

The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

Feed for Ewes

Is flax good for ewes that are pregnant? Is corn good for them?—G. I. S., Maudlin, Ont.

Flax in very moderate quantities might be fed to pregnant ewes with good results. The greatest care should be exercised in the feeding of this food stuff or digestive troubles are bound to ensue. A very small quantity of flax a day would be sufficient to start with and the amount should be increased very gradually and results carefully noted. An ordinary handful would be a maximum feed.

Corn is not a good feed for ewes, being highly carbonaceous. It does not supply the mother with the necessary bone and muscle materials to nourish the foetus. Heavy feeding

those farmers bought silos and joined the crazy ones.

"Let me say right here that I looked upon the feeding of ensilage with a great deal of speculation. However, when I saw that my cows were not bringing in the returns they should and that I was wasting 50 per cent of corn fodder, I made up my mind that I would do one of two things—either sell my cows or have a silo. When a farmer begins to think of selling his cows and taking the stock off his farm it won't be long before he will bankrupt his silo and drive it load by load to the market."—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Alfalfa for Brood Mares

Last year we had much discussion as to whether alfalfa hay or pasture influenced the fecundity of mares. The general impression in the West seems to be that it does have an influence in an unfavorable way. George Wright, of Argentina, on the other hand, reports pasturing a large number of mares exclusively on alfalfa pasture, with a very large percentage of foals resulting.



What Is Soil Fertility? How Does It Interest You?

WHAT is soil fertility? Why is it considered so serious a matter? Why is it that authorities on better farming agree in considering it one of the most important questions requiring solution by farmers today? The answer is found in the small average yield of farms in this country as compared with those of other countries where correct fertilizing is practiced, and in the rapidly decreasing quantity of available new land. There are two things that every farmer can do, both of which will make his farm more productive. One is to practice a proper rotation of crops; the other to buy and use an

IHC Manure Spreader Corn King or Cloverleaf

Every farm can be benefited by the use of an IHC manure spreader. It will distribute the manure in an even coat, light or heavy, as may be required. Manure spread in this manner does the most good to the soil at about half the expense and much less than half the work of hand spreading.

An IHC manure spreader is a scientific machine, built to accomplish a definite purpose in the most economical manner. It is constructed according to a well-thought-out plan, which insures the best work in the field with the least strain on machine or horse. To take one example of the thoroughness in detail, all IHC spreaders are so constructed that a reach is unnecessary. This construction allows the spreader to be managed handily in small feed lots, backed up to barn doors opening into narrow ways, or turned completely in its own length. Yet the absence of a reach in no way interferes with the strength or field efficiency of the machines.

See the IHC local agent or write the nearest branch house for catalogues and information.

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge, to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



A Good Type of Rack Seen on a Prize Winning Farm

The type of cart and rack hay here illustrated is claimed by its owner, J. W. Richardson, Haldimand Co., Ont., to have many advantages. The low wheels and wide, flat top are the points most appreciated. Mr. Richardson's farm was first in Ontario in the Interprovincial Farm and Horse Exposition conducted by Farm and Dairy.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

of corn would be followed by decidedly bad results.

Silage Feeding Experience

"When I saw that I was wasting 50 per cent of corn fodder I decided to do one of two things—either sell my cows or have a silo.

This was the assertion of A. H. Withey, a leading farmer at the big institute held in Saginaw, Michigan, recently. Mr. Withey's experience is interesting. To the assembled farmers he said:

"I feel as you all do that the day of experimenting in feeding ensilage has passed. Farmers are now beginning to realize that feeding June grass, or its equivalent, to their cattle in the months of December, January, February and March, is a necessity.

The time has been, when in a neighborhood where there were no silos, that if Farmer Jones had the brains, or I might better say, the brains to erect a silo, the wise fellows around him would wink their eyes and say, 'Jones had better have a guardian appointed over him for he is losing his mind and spending his money foolishly.' And, brother farmer, when they began to notice this man feeding his stock through the winter; when they saw that he wintered twice the number they did on the same amount of feed; that he got better returns and that his stock looked twice as well as theirs; that his cream check was twice as large on the same number of cows; then they began to wonder whether it was Farmer Jones who needed a guardian or whether it was themselves. The result was, nine times out of 10, that

Our own large draft mares had alfalfa practically every day of the past year, and yet we have a large percentage of colts born and coming, all strong and fine thus far. I yet think one could feed too much alfalfa to mares, for it is a rich feed; but let us not hesitate to sow the crop for fear he cannot get colts, if he uses it in moderation."—Joseph E. Wing, in Breeders' Gazette.

Lime in Agriculture

Any crop sensitive to acid conditions can be made more valuable by the use of lime.

Lime changes the physical condition of clay land, making it more friable and easily tilled.

Ground lime is satisfactory on land if used in right amounts. It must be finely pulverized.

Lump lime when slaked is a very desirable form of lime.

The best method of slaking lump lime is to put it in a heap, then pour on eight to 10 gallons of water to 50 pounds of lime. Throw on the water an inch or two of earth, and use too much water.

Lime must always be mixed with organic matter.

Lime can be put on land at any time—fall, winter, spring and summer, before plowing and after, preferably before plowing. It can be put on at any time when it does not interfere with the crop.

We do not get results from lime the first year; it takes time.

It is not best to use too large quantities of lime. Six hundred to 800 pounds of quick lime once in four years is better than a ton once in six years.

Are you anxious to save Time and Money on the Work you are doing on your Farm at present and to get Larger Crops from your Farm or Orchard? If so, let us send you Free of Charge our Pamphlets on the use of

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Figure yourself what Clearing your Farm is costing now or what you are losing in crops through not clearing

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