

half tons an acre. The average corn crop, planted for ensilage, is from 15 to 20 tons an acre. Three tons of ensilage contains about the same feeding value as one ton of hay, and has more milk producing qualities. It's very easy to figure which is the most profitable, and every dairy farmer has land that would be benefitted by plowing and planting to corn, while the frequent cultivation that the corn crop necessitates, puts the land in the best possible condition for the next season's crop.

To produce milk with ensilage requires but comparatively a small amount of grain, because ensilage itself contains milk producing elements. You can begin feeding it in the fall as soon as your silo is filled, and you will be surprised to see how your cows will come up on their milk, and in the spring you will be just as agreeably surprised by the milk yield, while the extra money jingling in your pockets will have a very pleasant sound.

But it is absolutely impossible to produce good ensilage without a good silo. Don't make a mistake and think you can produce first-grade ensilage in a second-grade silo. A large number of good farmers have failed on that same proposition. It is cheaper for you to profit by their experience than to pay for it yourself. You would not expect very choice hay to come out of a barn with leaky roof and boards off the sides, neither can you expect good ensilage from a make-shift silo, and as you naturally expect a silo to last for a good many years, it certainly won't pay you to put up anything but a good one. Just which kind is best you must determine for yourself.

But the fact remains now, as at the beginning of this article, if your co.'s don't pay it's not all their fault. The old cow never enjoyed being a boarder, just feed her good ensilage, and see how quick she will become a dividend payer.

A Varied Use for Silage

S. E. Lane, Hastings Co., Ont.

Our grain as well as our hay crops were short last year. I find that ensilage takes their place to a certain extent in feeding horses. We feed a half-bushel per horse each day. This, in addition to a light feed of hay each meal time, and some pulped roots and a quart of oats at night, proves very satisfactory. My horses are doing as

Kind Words About Poultry Number

Ed. Farm and Dairy.—The special poultry number of Farm and Dairy is a great credit to its editors. It is the best thing on Poultry in a practical way that I have ever seen, poultry papers not excepted.—J. R. Hutchison, B.S.A., Thunder Bay District, Ont.

won on this ration as they did last year on a ration of three gallons of oats a day and plenty of hay.

Ensilage is also good for pigs. I feed it along with roots and a little meal, and my pigs seem to thrive well on it. When I get whey in the spring I will be able to finish them off in short order. I have fed silage to milk cows for three years. It beats everything as a winter feed for milk production.

The Brooding of Chicks

J. R. Hope, Northumberland Co., Ont.

Prepare the brooder for the chickens before taking them from the incubator. The brooder should be at a temperature of from 95 to 100 degrees. Never be in a hurry to feed the chicks. They should not be fed at least until they are 48 hours old. Nature has abundantly provided for them in the whole of the yolk which has been absorbed previously to hatching. More chicks are killed by being fed too soon than by not being fed soon enough.

Bread crumbs soaked in milk and squeezed dry are excellent for the first feed. Scatter some sand or fine grit in the feeding apartment of the brooder. Keep a drinking fountain full of water where they can have access to it at all times. As they grow older let them run out of the brooder. Provide lots of exercise for them at all times by scattering cracked grains in chaff and thus making them scratch for it. It is necessary to give them some sort of green food if there is no grass for them to run to.

A Bad Weed

Bladder Campion is a weed that has come to stay a while, with Ontario farmers. It will require most heroic measures to stop it now that it has got such a foothold in many parts of the province. It is also called bell weed, rattle box, white cockle and other colloquial names. It has widened its constituency very largely through being carried in hay and in clover seed. It becomes bad in old meadows and the roots get to be very large with age.

