TUESDAY MORNING

THE TORONTO WORLD

JANUARY 1 1917

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many spo with 'cold half an he prices'' ha the way wait until the main then they consolation the condu-the next before it a great m presents i ndvice to ish wirgin prepare y This wag well—peop are quiet has transi

C. I. Hy yestergay the persa is, under its sense present di ings and At least the board meeting will be h ly any cl

ly any o time.

Foster C Trethew, Trethew, Buffalo B McKinle Cobalt S Silver L Abitibi a Beaver S Red Roc Clevelan Colevelan Colevelan Colevelan Colevelan Colevelan Colevelan Colevelan Green-M Peterson Conlagas Consolid Canadia Canadia B. C. Pa Havana Mexican

SPECIAL FARMING & LIVE STOCK EDITION

All communications on farming topics should be addressed to the Agricultural Editor of The World. asion on timely topics, special conditions and farm news are particularly requested. Advertising rates upon application.

UTILIZING STOCK MANURE. Tons of valuable manure are produc ed on every stock farm annually. Much of this soil-building material is wasted. An agricultural writer who has traveled extensively in this country says that he is sure more than 50 per cent. claims that it is worse than wasted. Every stock farmer ought to assign a fair valuation to the manure crop of time to cure the bacon. the manure produced in a tell us that

birds with one stone: he may eat his quently when wood is used. If a wood-cake and have it. The highest type of farming demands that soil fertility shall be carefully pre-the brine, which must be cold, with all

served; this bars the selling of crops. ingredients well dissolved. sultant manure be applied at the right and the product of these expert bacon time and in the right way the land makers brings fancy prices.

soll to yield bountiful crops without After it has been in the brine for a

CANADIAN HAY TRADE HOME CURED BACON.

Practical Directions for the Pro- Impression is That Prices Are Now at Their Highest Point, duction of Good Bacon,

There is more than one way of doing it, but the real old practical way here that prices have about reached their highe is right in line at this time of year. to be

It is the season of the year when the the hands of country dealers whose butchering on the farm is about at stocks were bought at lower prices a Many an old-time farmer or who could accept one to two dollars farmer's wife can give the experts cards and spades in a test of curing cards and spades in a test of curing hams and bacon for use later in the winter and spring, but there are some of the manure crop is not utilized in young farmers here and there who, never having lived on a farm in their a way to produce best results. He earlier life or others having taken too young farmers here and there who, erican market to be supplied, and it is little interest how father or mother his farm. It is worth so much, and should be used accordingly. Scientists that are good, but here is one that has been tested and found excellent by many:

tell us that the manure produced in a year by a mature horse is valued at \$27; of a cow, \$19; of a hog, \$12; of a sheep, \$2. The fertilizing value of feed for live stock is only slightly diminished by passage thru mature animals, which means that in feeding farm crops to live stock the farmer is killing two binds with one stone; he may eat his **Bulletin**.

ter Fat." especially grain, from the farm. It re-quires that the crops shall be convert-ed into meat, milk or wool. In this process feeds lose but a small amount of their fertilizing value, from 10 to of their fertilizing value, from 10 to not too short and greasy leave the experts in genuine, since further samples prepar-perhaps 25 per cent., but unless the re-the market as the best for bacon use, ed on his farm under strict supervi-There is no reason why every family

that produced the feed will surely de-teriorate. Every farmer ought to feed his soil.

The greater the crop harvested the larger the restoration of plant food should be. The man who expects the of the man who expects the

receiving food will be disappointed. Soils require food just as do animals. We need more land-feeders in this ple wood is best and the fire should al-country. Every stock-feeder ought to receiving food will be disappointed. considerable time lifth from the liquid

ways be small and low enough so that when starte a liberal land-feeder. Stock manure is land food. It can little heat is generated. When start-ed the fire should be kept going con-character, from the average as to give Stock manure is tand tood. It can be applied with marked profit to almost all types of soil. It is common testi-mony that stable manure applied with a spreader pays handsomely; in fact, we have never heard of negative re-sults following its intelligent applica-

