Mesceccossessessesses The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders Corner is for the use of ur subscribers. Any interested are inpt att

Mossssssssssssssssss Rations for Jersey Cow

I have a Jersey cow and am anaious to feed her_as well as I can for milk flow. I have hay, green oats in which peas did not do well, oats, potatoes and oll meal, and can get bran, turnips, etc. You might give several rations.—A. J. M., Blackvier Bridge, N. B.

The feeds available are suitable for milk production so far as they go If you can get a 'ew turnips and some bran you will then have all the feeds necessary to get the very best out of your cow. If the cow fails to consume the following ration then reduce each part proportionately. Or if she seems to need more, increase the parts proportionately. The amounts mentioned are for one day and might be fed in two approximately equal portions or in three feeds as

nits the feeder. If turnips are fed I would suggest their being given immediately after milking, and after the milk has been removed from the stable. If the milk is for table use the turnips may be is for table use the turnips may be ied in fairly large quantities as one soon grows accustomed to the flavor. If butter is to be made, then great care must be exercised to prevent the butter having a turnipy flavor. ROUGHAGE KATIONS Hay (meed timothy and 5 to 10 lbs.

most profitable.

I would suggest one pound of the meal mixture for each five pounds of sailly produced. If milk is worth more than five cents a quart, then a somewhat heavier meal ration might be fed, say one pound meal mixture for four pounds milk produced. The meal should be fed in two equal potions, which is a morning.

night and morning.

If it was not found convenient to get bran and turnips, then I would uggest the following as the ration

likely to	prove	most	satisfactory.	
Hay (mix	ced)		5 to 10 lb) :
Green on	ta		10 to 15 lb	и
Potatoes			15 to 20 lb):
Onts			2 to 4 lb) 2
Oil meal			2 to 4 lb	y.
The me	al mi	xture	to be fed at th	h
name vat	o as d	escrib	ed above, that	i
same rac	4 1	CHURCH	and of mills hair	í

according to the amount of milk being produced.—J. H. Grisdale, Agricultur-ist, C. E. F., Ottawa,

Silage Rations for Steers

Stringe Kations for Steers of year olds), weight from 1000 to 1100 lbs. each, and not having fed slings before, I will be plessed to have your advice as to how to the string of the strings of the strings. The feed I have consists of corn, slings, oats and barley meal, cut straw, timothy and clover hay—0. E. Petrolia.

Steers intended for the spring mar-Steers intended for the spring mar-kets should start off in such a way as to insure their making the very best use possible of the food consumed during the whole period. As a prelimary or preparatory ration I would suggest for two or three weeks for each steer.

First period-Three weeks:	
Clover hay	10 lbs.
Cut straw (mixed)	8 lbs.
Corn silage (mixed)	50 lbs.
Oat chop	1 lb.
During last week increased or r	educed

portionately according to appetite

Second period-Six weeks: Clover hay Cut straw (mixed) 6 lbs

Cut straw (mixed) 6 lbs.
Corn silage (mixed)40 lbs.
Mixture, 3 parts oats, 1 part barley
fed: 1st week 2 lbs., 2nd we.k 2;
lbs., 3rd week 3 lbs., 4th week 3;
lbs., 5th week 4 lbs., 6th week 4½

Third period—Four weeks:

Clover and time thy hay of each 5 lbs. Cut straw Corn silage

..35 lbs

lbs. per steer per day. Fourth period—Four weeks: Clover hay Timothy hay ut straw

lbs. a steer per day.
Fifth period—Till sold:
Clever hay
Timothy Cut straw Corn silage

Corn silage
Meal mixture, oats 1 part, barley 4
parts. Or preferably if corn or oil
cake can be procured: Oats 1 part,
barley 3 parts, corn 3 parts; or oats 1
part, barley 3 parts, oil cake meal 2
parts; or best of all, oats 2 parts barparts; or best of all, onts 2 parts, oar-ley 2 parts, oil cake 2 parts, corn 2 parts. Feed whatever steers will eat clean of meal mixture. Keep steers comfortably bedded and well watered, curry and brush daily if possible. The introduction of 200 lbs. of bran-inte cash of the weal mixtures shows

into each of the meal mixtures above described would be of great advantage. Especially would this be true for the first and second periods. Of course the same total amount of the meal mixture should be fed even if bran were added. The bran would not an extra, but merely a con

ant.

