

FEEDERS CORNER

Conducted by E. S. Archibald.

Feeding Value of Roots

WHAT is the relative feeding value of mangels, turnips and corn silage for dairy cows? We have in a very quantity to feed along with silage? I note that in feeding of feed for records, writers in Farm and Dairy usually mention roots as feeding in divided cows as much as 100 lbs. a day. Have they a feeding value apart from their analysis?—C. Oliver, York Co., Ont.

Recent experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm have shown mangels to be from five to eight per cent. better for milk and fat production than turnips (rutabagas). In addition to this, there is no danger of favoring the milk with mangels as with turnip feeding. It has also been found that one pound of dry matter as contained in roots is equivalent to approximately one pound of grain, that is, 100 pounds of roots would have a value equivalent to approximately nine to ten pounds of an average grain mixture. Again, it has been found that one pound of dry matter in roots is worth from three to six per cent. less than one pound of dry matter in good corn ensilage, that is, 100 pounds of roots would be equivalent to about 40 pounds of the best quality of corn ensilage. As a rule, in Ontario corn can be raised more cheaply per ton than turnips or even mangels, hence good quality corn ensilage would be very much cheaper than roots for the feeding of dairy cows. However, variety is one of the secrets of good selection of feeds and, as a rule, a mixture of ensilage and roots will give greatest returns. The mixture of roots contained in the corn ensilage depending largely upon the cost of raising. Undoubtedly, for the greatest production of milk or fat, roots, preferably mangels or sugar beets, will play a very large part, not only for the food value contained, but also due to the fact that they stimulate the appetite for meals and other feeds and also keep the digestive tract cool and in good working condition. These are the qualities, apart from the actual analysis of roots, which give them such great value in record making.—E. S. A.

Pig Feeding Inquiries

WHAT is best to put on young pigs to keep them clean and free from vermin? What kind of feed is portions should sulphur, salt, cayenne, burnt bone and ashes be mixed in? put in a box where they can help themselves?—Mrs. W. A. L., Argenteuil, Quebec.

In order to keep young pigs free from vermin, it is necessary that their pens be kept clean and that they be well fed and allowed plenty of exercise. It is usually also advisable that they have some tonic mixture as a delicacy. To rid young pigs of lice, they might be smeared with low grade machine oil or kerosene, but care should be taken not to apply this too heavily, as it will blister the skin. As a rule, it is much easier to rub with kerosene emulsion or a two per cent. warm solution of such disinfectants as creolin, zenoleum or similar contact products. In order to replace milk in the feeding of young pigs, a mixture of digester tankage, either fed separately as a bit and slop or, better, mixed with the other meals, may be successfully used. A meal mixture composed of corn, four parts; ground oats, two parts; shorts, two parts; tankage, one part may be successfully used in rearing young pigs without milk. A very good tonic lick for young pigs might be compounded of

sulphur, one part; salt, three parts; charcoal, three parts; ground bone, three parts and ashes three parts. Another mixture which is highly recommended is composed of sulphur, one part; salt, three parts; charcoal, four parts; Glauber's salts, three parts; copperas, three parts and sal soda, three parts. Either of these mixtures may be placed in a box sheltered from rain, but so located that the pigs may help themselves at will.

Self-Feeders for Calves

I AM interested in the self-feeder and have been reading all of the information obtainable on the subject. Most of it applies to hogs and poultry. Could we profitably use a self-feeder for dairy calves? We have a dozen or more calves on hand all of the time and would like to reduce the chores they make, if possible. What grain mixture would you recommend for the feeding?—J. A. B., Oxford Co., Ont.

I have never tried the self-feeder with calves of either dairy or beef breeding. However, if meals are fed which would not choke in the feeder and if the calves were brought gradually on to this free supply of meal, I have no doubt that such a device might be satisfactorily used. A grain mixture of necessity must be comparatively light in character, such as a mixture of equal parts of crushed oats, crushed barley and bran.—E.S.A.

HORTICULTURE

Hardy Plums

THERE are great areas in Canada where the European plums, such as Lombard and many others, do not succeed, either the fruit buds or winter. There are two species of wild plum, however, in Canada, the cultivated varieties of which enable one to grow this fine fruit in very cold regions. In Eastern Canada the common wild species is the Canada plum, Prunus nigra, while in Manitoba the common native species is the American plum, Prunus americana. It is surprising that trees of these plums are not planted by everyone having a garden when there is room enough to have a few trees, as they bear young and bear abundantly, and the fruit of the best cultivated varieties, while not as good as the best of the European sorts, is excellent when eaten raw and makes a very good jam when properly cooked.

