The Feeders' Corner
The Feeders' Corner is for the use of system to the state of the system of the s

#### A Word About Corn

I have been following with much interest the various questions on feeding which come out in this Feeder's Corner from time to time. One peculiarity that has struck me is the comparatively small number of questions having to do with the food value and methods of feeding either corn silage or dry corn fodder. I am wondering whether this is due to the small number of persons using corn as feed for cattle or to such as do use it having fewer troubles and, therefore, needing less information than others. Let us less information than others. Let us hope as is probably the case that the latter is the true explanation Such accepted as the reason for fewer enquiries it would seem evident that corn is the right thing to feed. I, at least, am of the opinion that no better crop can be grown by our Canadian dairy farmers, that no better feed can be fed our Canadian dairy cows, be they scrubs, grades, Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Canadians, Dutch Belted, Guernseys, Jerseys, Holsteins, or Shorthorns, than this same strong growing, nutritious and palatable NO CROP LIKE CORN

After 30 years' experience on dairy farms with from 20 to 150 cattle, I am also firmly convinced that no other crop will begin to approach corn as a crop will begin to approach corn as a crop to permit of carrying a large stock on a small area. My experience extends to its use in practically every way imaginable. I have fed it summer, antumn, winter and spring. I have fed it as green feed in summer and as slage in all seasons. I have used it by first harvesting the grain, then level takes the summer and the state of the con-ting the coves cut the stall aring the fall and earliers it gives and hauled it. fall and anyl winter. I have shocked the conclusion where it grew and hauled it in from the frozen icy fields as needed through the live-long weary winter. I have stocked it in long rows near the barns and wrestled with it day after day, foul or fair, getting for the cattle what little was left from the mildew, the mice, the frost and the rain. I have stacked it in the barn. In we stacked it in the barn. In we stacked it in the barn. In we stacked it in the barn. I have buried it in straw—then precipitately dug it out again when things started to warm up. If there is any other way of using it any of you ever heard of, I guess I have tried it and tried it over again, only to come to the conclusion that while it is well worth while no matter how saved. to the conclusion that while it is well worth while no matter how saved, so long as it is well saved, yet to get the most good it must be ensiloed. Corn well preserved in the silo is more palastable than when saved in any other way. It is always ready to feed, always at hand and always a welcome part of the ration to horses, extile absence wine.

cattle, sheep or swine GROW CORN THIS YEAR Now gentlemen, you, who grew no corn last year, let me urge upon you that you get to work and grow some this year. This is going to be a pretty good if not a remarkable good year

> Seldom See ke this, but your horse bunch or bruise on his Stiffe, Knee or Throat.

### SORBINE

in. Book free. ath St., Springtield, Mass.

recesses the second second for corn. I know it, for in 30 years, for corn. I know it, for in 30 years, I have never seen it a complete failure and I have often seen it a bumper crop. Yes, this is the right year to start. Do not think of growing less than one acre for every five or six cows in your herd. You will grow more after a while, but that is a pretty good start. And you, who are growing corn, but have no silo, get busy right now, and make preparations for building one this year. If you have not got the money or material, why look them up. No live stock man who keeps more than 10 head of

ial, why look them up. No live stock man who keeps more than 10 head of cattle should think of trying to get along without one. It will save its cost in—well I was going to say in one season, but very certainly in two seasons and will last your life time. There are two kinds you can build, stave or cement. The former is more cheaply and more easily built. The latter is more durable and probably more economical in the long run. When you build, do it well, whether stave or cement.

If you are really interested in your business and can possibly raise the cash—a dollar and a half to two dollars a ton capacity, will do—you will follow the recommendations of yours truly, who like yourself is "After Results."

#### **Dairy Herd Competition**

Dary Herd Competition
The directors of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association again
promoted a dairy herd competition
during 1908 donating \$100 in eash
prizes for patrons of cheese factories
and creameries in Western Ontario.
Ryrie Bros, of Toronto, again very
kindly donated a silver and a bronne
rules of the competition were published some months ago in these columns.
The prizes were for patrons of cheese ed some months ago in these columns. The prizes were for patrons of cheese factories: 1st, a silver medal and \$15 in cash; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$6; 5th, \$4. The prizes for patrons of creameries were: 1st, a bronze medal and \$15 in cash, and \$15, \$10, \$6 and \$4, in the order named as for patrons of cheese factories.

