

CO

EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL.

FREE COURSES

IN JANUARY, 1907

AT THE
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
GUELPH, CANADA
IN
STOCK JUDGING (2 weeks)
SEED JUDGING (2 weeks)

POULTRY RAISING (4 weeks)
BUTTER AND CHEESEMAKING (3 mos.)
 Write at once for special circular to
G. C. GREELMAN, B.S.A.M.S., President
RUNNING A POULTRY FARM
SUNNER HILL

Profit in Eggs Look Big in Prospective, But Seldom Materialize.

At least once in a lifetime every man gets that almost unquenchable thirst for money, and it is this thirst for money at full swing and simply get rich hand over fist selling eggs at 50c a dozen, that has made many men rich in the poultry business. The man who buys poultry at prices that would simply stagger anyone save him who has the fever, the fever that makes him want to save.

It looks awful easy. If a really good hen would lay 200 eggs a year, 1000 hens would lay 200,000 eggs. And if eggs at 40c. a dozen would give a year's income from eggs alone, not to mention the increase in the flock and the sale of poultry at approximately \$7000. And it doesn't cost anything to keep a hen, you know.

That's the way they figure it out. But these figures are figured like that, or should I say, where liars figure?

And it's a bit strange, too, that while the hen as an adjunct to general farming is the way to win money, making the profits all turn to losses, usually, when poultry raising is attempted on a large scale by the inex-

W. J. MILLGROVE, Ont.

SALE AT VICTORIA SQUARE
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9
at one o'clock, a sale of Farm Implements, Horses and Cattle and Hogs, belonging to
MR. R. S. FRISBY,
will be held at Elm Lodge Farm, Lot 55, 7350 C. & M. H. Avenue.
J. H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer.

YORKSHIRE PIGS,

ENGLISH METHODS OF FEEDING SHEEP AND LAMBS FOR MARKET PURPOSES.

In the feeding and fattening of lambs for market purposes, two rather distinct courses are followed by English sheep breeders. The great majority follow the practice of having their lambs come early in the season from the latter part of January to the middle of March, while other farmers prefer having their lambs come from the latter part of April and May. Those who rear only lambs aim to grow them rapidly, so that they may be ready for sale from the middle of June or the early part of July. Those who rear

YORKSHIRE PIGS—YOUNG BOARS and sows for young stock prices will be bred at my pleasure; young sows will be bred to suit the purchaser and forwarded as soon as possible to the Messrs. Chapman, Andley, or Gramere, Grange.

GEESSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE LAKE TOULOUSE Geese, four dollars a pair. Rhode Island and Weymouth, one dollar each. Weymouth, Andley.

A FEW TOULOUSE AND AFRICA Geese left for sale, \$2 each. Weymouth, Andley.

green or succulent food used during the winter season, and the correspond

per the April or May lambs claim that when lambs are dropped at that season of the year they are not so troublesome as early lambs, as the ewes do not need as much special feeding on and about the lambing season. The warm sheep sheds are not necessary and they need the lambs during the summer and fall months to utilize the stubble fields from which the crops have been harvested. Where late lambing is resorted to, the lambs are sired during the summer months and old pastures must not be used as grazing ground, else parasitic troubles are sure to result, and the ewes will cause serious losses. In the rearing of early lambs the mothers are very liberally fed on clover hay, and have from 1 to 1-2 pounds per ewe of a mixture of the grain mixture, consisting of linseed cake, oats and bran; or cotton seed cake, and bran. The cotton seed stuffs are used, but those mention-

stand in higher favor. As a rule, there is not any roughage used in the winter months, but in the summer months, but those who do not furnish any food use either clover hay or straw chaff. The chief reliance is placed on alfalfa. The alfalfa is fed to the roots, especially the turnip crop. A strong point advanced in favor of feeding lambs is that it leaves the ground in a high state of fertility for the next crop.

The feeding of sheep for fattening purposes is practiced more or less throughout the winter months, on account of the large quantity of root crops and other forms of green food available at this season, and the sheep are fattened during the winter months. During the spring and summer months a considerable amount of feeding is also done, but the sheep are fattened on cake in conjunction with pasture grass and some green crops. The fall and winter methods of feeding sheep are much the same.

Apple grower has no better advice than sheep. To the sheep raiser, the winter months must be sufficient number to keep the grass grazed short. A ten-acre orchard must have a hundred sheep, and a hundred sheep must have a ten-acre orchard. A lot will pasture with a liberal allowance of grain or bran. It costs them a dollar a week to feed one hundred sheep on alfalfa and a few pounds of bran and an addition of meal. This will give them fifty pounds of meat a day, or half a pound for each sheep a day. The sheep are the best insecticide and will exterminate the codling worms and all the apple maggots that will fly. They will also eat the soil with their droppings. The spraying pump fails to accomplish part of these, and the machiner costs more than that of the sheep which will do the work. The writer stated that he has an orchard that has not been plowed for seventeen years, per-

the case of lamb feeding. Folding on some form of green crop, such as rape, especially turnage, or on the root crops. The grain ration is composed of either linseed or cotton cake, or perhaps a proportion of both. The following grains: Oats, corn, barley, peas, beans or lentils. Where yard or shed feeding is practised during the winter months, the usual ration consists of clover hay, mixed hay or straw-chaff for roughness. The amount varies from 10 to 20 pounds per head per day. Of roots for succulence the amount fed ranges from 12 to 20 lbs. per sheep per day of grain and cake. The roots may be turnage, or either cotton cake or linseed cake, or a mixture of the two, and the ration may be composed of oats, barley, peas, beans, corn or any of these, or lentils, fed singly or in a mixture. This method of feeding has given satisfactory results.

While some farmers aim to fatten their sheep on grass alone, the majority feed with cotton or linseed cake, or a combination of the two. To the extent of one to two pounds per day in addition to the grass, the use of linseed cake is the best. Linseed cake is preferred on account of the nitrogen properties, which have a beneficial effect on the condition of the soft grass on the digestive organs.

In all sheep feeding operations, be it with or without the use of hard meals to furnish at least one-half the rations, and in some instances more, of the rough, root crops, turnips, etc., to the American visitors it is surprising to find that the sheep which survives an attack is no wiser than much afterward. The owner is not aware of the cause of the disease making an appearance, is caused by draughty and damp quarters, or by the use of water, or of having taken cold, or of the sheep being so fat that it is to do is to quit kerosene into the nostrils of the cold does not abate the cough and the sheep's best cure is the hatcher. Bury the bodies at once, as the health of the flock is endangered by the microscopic poor germs.

Watch the poultry now for the same disease. It is the same epidemic to start and take half the season's raising. Allow the flock respect to the weather, and keep them free from draughts and foulness.

Silver
at 18½.
18½, 50
1000 at
Foster
at 2.00

Standards

Silver
at 18½.
500 at 1
18½, 50
500 at 1
at 18½.
18½, 50
1000 at
Trethven