At the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, over 100 varieties of these plums have been tested during the past 28 years. The outstanding or most widely useful variety of the Canada plum has been found to be the Cheney, a red variety of fairly good quality which works well. The Amabilino, a new variety, is very promising. On account of its earliness, the Cheney is particularly useful in the prairie provinces, where many of the varieties are too late to ripen. Few of the American sorts usually offered for sale are sufficiently early for the prairies, most of them having been originated in the states of Minnesota and Iowa, where earliness is not so important. Seedlings of the native Manitoba sorts are now being grown at the Experimental Farm on the prairies to obtain other and better ones. The Major plum, which has been brought to notice by the Brandon Farm, is a very early sort.

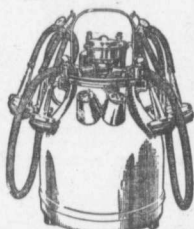
At Ottawa, where the season is long enough for most of the American varieties, the Brackett, Terry and Admiral Schley have proved to be three of the best. Another hardy plum is the Omaha, which experiments at Ot-

Don't Reap With a Scythe

The modern farmer or dairyman cannot afford to do by hand the labor, which a machine can do in less time, at less cost and less trouble.

Hand milking is bothersome; it makes labor discontented. It takes costly labor from other needed work.

One man operating two 2-cow Burrell Milkers does the work of three men, milks from 14 to 20 cows an hour, according to conditions.



Burrell Milkers

(B-L-K)

Good for the Herd

By labor wages saved, the Burrell outfit often pays for its purchase in less than one year.

The men being more contented, saved from the annoyance of hand milking, are likely to treat the cows better.

Burrell Milkers are closed against dust and dirt—yet all parts are easily cleaned—making

milk of certified grade easily obtainable.

If you believe machine reapers are better than scythes, and if you have 20 or more cows to milk, write today for illustrated book showing how to make bigger and easier milk profits the Burrell way. Profits warrant writing today.

D. Derbyshire Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont.

Branches: Peterboro, Ont.; Montreal, P.Q.; Quebec, P.Q.

THE FARMERS SEEDS FIFTY-ONE YEARS SERVICE

SEEDSMAN

1866 1917

The increased acreage being sown this year, together with the scarcity of good seeds of all kinds, makes it necessary for us to ask you to

LET US HAVE YOUR ORDER QUICKLY

If you delay too long you may be disappointed.

We pay railway freight on all orders of \$25.00 or more in Ontario and Quebec.

<p>BEED CORN Rack Crib Ontario Grown, cured cured On Cob. in bags or in crates, bags Per Bushel</p> <p>Wisconsin No. 7.....\$1.25 \$2.00 Golden Glow.....2.16 2.75 Bulley and Leaming 3.15 3.60 White Cap.....2.25 3.00 Longfellow.....2.50 3.25 N. Dakota.....2.25 3.00 Compton's.....2.50 3.25 Quebec No. 28.....2.25 3.00</p> <p>Leaming's Podder, Mammoth Southern, shelled O.A.C. No. 2 Oats.....2.00 Daubney Oats.....1.50 O.A.C. No. 12 Oats \$1.25 to 1.35</p> <p>Potatoes: Prince Henry, Money-maker, Delaware, Empire State, Gr. Noun, Gain.....4.85 Davies' Wagon.....5.25 Early Ohio.....6.00 White Intermediate Carrot.....80c lb.</p> <p>Thousand Headed Kale, 25c lb. Amber Sugar Cane.....80c lb. Burlington Cane, Golden Bantam, Corn, 86 bus, 25c lb.; Stowell's Evergreen, 95 bus, 25c lb.; Longfellow, Yellow Intermediate, Giant Half Sugar and Mammoth Long Red, in lb. pkgs, 25c, if 5 lb. or more of any variety, 25c.</p>	<p>Gov't. Standard No. 1 Red Clover.....\$14.00 to 15.00 No. 2 Red Clover.....12.50 No. 1 Alameda.....\$12.00 to 14.00 No. 1 for Hay and 25c per lb. Sweet Clover, White Blossom.....10c and 25c per lb. No. 1 Timothy.....5.00 No. 2 (for purity).....\$4.50 No. 2 (No. 1 for purity).....4.25 Affairs—Montana Grown (No. 1).....16.00 Ont. Variegated No. 2 (almost No. 1).....\$22.00 to 25.00 Loyman's Grimm.....80c lb. North-West Grimm.....75c lb. Orchard Grass.....80c lb. O.A.C. No. 21 Barley.....\$1.55 bus. Dutch Setta.....80c lb. Hairy Vetch.....180c lb.</p> <p>For Clover and Timothy allow 25c for each cotton bag required. Grain sacks free.</p> <p>25c bus, 25c lb.; Early White, 25c bus, 25c lb.; Manish Sludstrup, Yellow Giant Half Sugar and Mammoth Long Red, in lb. pkgs, 25c, if 5 lb. or more of any variety, 25c.</p>
--	---

Send for our 1917 Catalogue. It is FREE.

GEO. KEITH & SONS SEEDS 124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

When You Write Mention "Farm and Dairy"