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## Oil Cake as Stock Food

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If a person finds himself with an hour or so to spare in Baden, Waterloo County, Ont., he cannot make better use of it than in visiting the factory of the Dominion Linsed Oil Co. Here the flaxseed, the greater part of which comes from the Great West, is ground, heated and subjected to Canadian pressure to squeeze out the oil. This oil is put on the market as raw linsed oil. What is left after the oil is pressed out is known as oil cake. It comes from the presses in cakes about two feet long, a foot wide and an inch thick. It is extremely hard and is of a greyish color. While still in this form it is put into sacks, by machinery, being very tightly packed so as to ship easily, and is sent to the British market. On

composition of these various feeds and he will arrive at a different conclusion. The three valuable ingredients of all foods are protein, fat and carbohydrates. Of these, protein is the flesh-forming material and is much the most expensive. Comparing the composition of these foodstuffs we find that oat chop contains 10 per cent. of protein, bran, 15 per cent., shorts, 16 per cent., and oil cake, from 30 to 33 per cent. We see from this that oil cake contains twice as much protein, which is the most valuable food constituent, as bran and shorts, and three times as much as oats. It also contains nearly twice as much fat as any of the other three feeds. Surely, then, we would be justified in paying more for oil cake than for foodstuffs of less feeding value.

Besides being a valuable food, oil cake is rich in fertilizing constituents. It is claimed that the

ground cake is given the preference. The whole cake is not put on the Canadian market.

### FEEDING THE CATTLE

Care must be taken, in feeding oil cake, not to start with too large a quantity. Fattening steer one pound a day is sufficient for a start, but this can be quite successfully increased to four pounds or even more. In Britain some feeders use it exclusively for the meal ration, feeding as high as ten pounds a day.

Oil cake is to be highly recommended for the feeding of dairy cattle. A ration, to produce a good flow of milk, must be narrow, that is, it must contain a relatively large amount of protein in proportion to the carbohydrates. Oil cake is one of the best foods that can be used for the purpose of narrowing the ration as it contains an exceptionally large quantity of protein in proportion to carbohydrates. So for dairy cattle we cannot do better than to use a liberal quantity of oil cake in the ration.

Besides the food value of oil cake, it appears to have a medicinal effect when fed to animals. It keeps the coats of the cattle smooth and oily, and animals fed on it seldom go off their feed. Its value is recognized by the manufacturers of stock foods, as nearly all the condimental and stock foods on the market are composed largely of ground oil cake, and the price paid for it in this form is excessive. Many feeders claim that there is little necessity of using stock foods if oil cake can be obtained in any form.

With these facts of the feeding, manurial and medicinal value of oil cake before us, we hope to see it in the future appreciated to a much greater extent by the feeders of Ontario.

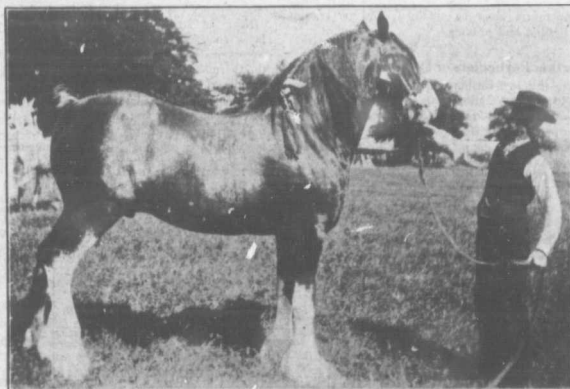
## How to Obtain Large Milk Yields

Geo. Rice, Tillamook, Ont.

There is no one best feed for cows. Big results have been obtained from many different rations. When the cow freshens, she must be treated as an invalid. She must be given light food for several days as her stomach is weakened during maternity. Her stomach gradually regains strength, sometimes in a week, other times in two or even three weeks. Feed her carefully, gradually increasing the feed. Watch the excrement closely. Experience will soon tell you as to the state of the stomach and bowels. The advice with which the cow eats tells much. She should be kept for her feed at all times. If she is slow in "taking hold" she is getting too much. If she leaves any she is getting much too much, that is if she leaves anything but straw or hay. The cow can do her best work only when all the organs work in harmony. The importance of this will be readily understood when we consider that there is in the intestines of the well-fed animal some 150 to 200 lbs. of fodder in various stages of digestion.

It is not food alone we must supply the cow. A heavy milking cow takes 150 to 200 lbs. of water daily, even when fed on a succulent ration. Too much water taken at a time acts as a purge and causes serious trouble. It seems natural

\*Extract from a paper read at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.



A Sire of Stock that is a credit to the Country

Dunure Baron (12561) (6150) owned by Mr. J. L. Patterson of Durham Co., Ont., has proved himself to be a breeder of repute as well as a show horse. Some of his get were winners as yearlings and two year olds in Scotland. His crop of foals in this country have been very successful, winning at the Peterboro, Millbrook, Keene and other fairs. Wherever he has travelled he has been a prime favorite. His pedigree is most complete having four numbered dams. Note his oblique pasterns, the excellent quality of his bone, his well laid back shoulders, and his short powerful back and loin. Mr. Patterson may be seen holding the horse. He refused \$3,000 for him as he left the ring of the Oubourg Horse Show last summer, after winning the first prize in the heavy draft class.

the Canadian market it appears in two forms, as nutted and ground oil cake, the former being coarsely ground and the latter, reduced to a powder.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Ontario stock feeders allow this valuable by-product to be shipped from the country. The British feeder is, however, wide awake to the benefits derived from feeding oil cake, some using it almost exclusively as the meal ration. In fact, there is an inducement offered to tenant farmers in Britain to feed oil cake.

### COMPARED WITH OTHER FEEDS

The Canadian farmer, in buying feed stuffs, is likely to compare the price of oil meal at \$22 a ton, bran and shorts at \$22 a ton and oats at \$25 a ton, and decide that bran and shorts are the cheaper feeds, but let him look into the chemical

value of the manure returned to the soil, is equal to half the price usually paid for the cake. Of course, other feeds are rich in manurial constituents also, but not to the same extent as is oil cake. It is unfortunate that the Ontario feeder is not better acquainted with the value of this by-product for finishing animals. In some sections the farmers do not know what it is when they see it. We are glad to know, however, that now most of the successful stock feeders are using it in ever increasing quantities.

For sheep the nutted cake is to be recommended as the ground product adheres to the animals' nostrils and causes them to take a dislike to it. This is not so noticeable with cattle. In some localities, as in the eastern counties, the feeders use the nutted cake almost exclusively while in sections through Western Ontario the