

The Feeders' Corner

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

Rations For B. C. Dairy Cows

What proportions would you advise for a ration for dairy cows, consisting of ground barley, oats, bran and oil cake meal? 2. Also for ration consisting of crushed oats, bran and oil cake meal. Roughage: Oats, bran and clover hay. Would the ration with the barley in it be better than the one without? 4. Where no roots or silage is fed would it be advisable to steam the grain feed once a day and give it warm in winter at the evening feed? Grain is fed twice a day.—A. B. J. Duncan's, B.C.

1.—The proportion in which to mix the different feeds mentioned would depend somewhat upon the prices of the same at Duncan's. I would suggest, however, as the meal ration likes to give the best results under such conditions as you describe, wheat bran 300 lbs.; oats, 100 lbs.; barley, 100 lbs.; oil cake, 100 lbs.; the mixture fed at the rate of about one pound for each four pounds milk produced per diem.

2.—Where barley is not to be fed, I would suggest wheat bran, 300 lbs.; ground oats, 150 lbs.; oil cake meal, 100 lbs., fed at about the same rate as suggested for the first mixture.

3.—No, barley is not likely to improve any ration for dairy cows, excepting where bran alone is being fed, or where meal is being fed to cows on grass, when barley will usually prove of considerable value.

4.—Steaming grain would probably not do any harm, but unless fuel and labor are cheap it would not pay. This would probably not be so obviously true when weather is very cold and when no succulent feed was available.—J. H. G.

Bran Mash for Horses

Some useful information in regard to the feeding of bran mashes to horses is given in the Wisconsin "Agriculturist" as follows:

Every feeder of horses that understands the digestive system of the horse makes use of the bran mash at least once a week to regulate the action of the bowels, and at the same time from heavy feeding, and at the same time to cool it out. The regular feeding of the bran mash on Saturday evening saves many horses from constipation and also from lymphangitis, or Monday morning disease. While the bran mash alone may not prevent

the latter trouble, it helps very much in doing so, and if, besides, the feed on Sunday would be reduced to one-half the usual amount, there would be few cases of disease occurring. The bran mash, having a cooling and laxative effect upon the system and the bowels, relieves the lymphatic system, which under heavy feeding of dry, carbonaceous feeds, becomes sluggish and overcharged. It is due to the latter condition that lymphangitis takes place and manifests itself in swelling of either one or both of the hind legs accompanied by lameness.

HOW TO MAKE THEM

Bran mashes are made up in many ways, but as a rule it is only in feeding stables, studs and racing stables that they are made up properly. A little cold or luke warm water poured over bran in a pail or in a large feed can and mixed, with a little salt added is the usual bran mash. Frequently hot water is used, and sometimes it occurs that the mash is given to the horse so little cooled off as to scald its mouth, or the horse refuses to eat it and it is left to sour in the manger. The cold or luke warm mash is better than none, but the latter kind is worse than none.

To properly prepare a bran mash covers more than a mere few minutes of time, and the mixing of the water and the bran, at noon put the boiling water into a clean bucket and stir the bran. Then put a cover over the bucket to keep in the steam so that the cooling off takes place slowly and prevents souring at the same time. Then feed in the evening when the bran has been well acted upon by the steam and has cooled off enough to be readily taken by the horse. Whenever salt is to be added to the mash, add it at the time when the mixing is first done.

LINSEED MEAL AND BRAN.

It may be desired to have the mash consist of a mixture of linseed meal and bran, and often this is prescribed by the veterinarian in special cases. To prepare such a mash, one part of linseed meal should be used in two parts of bran. This should be cooked for several hours by allowing it to simmer slowly on a stove with a low fire. Plenty of water should be added and the cover kept on the containing vessel until the cooking is almost completed. Then the cover should be removed and the water allowed to evaporate so as to make a thick mash, when the latter should be taken off the stove and allowed to cool ready for immediate use.

The amount of bran mash fed to each horse will depend upon its size. A horse 1,600 pounds in weight will easily take eight quarts. Driving

horses should not be fed bran mashes on evening or previous to days of hard driving unless driven a good deal of a day. Horses that are worked hard every day and that are not allowed any pasture at all do much better if given bran mashes twice a week—Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Our Legal Adviser

LIABLE FOR THE ORDER—During December I signed an order for another tree to plant one and a half acres of orchard. Since then I have found that 56 of the trees are suitable for this locality and are not considered the best varieties. I have written to the nursery company and have asked them to change the order. They wrote me that they could not as their stock had run out. I then wrote and told them to send me on the one-sixth year. They replied that they would not, and would send me what the order called for. I then called on the lawyer, writing in due time before the goods were shipped. Am I compelled by the law to pay for the order when I requested them to cancel it before it was shipped?—J. T. S., Peterboro Co., Ont.

