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IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.



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.

To Winter 100 Ewes in Quebec

What would you consider the best and cheapest way to winter 100 ewes in Quebec province? How many tons of hay would 100 ewes require to winter?—G. H. Montreal.

The best and cheapest way to handle 100 ewes in the province of Quebec would be to build a single board shed on some high, dry spot, so built that the sheep would be protected from the wind at night. Feed chiefly outside, at some little distance from the shed, giving them one feed of pea straw, one feed of fine oat straw and one good feed of clover hay, a day, allowing each sheep about 1 1/2 lbs. of clover hay and what they will eat up of pea and oat straw. In addition to this each ewe should be allowed between two and four lbs. a day, and about one-half lb. of the mixture of bran and oats.

If it is not desired to feed the grain or meal, then the clover hay had better be increased. If roots are lacking, then it would be necessary to again give somewhat more clover.

Roots should be gradually diminished as the lambing period advances. The best roots to feed are turnips, in fact mangolds should be fed, but sparingly if at all to ewes in lamb or to rams; to dry ewes, it does not matter.

To winter 100 ewes would require about 20 tons of clover hay and as much straw.—J. H. Grisdale, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

Calf Raising in the Netherlands

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—The bull calf "Jan" (as pictured on Page 6) is a very nice calf, and, above that, his father is a very good one—he was sold to go to Japan—and his mother is one of my nicest cows; a type of very nice, fine proportionately built cattle. From his birth in March, he was till the first days of May only milk and hay. Then he got less and less milk and more and more a mixture of water, milk (4.4 lbs. a day) and "kalvervoer" ("kalvervoer" comes from a milk sugar factory), broken linseed and ground rice; which tests fat 16.5 per cent, fecula 36 per cent, gliar 25.5 per cent.

This kalvervoer is made to mix with whey, but I don't like the whey of the factory for my young cattle. I am a little afraid for infection. Why should I not be so?

In the latter part of August, as I looked to the exhibition, he got a little more milk to get, if possible, a nice growth. After the exhibition he got broken linseed with water, and after that, by graduation, linseed cake.

Of course he has his subsistence day and night on the pasture from the first days of May till the first days of November. After November, in the stable, he got plenty of good hay, linseed cake, and parsnips.—D. Schoemaker, Hoogkarspel.

Mr. Flatt Submits Some Figures

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Mr. McKee, in Farm and Dairy, August 19, makes another attempt to defend the Ayrshire bossie, but if I were in Mr. McKee's position and had nothing but blank cartridges to fire, I would prefer making as little noise as possible. Mr. McKee's former letter to Farm and Dairy, whether intended for publication or not, is responsible for the criticisms that have since been made. He says about our bluff on short time tests that we are behind

the times. If Mr. McKee will use his glasses and read again he will be convinced that he is ahead of the times, as we did not suggest a short period test. The Holstein men are ready for any kind of a test. Let the Ayrshire men name the time!

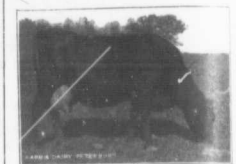
As all dairymen admit that the yearly test is the most valuable, we will quote the figures from our latest authority, "The Ontario Agricultural College," where 10 registered Holsteins and five registered Ayrshires were tested for the year 1919; then every pound of feed consumed is charged to each cow and credit given for milk and fat produced:

Average Holstein production, 19,431

lbs. milk.

Average Ayrshire production, 3,882

lbs. milk.



Big Differences in Common Cows

"Rose," here shown under \$200 for her cream sent to the City Dairy, Toronto, during 1909; she gave 7,145 lbs. milk testing 3.9; equal to 281 lbs. fat.

The average profit over and above cost of feeding each Holstein cow was \$112, while the average profit over and above cost of feed for each Ayrshire was \$43. This is based on the College valuation of four cents a quart. We are also informed that the Holstein cow "Colleen" has averaged 100 lbs. fat more than the Ayrshires during the year.—J. C. Flatt, Wentworth Co., Ont.

How Often Shall Horses Be Fed

The system and the amount fed should, as a rule, be determined by the kind of work the horse is doing and the length of time he is allowed after eating to digest his food before resuming work. Horses working eight or 10 hours a day are entitled to a midday feed and should have it, providing it is not too heavy and



A Heifer Not Overly Profitable

"Daisy," shown here as a 4-year-old in 1909 gave 4,485 lbs. milk testing 3.6; equal to 155 lbs. fat, which sold for \$51.92. But she is in the same Ontario herd, the skim milk was fed to hogs.

—Photos by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

they have half an hour or more rest after eating.

Horses should always be watered before feeding and never immediately after. It is more injurious to digestion and is often the cause of colic to allow a horse to drink heavily on a full stomach of grain.—Horsemen Journal.

We like free rural mail delivery fine. One feature about it that appeals to us most is that of having our post-office right at home. The Government would be justified in extending the service to all farming centres as well as to those who are fortunate in living along rural mail routes. Nehemiah Allison, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

FARM M

Alfalfa Seed

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I have been doing some work in the north of the province of Alberta, and I have been told that the alfalfa seed is not so good as it used to be. I have been told that the alfalfa seed is not so good as it used to be. I have been told that the alfalfa seed is not so good as it used to be.

We also seed using barley as a cover crop, and the alfalfa seed is not so good as it used to be. I have been told that the alfalfa seed is not so good as it used to be. I have been told that the alfalfa seed is not so good as it used to be.

Advantages

to show the advantages of planting alfalfa.

The benefits of alfalfa are many, and it is a very good crop to plant. It is a very good crop to plant. It is a very good crop to plant.

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