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Situate in the Township of Woodnouse, county of Norfolk, and being composed of parts of Lots No. 22 and 23 in the 4th Con., containing by admeasurement 75 acres. Fair house and good bain; about 19 acres timgravel road; R.R. 4, Simcoe. 52-3tp ber; good water supply.

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SYSTEM OF MARKETING SOY EEANS IN ONTARIO

HOLY ONTARIO STOCK IN HAN- NEW LEGUME CROP GROWN IN BLED AT STOCK YARDS.

wer a Million Head of Stock Pass Toroga the Yards In a Yearela av decognized.

ortributed by Ontario Department of Aginalture, foronto.

The production of live stock is one of the most important industries wishin the Province with an investof between \$250,000,000 and \$590,000,000. Although there is a and grain feed. ductuation from year to year the genera, trend has been a gradual inwase, until the live stock population of Ontario in 1923 reached 1,265,965 milch cows, 1,572,122 other cattle; 907,673 sheep, and 1,734,734 swine. From this number it is estimated that 848,302. cattle, 602,111 sheep and lambs, 1,999,464 swine have Situate in the Township of Wood- consumption in addition to animals been slaughtered and processed for packing plants of the province handled 363,444 cattle and calves, 193,-736 lambs and sheep and 1,249,263 swine. The balance must have been slaughtered by the local butcher and by the producer. The figures do not substantiate the impression that the one-time main outlet for our live stock, the local butcher, is a present day minor agency. However, the large packing houses are making inroads into his business, and he is gradually decreasing in numbers un-

til only the more efficient will exist.

Preference for Quality.

If the quality of our live stock is maintained and improved it has great possibilities of expansion. With a growing population there will be an increasing demand for meat and meat products. With the British embargo lifted the export outlet will consume greater proportions than formerly and relieve the congestion on our markets of the surplus. With these possibilities confronting us, it necessitates the building up of a suitable marketing system that will function efficiently and economically. Efficient functioning means that the preference for quality of consumers of meat products are correctly reflected back to the producer, in the form of enhanced prices for that quality for which the consumer pays his highest price and correspondingly lower prices for those inferior products which consumers only buy at reduced prices. This demands a central meeting place (a market) where volume of product, convenient facilities, skill in grading and sorting. experience in buying and selling. uniformity and honesty in business practice can all be economically assembled. Thus the establishment of our stock yards where the live tock is assembled and an organized company accepts, on arrival of stock, full responsibility until such times as relieved of this obligation by the owner, and supplies the necessary physical facilities where the vendors bring their live stock and buyers congregate packers to buy animals three tons of green corn makes an to slaughter and process to fill the demands made upon them for dressed meats and its products—a growing number of farmers buying stocker cattle to put on their pastures or feeders to turn their grain and rough feed into meat—drovers and owners who assemble the live stock at country points and deliver it at the central markets—commission men who are expert salesmen and make returns to the consignee, speculators

Federal Government, and the Humane Society. Over a Million a Year. The greater part of Ontario's live stock marketed through public markets goes to the Union Stock Yards at Toronto. In 1924 there passed through these yards 376,733 cattle, 98,006 calves, 493,688 hogs, 185,418 sheep and 2,455 horses which repreents a large portion of the Ontario

always ready to gamble and take a

chance—officials looking after the

public interest represented by the Live Stock Branch, Markets Branch,

Health of Animals Branch of the

live stock marketed through regular channels. The Union Stock Yards of Toronto, situated at the northwest part of the city, was opened for business in 1908. Due to the establishment of abattoirs adjacent to the property and to ever-increasing use made of stock yards by shippers it has had a steady and fairly rapid growth. At present the yards cover some thirty acres, of which about two-thirds is roofed. There are sixteen alleys for cattle with a thousand pens (800 equipped for feeding and watering) having a capacity of 9,000 head. A separate house for sheep and calves with a capacity of 6,000 head, and a hog building of 7,500 head capacity complete the accommodation for live stock. There is a railroad siding on either side with 60 unloading chutes and a number of scales placed at convenient points about the yards. At Exchange Building houses the Stock Yards offices of the various commission firms, banks and Government officials operating on the yards. Alleys are allotted to the various commission firms in proportion to their volume of business.

The tendency in Toronto, as in most Canadian markets is developing into a one day market. Monday being the prominent market day. Whether this is a benefit to the industry is open to question, as it means carrying a staff for the rest of the week capable of handling efficiently the maximum day's receipts, which undoubtedly is an added expense. If this business were spread more evenly over the week it might mean economy in the handling of the market. Two factors have contributed largely to the large Monday market. The small abattoirs and packing plants buy their supplies concaves and some of the cylinder and kill early in the week, leaving their staffs free for their heavy meat and brittle. A corn shredder has distribution business at the end of the week Again there are some advantages in moving stock over railways on Sunday, especially through the freight terminals, where the

LAKE COUNTIES.

alue as Meal, Oil Cake and Silage and Some Points About Difficulties and Alvantages,

(Contributed by ontario Department of Agriculture, Foronto.)

Profitable live stock farming depends in part on economical feed production. The soy bean has proven to be a very useful crop in the lake counties, as a source of hay, silage

The chief value of the soy bean in Ontario will be as a hay crop. Feeding trials have demonstrated that well made soy bean hay has a feeding value that is slightly less than good alfalfa. In seasons of probable feed shortage the soy bean can be used as an emergency hay crop to greater advantage than any other plant used for the purpose. Dairy cattle, sheep and beef cattle do well on the hay, eating it up clean with the exception of the coarse parts of the stalk.

Soy bean meal as a stock food has a value comparable to linseed meal or cotton seed meal. It is fully as rich in digestible, crude protein as linseed meal and even higher in this property than cotton seed meal. For dairy cows soy bean meal can be used instead of either linseed or cofton seed meals, where the concehtrate is not required in excess of two pounds per day. Soy bean meal makes a good pro-

tein rich addition in fattening beef cattle and sheep, having for this purpose a value equal to linseed meal. .Soy bean meal can be used in growing young pigs, but it should not be fed in excess. If fed in conjunction with tankage or skim milk to pigs hat have free access to a mineral mixture it gives best results. Soft pork may result from excessive soy bean feeding. Soy bean meal should be freshly ground. Old meal becomes rancid due to the high oil content. It is good practice to mix other grains with the soy beans at time of grinding. Dry, starchy grains like corn, oats or barley will take up the excess oil, thereby aiding in the grinding process and keeping qualities of the meal.

Soy Bean Oil Cake. About 300 pounds of oil may be pressed out of a ton of soy beans. The hard, dry cake that is left after pressing is ground up leaving a product known as soy bean oil meal or oil cake. As a feed for dairy cows this mill product has a value equal to the best grades of linseed meal. As a feed for swine, soy bean meal furnishes one of the best protein rich concentrates available. One hundred pounds of soy bean off meal replaced pounds of tankage and 22 pounds corn, in feeding experiments. From this its high value as a pig feed can be appreciated.

Soy beans in combination with corn in the proportion of one ton to excellent silage. Ensiled alone the soy bean does not make a very palatable silage, and should therefore always be mixed with corn or other starchy plant, as sorghum, sunflower,

Harvesting Soy Beans.

The soy bean is a crop comparatively new to Ontario. It has its peculiarities and is not the easiest crop to cure as hay. Late seeded and late ripening, it is ready to harvest from August 10th on. Weather conditions in late August and September are not as a rule favorable to good hay making. The nights are cooler, days shorter and moisture more abundant than in July, when the clovers are harvested.

Good hay curing weather is the first requisite for good soy bean hay. The pods should be partially filled. and the leaves tight, to make the best colored, nutritious and palatable hay. A hay that is green in color and has a sweet and pleasant aroma and is free from mould can only be made during favorable weather. The cutting should be done not later than August 15th regardless of the stage of plant development. Every day after August 15th leads the haymaker nearer to the production of mouldy and undesirable hay. The sov bean crop for hay should be handled in such a way as to save all the leaf possible and give a bright green hay. The best machine for this work is the sweep rake reaper, it having the advantage of delivering the bean stalks into small piles which will cure without further labor. The ordinary mower may be used for cutting the crop and the side-delivery rake to roll the bean stalks into windrows, where they can cure after being put up into very small cocks. All handling while curing must be done while the leaves are still green or damp. The grain binder has been used to harvest the crop for hay with good success when the weather was favorable. In damp weather the bundles will mould if not opened and the centres exposed to the air and sun. Soy beans will shed considerable rain if put up in cocks while still a little green. Curing in the swath and the use of the hav tedder is not to be recommended because of the great loss of leaves and poor color produced. After making, it is best before drawing in to harn or stack to turn the cocks over and expose to the sun for a few

Threshing Soy Beans.

The best machine for threshing is the regular pea and bean thresher. The ordinary grain thresher can be used successfully providing the evlinder speed is reduced to 400 or 500 revolutions per minute; and all teeth removed if the beans are dry on used for bean threshing successfully. After threshing the seed should be stored in shallow bins and shovelled over frequently until all surplus moisture has been removed. greatest delays naturally occur.—A. Care in storage is necessary or Leitch, Dept. of Econofines, O. A. College, Quelph. son, O. A. College, Guelph.

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