#### January 27, 1910.

# Resected and slowly increased. The Feeders' Corner \*\*\*\*\*\*\* The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Any interested are in-vited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention. prompt attention.

### Fodder for B.C. Horses and Cattle

Fodder for B.C. Horses and Lattle I have a homestead on the footbill: one part is well watered, the other is grav-elly, and 1 am desirous of growing fodder for horses and eatile. Would you kindly taken or erack of the theorem of the home or the second of the theorem of the home of the second of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the the theorem of the theorem of the home of the the theorem of the theorem of the home of the the theorem of the theorem of the home of the the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the the the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the home of the theorem of the th acre of a mixture of equal parts by weight. To seed down to any of the reaght. To assed foor spin a pint of Dy grasses mentioned through prepara-tion of the soil is necessary. If at present in pasture or sool it would not be advisable to attempt seeding this year unless plowing can be done very early in the apring. If plowing can be done early and it is not abso-lutely necessary to utilize every bit of land for forage growth this year, then it would be well to eutivate through-time in duity, the the land till some time in duit, the the land till some 20 lia. to the acro. Harrow and roll and less will the adfalf begins to blossom when it should be cut and left on the field. on the field. The best plan would be to grow

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mixed crops in 1910. Sow timothy, western rye and red clover along with grain on part of land which could or grain on part of hand when could of would cut first. On part intended to be left till ripe or nearly so, do not sow any grass seed, but work the land after harvest, keep it clean and sow alfalfa alone the next spring.—J.H.G.

#### Linseed in Calf Feeding

In the feeding of calves it is found that linesed meal or crushed linesed added to skim or separated milk is one of the safest and most economical one of the safest and most economical substitutes for the abstracted milk fat. Linseed approaches more nearly in composition to the solids of milk than any other food, and the oil which it contains, to the settent of 34 to 35 per cent, is easily digestible. There is a state of the set of the set grade of the set of the set of the set when the material is sold in this when the material is sold in this condition.

as a summent to detect impurities wondin. One of the commonent adulterants of livesed meal is ground linesed cake. The itter does not contain more than one-a, the to one-third of the oil in pure inseed, and the relatively largor amount of fibres in it renders it un-suitable for giving to young calves as a substitute for milk fat. Again the meal of almost any cereal grain can be mixed with linesed meal in fairly largo proportions Lefore the substitution is likely to be detected. The risk would be obvieted by pur-chasing whole linesed and having it ground a the meal cost, roughly shout one-third the price of gamine linesed. The risk would be obvieted by pur-chasing whole linesed and having it ground a the difficulty of grinding, owing used lines heat week the chasme would be obvieted by pur-chasing whole linesed and having it ground a the difficulty of grinding, owing used lines heat week the chasme would be for arm. Whe could be for a tru-milk to akim milk to the same amount of whole milk withfrawn. The skim milk should be fed varar. Nowing

milk as well as to furnish additional protein, is now the duty of the lin-seed, mixed with the milk in the form of a jelly. This jelly should be added in small quantities at first,

Begin with a dessert poonful in each portion, and gradually increase until about a cupful is being fed night and morning to the three months old calf.

the three months old calf. To prepare the jelly, boil or steep one pound of linseed in water almost boiling until a thick paste results. Another method of preparation is to take a half-cup of ground linseed in a quart of water, and allow it to simmer just below the boiling point until a thick jelly is formed. It should be kept cool and sweet until fed.— The Dairy.

# FARM MANAGEMENT

## Queries About Alfalfa

Queries About Alfairs I have read a lot about affairs clover in the dairy papers, and have decided to solve one in the agring. Would like the solve of the agring would be the solve of the solver the solver of the solver with it? 4 What time to solve it? How any the best way to sow it? I was going to sow it with oats.-W.C. Leeds Co. Out.

1. Alfalfa will do well on any kind of soil rich in plant food and in good tilth provided there is good drainage and water does not lie on the sur-face for more than four or five hours at a stretch at any time of the year. 2. Sow from 20 to 25 lts, seed an

an acre. The heavier seeding should be followed when soil is not very rich or

when seed is not very good. 3. Where it is intended to leave in alialfa hay for any length of time, that is for more than a couple of years, it is better to sow no other clover or grass seed along with the alfalfa.

alfalfa. 4. Where soil is rich, not too por-ous or dry, in perfect tilth it may be sown with a nurse crop, oats, bar-ley or wheat. If soil is very dry, if land is dirty or wedy or not in very good tilth better cultivate till July, then sow alfalfa seed alone. Sow broadcast after sowing grain. Di-vide seed into two parts. Sow length-wise and then crosswise, half each way. Harrow lightly and roll after seeding.—J. H. Grisdale.

Farm Manure

Farm Nanure By far the larg, st-percentage of the plant food contained in manure is found in the liquid portion. It is es-pecially rich in readily available ni-trogen, contains a high percentage of potash, but is deficient in phospho-ric acid. The nitrogen rapidly es-capes into the air if special precau-tions are not taken to preven its loss. When the liquid and solid portions of manure are mixed together, the one manure are mixed together, the one supplies the deficiencies of the other

auplies the deficiencies of the other and a more nearly balanced ration for plants is secured. Mazure should be hauled out and spread upon the field at short inter-vals whenever practicable. When thus handled, the losses of valuable constituents need not be very great, bonding the manue is stored for a bonding the second state of the bond of the second state of the preservation are greatly difficulties of losses are much more likely bo and Losses in manue result from two

losses are much more likely to occur. Losses in manure result from two chief causes; first, fermentation, whereby nitrogen, either as ammonia or in the gaseous state, is set free and escapes into the air. Second, by weathering or leaching, which in-volves a loss of the fertilizing consti-tuents. The loss from destructive fer-mentations may be larged y prevented tuents. The loss from destructive for-mentation may be largely prevented by the use of proper absorbents and compact. Loss from leaching may be-prevented by storage under cover or in water-tight pits. When the urine is allowed to run in water-tight pits.

When the urme is allowed to run to waste more than one-half of the man-urial value of the food, or 63 per cent. of the manurial value of the solid and liquid manure is lost.—U. S. Bulletin.

#### To Handle Manure

10 fractione fractione of the best way to handle man-ure in winter, providing you have a man-ure spreader? Is it best to plow down or spread on top on a rather light soil?-C.C.W., Glen Elbe, Ont. On a light soil would suggest spread.

On a light soil would suggest spread-ing manure on top and working in with disc harrow. If horse power is scarce or likely to be scarce in the spring, better apply manure in win-ter. This would of course not be true on very hilly land. Under such con-ditions it would be better to haul out in apring.—J.H.G.



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