

SPECIAL FARMING AND LIVESTOCK EDITION

FEEDING STOCK FOR MARKET

Many feeders make failures in their feeding operations on account of the poor quality of the animals fattened for market. Scrub stock is often fed at actual loss, and even rough, well-bred steers often fail to respond at a commercial profit to the cost of feed and the expense of a caretaker. The selection of animals with the necessary quality is essential if one expects to make a profit in his feeding operations. The nearer the animals approximate to thoroughbreds of their breed the greater the prospect that they will convert the grain and roughage they consume into a profit to the farmer.

Old animals should be discarded when feeders are selected. After stock reaches three years of age the food they consume is largely used in maintenance, while at one and two years old they utilize their food rations in growth and increased weight.

Young animals received from the birth period of the more food relatively will be required to make a pound of gain.

Animals intended for slaughter should never be stunted in growth. If stagnation intervenes before maturity it will take a long time to stimulate natural growth, and the feed that ordinarily in thrifty animals increases weight is lost in mere maintenance. It is not possible to take a stunted animal and fatten it for market at a profit. When growth in the process of maturity is arrested it permanently depreciates the feeding qualities of the animal, and such stock should be rejected when feeders are purchased that are expected to feed out at a profit. While undue development by the forcing process is deprecated, all young animals destined for consumption should be maintained in a thrifty, growing condition until placed in the feed lot to be finished for the block.

Corn, hay, cottonseed and oil meal are the food constituents usually employed in feeding stock for the shambles. Temperature has much to do in promoting the fattening process, as a certain amount of the ration consumed is diverted to the maintenance of animal heat. Stock exposed in the field and compelled to warm the ice water they drink with bodily heat will give but poor returns for the feed consumed. Warm, well-ventilated quarters with water from which the chill has been removed by a heater in the tank will give the best results in feeding stock for commercial profit. Discomfort is to be avoided, for anything that irritates stock during the feeding process arrests normal development in proportion to the degree and duration of the disturbance. Good stock, quarters and feed are essential if farmers would make money in feeding animals for market.

WHAT TRADE STATISTICS SHOW

The yearly statistics of the department of commerce at Washington show that the exports of canned meats for the year ending June, 1906, were \$9,233,410, against \$9,577,045 for the previous year. For the month of June, 1906, the exports were \$461,000, against \$797,177 in June, 1905. The total falling off therefore for the year was practically made in this one month, or right after the packing house operations. It is also to be noted that most of the decrease was occasioned by a lessened demand for the goods in Great Britain. These figures surely provide a valuable lesson for the Canadian packer. Canadian packers of the standard can of corned beef, with this prestige it should not be difficult to establish as favorable a position for our canned goods. The antipathy to canned goods now generally felt will take time to dissipate, but a thorough inspection, tantamount to a government guarantee of purity, will assist Canadian goods in capturing a field of commerce largely monopolized up till recently by the Chicago meat trusts.

Home Cheese Manufacture

Prof. C. F. Doane of the United States department of agriculture, gives the following directions for making cheese at the farm home: Use milk three or four hours old; which has been held at about 70 degrees which has not yet commenced to sour. Heat to about 86 degrees, add commercial rennet at the rate of three ounces or 55 p. c. (cubic centimetres) for about 30 to 40 minutes, break the curd with a spoon or three-cornered stick until the particles are the size of the end of the small finger; heat slowly to about 100 degrees until the curd becomes very firm. A few experiments along this line will show about how firm the curd needs to be. But roughly it may be stated that it will require about 2 1/2 hours from the time the curd is broken. Drain off the whey, stir the curd for 15 or 20 minutes, allowing to cool slowly. Salt at the rate of 2 1/2 pounds salt per 100 lbs. milk. Allow to coagulate around, as desired, and apply considerable pressure. The amount of pressure required is rather indefinite, but should not be less than 100 pounds to each cheese. The utensils required are a thermometer, a tin vessel for heating and a measure for measuring the rennet extra. All of these articles, including the rennet extract, can be purchased from any supply house.

Amazing Vigor

The British Grocer comments on these facts in a recent issue as follows: "An exclusive trade in the Canadian bacon trade has been a long way behind that of the United States, but considering its comparative youthfulness, it affords evidence of astonishing vigor and vitality, and must therefore be reckoned with as an important factor in determining the probable course of the bacon trade."

TORONTO HORSE MARKET

LITTLE DOING, PRICES WEAK

Principal Marts Endeavoring to Boom Business, But With Little Success.

