

Supplementing Short Pastures

S. J. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

For tiding our dairy cows over the period of short pastures we have abandoned the soiling crop system and have adopted the clover and silo one instead. On our 175-acre farm we grow from 15 to 25 acres of canning crop. We aim to keep about 60 acres down to grass, 30 to 40 acres of new seeding and the balance in meadow that has been cut one year.

We have about 10 acres of permanent pasture that is in two different pieces. On these the cows run at nights throughout the season. For day pasture we take about 15 acres of new seeding one clover divided in two lots. We turn the cows on one of these as soon as there is a bite if the land is dry enough. This one will keep them going until about the middle of June. We then take them out of this first lot and let it grow for seed. By this time the other one will be commencing to head, and we then turn our cows into it. It will keep them going until about the middle of July.

THE BEST CROP OF ALL

We plan to have some well-cured ensilage in the bottom of our silo. This we then start to feed. With a little meal on ensilage it is the best soiler that we have ever tried. We generally have enough silage to keep the cows going until filling time. We find it good practice, however, to sow a small block of medium early corn just as soon as the ground is fit. This may look pretty yellow when it comes up, but if kept cultivated it will come on and be fairly well matured by the time the ensilage is gone. Of course, if we had no silo, we would certainly sow soiling crops, such as cow peas, oats or vetches, at different times on small plots to keep up a continuous growth of green food.

THE SILO A NECESSITY

The time has come when the man engaged in dairying to any degree cannot do without the silo. We think that where corn can be grown at all, the silo is fast taking the place of the soiling system, because it is always ready to feed in any kind of weather. It also saves time and labor at the busy season of the year, and this is a big item since the highest cost and scarcity of farm help is one of the biggest problems facing the farmers of Canada to-day.

The silo is no longer an experiment. If one puts good, well matured corn into a properly constructed silo at the proper season, one will always have good feed at any time of the year. I would strongly urge those who have no silo, to build one this season and be prepared for the year following.

Six Years of Silo Prosperity

M. J. Casselman, Dundas Co., Ont.

Some six years ago I became interested in the silo and immediately had one built. Result: During the last six years, I have had less trouble in handling my feed, brought my cows through the winter in better shape, and made more money than in any other like period of time during the 40 odd years that I have handled my own farm.

My silo is made of two-inch scantling, blocked and lined with tongued and grooved material. I have fed ensilage to milch cows and young cattle, and can say that the silo is a boon to the man who winter dairies, as it is to him who wishes to bring his cattle, as it is not milked, through the winter in the best of shape.

When using a silo there is very little expense incurred. The greatest expense is in the filling,

which, with the corn cutters of the present day, is a very small item. I believe the silo affords the most economical method of storing corn, as when it is once in there is not the usual drag that goes with the other ways of storing corn.

COWS EAT LITTLE HAY

The cows will take one good feed a day, and

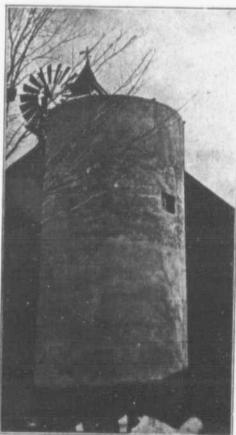


There is a Place for this Tool on Every Farm

Cheap in first cost, more efficient in its work than the large horse seeder, and fairly rapid is the small hand seeder such as the one here seen. There are few farms on which a seeder of the kind would not pay for itself in two years at the outside, and on most farms the saving of labor and the more efficient work done would return to its owner the cost in one year. Market gardeners all recommend this tool. So do general farmers who have tried it, and hence know whereof they speak.

will eat very little hay. Corn fodder has a very strong percentage of carbohydrates, and by feeding a small quantity of grain, protein and fat, two of the essentials to the milch cow are easily produced. There is one drawback to the silo in our district; and that is the trouble in getting corn ripe enough to make good ensilage.

I would advise every farmer, if he wishes to be



Where Returns are Quick and Sure

For many years Mr. S. A. Northcott, Ontario Co., Ont. has been feeding ensilage. So much did he appreciate the feed that about a year ago he erected a second silo, the cement one here illustrated. He considers the silo investment most profitable.

