The Feeders' Corner

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Feed Management

reed Management
I am hoping that reme of the suggestions offered some weeks agy have
already been, or are teing put vitce
practice. As asserted then, too march
importance cannot be attached to
having the stable in good shape and
getting the cattle well prepared for
the iong winter by greating helr digesttrom live, anothe
having bright airy quarters wherein to
house them.

house them.

All these are very important, but cattle cannot pr duce milk or lay on flesh by means of these alone, although they count for much when the right foods are being fed. It is of course, rather late to suggest what foods ought to be provided, but most farmers have a fair supply of the most acceptable feeds. Those who are not supplied this year have nay

To begin with do not imagine that because it is autumn and not yet winter therefore the cattle should run on rather short rations and should be expected to spend a large part of each day roaming aimlessly over the fields, seeking shelter behind wire fences and lone trees. No more expensive mistake can be made at this time of year and none is more common. If you are at it, quit it, and see how nuch better off you will be. Of course advantage should be taken of every warm sunny day to let the stock out. A run out doors under such conditions will be of benefit to them.

EFFECTS OF NEGLECT

For all classes an ample supply of food is imperative. Cattle that begin to lose now are hard to bring back, and show the effects of any neglect for long enough. What seems econ-

for long enough. What seems econ-extravagant in the long run on account of extra supplies of feed re-quired to start them on the up grade again or even to keep them running in uniform condition. Young stock and dry stock and dry stock can of course stand more of such, asage than can the militers and it the owner feels effected, it should all be done by shortening up on the yearlings and dry stuff. The calves and milch cows resent bitterjy any curtailment of resent bitterly any curtailment of rations, and resent it in a way to make itself noticeable.

make itself noticeable.

Naturally all odds and ends of feed should now be utilized. Here a field of turnip tops and there a bit of corn stover, in this corner a bit of hay not quite so well made as it might have been, in that some rakings, a bit of millet or some other odd or end probably not in quite such good shape. as the average run, and now is the time to feed it off. Spurred on by the bracing air helfers and dry stock make good use of such, of course the tit-bits ever being selected or reserved for the dairy cows in milk.

STOCK TAKING

Before beginning the winter's feed-ing, stock should be taken of the supply of different kinds of feed on

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messessessessessesses | hand. As is well known cattle like a band. As in well known cattle like a variety of feeds. Variety lends appetite, improves digestion and causes animals to make better use of causes animals to make better use of one does not, or at least cattle do not mean a period of one kind of food followed by a few weeks of some other kind. What cattle mean by variety (judging by results, and that is what we are after) is a mixure of many kinds of feed on the same day rather than a succession of feeds for shorter.

or longer periods.

A mistake very commonly made is to reserve some choice lots of coarse feed for spring feeding or midwinter feeding, as the case may be. The a practice based on a mistaken the a practice based on a mistaken the sry as to animal nutrition. The idea that cows or cattle should go out in the spring improving in flesh is not necessarily fallacious, but what is wrong is this, that cattle should be allowed to lose flesh till March or early April and then be rushed to get them into better shape for grass. Less food more evenly distributed through out the feeding period would have left as good and most likely much better results. Cattle on the downhill road are hard to check in their tendency to lose flesh and are very much harder to start up grade than when in uniform fair condition. The best practice calls for a fairly uniform ration from the time normal winter conditions set in till cattle are once more on grass.

FEEDING THAT PAYS

To do this may seem like scrapy feeding, but it is the kind of feeding that pays both as to economy of feeds and quality of results. Supposing the supply of feed to consist of 24 tons corn stover, 100 tons ensilage, 50 tons roots, 24 tons clover hay, 24 tons timothy hay, 18 tons out straw, 6 tons wheat straw. Then this food should be divided so as to feed about two tons corn stover, 15 tons enailage, 4 tons

be divided so as to feed about two tons corn slover, 15 tons enailing, 4 tons roots, 3 or 4 tons clover hay, 3 or 4 tons timothy hay, 3 tons out straw, and a ton or so of wheat straw each month during the feeding period.

