

Threshing Clover with a Grain Separator

J. B. Leavitt, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

The grain separator with which I thresh clover seed is adjusted as follows: I fix a box on the feed board in front of the cylinder so as to close about two-thirds of the cylinder from right to left and close the back of the cylinder from left to right all but 12 inches. I have a slide in the board so as to allow me to close the whole back of the cylinder; this enables me to meet the conditions of the crop that has to be threshed, i.e., if tough I close it somewhat, whereas if it is dry it is left open.

All of the holes in the concave are plugged so as to make them tight, thus the seed has to be freshen from one end of the cylinder to the other.

As to cleaning the seed with this mill, one has to use some judgment. I have placed a small fanning mill in the side of the machine, which enables me to blow all of the dirty and light seed in on the deck. I elevate the seed from the grain spout to the little mill, this mill sitting endways in the machine.

The yields secured from clover threshed with the separator rigged in this way have varied from one-half to six bushels to the load. The machine has given satisfaction.

Note.—Faversham's mention was made of this improvised clover miller, as used by Mr. Leavitt, by Mr. Uncle John Hyatt in the lecture room at the recent Guelph Winter Fair.—Editor.

How Prize Winning Herds Were Fed

The methods of feeding and management of three of the herds that won high places in the Dairy Herd Competition, conducted by the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, are here given:

"My farm contains but 25 acres, 13 of which is in pasture, two in buildings and orchard, leaving 10 acres to grow fodder crops. We usually have two acres of corn, two acres of mangels, two or three of clover, and the balance in Hungarian grass. Most of the feed for our cows is run through the cutting box, clover, corn, and Hungarian grass being mixed together.

"All of this cut feed that the cows will eat up clean is given in the winter along with a few mangels. Occasionally a feed of long hay is given for a change. I find that Hungarian grass cut and cured at the proper time is one of the best feeds for milk cows.

"When the cows freshen in the spring, they are fed half a gallon of bran morning and evening all summer until mangels are fed again. The cows run on the highway in the daytime, for which privilege we pay \$1.00 a week and in the pasture at night.

"A pure bred sire is used and heifer calves from the best calves are raised. Attention is paid to persistency in flow of milk rather than to a large flow for the first few weeks. The milking is done in the stable all the year round, and care is taken that the cows are milked dry.—George Bourchier, Oxford Co.

"The foundation of my herd consisted of grade Durhams selected for milking qualities. A pure bred Holstein sire was used and his heifer calves form the present herd. About a week before the cows freshen, I start to feed a few mangels, three pints chopped oats, and a little flax seed meal in addition to the rough feed. A little oat chop is fed all summer. When pasture becomes short, sweet corn is fed twice a day. When the corn stalks become too ripe, mangels and a little flax seed meal are given until the factory closes.

"In the six months last season, 5,051 pounds of chop were fed to the cows which is scarcely 2½ pounds a cow per day. All the feed was raised on the farm."—John Van Slyke, Elgin Co.,

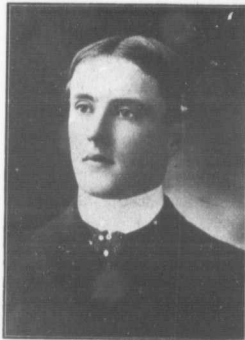
"In the winter we feed corn fodder, hay and about two quarts of oat chop a day to our dairy cows. When the cows freshen a small amount of oil cake, bran and oat chop mixed with sugar beets is fed. When the pasture is good, oil cake and bran are fed once a day.

"About the first of July, we start sowing on green peas and oats, followed by green corn and roots. Late in the fall shorts, bran and alfalfa hay twice a day are also given. Our cows are Holstein graders."—Seymour Cuthbert, Oxford Co., Ont.

Remarks by a Successful Shepherd

Donald Innes, Victoria Co., N.B.

A flock of 15 or 20 ewes should be kept on every farm of 100 acres. A flock of this size will clean up a great many weeds on a farm. We



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must not expect them to get all their living off the weeds, however.

