

## Use Massey-Harris Plows for your Spring Plowing

THERE are many reasons why you should use a Massey-Harris Plow-reasons which it is worth your while to consider, because they mean much to you in the way of making your farming operations vield the best possible returns.

In the first place, owing to their excellent scouring qualities, you can often get on the land and start plowing several days earlier than with other Plows. This is an important matter, especially in the North-West, where a few days' delay may mean the loss of a crop.

The shape of a Plow is a point which must be carefully considered. Massey-Harris Plows have given satisfaction to three generations in this respect. They turn perfect furrows, putting the ground in the best possible condition for the work which follows.

Massey-Harris Plows are light draft and easy to handle-they are popular with both man and beast.

Durability is a strong point in connection with these Plows-the improved methods of tempering the Steel Mouldboards and Shares and of hardening Cast Shares, together with careful erecting and rigid inspection of all plows, combine to produce a line of Plows which look well, work well and wear well.





## Feeding and Fitting for Official Records (Continued from page 7)

(Continued from page 7) ground cats, oil meal, corn meal and ground cats, oil meal, corn meal and ing out the cottonseed up for leas. Steves: We do not feed alfalfa the steves: We do not feed alfalfa the steves: We do not feed alfalfalfa the steves: We do not feed alfalfalfalta the steves: We give alf the steves: We do not feed the steves: We do not feed alfalfalfalta the steves: We give alf the steves: We give alfalta feed the steves: We do not feed the steves: We give alfalta feed the steves: We do not feed the steves: We give alfalta feed the steves: We do not feed the steves: We give alfalta feed the steves: We do not feed the steves: We give alfalta feed the steves: We do not feed the steves: W

of the continuo of the animal re-freshening. I would asy to commercise with not more than eight pounds a different point of the second second Laidlaw Brois. This depends a what is best for one covi is not, heat for another. Some have had good results feeding barley while other good saic feed for a new beginner is two parts bran, two parts rolled oats and one part oil cake meal, along with a very little cottonseed meal. Holmes: Testing feed consists of two points each bran and oats, 60 out on the second second second pounds each bran and oats, 60 out consider which is the daw hous out crushed which is the daw hous out crushed which is the daw hous out crushed which is the out eight, pounds diffing up to about eight, pounds diffing up to about eight. Haley: It after, the cow has been fresh say a week and she is doing well and gaining in milk, we start the following mixture pounds daily of meal and 75 pounds cottonseed meal and increase about one pound a day until we are feeding about 14 to 18 pounds, adding is still gaining in milk, we can still increase, but very slowly for right here again is where a feed-er requires to watch his cow very closely. Mallory: Depends upon 'labor of

Mallory: Depends upon 'labor Mailory: Depends upon labor of cow in calving and aparent "heart" that she is in. Also upon condition of udder. Should take a full ration in 15 to 20 days. Flatt: One-half pound daily.

Flatt: One-half pound daily. Cherry: I increase about one or on: and one-half pounds a day, until I think they have sufficient. Steves: We increase the grain ra-tion after the first three or four days one pound to one pound and a half. Lynn: The judgmen of the feeder would have to be exercised at this point: Some animals will respond to others. Care should be taken in case they do got respond and not increase they do not respond and not increase they do not respond and not increase the feed too fast. Starting in at eight pounds, a raise of one-half pound a day for the first week, would be fast

enough. Laidlaw Bros.: This depends en Laidlaw Bros.: This depends en-tirely on what condition the cow is in. Some will stand a full feed 10 days after calving, while others will not stand anything but bran for two weeks after. Watch your cow closely and feed her a little less than she will take creative.

and rece ner a ittle less than sue wir take readily. Colony Farm: According to appe-tite of cow. Give what they will al-ways clean up until up to about 20 pounds, then watch them very close-by. We weigh all feed.

by. We weigh all feed. Quantity of AHaHa 7. Is it well to give them all the al-fafla they will early fit not, how much? Haley: Of the first catting of alfal-fa it is aske to give all they will clean up, but the second and third cuttings which are finer and generally cured much greener, should be fed in a lim-ied consenie.

much greener, should be red in a nm-ited quantity. Mallory: Not with the grain ration I have mentioned. About eight 20 to 15 pounds a day if above ration is used; 12 to 15 pounds a day if no peas or oil cake are used. Brethen: We have not had much alfalfa yet, but we feed all the hay a cow will clean up readily. Flatt: Feed alfalfa once a day, around 15 pounds.

around 15 pounds. Cherry: Give them all the first cut-

many

many? Hales: After they get well used to them, we give about all they will eat. Mailory: Give a good supply, but not quite all they will eat; 80 to 80 pounds, depending on size of cow. Brethen: Contrary to past custom, have fed two cows tested this past winter, about 80 pounds each a day, with good results. Never enough to rentrates.

Flatt: Feed plenty roots, not all they will eat as they are liable to scour; 80 pounds daily should be considered liberal feeding. Cherry: I feed from 30 to 30 pounds

Considered internal recently. Cherry: I feed from 80 to 80 pounds a the construction of the disposition of the construction of the disposition pulped mangels a day, each. Lynn: Owing to the difference in constitution of animals, care should be taken not to feed too many beets, which you may feed as high as 100 pounds a day to one cow and appar-ently see no bad effects. You may finish knock her down wand appar-ently see no bad effects. You may finish knock her down wand appar-ently see no bad effects. You may insight be enough for this cow. Watch the bowels carefully. Laidlaw Bros.: This also depends a great deal on the state of the bow-els Some cows will take 100 pounds a day, while others do better on 40 pounds.

a day, while others do better on 40 pounds. Holmes: Mangels are our main roots. We feed up to 70 pounds a day according to the cow. Ensilvae to the Feed 9. Is it we?! to give them all the ensilage they will eat? If not, "how much?

Haley: We don't give them all the ensilage they will eat. We try to give about one peck to a feed, four times

day. Mallory: Not too much ensilage; 30 ounds a day is enough for largest feeders.

pounds a day is enough for inrgest reeders. Brethen: No, as a cow filled up on ensilage will not eat sufficient con-centrates for large production. In short, try from 30 to 40 pounds, de-filter No, as some concerner ensilage to any other food; 40 pounds daily should be sufficient Cherry: 15 to 30 pounds a day on test-twice a day, 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. Steves: We have, no ensilage. Lynn: An animal under test after the first week from freshening might have all she will eat up clean, pro-viding you divide it into say three feeds, instead of two, but keep her eager for it.

feeds, instead of two, but keep her eager for it. Laidlaw Bros.: We make them clean the manger out, but never give over 40 pounds a dry. Some will take less ensilage and more roots and some plenty of silage and not so

many roots. Holmes: We have never experi-mented with ensilage. We feed about 16 pounds.

6 pounds. Box Stall Feeding 10. Is it well to keep them in a box tall if that can be done? Haley: We have had the best re-



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February 24, 1916