

Of a Professor Who Farms Successfully

(Continued from page 7)

cross the fence in the next field we intend to inspect four and one-half acres of soiling crop, mixed oats and peas, seeded at the rate of two bushels of oats to one of peas. The growth was rank and the field will supply enough green feed for the pigs until corn is ready for feeding. The peas attach much value to the pasture," said Prof. Reynolds. "We intend to feed the year round. Our silage this year was all fed out by June 1st. The pasture carried the cows until July 1st, when our soiling crop was ready. We have been feeding it since. We feed grain if cattle will eat it but as a general rule they don't care much for grain with good pasture as abundance of green food. We have found that alfalfa, too, makes a valuable soiling crop."

The principal concentrate fed, both in winter and summer, is dried distillers' grains, analysing 27.7 per cent. protein and 5.29 per cent. fat. This was purchased last winter at \$22 per ton. Occasionally oat chop is fed as variety. "But we can't afford to feed much oat chop," remarked the

face means 40 barrels of water in the tank. It is cheaper to conduct that water into this tank than to pump it, even with a windmill. We do not notice the stock taking objection to rain water; it looks clean, and is clean." In case the rain fails, a windmill pump is connected with the tank.

Much more I might tell of the practical, successful farming methods being followed by my one time instructor in English. His field management, his ideas on the rural problem and, above all, his views of the importance of the marketing end of the farming business, are all worthy of a place in this article, but space forbids. I will tell more of my visit to Prof. Reynolds at another time. But one point more must be dealt with here. His success in dollars and cents. Here it is in brief:

Last year the farm paid six per cent on every cent invested in it, all expenses of every kind, and a labor income of \$700 for the foreman manager. I have found few farmers with accurate records of their business tran-

during the late winter months and early spring when kept confined in the stable and deprived of sufficient exercise, is the appearance of what is termed oedema, or dropsical swellings, of the limbs and under surface of the belly. It may also result from pressure of the gravid womb on the blood vessels, and an anæmic condition of the system, commonly known as watery condition of the blood. The swellings commence usually at the lower parts of the hind legs and gradually extends upwards. The front legs may also become affected, and the swellings extend along the under surface of the belly from in front of the udder or bag towards the breast.

These swellings sometimes, especially if extensive, cause considerable inconvenience and difficulty of movement in the mare. However, the condition, in most cases, is not a serious one, and can be counteracted and overcome by exercise and hand rubbing the swollen parts, or by bathing them with hot water. The fact is, in these cases the mare should be made to take exercise during a reasonable period each day. The swellings invariably disappear of their own accord a few days after foaling.

Weaning the Foal

R. Graham, Carleton Co., Ont.

A foal well weaned is one that does not suffer any check in its growth because of the loss of its mother's milk. I have been getting ready for weaning for over a month now. In one corner of the pasture I fenced off a square with just one rail. This rail I distended so that the foals can creep under but the mares can't get in. In this enclosure is a small supply of crushed oats. The foals, already accustomed to the taste of oats from nibbling at their mothers' supply, go to this corner freely and are deriving more and more of their nourishment from this source. Because of this supplementary feeding they have not suffered from their mothers' decreasing milk flow.

When five or six months old I take them away from their dams altogether, giving them the run of the best pasture, and free access to crushed oats. Feeding with grain three times a day will not do. The colt partakes of his mother's milk little and often. We must plan to feed grain the same way. I am careful not to get so much grain in the troughs that the foals or the colts turn against it. I seldom have a colt lose anything from weaning under this practice.

Whitewash for Exteriors

S. P., Saskatchewan.

For some years I worked with the C.P.R. and got well acquainted with their method of mixing and applying the whitewash that gives their railway crossings a distinctive touch from one end of Canada to the other. I have heard many people remark on the durability of this whitewash, and perhaps Farm and Dairy readers may be interested in its composition.

First water is poured on fresh burnt lime and stirred in liquid form until thoroughly slacked. For each half bushel of lime two pounds of coarse salt and two pounds of sulphate of zinc are dissolved separately and added separately to the solution, the amounts specified being for one-half bushel of lime.

This is all there is to the mixing. I found that the whitewash adhered better if put on white hot slacking and hence it is better to prepare it in small lots such as can be applied immediately. The addition of a small quantity of ultramarine blue will overcome any tendency for the wash to turn yellow.

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First Class Mares Such as These Are a Valuable Asset

Two bred Galloway mares are numbered high among the money makers on the farm of W. J. Cox, Peterboro, Ont. The one here shown are three years old and the right type to get market topers. Mr. Cox believes in breeding the type that the market demands—the draft horse.

Photo by an Editor of Farm and Dairy.

honor. "When we can get such a good food as distillers' grains at so reasonable a price. It pays better to get all the oats and buy this concentrate. It certainly is much cheaper than bran. Along with the grain we get roots, ensilage and clover hay." The farm buildings are for use, and show. They are the same buildings that Prof. Reynolds found on the place when he purchased it. The original windows had six panes of glass. The ones substituted have 18 panes, and the stable is light well into the evening. The cows are watered in the continuous cement mangers; usually they are allowed to drink. All of the work is done by Prof. Reynolds and his farm help. In this way the cost was reduced to a minimum. The result is stable in which it is convenient to work, and in which cow comfort and sanitation are valued ahead of mere show.

Gravitation and a windmill supply the water. In the barn, above the cement, is a big stove tank with a capacity of 100 barrels. One side of the tank is lined with steel, drains into a tank. "There are 3,000 feet of roof surface," remarked the Professor. "Inch of rain on that sur-

face means 40 barrels of water in the tank. It is cheaper to conduct that water into this tank than to pump it, even with a windmill. We do not notice the stock taking objection to rain water; it looks clean, and is clean." In case the rain fails, a windmill pump is connected with the tank.

Care of Pregnant Mare

By C. D. McGilvers, M.D.V.

In the general care of the "in foal" mare there are certain factors which should be observed. Thus the food supplied should be of good quality, easy of digestion, and of such a nature as not likely to cause constipation. Damaged or spoiled fodder, and that of a bulky, coarse, indigestible nature, should be avoided as a habit, and the overloading and constipated condition of the bowels tends to cause a degree of straining which may lead to premature delivery.

Exercise is beneficial, and tends to produce more robust offspring and less difficulty in foaling. The "in foal" mare will accomplish moderate work until within a short time of foaling and reasonable exercise in some manner should always be allowed up till that time.

A condition quite frequently met with in pregnant mares, particularly