or during the fattening process. Great corporations that employ a multitude of horses in conducting their business reduce their feeding opera-tions to a system of so much grain and so many pounds of hay per hundred weight of the animal. But there is no uniform any compared the lorge feed-THE FARMSTEAD Marketing grain at the elevator is mighty slow way to liquidate a debt. If it is marketed thru the medium of

weight of the animal. But there is no uniformity even among the large feed-ing stables. The Virginia Express Company feeds 4.67 pounds of corn, 5.33 pounds of oats, 8 pounds of bran, 4.16 pounds of corn meal and 15 pounds of hay per thousand pounds of weight per day. The Jersey City Express Com-pany feeds its horses 21.25 pounds of alfalfa, 3.2 pounds of corn, 19 pounds of oats, 1.15 pounds of bran and 9.5 pounds of hay per thousand weight per day. The Boston Express Company feeds its horses 22.25 company feeds its horses for pounds of corn, 5.25 There is an impression in the trade good live stock it counts much faster highest point, as there are said considerable quantities held in, tion is closed and prices here are too high for export to Great Britain there is only the home trade and the Amday. The Boston Express Company feeds its horses 12 pounds of corn, 5.25 pounds of oats and 20 pounds of hay. The United States army feeds per thoulittle interest how father or mother did it when at home, now may be a bit at sea about the process when it comes time to cure the bacon. There are other recipes of course. pounds of oats and 14 pounds of hay. The Utah experiment station feeds its and lower prices. On the other hand, it is asserted that as long as the Amfarm horses 25 pounds of alfalfa, and 10 pounds of bran or 22.8 pounds of timo-this nature. erican market remains as high as at present, New York and the New Engthy and 10 pounds of bran. The Wyom-ing station feeds 13.75 pounds of alfalfa land States will take enough of our supplies from the interior to prevent iny decline in prices .- Montreal Trade

ADULTERATED BUTTER.

The University of Leeds and the

Ycrkshire Council for Agricultural Education have issued a pamphlet on "Variation in the Composition of Butof live weight of the horses used in the experiment work. Considerable interest has

been aroused amongst butter-makers above cases varies from the Wyoming as they are seedless. This very fact hand over fist selling eggs at 50c a combination of 13.75 pounds of alfalfa often makes them true to name, as dozen all winter and thorobred poul-try at prices that would simply stagby the evidence given in a case that came before the Skipton Petty Ses-sions, in which a farmer was accused of having adulterated his butter with of 15 seeds

lowa experiment station ration of 15 pounds of grain and 15 pounds of hay for a 1500-pound draught animal. If horses can be maintained in good condinearly 34 per cent, of margarine fat. The evidence adduced on behalf of the defendant proved beyond doubt, however, that the butter was perfectly tion at work on such a widely differ-ent ration, it demonstrates a wide difference in the nutrition nece in the nutrition necessary to horses in different localities. sion gave analysis by different chem-ists practically the same figures as those on which the West Riding naintain The wide variation in the ration of maintenance practically compels every County Council analyst has based his owner of horses to conduct his feeding certificate of adulteration. In other perations according to the individuality and assimilating ability of each horse in his stable. Some animals rewords, the supposed the butter must have taken place before the milk left the udders of the fore the milk left the udders of the cows, or, as it has been expressed, the butter was apparently adulter-ated with margarine thru the cows. This source and an actual test will soon determine the pro-per amount of both grain and roughage regulsite for each animal to maintain it ated with margarine thru the cows. requisite for each animal to maintain it This conclusion, if true, is cal- in good condition or to fatten it for the

Injudicious feeding is many fowls. Now get rid of all poor scrub fowls before they eat their heads off; Darkening the rooms where nests are

ed to take part in a farm be persuaded to take part in a farm ers' institute. Too many of these "gab fellows are theoretical, and the news is sand pounds of live weight its cavalry in the air that some of them can oats scarcely get a hearing now.

results of careless feeding by the use of condiments and other mixtures of Feed stock in regu amounts and at regular times and with food that is bright and free from

Ing station feeds 13.75 pounds of alfalfa and 2.25 pounds of straw per day. In Omaha, Neb., 15 pounds of oats and 12 pounds of hay is the standard ration for a draught horse. At Chicago the large companies feed 7.5 pounds of oats and 20 pounds of hay for a draught horse ration. At the Iowa experiment station a balanced ration is compounded in the proportion of 1 pound of hay and 1 pound of grain per one hundred pounds of Mye weight of the horses used in the

PROVINCIAL HORSE INTERESTS.

Editor World: I have read the re marks of "Pop" in The Sunday World with a deal of interest. I take exactly the same view as he does, that the Hon. Nelson Monteith, provincial minister \$7000. And it doesn't cost anything to of agriculture, has destroyed a broad, keep a hen, you know. useful, liberal society in practically That's the way they figure it ou wiping out the Canadian Horse Breed-But here's a case where figures lie ers' Association and forming the Onterio Horse Breeders' Association. The latter to all intents and purposes will never consist of more than half a dozen

o get rid of its funds as quickly as ENGLISH METHODS OF FEEDING possible, the harness, hunter and saddle SHEEP AND LAMBS FOR MARKET horse men, as represented by the Hunt Club, having resolved to hold their own show, independent of the breeders, as is done in New York and elsewhere. Be sure your hens have tight roofs

Mr. Monteith has been badly advised for market purposes, two rather disby self-seekers. Mr. James, who, I am told, cut rather



tinct courses are followed by Eng-

OR SALE-LARGE TOULOUSE

tion. Manure will pay even if spread of the bacon that is found in city and by hand the old way, but it will pay town markets. materially better if applied with a spreader. Actual experiments on dozens of farms substantiate this asser- Cattle Fetching High Prices-Some

It is bad practice to apply large "The new Ge

apply a little at a time and often. It because it is giving them an excuse above the average for genuine butter-should in all cases be applied with a for asking more than formerly for the butter-producing farmer is rewhere stock is bred and fed.

quids in tanks and apply it with Thus each acre yields a profit of sprinklers. But that is ordinarily too \$28.40. expensive to be practical.

should be at least a foot of straw, from \$11.90 to \$14-16 for poorer grades. Meadow lands are thus valuable and worthless hay or shredded fodder put in have advanced in price, some selling for bedding. This should be replen-ished from time to time so it will ab-to supply feed for cattle, as the rais-

sorb all of the liquid manure and allow ing of domestic animals has been none of it to go thru the ground. greatly stimulated in consequence of But that is not all, for if left like the exclusion of foreign meats. These lands are further rendered valuable

that a great deal of it will evaporate by persistent fertilization. Water is that a great deal of it will evaporate and ammonia and other gases be allow-ed to escape. To prevent this a sack of land plaster should be kept on hand and land plaster should be kept on hand and a liberal sprinkling thrown over the o'clock when work is resumed at the titles of the same kind of grain and hay manure from time to time. This not mills the water is turned off.

money during the last year owing to I was shown pigs five weeks old which sold for \$8.57 each, and hogs of modthe high price of pork, the average erate size for which the owner cost of which was higher than at any \$59.50. Milk sells for 4.28 to 9.52 cents

time in sixteen years. Mr. Ball also reports a shortage in Britain of hogs and suggests that the prospects should "I found that farm labor had not act as an incentive to Canadian breed-ers. The domestic hog market the last ducts. The laborers employed in harfew months has not been entirely satis-usually hired by the year. An ablefactory to our farmers, but the recent bodied experienced woman receives as low prices are due to the large mar-keting of hogs during the fall and may not portend a continuous low range of prices. Working against the prices of These women are expected to do ordiall agricultural products of late is a very tight money market, and it is they live without luxuries, and many doubtful whether hog quotations have of them without what an American

suffered more than some other farm farmer would call necessities." commodities. The low recent hog prices, therefore, should not be taken as indicative of 'the future and farmers hoes a rougher row in stock yard cir should continue to keep up the usual if cles than another, it is the half-fat not even a larger supply of these lar, but the other kind is not wanted

n:oney-making animals.

on feed less than 100 days ought not Good Stock the Best, The agriculturists of Ontario, accord-ing to The Calgary Herald, have learn-is a great mistake to put them on el the lesson that it costs no more to the market unless they are sufficient raise good stock than poor stock, and that superior quality ensures a market at remunerative prices, while the inferior article finds little sale, and then would do no harm, as they keep grow only at a price that leaves no margin ing and do not fatten as fas as older cattle. rofit

adopted with a placed tends to prevent the fewls from a poor figure as repres the subject of a large amount of ex-perimental investigation in recent do with the fowls' welfare.

