

her case, which Still from the far more money business that in J. BAILEY.

approval.

some one from regarding the ph. I most s made by your of draft geld- to Mr. Hammer, ed stalls in the to get them on about eleven t my horses in at I took the arly Saturday g and told me horses, as there that if I did I wished to t received any showing horses years, and I t. I expected y disappointed. he accommoda- says that the correct; there or the large the smaller ex- resident Bright, elph next year guarantee me t that he fav- ermore, where o has a half a bit at Guelph

a regard to y accommoda- seems unrea- e to load show at six o'clock morning, and them standing siding for six Why not have left in the g if they were ing to get any than the

your corre- at has said, ults were very us to me, as my horses con- ed influenza, developed into nia, and he died. I be- the G. T. R. possible for ath of that I think exhibitors well to cons- before mak- air.

SCOTT, Jr.

good deal of ment of the e did so fully ood of 100 to arly as many o deal with. npleasant for de, I willing- but when he that others him, will not ays he con- explained over allotment of t I made an situation to general, and al. At the ore stall ac- erious draw- Fair, whose he good will or visit- ents are not cannot long een expended w has yearly are at their ey can take demand at- test new ad- by the city legislature, of 0,000, I be-

lieve the general public were agreed that those bodies had responded generously, and provided all that was necessary for some years, but to-day we know that the requirements of the show were underestimated, and that in not one single branch of it is there room for extension within the present walls. Steps have been taken to acquaint the Department of Agriculture and the council of the City of Guelph with the urgency of immediate action, and it is earnestly hoped by the directors that ample room will be obtained for the carrying on of this greatest of Provincial agricultural influences on a broader basis, to the advantage and advancement of every interest."

Secretary Westervelt, referring to the foregoing complaint, points out that it must be admitted that the exhibitor with one or two horses could with less disadvantage stable outside than the exhibitor with a larger string. From this standpoint, it would certainly be unfair if any exhibitor of six horses were stabled outside. Under the existing conditions, it was necessary to allot and reserve stalls, and, to avoid confusion, it was necessary to carry out whatever arrangements had been made. If it was necessary—as in the judgment of the management it was—to make the arrangements before the show, the time of arrival of horses in Guelph could not be a consideration.

23 Years' Experience with Silage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have found it more profitable to feed only about 30 to 40 pounds of silage per day to cows, rather than a larger amount. This amount we find quite sufficient, with about 30 pounds roots, along with hay and straw, with a little mixed chop to keep the cows in good condition and give a profitable flow of milk. With a poor quality of silage, I would rather feed less, and a larger quantity of roots, as the poor silage is often the cause of a good deal of trouble with the digestive organs. It remains largely with the skill of the feeder to watch the cows, how they are digesting their feed, and the condition of their bowels. A great deal depends, also, on the quality of the silage, whether it be sour and without any grain, or whether it be of good quality and well mixed with grain.

With twenty-three years' experience in feeding silage in winter and summer, we have never considered it necessary to feed more than 40 pounds to get the best average results. We have tried larger quantities, but without any better results than we can get from 40 pounds per day.

GEO. CARLAW.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

Rapid increase of population in America, accompanied by steady decrease in the number of beef-bred herds, and cashing in of breeding females, can surely have but one result. Already symptoms of scarcity are marked, but still not many farmers on high-priced land feel justified in keeping a cow a year for the chance of her dropping and raising a feeder calf. An American exchange proposes a sort of philanthropic effort, each corn-belt farmer to keep three or four beef-bred cows to raise steers. The true solution is to have beef-bred cows which will earn their own keep at the pail. Then farmers won't have to be urged to breed beef stock for the good of the cattle-feeding industry.

Pays to Keep Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There has been no branch of agriculture so neglected for the past twenty years as that of raising sheep; that is, ordinary sheep for wool and mutton. I may say that there has been a great improvement in pure-bred sheep in that same number of years.

I have attended Farmers' Institute meetings, and have been a member for ten years. I have heard dairymen, fruitmen, poultrymen, and every other kind of men, lecture, but I have failed ever yet to hear a man mention sheep. I sometimes think that they dare not look a sheep in the face.

Now, there is no branch of stock-raising that is more profitable than sheep. I have been raising them for fifteen years, and nothing has paid me better, even at the low price of wool. I have always contended that their coats paid for their keep for the whole year, and that their lambs were all profit. Now, some may doubt this, but I keep my sheep very cheaply. I am wintering twenty-five this winter, and they have not cost fifteen dollars, as they have lived on clover, threshed straw and turnips, and they are in fine condition. In the summer, my sheep are not allowed in the pasture with my cows and horses. I have six cows and ten horses, and from twenty to fifty sheep. I sow rape and kale for the sheep in different plots on my farm of 100 acres.

Two years ago I summer-fallowed eight acres for wheat with rape and sheep. I sowed the rape in rows three feet apart, and cultivated it with one horse, which kept it clean, and pastured the sheep on the rape. When I was ready to sow wheat, I just crossed it with the broad-tooth cultivator, harrowed and rolled it, and put on the disk drill, and I had a beautiful crop of wheat, and have at present a nice stand of clover for this year.

Now, I think every farm of 100 acres could support a flock of from 10 to 15 brood ewes, aside from ordinary stock, with profit. I will take sheep in preference to dairy cows. Let any man take his ten dairy cows, and value them at from 30 to 100 dollars—the higher the value, the better—and I will take the same amount and buy ordinary sheep, and beat him in profit, everything being counted. One hundred dollars will buy in the fall, early, twenty ewes, which should give an average of a lamb and a half per ewe. There would thus be 30 lambs at \$5 each, or \$150. Would the cow do as well as that in the same length of time? I say no; and then there would be the wool, which would, at present prices, bring \$1.20 per head more.

Now is the time to go into sheep-raising, as it has been neglected so long. Last year 60,000 frozen sheep were shipped into Canada, and 7,000,000 pounds of wool. Why could we not produce that here, without having to ship it in? You may ask ten farmers why they do not keep sheep, and the answer is, "dogs." Were more sheep kept, there would be a smaller percentage killed by dogs. I have had as high as nine sheep killed in one night, but still I kept on, and I find that the more I keep, the fewer I have killed by dogs.

Others will say that sheep are hard on land and will ruin a farm, but I think just the contrary. You can take a poor field and sow rape on it, and pasture it with sheep for two years, and then you can grow almost anything you put on it for a year or so. Sheep will almost pay for their keep in ridding the farm of weeds. You may turn a flock of sheep in a field of clover, and

they will trim your fence-corners first, and if there is any golden-rod, they will trim it too.