The horse market should be taking a holiday. Demands are light for all classes, and the only real transactions are what people come along who think they can see a turnover in light work. There is no strength whatever to the situation and prices cannot be quoted except on a general basis.

Mr. Burns of the Repository says: "Offerings have been light and sales are mainly local." S. Allen, Norwich, purchased a number of nice drivers on Tuesday, and the Grenadier Ice Co. bought a team of bays well worth the money paid for them. The O'Keefe Bros. secured a nice black mare, The Taylor Milling Co. purchased some nice horses for their delivery wagons. The other sales were mostly of cheap work horses for delivery purposes around the city. The demand at the present time seems to be for the class of horses. William Buckle, the well-known riding master, had a saddle horse in the sale that sold for a good price to a gentleman from Scarborough. Other horses sold for their value, and dealers did not hesitate to say that for the summer season the prices fetched were nearly phenomenal.

There will be several delivery horses on offer from an enforced sale that promises bargains.

The following is Burns & Sheppard's weekly report of prevailing prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 18 hands, \$125 to \$150; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 18 hands, \$125 to \$150; matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 18 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 12 to 12 1/2 hands, \$125 to \$150; general purpose and express horses, 12 to 12 1/2 hands, \$125 to \$150; draught horses, 12 to 12 1/2 hands, \$125 to \$150; second-hand workers, \$50 to \$75; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$75.

Monday's sale of this week at the Canadian Horse Exchange was reasonably well attended. Although the class of horses offered was not quite up to the standard of this firm, still they brought prices which were considered good for their class. Mr. Carroll was in demand, but that is the next thing to impossible to secure them at this time of the year. Dealers are always on the lookout for a good heavy draught or light harness horse. The latter seems to be on the decrease in Ontario, which, considering the amount of blood which has been imported into this country, is hard to account for. The Exchange is getting out plans for some extensive alterations in the way of stall room, to their hygienic and airy premises. William Linton of this city was the purchaser of a block that the auctioneer described as one of the best of its kind that has come under the hammer recently in Toronto. Among other purchasers were: M. St. John, city; Mr. J. Jackson, city; Mr. Marshall, who secured a first-class general purpose horse; J. Catalano, J. A. Best, J. E. Montgomery, J. Preston, James Woods, A. Holland, F. L. See, Charles Schaller, William Leeson, W. T. Nottingham and Charles Stewart. At Thursday's sale the Exchange will offer some 50 horses of all classes, which have been selected by competent judges for this market.

Chicago advices are to the effect that general receipts for July show a decline over the corresponding month last year. The demand for well-finished offerings of all commercial classes is broader than any midsummer market in the history of the trade at the Union Stock Yards, with prices for the better grades showing narrow fluctuations since the opening of the summer season. Arrivals at the week show an increase of over 200 as compared with the receipts a week ago, and also a conservative gain over the week before last. The week last year the week before last cleared freely at nominally stationary prices. Unfortunately country shippers are not catering as largely as necessary to the wants of the trade, and many thin, sunburnt offerings were included among the week's arrivals. At Thursday's sale the market moved slowly, in many instances below country cost. The tone of the current demand is for finished classes, and this makes no profit to country shippers. There was a broader movement in the demand for southern chuckles and hardy classes, and the account that touched these classes to nearly the high level of the season. Good to choice draughts, express and light harness horses, displayed steadily to better tone, but common kinds ruled dull and unevenly lower.

A Berkshire Boar at \$3000. A despatch from Independence, Mo., says that James Quorillo, the Berkshire breeder, has sold to W. Morgan of Beloit, Wis., the boar Lord Eucalypt, for \$3000, the highest price ever paid for a boar of the breed. Mr. Quorillo was breeder of Masterpiece, the champion of the St. Louis World's Fair and sold last spring by A. J. Lovejoy & Son to W. S. Cora, Whitehall, Ill., for \$2500.

Oku Promoted. Tokyo, July 31.—Baron Oku was yesterday appointed chief of the general army, in succession to Viscount Kodama, who died on July 22. Gen. Oku was a leading part in the Manchurian war, leading the army of the centre in all the big battles.

CATTLE MARKET RECEIPTS.—City and Junction.—Cattle, Hogs, Sheep. Week ending July 28, 1906. 1906 1907 2633. Week ending July 29, 1906. 1906 1907 2505. Increase. 2271 74 323. *Increase.

HEAVES IN HORSES.

Disease Incurable, But May Be Modified, Says a Veterinarian.