No havis of tower then sight cover.

No herds of fewer than eight cows was allowed to compete. The figures upon which the awards were placed upon which the awards were placed were taken from the cheese factory or creamery books, the number of cows in the herds and the total and average amounts of milk or butter-far pro-duced was certified to by the cheese duced was certified to by the cheese or butter maker and the secretary of the cheese factory or creamery. The average amount of milk or butter-fat per cow was calculated on the basis of the total number of cows from which milk or cream was sent to the which milk or cream was sent to the factory during the season of six months, from May 1st to October 31st, 1998. No "rubstitution of one cow for another was allowed.

A director of the association or one of the instructors visited the farm of the winning compatibles.

of the instructors visited the farm of the winning competitors, examined the books of the secretary of the res-pective factories and satisfied them-selves so far as possible that each competitor has compiled with the rules and regulations.

The prizes were awarded as follows:
-Class 1, Sec. 1, Cheese Factory Patrons

Patrons.

1st.—Jno. W. Cornish, Sprucedale Farm, Harrietsville, 8 Holstein grade cows, 57,949 total pounds of milk, 7,343 lbs. of milk per cow, \$848.02 total money, \$863.50 money per cow. 2nd.—Seymour Cuthbert, Aberdeen Farm, Sweaburg. 14 Holstein cows, of milk per cow, \$946.19 total money, of milk per cow, \$946.19 total money.

of milk per cow, \$946.19 total money, \$67.58 money per cow. 3rd.—W. E. Thomson, Leslie Farm, Woodstock. 11 Holstein and Holstein grades, 77,066 total pounds of milk, 7,066 lbs. of milk per cow. \$662.22 total money, \$593.44 money, per cow. 4th.—Geo. W. Feare, Hillside View, Tillsonburg. 14 grade Durham, 18 cows 36.03 total pounds of milk, Apr loss of milk per cow, \$928.52 total money, \$61.76

money per cow.
5th.—Mason Bros., The Maples,
Turell. 20 Holstein and Holstein Boston. 5 pure Holstein, 3 grade Holstein grades, 125,322 total pounds of close flus. of milk per cow, \$1,037.00 lilk, 6,000 lbs. of milk per cow,

# C AND C

#### CATTLE AND COOPERS

WHEREVER THERE ARE

CATTLE THERE SHOULD BE-

### COOPER'S FLU

For 65 years COOPERS have stood as the Foremost Agricultural Chemists of the World

FULL PARTICULARS IN BOOKLET A.

#### WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS

506-507 Manning Chambers, 72 Queen 5a W., Toronto

### Wanted as Brakemen and Firemen Salary \$75 to \$150. Study a few hours a day for eight to ten weeks

and we guarantee to assist you in getting a position on any railway in Canada. We teach and qualify you by mail. Write us for booklet and full particulars.

The Dominion Railway School, Dept. R. Winnipeg, Man.

## FENCE TALK No. 5

Page Fences have "high-carbon" horizontal 9-gauge wire.

High-carbon wire is harder, tougher, and far stronger—from a third to a half as strong again-stands 2,400 lbs. strain-test.

Page Fences, because of this extra strength, have ample spring in reserve to hold a long panel tight and sagless with fewer posts by a third.

Page Fence uprights are fastened to horizontals by a positive lock, clinched so tightly as to make a solid joint that cannot work loose nor slipeven under the severest strain. But the intersecting wires are not injured.

Other fences have only "hard drawn" wire.

Hard drawn wire is softer, is weaker-stands but 1,800 lbs. strain-test.

Other fences thus lack springiness, need three posts to Page Fence's two and then sag and

Other fences half-fasten the crossing wires together with a mere twist of wire that will slip. Some use locks that dent and weaken the wire.

These are the reasons why Page Fences cost less and wear best, because they need a third less posts and a third less labor to erect, and yet make a tighter, sightlier, sag-proof and more enduring fencing. Go by the book-it tells all about every style of Page Fences and shows how to prove fence-value before you buy Asl for it (it's free) from Page Wire Fence Co. Ltd., Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Vancouver, Victoria.

"PAGE FENCES WEAR

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertises