Pea Bran vs. Wheat Bran

Would pea bran be as good to feed to milking cows as wheat bran? Which is the cheaper to feed, pea bran at \$20 a ton or wheat bran at \$24 a ton?—N. S. B., Oxford Co., Ont.

Analyses made in this laboratory give the following results for pea bran and wheat bran:

give the following results for pea bran and wheat bran:

Fea hulls, 13 analyses — Orude protein, Fea hulls, 13 analyses — Orude for the three circuits of the following the following the 4.0% per cent.: ash, 22 per cent.: soluble earbohydrates, 5.0% per cent.: soluble.

Wheat bran, 10 analyses — Orude pro-tein, 14.9% per cent. granter, 134 per cent.; crude shire, 134 per cent. 34 per cent.; crude shire, 234 per cent. 34 per cent.; crude shire, 234 per cent. 34 per cent. It will be noticed that the amount of protein in the pea bran is less than that in the wheat bran and that the amount of crude fibre is very much more in the former than in the latter, 42.0% per cent. against 8.74 per cent. Experiments have demonstrated that the crude fibre in legumes is harder to digest than that in overals, so that there is no doubt legumes is harder to digest than that in ocreals, so that there is no doubt whatever that pea bran is very much inferior as a food for mileh cows to wheat bran. I think that the wheat bran ought to be worth at least four dollars a ton more than the pea bran.—Prof. R. Harcourt, Ontario Agricultural College.

Proportion of Sand and Cement for Silo

What proportion of sand and cement should be used in building a silo? How much would it cost to build a silo 10 feet in diameter, 25 feet high, according to the strength you advise.—J. H.

the strength you advise. J. H. Concrete silos are usually built of Concrete silos are usuany bunto or a proportion one part eement to 10 parts very coarse gravel, or what is commonly known as a proportion 1 to 10, however, as we do not know the kind of material which your corres-pondent intends to use, we would ad-

vise a proportion 1 part cemens. Sparts sand.

8 parts sand.
5 parts sand.
6 parts sand.
7 parts sand.
8 proportion 1 to 8, 25 yards of sand and 22 barrels of cement. This figure includes the floor of silo which would niclude stock the floor of silo which would be said about 3 feets the silo should average about 9 feet in diameter. The usual method is to the silo should average about 9 feet in diameter. The usual method is to be said about 3 feets with the silo should should be said should save and should be said should save said should be said s the silo should average about 9 feet in diameter. The usual method is to furnish foundations 12 ft. wide. The walls gradually taper on the outside and become thinner toward the top, being at the point about six feet thick.—London Concrete Machinery Co., Limited, W. Pocock, Manager.

Sound Advice for the Milker

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station has been giving some attention to the milker as a source of bacterial infection in milk. A recent bulletin gives some information on this subject, based upon practical observation and experiments conduct-ed at the station, that every dairy-man should ponder over. Among other things it says:

man should ponder over. Among other things it says:

The kinds of bacteria that the milker is likely to introduce into the milk
include nearly the whole list of those found in milk. It seldom occurs to the average milker that it is as necessary to wash the hands before milking as before eating a meal of victuals. The number that come from soiled clothes and dirty hands which get into milk are large. The hands of a milker working around the farm during the afternoon were tested, just before milking time, for the number of bacteria that could be washed off in a quart of sterile water. The number was found to be 45,00,000. This washing did not remove all the bacteria, but it did remove all those that would have drouped off during the milking. Another experiment was tried to determine how many bacteria were left on the hands after thorough washing with soap and water. The number that could be washed off them number that could be washed off them in sterile water was found to be 900, in sterile water was found to be 900 .-

000. These two experiments show

000. These two experiments show that 98 per cent. of bacteria can be washed from the hot of bacteria can be washed from the hot of the washed from the hot of the washed from the hot of the washed from the milker has a much the washed from the milker has a much washed from the milker has a much wider range for the collection of a larger number and greater variety of organisms than the cow. The only proper attire for a milker is a white suit and can be described in the washed washed to be suit and cap to be worn only at milker ing time. A white suit shows dirt duck wildly, and when made of white duck wildly, and when made of the source of a very large number of harmless bacteria, but the largest source of disease germs that get into milk. The milker may be the immediate source of disease germs that get into milk ransmit them to another person. The disease germs that get into milk with the milk and the source of disease germs in the past by allowing persons ill with the past by allowing

When milk is properly cured with ice it takes less milk to make a pound of cheese and it improves the quality of the milk. This is why it pays farmers to put in ice for summer use.—Senator D. Derbyshire, Brock-ville, Ont. ville, Ont.



WILL THE HARVEST FIND YOU READY?

OU owe it to yourself to be ready to take care of your grain after it is grown. It may ripen all at once—you will need to cut it quickly. When you start in, you hope to have the work go right along. You will have neither the time or disposition to tinker with poor working machines, when you go into the field. Be wise in time. Give some thought to the machines you will use in the hurvest, and do it now. A McCormick binder will give you a sense of readiness for the harvest that you got in no other way.

thought to the machines you will use in the harvest, and do it now. A McCormick binder will give you a sense of readiness for the harvest that you can get in no other way.

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The hardet tangled down grain, the strong the properties of the shortest possible time that the hardet tangled down grain, the shortest properties the strong that the sound that the hardet tangled down grain, the strong the strong the strong the strong the strong that the sound that the hardet properties the strong that the strong the strong the strong the strong that the strong INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

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