Interesting Information, rman tariff is said to. quantities of manure at one time for ordinary farm purposes; it is best to German towns as well as the farmers,

should in all cases be applied with a spreader. A spreader will pay for it-self in a year's time on many a farm where stock is bred and fed. Scientists claim that liquid manure season has been very favorable for the twelve months. (2) Every attenis worth about \$7 per ton; solid manure about \$2.50 per ton. It therefore is imabout \$2.50 per ton. It therefore is im-portant that the liquid manure be sav-ed. Some people build water-tight floors in their barns and catch the li-the owner receives this year \$18.50 the owner receives the year the owner the tor the cows. Thus each acre yields a profit of the tor the cows. the quantity should never much ex-

"The grass is cut with scythes and ceed 4 lbs. per head per day. when the stable is cleaned out there \$23.80 per ton for the best grades and ing the later stages of lactation, when the milk vield is small-Avrshire Post

Feeding Horses

Since the establishment of agricul-tural experiment stations the feeding of live stock has resulted in the com pounding of balanced rations for all classes of animals. The dependence of the prosperity of many of the great industries is based on the use of horses.

mills the water is turned off. "Cattle bring a high price, an ordi-nary cow selling for from \$71.40 to \$95.20, and finer grades from \$119 to \$166.60 In the community 1 visited adopted as the standard feed for horses of eggs. No surer indication is adopted as the standard feed for horses of eggs. No surer indication is big for from \$119 to adopted as the standard feed for horses of eggs. No surer indication is big for for the community of the standard feed for horses of eggs. No surer indication is big for for the community of the standard feed for horses of eggs. No surer indication is price of eggs. No surer indication is the standard feed for horses of eggs. No surer indication is the standard feed for horses of eggs. No surer indication is the standard feed for horses of eggs. No surer indication is the standard feed for horses of eggs. No surer indication is the standard feed for horses of eggs. No surer indication is the standard feed for horses of eggs. No surer indication is the standard feed for horses of eggs. No surer indication is the standard feed for horses of eggs. All the standard feed for horses of eggs. The standard feed

perimental investigation in recent do with the lowis' welfare. Years at various centres, notably in Holland, Denmark and Germany. In order to secure as far as possible the production of butter rich in volatile acids (present as fats)—in other words, butter that shall not be liable to be regarded by the analyst as adulter-ted by the binded is executed to be the solution of the truther inter the second the solution of the truther the second the solution of the truther the second the solution of the truther the second the solution of the solution

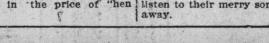
eating their eggs.

fowls should be placed where they will Dry picked poultry sells the best. When picked let it lie till the animal

POULTRY NOTES

ment, constant attention, have much to

heat is all out then pack firmly in clean



farmers follow the practice of having eating their eggs. Care, handling, exercise, kind treat-ment, constant attention, have much to do with the fowls' welfare. A piece of burlap sacking tacked over the rocst and kept soaked with kerosene will keen the lice away. minister at Friday's meeting, said that

when the Ontario Breeders' Associa-tion is, so far as the directorate is con-cerned, to be controlled by the same people, I cannot see. The latter will necessarily be a close corporation—its very constitution, as draughted by the minister, who, according to Mr. James, "doesn't want to interfere." altho he also appoints the secretary and mana-ger, makes it so. As such, the directors, who also by its act of incorporation form the board of the old association, will simply vote the funds of the one heat is all out then pack firmly in clean barrels or boxes. Give ducks plenty of litter-straw, hav or leaves to "roost" upon, and do not compel them to get their bed under the hen's roost. Clear out all cockere's that are not better in the pot pie than the hen yard of the men who are szeking to run the sessoriation this season of the year. For winter eggs keep pullets or young hens, give them a warm house, exer

seed or cotton cake, or perhaps a pre-pared cake, and some one or more of winter season the rations usually consist of clover hay, mixed hay or straw

if for roughness. The amount varies from one to two pounds per head per day. Of roots for succulent food the amount fed ranges from 12 to 20 lbs. per sheep per day of grain and cake. Of this amount about one-half is either cotton of the or linead cake s either cotton c'se or linseed cake, or a mixture of t... a two, and the re-mainder is composed of cats, barley, peas, beans, corn, dried brewers' grains this stage there is hardly use of the the a cure. This method of feeding has given sat-isfactory results, but is not nearly so popular as fail feeding where folding worth much afterward. The owner of on green crops or root crops is prac- worth much afterward. The owner