Having given an order, (which has been accepted) for the purchase of the nursery stock you are not entitled to cancel the same, and are liable to the vendors for breach of contract to accept the supplies. We should, however, consider that should the vendors decline to accept the supplies before the same are shipped by the vendors giving them the reasons for your so doing that the damages you should pay would be quite small. The damages you will be liable for would not be the amount of the order, but such sum as will compensate the vendors for the loss they have sustained, by reason of your breach of contract.

WHO OWNS THE RAILS?—I put up a line fence between my farm and my neighbor's. He now claims to be in a wire fence. I put up all the rails used in the original fence. Has my neighbor the right to claim half of the rails in the part of them, now that a new fence is to be erected?—C. P., Peterboro Co., Ont.

As you provided the material and built the original fence, you are entitled to the material if a new fence is substituted unless the fence viewers direct to the contrary. The law requires that, as between neighbors, each should contribute an equal share of boundary fences, and if there is any dispute the fence viewers are called in, who will determine what part of the fence is to be erected by each, also the height, quality, etc. It is possible the fence viewers, in view of the fact that you had erected the former fence, might see fit to lessen the distance to be covered by you or in some other way to compensate you. In which case they would be justified in directing that the old material might be used again by the other owner, but this is the only instance in which you could be deprived of the title to the material used in the old fence.

IMPLEMENT DEAL IN DISPUTE

I bought a roller on a certain plan. The first year I had the roller it began cutting and pounding itself to pieces. I sold the agent about it and he promised to fix it. I paid the first note in good faith that he would do so, but he has never fixed it. When the last note was due I wrote to the firm and told them about the matters stood concerning the roller, and told them the pay was waiting them when they gave me satisfaction. I got the order that I gave for the roller says that they will fix all breakages free for the first year on giving notice of the complaint in written notice. I should told the agent about it several times. Just I put this second note into the Division Court, and save my costs until my order is made or what can be done?—G. H., Dufferin Co., Ont.

Buying from a manufacturer of a roller you are entitled to a roller that is reasonably fit for the purpose for which it is sold, and the fact that the

roller commences cutting and pounding immediately would prove that it was defective when received by you, and consequently you would be entitled to damages, and the damages would be the loss that reasonably and properly accrued from the manufacturer's breach of contract. In your particular case these damages would naturally be anything you paid in the way of repairs to other people or to the manufacturer himself, and also a reasonable sum for loss of time owing to the same breaking down and probably putting you to loss by not being able to proceed with your accustomed work. Owing to the fact that you omitted to give notice in writing to the agent as required by your contract, you cannot claim the price of the repairs unless the repairs were caused by a defect in the machine at the time you received same, that is only the original defects, but if the repairs were for ordinary wear and tear, you could not do so under your particular contract. You should tender in cash to the company at their head office the sum you are willing to pay less what you claim for damages, and then if they sue you, you can pay into court what you have already tendered them and counterclaim for damages, and if you prove the amount of your damages to be as great as the amount you have deducted, the judge should make the company pay the costs of the suit. Remember, however, you cannot pay money into court until the claim has been admitted, and then it to the party threatening suit before suit is actually brought.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK

Space in the Association cars will be reserved for all stock coming from the East to B. C., providing the owners, or importers, make application for definite space before April 30th to R. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, Victoria, B. C.

The B. C. Stock Breeders' and B. C. Dairymen's Associations pay half the transportation expenses.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MILK AND MILK TESTING

A BOOK that no student in the dairy industry can afford to be without. No other treatise of its kind is available. No book of its size gives so much practical and useful information in the study of milk and milk products. In recent years the rapid advancement in dairy opening up new fields, and the demand for men to carry on the work is greater than the supply of qualified men. The production, care and marketing of clean milk and its products for adulteration, have all created a new and important branch of the dairy industry. It is well known who can successfully do the work.

It is well known that practically all these positions are awarded to the men who make the best records in competitive examinations. All these facts were kept in mind when the authors prepared this work. Not only is the material here incorporated, but every question that arises is asked and answered in so simple a manner as to enable the diligent reader should have no difficulty in getting a clear understanding of the subject.

Illustrated, 3 x 7 inches, 100 pages. Cloth bound, 50 cents. Postage paid. Book Dept., FARM & DAIRY, PETERBORO