Broken wind or "windy" horses are becoming very numerous, chiefly from heredity and breeding so many unsound mares. Pately Bridge, the veterinary editor of London Farm and Home, thus presents the conditions:

"Broken wind is not curable, or it would not be such a common thing to see a good-class horse sold at a ridiculously low price because of this infirmity; but it is quite possible, by judicious management to keep the ordinary case going with tolerable comfort to the animal and a fair amount of satisfaction to the owner or driver. The first thing is to appreciate or take into consideration the nature and cause of what is popularly called 'broken wind.' It is not a respiratory disease, in the proper acceptance of the term, but is due, in the majority of cases, to bad feeding. Feeding an inordinate quantity of bulky, nutritious fodder, particularly badly saved, moly, or dusty seed hay, is one of the most common causes of broken wind. The class of horses most frequently found to be broken-winded are farm horses and inferior ponies. Both are greedy feeders, and both belong to a class of owners notoriously niggardly in their provision of corn. Thus the broken-wind horse is fed on the best of food, and of a less bulky or more concentrated character than is generally supplied to horses of this class. More corn and less hay should be given, and all the food should be free from dust and given slightly dampened, by sprinkling with salt and water. The broken-wind horse should be fed on the little-and-often principle and the daily allowance of food divided into a large number of small meals. The hours of feeding should be adapted to the hours of work, so that the horse is not called upon to labor on a full stomach. The broken-wind horse should be given at night, after this work is over, and this is the time when the larger part of the moderate quantity of hay allowed should be fed. Linseed and bran should be given occasionally in the form of mash. Carrots and green-meat are good, but they are not to be given because they are digestible and slightly laxative, but too much green-meat is incompatible with condition, and the broken-wind horse is the maintenance of the animal in hard condition. A cool, well-ventilated stable is a necessity. Water is best kept standing within reach of the animal, so that it can drink at will, or where this is not possible, water should be kept clean and the supply frequently changed. Regularly maintained condition is impracticable, is better for the broken-wind horse than irregular labor. The horse should be kept at a steady pace, and the stomach and bowels, by pressing on the diaphragm, have their food and air passages, and this is another reason for the food being more concentrated, or why it should contain the elements of the food in as small a bulk as possible. There is always a characteristic cough associated with broken wind, and on some occasions, where there has been some departure from the rules of feeding or good hygiene, or in certain states of the weather, there is an increase in the severity of the symptoms which may call for medicine to relieve them, but drugs are not of much use in ordinary cases of broken wind, and should not be resorted to when the acute symptoms have yielded. When recourse is had to medicine from time to time, it soon becomes ineffective, and when regularly given, the bowels of the broken-wind horse should never be allowed to become constipated, and when judiciously fed, and animals sleek and contented, it is not sufficient to keep them regular, a laxative should be given."

Farm News and Views. A farmer is judged by his farm, and a farm by what is seen in passing. It is neat and tidy, fence and out-buildings, as well as dwelling house, good repair; if tools, wagons and machinery are housed and painted, and animals sleek and contented, it is evidence that the owner is a good farmer and also prosperous.

Fences depend on the objects in view. A plain wire fence with no barbs may keep horses, cows and hogs confined, but to prevent the bull from moving slowly, in many instances below country cost. The tone of the current demand is for finished classes, and this makes no profit to country shippers. There was a broader movement in the demand for southern chuckles and hardy classes, and the account that touched these classes to nearly the high level of the season. Good to choice draughts, express and light harness horses, displayed steadily to better tone, but common kinds ruled dull and unevenly lower.

Is Bocking an Injury? A York County correspondent writes asserting that the docking of stallions and the debarring of bulls has a material influence on their breeding capabilities. He quotes two specific instances, one in high ten mares were served by a docked stallion without a single foal following; and another of an undocked stallion which was successful in each instance. The docked stallions, Robin Hood and Sir William Wallace, which traveled in York County many years ago, are also referred to by the correspondent as evidence of the success of the undocked animal, and he says that with them such a thing as a guarantee of foal was never heard of. The writer is desirous of obtaining the views of other farmers on the question.

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

Poor Cattle in Slow Demand—Sheep and Hogs Are Firm.

The market for the past week has been very uneven. Fat cattle of good weight and quality have sold at about steady prices, but there has been almost no demand for stockers and feeders, and cattle which farmers believe to be beef when they load and find they were not fat enough for killers when they reach the market, have been a drag on the market and hard to sell at any price. Half fat cows and light heifers can hardly be sold, and light steers are also in poor demand.

The fact that the good to choice cattle about held their own while the common and medium grades went down from 15c to 25c per cwt. proves that the demand centres on the choice goods, while the future is very uncertain for the common stuff.