—Ont. courtesy Canada Cement Company.

successful, more especially in winter dairying, to see that before another winter comes, he will have a silo in which to store his corn. It is a pleasure for me to recommend the silo.

Get corn seed on the cob and grow according to the sample.—J. H. Grisdale.

The Newly-Born Foal

By "Jockey Bill"

Feeding colts is a skilled art. The feeding of almost any other class of farm stock is easy in comparison. When I am feeding the pigs or apportioning the ration for beef cattle, I know just exactly what I am working for,—increased weight at the least possible cost a pound. Feeding the dairy calf is a little more complex. Here we have to feed so as to develop the milking functions, and mere gain in weight does not indicate necessarily the best feeder. When we come to the colt, however, we have the most complex problem of all. Here quality and temperament count for more than size, and are harder to get. Bad feeding may predispose to diseases unknown to other classes of farm stock, but such as would render the colt useless. Under feeding, I believe, will do more permanent injury to a colt than will to any other young thing on the farm. I will give a description of my methods of colt handling that have given me extra good results.

I lay great stress on the colt securing a good drink of colostrum or the first milk of the dam, as it possesses purgative properties. I lay great stress on the colt securing a good drink of colostrum or the first milk of the dam, as it possesses purgative properties. I lay great stress on the colt securing a good drink of colostrum or the first milk of the dam, as it possesses purgative properties.

When the dam has been hard worked before foaling, I always watch carefully to see that sufficient nourishment is supplied the foal. If I see any indications of the youngster being hungry, the mare is provided with feed that will stimulate milk flow. I have found nothing to equal good pasture grass in this connection, but if the grass is lacking would recommend oats, rolled barley, or wheat bran, with an equal weight of corn or corn meal. The oats and bran are the feeds I prefer at this time. On the other hand, I have frequently had mares providing too much nourishment, and the indigestion resulting often terminates in diarrhoea. My treatment in this case is to restrict the food of the dam and thus decrease the milk flow.

While I like to have the foals come on pasture because the surroundings are there absolutely clean and sanitary, I believe in confining the mare for a few days after foaling, feeding her good clover hay and the grain feeds already mentioned, but not feeding too much. At the end of a week I would turn both mare and foal on pasture, always keeping an eye on the foal to note thrift and progress to check the first appearance of ailment. The most common ailment with which I have to deal is diarrhoea, brought on by over-feeding or exposure to inclement weather. Parched rice, rye meal gruel and boiled milk, I find are all excellent correctives. Constipation is also a common ailment, and I relieve this trouble with castor oil, and at all times I find that lessening the amount of food given is the best aid to nature in enabling either mare or foal to get back to a normal condition.

When the colt gets to be about two months old, I start supplementary feeding, but of this I will write more fully later. I would just make one point. The older countries of Europe as a general rule, have us beaten to a frazzle when it comes to raising great horses. In all cases they believe in feeding the young foals grain in addition to their regular grass rations. This feeding I believe largely accounts for the superiority of the horses of European countries.

A Legal

H. C.

"What beautiful is spending those along its streets city gentleman work last summer.

Who would attribute the value of farm home? break, fine trees home and increase here and unattractive made pleasant a few trees?

Our forefathers debted for the tree to-day, are entitled have left us a legacy of beauty is

Common

R. H. Hard

Having heard being killed out advise any one with alfalfa, to still years' experience and shoulders above grow, and I can Alfalfa will stay in to 10 years and previous season, after, perhaps will leave the soil seeded. I cut 17 years, and it is in Alfalfa, like all other grass, poor weak and difficult to over is very important to near the surface as ally. A heavy clay will all surface water alfalfa without being to clean the land to grass before seeding stand is procured it the ground so many if there is any bluish quick in the land, it ally but surely grow out in spots.

A GOOD SUBSTITUTION It is doubtful if he made a real success deep subsoils. It is deep feeder that is nothing good to feed the top the crop is poor in proportion. Having guarded with the former hindrance the greatest importance have seed from more climates or from acclimation I believe more of them with alfalfa are due than to any other cause new beginners with which there should be a number. It would say: If you have a plot thoroughly clean of grass from 15 to 20 lbs. of pecks of barley. If the be better to summer middle of July; then sower over it in Sept after cutting. Be sure grown when. If sweet colt.