

## The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are invited to ask questions, or send letters of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

### Flax on the Dairy Farm

Wm. Stewart & Sons, Northumberland Co., Ont.

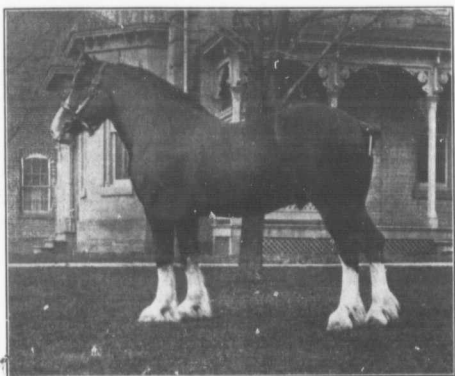
A little flax is an excellent crop to grow on the dairy farm. We usually sow about one acre to this crop, seeding at the rate of a peck to the acre. We thresh the flax in an ordinary mill, grind it and then have the best feed we know of for our cattle.

In feeding the flax we take half a pail of boiling water and drop into it 10 handfuls of meal. We then cover the flax and water with what bran to keep in the steam. After it has steamed half an hour or so, we mix in the bran with the flax and we have a mixture that is just like oil. This quantity is sufficient for 10 cows. We feed this flax seed to all of the

ing, but it has been found that water before them all the time increases the milk flow in a year enough to install a plant, if not too expensive. Besides a water system is a great saving in labor and keeps the cows out of inclement weather at many times of the year. The matter of salt is too well-known to dwell long upon. Cows like it and should have a small quantity each day. It may not have very great feeding value, but indirectly aids in the digestion of the food consumed. One authority states that 60 per cent of all a cow can consume goes to the upkeep of her system and to supplying energy. Hence does it not appear that liberal feeding would prove economical and profitable? If we are only giving her 60 per cent of what she needs, where is our profit to come from?

### Buy a Good Sire First

It has been demonstrated again and again that the cheapest investment that can be made by a farmer who is trying to build up the standard of a herd of cattle lies in the purchase of a good pure-bred bull. It is not necessary to buy several high priced fe-



The Kind of Horse that Won at Guelph Last Week

Macaron, declared by the judges to be the best Clydesdale stallion at the Winter Fair at Guelph last week, is an upstanding horse of great substance, and grand quality, as may be seen from the illustration. He won in strongest competition, and his owner, T. H. Hamard, Markham, Ont., may well be proud of his success. The photo, reproduced herewith, was taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy shortly before the Fair.

stock but it is especially good for springers, brood mares and swine. We value it more as a conditioner than as a feed.

### Feeding Notes from B.C.

P. H. Moore, B.S.A., Victoria, B.C. In feeding cows here, in British Columbia, where labor is scarce and expensive, the most simple method will prove the best. Grains should be ground, and roots sliced or pulped if possible. The order of feeding grain, roots and hay makes very little difference from a physiological standpoint, because after being swallowed, they are soon mixed in the paunch. Cows being fed grain, however, are never quite satisfied until after they get it, and if this be fed first, they will contentedly finish up the hay ration. Cows take kindly to a dry ration, and often prefer it to a wet, sloppy one. There has not been any experimental evidence proving that sloppy feeds were superior to dry ones, and this is certainly to our advantage, for it takes less labor in every respect, and again dishes and mangers are more easily kept clean.

A cow naturally drinks after feed-

ing, but it has been found that water before them all the time increases the milk flow in a year enough to install a plant, if not too expensive. Besides a water system is a great saving in labor and keeps the cows out of inclement weather at many times of the year. The matter of salt is too well-known to dwell long upon. Cows like it and should have a small quantity each day. It may not have very great feeding value, but indirectly aids in the digestion of the food consumed. One authority states that 60 per cent of all a cow can consume goes to the upkeep of her system and to supplying energy. Hence does it not appear that liberal feeding would prove economical and profitable? If we are only giving her 60 per cent of what she needs, where is our profit to come from?

males as a basis for the average herd, nor is it economical. The most economical results can be obtained by buying a bull with masculinity enough behind his good breeding to stamp his likeness upon the calves secured. A striking proof of this has been shown on the cattle show circuit at various state fairs this fall. One of many instances will suffice. Recently a prominent fair judge had to choose between two cows with the same dam, but sired by different bulls, for the female championship of the breed. So strikingly similar in type was each of them to its own sire, though the dam was the same, that there was no trouble in distinguishing between the two. The one that had been produced by the sire who had been outstanding sire was so superior to the one that had been produced by the less superior bull that there was no trouble about selection.

The principle illustrated is of practical value to the farmer who is thinking of beginning a herd with limited capital, or who has a very common herd that he desires to grade up. An average group of calves will be far superior to their commonly bred mothers if a good pure-bred bull is used.

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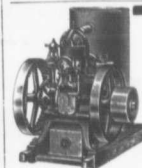
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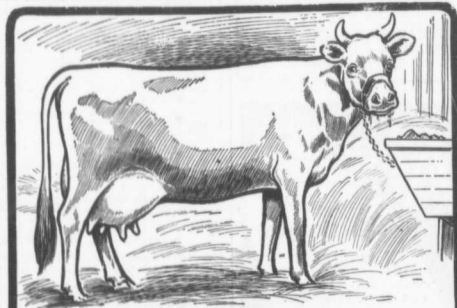
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