quietly, coming towards us in an attitude of meekness, yet confidence and self-respect. Never like the stallion, who comes shaking his high crest in invitation to playful battle. But it is not so in her youth, because sex has not then so set its mark upon her. As a foal she gambles in equal terms with the colts, full of suddenly overflowing activity, and perhaps evident sex character as developed later should not be considered desirable at an early age, because the passiveness and meekness which become characteristic of the regular exercise of the maternal function may mean in the filly a lack of constitutional vigor, which will cause her to fail later as a brood mare.

The robust filly as she grows older will, more than the colt, show a disposition towards quietness of mind and fleshiness of body, which while admirable and prophetic of future usefulness, should not be encouraged to the point of sluggishness. Her environment should present an enticement to fairly constant activity in the search for and choice of food, and when such is the case this proof of a superabundant power of sustaining herself will mark her as the coming mother of well-nourished foals when with this quietly active disposition and normally fleshy condition, the filly shows a kindly eye, alert understanding ears, a long, straight and fine topped neck, a wide loin, deep ribs and roomy coupling, a soft skin and silky hair, she bids fair to become the mother of generations that like herself will be the most useful and beautiful creatures on our farms, beautifying our lives by their presence and enriching us by their toil. T. L. NASH, Sask.

## LIVE STOCK.

The recently organized Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd. is one of the big things accomplished in the co-operative world, and deserves the support of sheep raisers. Its field is Dominion-wide.

It only requires a short time to dock the lambs and castrate the males among them. Ram lambs harass the flock in the autumn and have to be separated at considerable expense of time and convenience.

It has been demonstrated at the spring sales that the use of the curry-comb and brush, and perhaps a blanket, for a few days previous to the sale, means additional dollars in the public appraisal of the animals offered.

The season will soon be here when the largest proportion of the spring pig litters will be born. Allow the in-pig sow plenty of exercise and access to the soil. This treatment will correct many constitutional disorders common in sows after such a winter as that just coming to an end.

There can never be any appreciable progress so long as scrub sires are used. Consider this well and make plans to breed this spring to the best pure-bred sire available. A lifetime of breeding scrub live stock will not be a pleasant past to look back upon, and if a change is intended, do it now.

The present feed situation suggests that purchases be made this summer. It has become quite as necessary to buy feed as coal in the summer time for the next winter's use. The by-products of the mills are in excess of demand during summer months, but in winter the reverse is true. The course to pursue is obvious.

It is reported that Hon. G. W. Brown, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, has purchased the Senator Edwards Shorthorn herd, of Rockland, Ont. There are twenty-seven head in the herd, and these are being shipped to Mr. Brown's farm at Ricketon, Sask. "Joe" Barnett is to have charge of the farm.

A breeder of pure-bred cattle, in a modest way, who dispersed his herd this spring wrote "The Farmer's Advocate" that he started with a few common cows but always used fair sires. At his auction sale held a few weeks ago the live stock, implements, and equipment realized \$11,000. The average good farm sale usually brings around \$5,000, in these times, so the pure-bred herd meant something to this breeder. More than that, his annual revenue from it was superior to what one might expect from an ordinary herd.

### Short Ribs for the Feeder.

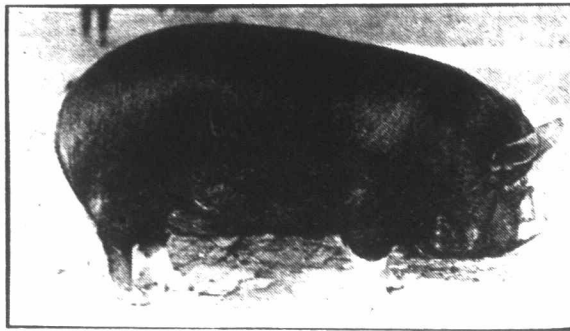
EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The discouraging condition of the Toronto cattle market is causing serious disquietude among Ontario feeders. Judging from what one gathers about the stock yards and from the directions received by drovers, "The Bears" seem to be getting their work with a vengeance as far as the market for cattle is concerned. The drift of what is going on in the market is to precipitate panicky selling of present stock, and to dam up deliveries developing a big glut of cattle. The grass output makes its appearance, which is a bad thing because of the abnormal cost of stock raising. "The Bears" is cited as an excuse but a Toronto retailer stated that his trade was going on almost as usual, except probably that consumers were grumbling over the cost of their cuts but they had loads of money for the theatres. This does not help the man who furnishes the stuff on the hoof who at the same time contemplates

