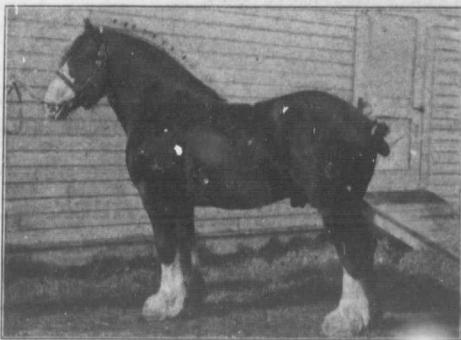


hay for two years, pasture one, and then put the land back in corn again.

"We never sell anything grown on the farm, except animal products," said Mr. Twiss further, in speaking of his methods. "We buy some bran and middlings, but in the course of the year we pay out very little for feed. As I said, we depend a great deal on our corn crop. We have one silo 13x30, and by using settling boards, we fill it right to the top. We feed from the shock what won't go in the silo."

Through the use of a pure-bred sire and the careful selection of the best females, along with careful feeding, Mr. Twiss now has a herd of cows that averages over \$100 a year at the condenser. This is a creditable average for so large a herd, containing as it does several heifers with their first calves. Hogs were at one time used to supplement the income, but since Mr. Twiss started to ship to the condenser at Tillsonburg three years ago, he has gradually gone out of hogs. The cows are his main source of income.



The Champion of His Breed at the Calgary Spring Horse Show. Scotland's Gallant, by Scotland's Choice, first in the aged class and champion Clydesdale stallion at the Calgary Spring Horse Show. Note that this stallion combines substance with quality to a remarkable degree. Owned by A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta.

to replace the laying flock every other year. The new hen house attracted my attention. In summer (Concluded on page 11)

Summer Care of Farm Foals

By H. E. McCARTNEY, PURDUE AGRICULTURAL STATION

THE first summer is the time when growth can be put on the colt, cheapest and most profitably. Plenty of food is necessary for most growth and development. Of all feeds, the mother's milk is of greatest importance. It is essential that the dam be cared for in such a way as will cause her to yield the biggest supply of milk possible. Mares suckling colts should be fed liberally of clean, healthful and appetizing foods. It is permissible, and usually advisable, that the mare be worked. She should, however, be in the hands of the most thoughtful, careful driver and should be handled with good judgment.

After the age of about one month the foal needs food in addition to what it can secure from its mother. Clean, bright oats makes probably the best feed that is available on the farm. A mixture of oats, bran and oil meal in proportion of 6-3-1 is splendid if one will go to the trouble of preparing or mixing a feed. Ordinarily a colt will learn to eat the first mouthful from the mother's feed box but he cannot get enough there. He must have a small box out of reach of the mare, or some place where larger and older stock cannot reach it.

Good Pasture Important

Good pasture is highly important in securing gain and growth. In fact there is no one thing so necessary, apart from the mother's milk. If the mare is worked in the field, she and the colt should have best grass pasture possible at night. Care must be given that pastures are not overstocked and that variety of grasses or succession of pastures is provided to avoid the dry grass in summer. The mare relishes grass and her milk flow is stimulated and increased by good pasture. The colt relishes grass, gets needed exercise, and will thrive best where pasture is abundant.

If the mare and colt are running on pasture, supplemental feed will be needed just the same,

Mrs. Twiss we found to be an enthusiastic poultry woman, and her hens have contributed in no small measure to the profits of the establishment. This spring her 126 hens were laying 70 to 80 eggs a day. Natural methods of incubation are followed, and 135 to 150 chickens hatched each spring. This gives enough pullets

Flies, too, must be guarded against by having the barn clean and by having manure piles and all breeding ground for flies cleaned up. Shelter from the hot sun in summer is another factor that increases the growth and thrift of the colt, and increases the profit to the owner.

It pays well to handle the colts the first summer. They should be broken to halter. Their feet should be picked up and whenever they need it, trimmed. If they are handled the first summer, much of the work of breaking later will not be necessary. Good care and management the first summer will cause the colt to become a bigger and better horse and a more profitable farm product.

The Latest Haying Improvement

Jas. McNish, Dundas Co., Ont.

IN past years the most valued man around the farm during haying time was the one who could throw on the greatest number of loads in a day and make the least complaint about the heaviness of the work. The hay loader cut a big slice out of the hard work of haying, but even with it there was a big demand for human muscle in keeping the hay away from the top end of the loader. This last laborious task in connection with haying has now been done away with. Mr. Barnhart, a United States farmer, has recently completed an invention whereby it is possible for the farmer to drive to the field, put on his load of hay and return to the barn without ever using a fork. All that he has to do is drive the team.

Mr. Barnhart calls his new invention a "hay distributor." His distributor, which can be adjusted to any flat-bed wagon, works on the same principle as the apron of the manure spreader, only it falls in the opposite direction. The power is supplied by a gear attachment to the rear wheel of the wagon. When a little nice jag has accumulated at the back end of the load, the distributor is put into action and the apron moves forward as the loader piles it up with hay. Men who have used this distributor testify that it makes a good firm load that does not need tramping unless hauled over rough roads or long distances. All the work of loading is done by the team.

This distributor costs about \$20 in the United

Management

Colts should not follow mares at work in fields

during summer and fall. They should be left in clean stalls, paddocks or pastures where they cannot hurt themselves. Colts love company and where there are a number of colts on the farm, they should be in the same stall, paddock, or pasture, while the mares are in the field. Good sense and judgment must be used in allowing the youngster to suckle at noon and evening.

It is very necessary to keep the colt free from accident. Wire cuts, nail pricks and bruises, produce severe losses on many farms where colts are grown. To just the extent that a man keeps his colts free from accident, he increases his profits. Old sagging fences must be straightened up; corner posts must be set; broken boards with nails in them must be gathered up. Every precaution possible must be taken to guard against injury because it means the saving of money.



Draft Conformation That Comes Close to the Clydesdale Ideal.

Clydesdale stallion, Scotland's Freeman, by Scotland Yet, first prize three-year-old and reserve champion of the breed at the Calgary Spring Horse Show. Imported by A. L. Dollar, High River, and owned by W. J. Dodd, Innisfail, Alta.

States. I do not know whether it has yet been offered on the Canadian market, but when it comes, the Canadian farmer can cut the last hard job out of haying. There is only one question in my mind: What on earth will we do with the children who always want to tramp the load?

The popularity of applications of manure

Merits of

MANY experiments in the United States have shown the merits of the recent report on milking machine operation, effect on cows, the amount of mechanical work investigated and results of Station.

"During the first report, 'some tire pressure levers operated as they should be but slight squeeze was feeble became inflamed,' explained the operator no further difficulty.

A two H.P. applied the power in kilowatts of electricity cost for current part of the effect of the cows, which says, the bulletin relating the milk before the machine after it was begun there was no apparent in milk production the cows were not chemical milkers. That the cows were and careful milkers familiar.

"After the machine for seven or two weeks and the milked by hand, to determine who to hand milking few of the cows while the milk of them showed evident that the milk that they been milked period. At least larger yield when

Many dairy machine will cause a short lactation milk yield from chine-milked cows compared with Prof. F. W. Wo