The top of the market thus far this week for shipping cattle is \$5.10 per cwt., and the lowest \$4.40, or a difference of 70c per cwt. The bulk of shipping cattle sold from \$4.70 to \$4.90, with few going over \$5 per cwt. The market for grass fed butchers heifers has been going down but rapidly for some time, and does not seem to have reached the bottom notch. A few prime lots of heifers, 1175 lbs., good enough to ship, sold at \$4.90, while a few weeks ago, would have brought \$4.75 to \$5.00 per cwt. Medium mixed loads sold from \$3.60 to \$4.00 per cwt.; grass cows at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt. In the face of a declining market like this the retail butcher who provides higher prices for beef is either not responsible for what he says, or is talking as he would like things to be.

Trade in stockers and feeders is nearly lifeless. Demand from the farmers was limited and, although the dealers on the market bought sparingly, they had hard work to sell what they got, and some of them have cattle left on their hands. What little demand there is in this department is mainly for the good well bred stuff which can be converted into good beef or export steers that will sell on the market. This class is scarce and smaller in number than for the past ten years. Most dealers look for a better market later on.

Good to prime quality milch cows sell well, but the common to medium class are slow of sale at unchanged prices. Prime cows and steady spars sell readily at \$9 to \$10 and should there be orders in from outside points, even higher prices than these have been paid. Common to medium quality cows sell from \$8 to \$9, and inferior at \$7.

Veal calves are still selling at fair prices, also not as good as have been. Prices range from \$5.50 per cwt. for inferior, and \$5.50 to \$5.50 for medium to good, and \$6.00 to \$6.50 and even \$6.75 for prime new milk fed calves.

Sheep and lambs still continue to be money-makers and are in excellent demand. Prices were from 25c to 50c per cwt. lower on yesterday's market, they are still worth from \$6.50 to \$7.50 per cwt. and even \$7.75 per cwt. was paid. Most of the lambs on the market were bucks, which goes to show that the farmer is keeping the ewe lambs on the farm with the intention of raising more sheep, which are to-day worth more money than in years, and are likely to continue to be for some few years to come.

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All the money appropriated by the English government toward aiding the checking of diseases among live stock has been well spent, judging from the annual report of proceedings under the diseases of animals act for 1905. Swine fever was reduced for the first time in years to less than 1000 outbreaks, and there have been no foot-and-mouth disease among cattle since 1902, while there were fewer glander cases among horses than for two years, with sheep reduced from 3238 in 1896 to 918 in 1905.

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It appears that there is more truth in the claim that such plants as the clover and alfalfa than may be supposed. A farmer in New Jersey, who could not grow clover on his land, the following year, after the use of fertilizers, procured soil from a magnificent growth of clover had been secured, and broadcasted the soil over the field, so as to "mimic" it with the clover bacteria. The result was an excellent growth of clover, and a good crop of alfalfa, and the farmer was able to experiment with alfalfa, procuring soil from an alfalfa field in Colorado.

YIELD WILL BE DISAPPOINTING. Says Well-known Farmer of York County. Crops.

Simpson Rennie, the well-known farmer and expert on the culture of sugar beets, is not enamored of the outlook for the grain crop in York County. While apparently one of the best on record, Mr. Rennie says that the yield when it comes to be threshed, will be the effect this year, as it always has, of greatly reducing the yield. Barry, which promised to be a good crop, will go barely 40, while the yield of oats and fall wheat will be far below the estimate formed early in the season. Much of the fall wheat is only fit for chicken feed, but the hay crop is a magnificent one and well saved.

The mangold, rutabaga and turnip crop Mr. Rennie regards as a good average one, while the sugar beet crop, broken readily at \$9 to \$10 and should there be orders in from outside points, even higher prices than these have been paid. Common to medium quality cows sell from \$8 to \$9, and inferior at \$7.

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but they will be better layers all next year and can be turned off with good profit when they are little more than a year old.

The fall is the season of the year for purchasing breeding stock, as the prices will be cheaper than in the spring, owing to the fact that the breeders do not wish to carry over the winter more animals than they can profitably shelter and manage. By own particular scrubs and increases farm displaces the cost in the fall being but little compared with spring and summer for sheep, swine and poultry.

Before fruit can be stored away for winter with safety, care must be taken that no sound fruit goes into the cellar. A single imperfect apple may cause the loss of all in the barrel, and the cellar must be in good condition and kept at an even temperature, not too warm nor too cold, and the first thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

It appears that there is more truth in the claim that such plants as the clover and alfalfa than may be supposed. A farmer in New Jersey, who could not grow clover on