If in addition to the bran it were possible to add, beginning with the third period, about 100 Hos. of oil cake meal, to the meal mixture suggested, results might be expected to be most satisfactory.—J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturis, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Our Veterinary Adviser

Skin Trouble

Since a yearling my three-year-old filly has been subject to some skin trouble. She breaks out with little pimples over her body. I feed International Stock Food.—C. W. C.

She appears to be predisposed to czema. Purge her with 8 drams of eczema. aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic, twice daily every alternate week for six weeks. Dress the affected parts once daily with a warm five per cent. solution of Zenoleum. Rub well after dressing or clothe well and keep in comfortable stall excluded from draughts.

Common Ailments in Cattle

In an address on the "Cause. Prerention and Treatment of Common
Allment and the "given at the
Vint alph, by Dr. H. G.
Rec own, attention was
arris to "Milk Fever."
"Com ortion," and "Indivention and Ailment in Wints Wints partis."Conta gestion

MULK PEVER

The best cow in a herd is usually he one that is attacked by milk ever. But a careful dairyman need fever. But a careful dairyman need never have a case to treat if he observes a few precautions in feed. g. A cow should not receive any corn or peas or other stimulating food for fever.

two weeks previous to calving nor should she be fed much stimulating food for a week after calvin ration consisting monthly of ration consisting monthly of suc-culent food such as silage and clover is preferable. One important precau-tion is, never completely empty the cow's udder until the darger of fever

the administration of medicine to a cow afflicted with Milk Fever is exceedingly dangerous because the exceedingly dangerous because the cow is F; a state of paralysis and cannot swallow. Consequently there is danger of choking or of congestion of the lungs resulting from the entrance of medicine into the wind-pipe. Veterinarians simply empty the four quarters of the udder and then fill them with oxygen. Air injected with a bicycle pump has been used but deaths have resulted because of the germs present in the air. germs present in the air.
INDIGESTION

germs present in the air.

MDGGsrioon

"Indigestion," the doctor explained affects for the most part only the first stomach or paunch and the shird stomach or rumen. In case of severe bloating where there is no time to the stomach or rumen. In case of severe bloating where there is no time to be purcture, even when the severe continuous to the stomach of the severe consisting of two pounds of epsom salts with a little ginger is generally sufficient if given in time. Sometimes an operation is necessary to remove the food.

Compaction of the rumen is

the food.
Compaction of the rumen is dangerous. The first symptom is a disinclination to eat and then all food should be kept from the animal foor a few weeks and purgatives given. In severe cases the compacted food is noticeable but no operation can be performed and medicinal treatment is difficult. However, the careful feeder need never have a case of this trouble.—H. C. D.

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had on 48 bushels and 57 hundredths. (page 18). 6. D .- Well I declare! whose lightning Calculator is that? F. - Why Ropp's of course-the New improved edition It comes handy indeed; couldn't get along without it. Car-load of Oats weighing 24 180 lbs. equals 765 hus at 29¢ per bu. amounts to \$221.85. (pp. 28 & 36) At 11%, 47 lbs. Butter, Meat etc. cost \$5.52. (p. 34). At \$9\\[4] per ton, 4885 lbs. Hay, Coal etc. = \$23.57, At \$23 per long ton, 9500 lbs. = \$97.54. (p. 82). In like manner, the correct Answer to every practical example can be found the moment the factors are given. cumple can be lound the moment the laters are given.

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