Where cows calve in the spring it might be found advisable to feed rather more freely of straw, timothy hay and slige during the early part of the season in order to have something extra for the new calving cows ic April and May in the shape of roots and clover hay. Where year round milk production is followed then not much variation should be allowed much variation should be allowed save that a slight reserve of roots and clover hay is usually advi-able for an emergency such as where a cow is desired to do her best in order to make

a record. Feed a uniform variety at prac-tically all times to all classes of stock if it is wished to get the best results.—"After Results."

Care of Young Filly

Will you please answer the following Will you please answer the rollowing questions on the proper feed and amount for a young filly that will be two years old in the spring. Its mother died when it was a month old and it did not get proper care afterwards, nor last winter is was a month old and it did not get pro-per care afterwards, nor last winter either. It was lousy, very thin and small, good pasture all summer and it grew extra well; but it is undersized yet for its age. It is of the roadset breid. What you advise feeding it, also what amount of timothe hay would be proper to feed it about A. M. Bucholph, P. O.

The sessful feeding of a filly ribed during the coming epend a great deal upon charge, no matter what may be given. Thrift and well well in such animals is largely feeder does not take a particular in-

feeder does not take a particular in-terest in his charge.

For hay, I would suggest what the animal will eat up clean of a mixture of clover and timothy. The hay should be well made and free from dust, and should be ted at regular intervals. For meal, or for feed in addition, to the hay a mixture of Mix litervals. For meal, or for feed in addition to the hay, a mixture of 300 lbs. of oats, 300 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. corn meal, and 100 lbs. oil cake meal fed at the rate of about 3 lbs a day, should give satisfactory results. A small feed of roots, 4 or 5 lbs., pre ferably carrots, each day, would be advisable. If, in addition to the above an occasional bran mash could be given, even more satisfactory results might be anticipated. Good groom-ing, plenty of water, comfortable bed-ding, and a fair amount of exercise of the right kind in addition to the

of the right kind in addition to the feeds above mentioned, are necessary in order to ensure good progress. It is just possible that the first winter will have permanently injured the colt, but I do not think that any line of feeding could be followed with much better results than that above outlined. If the bran mash were given once a week, some particular n'indioutlined. If the bran mash were giv-en once a week, some particular night ought to be fixed upon for feeding the same. The introduction of an octhe same. casional feed of oat or pea straw to the above ration would be a commendable variation.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Our Veterinary Adviser

SUPPURATING TUMOUR .- A year ago last summer a lump the size of a hen's egg formed near my cow's udder. This grew to the size of a man's fast, and about a month ago it broke an' is dis-charging matter with a foul dor. Is her milk fit for use?—F. W. II., Leeds Co. Oct. Co., Ont.

Co., on.

The milk is healthful. The lump should be slit open with a knife and all the hardened tissue dissected out and the seat of operation diseased three times daily with a 5 per cent. Solution of carbolic acid until healed.

PARALYZED MUSCL'SS .- The FARALYZED MUSCL'S.—The muscles on one side of my horse's jaw have sunk in. The horse is unable to grind the feed on that side and, as a consequence, it keeps in poor condition. What is the matter? Can I do anything for it?—J. B., Lanark Co., Ont.

The muscles are paralyzed and it is The muscles are paralyzed and it is doubtful if a recovery will take place. Have his teeth dressed by a veterinarian. Blister the shruken muscles with 1½ drams each of binodide of mercury and Cantharides mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off and rub well once daily with the ointment for ten days, on the third day apply sweet oil, oil every day until the scale comes off, then blister again. In addition give him 2 drams nux yomica 3 times daily.

LARYNGITIS IN COLT.—My colt has a cough. There is a discharge from his cough. There is a discharge from his cough. The cold his holds his hold that seems over Life drinking the water often runs out through his nose. Pleas advise me what is wrong, and how I can treat it.—E. A. F., York Co., Ont.

The colt has laryngitis. Make a liniment of 3 parts each oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil, and one part liquor ammonia fortis. Rub the throat twice daily with this for 3 days. In the meantime and afterwards keep throat well wrapped with flannel. Give him 2 drams chlorate of potas-Charge, no mitter what a construction of the c Renew Your Subscription Now.



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