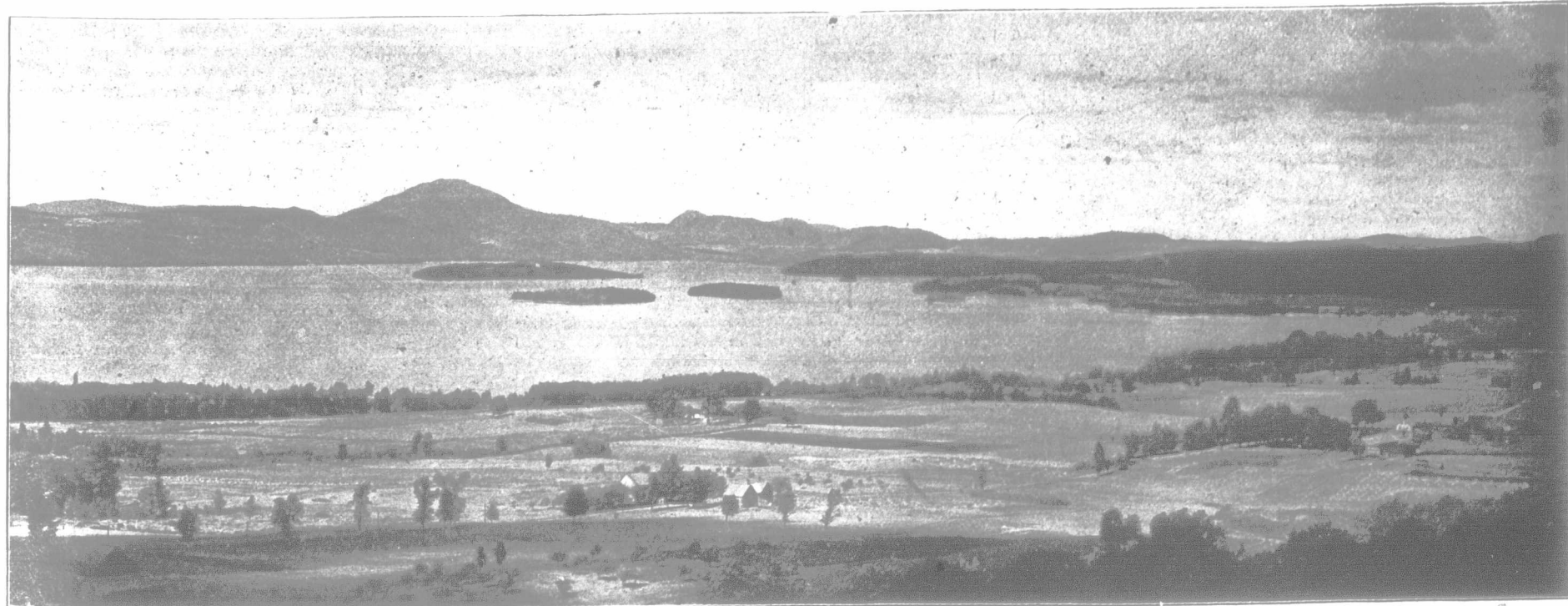
Now, sir, I have been talking about common sheep, but I prefer the pure-bred Shropshires. I started with six grade Shropshires which had not a good tooth in their heads, paying \$10 each for them, and kept on with them until I had 23 as good sheep as were to be found; but I realized that if I could register them they would bring three times as much when I wanted to sell. One day a drover came along, and I sold the whole bunch, and put the money into a flock of ten pure-bred ewe lambs. That was the best move I ever made. But I would not advise every man to start right in on pure-bred sheep, as there are but few who are sheep-lovers, and if a man does not like a sheep, he had better raise hogs at a loss, for that is what would happen with his sheep. If one made a specialty of sheep in Ontario, he could make a lot of money very easily, as he could attend to 50 or 75 ewes himself, whereas if he kept 15 or 20 cows he would require a lot of hired help, which can scarcely be secured.

The question of wool and mutton seems to be stirring people up. The Dominion Government has appointed a sheep and wool commission to see why there are not more sheep kept in Canada. This commission visited me a few days ago, and I went with them through our county, and each farmer had his own tale of woe. One would say, "Oh, my fences are not good enough to keep sheep." It would be all the better for his farm if he had the sheep, as he would then have the good fences.

One of these gentlemen told me that we were not getting enough for our wool. He said that our wool, when it reaches England, sells for 22½ and 23 cents per pound, but all we get for it is 12 cents. He also said that if we would send our wool to some center and have it graded and packed for the English market, the farmer would realize 20 cents per pound for it. That would tend greatly to encourage the sheep industry. If Mr. Putnam would this next season send a practical sheep man, such as John Campbell, to speak at Farmers' Institutes, it would only be a few years until there would be a much larger number of sheep in Canada. C. A. D. Norfolk Co., Ont.

Fighting the Warble Fly in Europe.

Efforts have been made in recent years in several Continental countries to free the cattle from the attacks of warble flies by concerted action. The most efficacious method which has been used has been to examine the cattle before sending them out to pasturage in the spring, and squeeze out the maggots after making a slight cut in the warbles. That a systematic campaign against this pest would be effective, is indicated by the experience of a local agricultural society in Denmark, which has taken such action since 1901. A man is placed in charge of all the cattle in a certain district, and visits them from four to six times during the summer, and extracts the maggots. Ten men were thus employed. In 1902, 22,394 warbles were extracted, at a total cost of two cents per head of cattle. The number of warbles in the district decreased steadily year by year, though the number of cattle treated scarcely varied. In 1909, only 5,042 warbles were extracted from 2,290 cows and 1,585 calves. Cost, one cent per head. Other districts in Denmark are undertaking like work.



Surely "their lines have been cast in pleasant places."

(Photo by J. J. Parker.)