

The Feeders' Corner

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

Feeding Molasses

I have a chance to buy some coarse molasses fit for feeding cattle. Would you recommend it?—V. J. VAN DER BEEK.

Molasses of the character described are fed extensively in many parts of the world and may be considered a most wholesome and economical food for all classes of stock where prices are not entirely too high.

It is not advisable, generally speaking, to feed in large quantities, a pound or two pounds at the most a day would be all that could be recommended, excepting in the case of large steers when something more might be fed.—J. H. GRIEDEL, Agricultural, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Growing Alfalfa—Feeding Hogs

1. In the spring of 1906 I put in a small patch (¼ acre) of alfalfa, set a good crop off last July and clipped it this fall and left clippings on the ground as it was in blossom. Some parts of the field at last clipping had a yellowish or faded appearance, which was a decided contrast with other plants which appeared rank and dark green in color.

2. I have another piece of land that I wish to experiment on in the spring. Took turnips off from it a few days ago. It originally was an old yard for a time and you would advise me to make any preparations for it this fall?

3. My mangels and sugar beets did not come this spring and I put in turnips. Have you any data or experience as to whether it pays to feed the turnips and mix a little meal with them for feeding store hogs. I find my hogs that have been living in the orchard for the past four or five months do not eat them well raw.

4. The orchard referred to has been used for a hog pasture for some years and is in good condition, but the grass is all dead owing to the rooting of the hogs. It is somewhat shady. Can I plough it and seed as to give a hog pasture next fall? It carries fifty hogs for some time when apples are in season.—G. P. S. Dunham, Que.

(1) The yellow condition of some parts of the alfalfa field mentioned might have been due to two or three causes. First, dry weather, which did a great deal of harm to alfalfa and other crops in many parts of the country last season; second, lack of the right kind of bacteria in the soil.

If the first cause was responsible, then the next season may see things in good shape. If the latter, then I would suggest harrowing the stand next May, just as the growth begins. Harrow longwise and crosswise. If the yellow plants are dead next spring then break the piece up. Manure and sow to corn, roots or potatoes, and the next year seed down again, when the probabilities are very much in favor of good results. If no very considerable portion of the crop in question showed vigorous green growth last fall, it might be advisable to get from some old established alfalfa field a few bushels of surface soil to sprinkle evenly over the surface when next you sow alfalfa seed.

(2) In the case of the old time kiln land on which you say you wish to experiment, I presume you mean with alfalfa. I would suggest merely that the land be plowed this fall, well

worked in the spring, and seeded down at the rate of 25 lbs. alfalfa seed an acre. If you find it possible to secure some soil from an old alfalfa field, the lime kiln field would be an ideal place whereon to try it next spring.

(3) Experiments conducted at various points indicate strongly the advisability of cooking turnips when feeding to swine. Potatoes and pumpkins are about the only other foods it will be found profitable to cook. The meal should be mixed with the turnips after they are cooked and while still hot. For fattening pigs, equal parts by weight of raw turnips and meal is about the right proportion in which to mix them. For store pigs feed 1 lb. meal and all the turnips they will eat.

(4) As the best treatment for the orchard in question, I would suggest plowing next spring, if weather permits, as seems likely, fall plowing. After plowing, cultivate at intervals until 20th of June or thereabouts, then harrow well and sow Dwarf Essex rape seed broadcast at the rate of 5 or 6 lbs. an acre. Turn pigs in when rape is about 8 or 10 inches high, or before it reaches over the backs of the pigs. If pigs are black haired sort the above mentioned precaution is not necessary. The spring after the rape crop plow with a shallow furrow, and seed down with 5 lbs. of alfalfa, 5 lbs. orchard grass, and 5 lbs. bromegrass an acre. This should give you a good cover and good pasture the following year. For the year the seedling is done, it should not be pastured at all.—J. H. GRIEDEL, Agricultural, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Our Legal Adviser

WITHHOLDING RENT.—A rents a farm from B. B. is to do some building by a certain time, also some fencing. If B does not have it done as agreed in lease can A hold back any rent until it is done?

The lessor is liable to the tenant for damages for not carrying out the covenant in his lease. The measure of damages is the difference in the value of the property unimproved and its value if the improvements provided for, were made.

The tenant would have a right to deduct such damages from his rent, but as it would be difficult for him to determine the damage with exactness, it would be better to pay the rent under protest, and sue for the damages which he has sustained.

PATENTED HAY-RACK FOR A MODEL.—I want to build a hay rack for my own use. Can I take the pattern off a patented rack? I have heard some men say that I could and others that I could not.—Inquirer, Elgin Co., Ont.

Under Section 61 of the Patent Act, the holder of the patent has, for the period for which the patent is granted, the exclusive right, privilege and liberty of making, constructing and using the invention which has been patented. Any other person has therefore, no right to make the patented article, even for his own use.

LINE FENCE AND DITCH.—M. and B. own farms adjoining each other. B wants to put the line fence right on the line and half of the line ditch on his side of the fence, and M. to do the same with his M. wants to put the ditch all on one side and the fence all on the other. Which way would be legal—An Inquirer, Elgin Co., Ont.

The line fence should be put right on the line unless, from the formation of the ground by reason of streams, or other causes, it is found impossible to locate the fence upon the line, in which case the fence viewers have power to locate the fence where it seems to be most convenient.

There is no provision in the law for a line ditch, and neither party can compel the other to construct one or

assist in its construction. That would have to be a matter for the parties to agree upon, but it must be borne in mind that neither party has a right to turn upon the land of the other any more than would flow thereon in a natural way, in the absence of an agreement.

Our Veterinary Adviser

WORMS—FISTULOUS WITHERS.—Pregnant mare has worms. She is also swollen and very sore on each side of the withers. She grows a good deal when in harness and has a difficulty in getting her head down to drink.—Purfer, Alta.

For the worms fast her, for 12 hours and then give her a pint of raw linseed oil and 2 ounces oil of turpentine. If necessary repeat treatment in two weeks.

The trouble with her withers has no connection with the worms. It is fistulous withers and very hard to treat. If no pus is present, bathing frequently with hot water for a few days and then applying a blister will effect cure. I am of the opinion there is pus, and if so, an operation is necessary. The abscess must be lanced and all pipes or sinuses opened to their bottoms and then dressed three times daily with an antiseptic as a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water. As fresh sinuses usually appear it is generally necessary to operate more than once. It usually requires from four months to a year to effect a cure. If the bones are diseased they must be scraped. It is not probable any person but a veterinarian can operate properly hence it will be wise to send for one at once.



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