The selection of foundation stock is important. When starting out to select a flock the best time to get good ewes is just after the lambs have been weaned. You then can make selection of ewes that have raised lambs. At that time the best breeders and best milkers can be easily determined.

WINTER FEEDING

If the sheep are in good condition when winter sets in, they will be the more easily wintered. I do not want anything better for feed for them than good clover hay and some turnips two or three times a week until after lambing. Then I give them all the turnips they want. To give a feed of well cured pea straw fed once a day is a good practice.

Two or three weeks before lambing the ewes should get a feed of grain once a day—say oats, with a few peas mixed. It would be still better if a little wheat bran could be added. This mixture will ensure a good flow of milk. A good milk flow is the one thing essential for the healthy development of the lambs.

In housing sheep for the winter, it is not desirable to have their quarters too warm. They should never be shut up in a warm house. My sheep will be out of doors in the coldest nights if it is not blustery. Give them the chance to stay indoors or go out as they see fit. They are the best judges.

Some people have the belief that sheep do not need water. That is a mistake. They will live without it, but they will do better if they are given the chance to get water whenever they want it.

Don't forget to renew your subscription.

Feed and Care of Draught Horses

R. Smith, Ontario Co., Ont.

Regularity in work and regularity in feed mean a long life of usefulness to the draught horse. Nothing puts a horse out of condition quicker than irregularity in feeding. In a good stable, the groom feeds by the clock. Horses always become restless about meal time and do not do well if kept waiting. They suffer most frequently from irregular feeding on Sunday. Most of us like to sleep in a little later on Sunday morning and do the chores earlier Sunday even^g. The horse however, does not appreciate the difference between Sunday and Monday, and if at all possible, regular feeding hours should be adhered to seven days in the week. If we are determined to crowd the meals close together on Sunday, it would be better to cut out the noon meal altogether.

Bran, oats and hay are our standbys in feeding draught horses. Bran in particular is indispensable for idle horses, colts, or horses which are being fitted for exhibition. In either of these three cases, I prefer to mix crushed oats and bran, and dampen the mixture before feeding. Crushed oats are preferred to whole. Boiled cats are very good for colts.

FEED SALT EACH DAY

The feeding of salt to horses is a point on which many otherwise good horsemen fall down. Commercial stock foods sometimes give results which are out of all proportion to the nutrients contained therein. Had the horseman been feeding a small handful of salt each day to his horses, the stock food would not have given such phenomenal results. Salt is the cheapest stock food available. I prefer to give a small handful of salt each evening on the grain feed. I know of no better way of producing cribrers than by leaving rock salt constantly in the mangers.

The heaviest feed should be given at night: the lightest feed at noon. Never give more at one feeding time than the horse will eat up readily. The average farm hand will cram the rack with hay and the horse always has it before it. This is poor policy. The horse's stomach must have a rest or it will wear out like everything else that is kept constantly at work.

TO WATER HORSES CHEAPLY

Idle horses can be carried over the winter very cheaply if they have regular exercise and regular feeding on somewhat bulky food. A mixture of timothy and clover hay with bran and turnips makes an excellent ration for idle horses. Carrots are preferred by horses to any other root and we have fed them with good results. Some horsemen, however, remark that they have resulted in "wind on the stomach" and it may be just as safe to avoid their use. We have fed ensilage with good results in combination with oat straw or hay, but the quantity was limited. Too much ensilage will cause bloat and colic.

Horses should be watered three times a day at least. Even if occasionally they will not drink they should nevertheless be given an opportunity regularly. When watered regularly horses are not apt at any time to take enough to hurt themselves. When over heated, however, it is well to see that they get water in limited quantities as too much will cause founder.

In erecting an implement shed, it is advisable to locate it at some distance from the other buildings to allay the danger from fire, and to have this location at the nearest approach to the fields so that the implements can be hauled with the greatest convenience. The roof should be high enough to admit the highest machine on the farm, and floor space will be determined by the number of tools to be housed.—Mac. C. Cutting, St. Paul, Minn.