The plant has a crown from which a number of string-like stalks, the size of a lead pencil and larger spring, and when each of these reach the surface, they send up a number of strong flowering stems, the number and strength depending

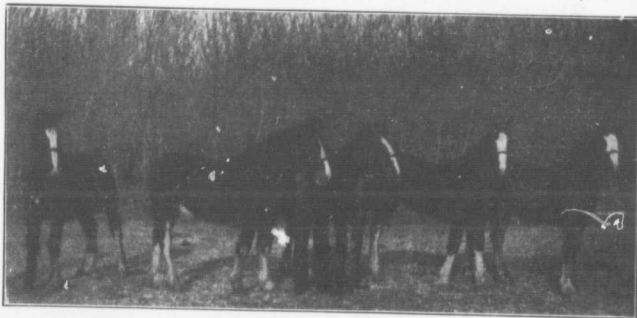
may be that the bladder campion was started in this way.

All clover seed grown in localities where bladder campion exists should be carefully examined for the presence of its seed which resembles catchily seed in appearance, only it is a little larger and darker in color. Quantities of this seed are sold every spring in red clover seed and the unsuspecting farmer buys it and incurs his troubles. Furthermore he has no redress through the law as the Seed Control Act does not mention it as yet. It will soon be added to the list of noxious weeds as it ought to be.

The time to fight this weed is when it first appears on your farm. Get to know it by consulting the bulletin on the Farm Weeds of Canada, which you will find in your public library or public school, and on page 39 see its description and opposite to that a cut of the plant itself. Plate 16.—"Weed Fighter."

A Disease Among Colts

"A disease called Joint or Naval Ill that has been prevalent throughout Ontario, has caused the death of many colts," said Mr. W. F. Kydd, the well-known institute speaker recently to a representative of Farm and Dairy. "At one time," continued Mr. Kydd, "nearly all authorities were



A String of Youngsters that Anybody would be Proud to Own

These registered Clydesdale colts were bred on the Co. Sask. Mr. Osborne breeds a large number of heavy horses and considers them one of the best paying assets of his farm.

upon the age of the plant, and the quality of the soil. The plant is mostly spread and perpetuated by its seed, but any piece of the crown cut off with the plow may become the progenitor of other plants. It has been maintained by some that to cut this plant deep in the soil and below the crown will kill it. My experience leads me to believe, that, wherever a piece of the thick fleshy part of the root, from which the true roots run into the soil at the lower part is cut, and the crown is attached to the upper part, that it will repair the injury by producing a new crown.

It is well known at any rate that it will grow most rapidly if the stalks are only cut off above the crown. In handling individual plants, a handful or so of salt placed over the root will kill it. Where it occurs in field cultivation and in quantity, a short rotation of crops should be adopted at once. A rotation like clover, corn or roots, or rape, and grain every three years is the most advisable. Where a sharp broad-shared cultivator is used in the cultivation of a bare fallow or after harvest cultivation, it goes a long way to weaken these plants. Where seed falls to the ground, it should be encouraged to grow right away and then the plants killed by cultivation.

This weed is a long-lived perennial and its leaves resemble somewhat the broad-leaved, grown as a door-yard plant quite frequently, and which can take on the proportions of a weed when allowed to escape from the flower garden. It

agreed that it was caused by a germ entering the body through the naval cord opening. At present, some authorities say that the foal is born with this disease. Be that as it may, I would, in every case tie the naval cord with a strong piece of twine and close to the body and then cut off the cord below the tying. Have a ten per cent. solution of carbolic acid, previously prepared, ready for use. Dip the string in this solution to kill all germs that may be on it, and wet the cords and surroundings with this solution several times a day, until the cord falls off and the opening is thoroughly closed.

ANOTHER TROUBLE

Many foals have a secretion in their bowels that they are unable to pass. This secretion is usually called meconium. This can be detected easily by the foal straining and being unable to get rid of this secretion. This condition requires immediate attention. Generally, an injection is necessary. Inject a tea-cup full of liquid every four or five hours until the excreta has a yellow color. This tells you that the mother's milk is passing through the body. I would suggest that milk be used for injection. It should be taken direct from the cow, as it will then be of proper temperature. The fat in the milk has a soothing influence. Milk will dissolve hard lumps as well as any other liquid and the bowel has power to absorb nourishment from the milk as long as it is retained.