While some farmers aim to fatten their sheep on grass alone, the major-ity of farmers use cotton or linseed cake; or a combination of the two, to the extent of one to two pounds per the extent of one to two pounds per sheep per day in addition to the grass. For grass feeding the undecorticated cake is preferred on account of the astringent properties, which have a tendency to counterect the action of soft grass on the digestive organs. In all sheep feeding cperations, be it summer or winter the English cher

summer or winter, the English shep-herd aims to furnish at least one-half demic to start and take half the seathe rations, and in some instances more than half, from some succulent food. To the American visitors it is surpris-

H Geese, four dollars a pair. Rhode is-land Red Cockerels, one dollar each. B. Tufts, Welland, Ont. A FEW TOULOUSE AND AFRICAN geese left for sale, \$2 each. W. J. Chapman, Audley.

green or succulent food used during the winter season, and the correspond-ing large amount of concentrated food. especially cotton and linseed cake, fed during the summer months.

Sheep in the Orchard. A writer thus enumerates the ad-

For winter eggs keep pullets or young hens, give them a warm house, exer-cise, plenty of green food, meat and grit in addition to grain and pure water. Now that the garden season is over, turn the chickens out to forage for themselves only be careful to give

manure from time & from time a big on particular ration is not universally on preservative Horseman.
KEEP IP THE SUPPLY.
B. Ball, the Canadian commercial agent at Birmingham, England, in a recent departmental note speaks favorably of the outlook for Canadian pacon is of scents to \$1.66, geess for 18 to \$2. cents per pound and turkeys about 25 cents per pound and turkeys about 25 cents per pound. Eggs sell for 19 to \$2. and catered to in the main-ration is not universally in each horse that must be ration is not universally in each horse that must be ration is not universally on the sent sectors the standard feed for horses trans the price of the standard feed for horse trans almositing on the main-ration is not universally in each horse that must be for the standard feed for horse that must be sent the sum shining on the main-ration is prevailed with the sum shining on the main-ration is prevailed with the sum shining on the main-ratio the sum shining on winter months, on account of the large quantity of root crops and other forms cf green food available at this season, worms and all the apple maggots that some form of green crop, such as rape, kale or cabbage, or on the root crops, especially turnips, is the custom. The grain ration is composed of either lin-kale to health to his overstocking it with sheep. They are kept from gnawing the bark by wire netting, with meshes the following grains: Oats, corn, bar-ley, peas, beans or lentils. Where yard and three or four feet wide. All the or shed feeding is practised during the winter-made manure is least every second year.--Exchange

A Sure Cure for Roup.

Roup in poultry corresponds to diph-theria in human beings. It is fully theria in human beings. It is fully as contagious and fatal. The fowl that stands about listlessly, head, which becomes swelled and sore, finally blinding the sight, can be sus-pected of having roup. Treatment is difficult, and for the ordinary bird at

the flock is generally responsible for

the disease r is caused by draughty and damp quarters. When a fowl shows symptoms of having taken cold, the best thing to do is to squirt kerosene into the

son's raising. Allow the flock respect-able, decent care and sunny quarters, free from draughts and foulness and ing to note the large quantities of much trouble may be avoided.

aking an appearance.

Standa Silver at 1814., 500 at 1 1814., 50 500 at 1 at 1814. 1814. 1814. 1000 at Trethew slty, 20 at 11.0

Trethe 2.70, 10 201ver 500 at 1 Green 811ver at 1842 1842, 50 1000 at Foster at 2.00

SANQUHAR CONQUEROR, CHAMPION SHORT-HORN BULL AT THE BUENOS AIRES SHOW.

The Half-Fat Yearling. If there is one class of cattle that so badly that anybody can taste it. These thin yearlings that have been

