

In the British Isles very heavy rations of roots are fed, but in this country from thirty to fifty pounds a day is usually considered a fair allowance for a cow, and four pounds a day a fair allowance for a sheep. In the case of pigs the roots are best pulped and mixed with meal, in which case about equal weights of roots and meal will prove satisfactory.

MISCELLANEOUS GREEN FORAGE.

The apple is not usually considered a feed for stock, but if its composition is compared with that of roots, or even of potatoes, it will be seen that the apple has considerable value and unmarketable apples should not be wasted. They may be used for almost any class of stock, though, as a rule, it is scarcely safe to feed quite so many apples to cattle as one would feed of roots.

The by-product of the cider mill, known as apple pomace, also has considerable value and is worth considering when available.

Cabbages and pumpkins belong to the same class of fodders as turnips and mangels and there is not a wide difference in their feeding value.

Silage.—Corn silage belongs to our group of succulent foods, and hence plays a very important part in keeping animals in condition as well as supplying a large amount of comparatively cheap fodder. It will be noticed that silage from well matured corn is worth considerably more than that from immature corn. It will also be noted that corn silage does not contain so much water as roots though it contains a good deal more fibre. In spite, however, of its high percentage of fibre, good corn silage should be worth about as much as roots.

Corn silage may be fed to almost any class of stock, though, owing to the fact that there may be some mould which escapes notice, it would probably be just as well not to feed it to horses. Some sheep feeders speak highly of silage for sheep and others very much prefer roots. Probably turnips are rather more satisfactory for sheep than corn silage though many sheep feeders use silage. Matured pigs will eat a considerable amount of silage, but they waste a great deal and it can scarcely be called a satisfactory feed for pigs. Silage gives best results when fed to cattle and it is suitable for any class of cattle. For matured cattle about forty pounds of silage per day may be regarded as a fairly liberal allowance.

MIXED FEEDS.

There are on the market a good many ready prepared mixtures of feed for which extravagant claims are sometimes made. Many of these feeds are intended merely to provide a market for such substances as oat hulls, cottonseed hulls and similar materials, which, as has been shown, have a very low feeding value in themselves. Some of these mixtures are worth the money asked for them, but others are not, and the farmer must be wide awake to avoid being caught. The agent who sells the feed will probably emphasize the percentage of protein contained in it, but the farmer must remember that this is not the only consideration, and that the fibre content is a pretty sure indication as to whether the mixture is a high grade or low grade product. As already pointed out, a high percentage of fibre means a