big operators paying \$19 per hundred for live hogs, while cattle ranged at \$11 and \$12—an extraordinary spread, cost of production and food product values considered. The new government regulation limiting packing house profits at not over two per cent. on their gross annual sales nor more than eleven per cent. on actual capital investment, will hardly relieve the cattle feeder when he counts up the cost of filling his stalls last fall and the fabulous price of feed. At the end he finds himself squeezed in some kind of a deadly ring. About all that is going to be visible to him for his year's toil is a costly pile of manure which is a long, long remove from the 80 per cent. dividends of Sir Bakem Spareribs. What is left to the beef feeder to live on will be a bit of short rib skinned to the bone and the marrow extracted. The net outcome will react upon the country's supplies of beef and against cattle feeding before another season with killing effect. There are limits to the endurance of the farmer and a word of warning to the wise should be sufficient. For marketable cattle what is now due is a substantial advance in prices.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

ALPHA.



Champion Barrow at the International.

A Berkshire, bred and shown by Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

### New Professor of Animal Husbandry for O. A. C.

BY W. H. P.

Live stock men throughout Ontario will be pleased to learn that Wade Toole, Managing Editor of The Farmer's Advocate, has been appointed to succeed Prof. G. E. Day as head of the Live Stock Husbandry Department, at the Ontario Agricultural College. Prof. Day's engagement with the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association necessitated the appointment of a new Chief for the Department, and President Creelman is to be congratulated on the choice he has made. Mr. Toole's early training and career have fitted him admirably for the work which lies before him at Guelph, and his good judgment as well as the broad and optimistic view which he entertains in regard to the live stock industry are guarantees of his future success.

The new Professor of Live Stock Husbandry at the O.A.C. was born on a 150-acre farm, in Ontario County, Ontario, on March 3, 1886. There a useful herd of 20 to 25 Shorthorns was maintained in his younger days, two or three good Clydesdale mares were numbered amongst the farm horses kept, some steers were fattened, and Yorkshire hogs were bred, but only for pork purposes. A flock of pure-bred Shropshire sheep was taken in hand by Mr. Toole when yet a mere lad, and the returns from this venture were used to defray the expenses of a college course. The Short Course in stock and seed judging at the O. A. C. was attended in January, 1907, and the regular course was entered in the fall of the same year. At the end of the second college year, Mr. Toole headed a large class for the two years' work and received the general proficiency medal. He was a member of the O. A. C. Stock Judging Team at the Chicago International in 1910. After graduating in the spring of 1911, Mr. Toole joined the staff of "The Farmer's Advocate" as Live Stock Editor, and since October 1913 has occupied the Managing Editor's chair. His early training on the home farm, in the heart of that great livestock district in South Ontario, awakened a very strong liking for the industry with which he has become so closely associated, and during Mr. Toole's seven years' engagement with "The Farmer's Advocate" he has enjoyed many opportunities for travel and to become acquainted with the live stock industry from every angle. His close connection with the herds and flocks at home and abroad, and his close connection with the stock market, while working on the staff of the "Farmer's Advocate," developed a trained eye and sound judgment. The Professor of Animal Husbandry, will be a most valuable asset to the Management and Editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" and the best of wishes are extended to him for his new position. The College and the live stock industry of the Province is sure to benefit from the energetic efforts of the new Professor of Animal Husbandry. The best wishes of "The Farmer's Advocate" accompany Prof. Toole to his new home. The Secretary of the O. A. C. is interested in live stock.

### Steer Feeding for War Time Markets.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

At the present time with the high prices and scarcity of all concentrated feeds, steers should not be highly fitted for market. The present crisis calls for an exceptional output of all food products, especially meat, and every effort should be made to raise as many cattle as possible, and to feed them largely on foods, which cannot be used for human consumption, or are not especially adapted to some other equally important class of live stock such as pigs. For these reasons, therefore, the following experiment was planned and carried out at Macdonald College during the past winter. Keeping in mind the necessity of rapid growth and cheap gains, and the advisability of a ration which did not involve more labor than necessary either in the process of growing or feeding the crop, corn silage was chosen as the basic feed in the experiment, the idea being to test to what degree corn silage could be utilized in a ration, with clover hay, to replace expensive concentrates. Corn is a heavy yielding crop; it can be grown comparatively cheaply without an excess of labor; it can be grown to advantage in many rotations; it is easily stored and can be fed conveniently with no waste products; it has a high feeding value and is relished by the stock fed.

A great deal of experimental work has been done in the past, at various experimental stations and agricultural colleges, in regard to feeding corn silage to various classes of live stock. Most of these experiments have, however, been planned with the idea of replacing other roughage rather than concentrates in the various rations. Some experiments have been conducted with the different kinds of roughage as the sole ration, but only for the purpose of wintering young stock and not preparing them for market.

An experiment was carried out at Macdonald College in which some Quebec and some Western steers were fed. They were divided into three lots each and fed similar rations respectively, thus duplicating the experiment. The rations were made up of (1) corn silage, (2) clover hay, (3) a meal mixture, consisting of equal parts of oat feed and dried distillers' grains. These concentrates were not chosen on account of their individual qualifications but rather because they were available and would serve as a representative meal mixture. The quantity of hay was constant in all the rations. The first lot, in each case, received a large allowance of silage and no meal, the second lot somewhat less silage and a small allowance of meal, while the third lot received still less silage and a large quantity of meal. The rations were fed for nine weeks, the quantities being slightly increased at the end of each three weeks.

#### Average Weight per Steer.

Feeding period 9 weeks.

|                     | Initial Weight | Final Weight | Total gain | Gain per day. |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| QUEBEC STEERS       |                |              |            |               |
| Lot 1. No meal.     | 876            | 946          | 70.7       | 1.12          |
| Lot 2. 4 lbs. meal. | 873            | 1004         | 131.7      | 2.09          |
| Lot 3. 6 lbs. meal. | 915            | 1032         | 117.3      | 1.86          |
| WESTERN STEERS      |                |              |            |               |
| Lot 4. No meal.     | 883            | 1003         | 120.0      | 1.90          |
| Lot 5. 4 lbs. meal. | 909            | 1055         | 145.7      | 2.31          |
| Lot 6. 6 lbs. meal. | 884            | 1022         | 138.5      | 2.20          |

Note:—The quantity of meal above is the average daily ration for the three periods.

All the steers showed a remarkable thriftiness and were in very good condition during the entire period. They were not highly finished, but were in good shape for the present requirements of the market at the end of the trial. As may be seen from the above table, the three lots of Western steers made both cheaper and larger gains respectively. In the Western steers those fed no meal made the cheapest gains, while in the Quebec steers those fed a small quantity of meal and a large allowance of silage made the most economical gains. In both cases those which received a liberal allowance of silage with some meal made the greatest gains, and these fed a small amount of silage and a large quantity of meal made good gains but at too high a cost. The results of these experiments, therefore, show that:

1. Steers can be profitably fed and fairly well fattened on a ration consisting wholly of corn silage and leguminous hay.
2. When concentrates are added in moderate quantities greater gains can be made economically.
3. When a heavy meal ration with a small roughage allowance is fed, steers will make good gains but with increased labor and scarcity of feed the practice is not economical.

C. E. B.

One of many dairymen's success stories has brought their first really high price for their head of their herd. The time had come, but it turned out to be a disappointment. There is an opportunity to make big money at some of the sales of dairy products. Don't allow the other fellow to get

### Swine

Swine feed. Experimental cover the quard as to with the dry pastures for during prev as in 1917, were used in of grain und secured from results repres of hogs incl practical feed rect his feedi for the more capacity of t in reserve a made or to v upon whethe their pastures hand were pa

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The follo pasture exper rape, thousa parisons wer pound of por as against fee on rape pasti per cent. rati

The acre last season, d early part of which this p well-drained t ing a wet per vantage over cause of this farm where it the young pig supplies, and the best late alfalfa and dw feeder to drive grain cost of f early, while t variety for a thing else so fa the fall pastur the requireme

Duplex rap a good showin year being les rape. In econ able showing v cover a period of gain.

Sweet clov pastures, and has been show unlikely to co succeed. The third that of d a self-feeder, a per cent. of th ing on rape pa When a th nection with required for o same class of g junction with required for o per cent. ratio 4.41 pounds, w required 6.16 made.

The cost of out pasture is shown for the on pasture, b the non-pastur up to the same This group av self-feeder dry ration group a group on the s pounds live w which showed cost. The gro the test as to same age when

This season is show as f feed, now, th pastur saved t with the strain porker (the th the same order, expect a order appa that th feeder system hand feeding, the pasture ca