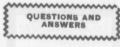
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CANADIAN FARM AND HOME.

- J. W. WHEATON, B. A. -Editor
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RELATIVE VALUE OF FOODS

I found this comparison of foods in an almanac: 100 lbs. of hay are equal to any one of the following :-275 lbs. green Indian corn, 400 lbs. green 108. green Jmian corn, 400 108. green clover, 442 108. rye straw, 350 108. whiest straw, 164 108. oat straw, 170 108. barley straw, 153 108. barley straw, 154 108. barley straw postores, 175 108. bolied potatores, 339 108. mangel wurzel, 504 108. turnips, 300 108. carots, 54 108. rye, 46 108. wheat, 39 108. roats, 45 108. rye, 46 108. wheat, 59 108. roats, 45 108. rye, 36 108. wheat, 59 108. roats, 51 108 45 tos. peas and beans mixed, 64 tos. buckwheat, 57 lbs. Indian corn, 105 lbs. wheat bran, 167 lbs. wheat, pea and oat chaff, 59 lbs. linseed cake. Is it correct?—E. G. G., Murray River, DE I P.E.I.

The table of the comparative value, of feeding stuffs given above is not to be found in any of the standard works on cattle feeding, nor am I able to conjecture on what basis the comparison has been made. It has certainly not been made on the total dry matter in the foods, nor on their protein content. For certain purposes, foods may be compared according to their may be compared according to their heat-producing or energy-producing value in the system, but the figures submitted have not been computed from such values. The data are mani-fiestly incorrect, and could not be used in comparing 'rations. As I have indicated, there are see-

The comparing factors, there are sev-eral a flatby finds from which foods may be compared, but it is evident from an understanding of the prin-ciples of matrition that there is no one hasis which would allow us to assign what might be termed substi-tution values. The body requires not only heat-producing nutrients, but also compounds that may serve to build up and repair the waste of tis-sue, muscle, bone, blood, milk, etc. Thus, a certain amount of nitrogen-ous nutrients (protein) is daily re-quired by the animal and no amount of carbonacous elements (starch and fat) can take their place. We know

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that butter (fat) for instance, can-not replace meat (or some other form of protein) in our daily food; and the same is true in principle for farm animals. It is true that all catfarm animals. It is true that all cat-tle foods contain both body-building and heat-producing nutrients, but the proportions differ so widely in the various cattle foods that we cannot with economy and with a due regard to the preservation of the health of the animal, entirely substitute one food for another. A properly-balanced fodder necessitates not only a due proportion of the various foods, but also a certain bulk for digestion and assimilation to proceed normally.--Frank T. Shut, Chemist, Experi-mental Farms, Ottawa.

THE AGRICULTURAL USE OF SAWDUST

Is sawdust any good to mix with barnyard manure for the land? H. A. W., Kent Co., N.B.

The very best use of sawdust on the The very best use of sawdisst on the farm is as a litter, its high absorb-ent qualities, when first dried by exposure to the air, making it spec-ially valuable for this purpose. Either with straw alone, it serves to keep the animals clean, dry and com-torable and reservet the base of works fortable and prevents the loss of much valuable liquid manure.

Sawdust does not contain much plant food, and we should doubt the economy of making a special complant food, and we should count the economy of making a special com-post of it with barnyard manure, but by its employment as we have andi-cated, in the stable, cow house, and pig pen, and the subsequent fermen-tation of the manure thereform, such elements of fertility as it contains will be liberated in available forms. this connection we should state that owing to its open, porous char-acter it should not be allowed to rot with horse manure alone in the heap, as thereby much of the nitrogen of the latter might b excessive fermentation. latter might be lost through

It has been stated that manure made It has been stated that manure made when sawdust has been used as a a litter will injure the land, but en-quiries made by the writer from sev-eral who have for many years been applying such to their land does not elicit any such testimony. No doubt, heavy applications of sawdust would injure certain soils, but there seems to be ample testimony that sawdust manure, such as we have been speak-ing of, can be used repeatedly. both manure, such as we have deer space ing of, can be used repeatedly, both on heavy and light loams with the very best results. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist, Dom. Expl. Farms.

A STIFLE OUT

I have a two-year-old colt with a stille out. It slips in and out as the colt walks, and has been that way from birth. I blistered many times last fail, but it did not do any good. The colt is growing fast.-G. P., Port Rovan, Ont.

This trouble in the young colt is due, probably, to a weakness of the ligiament or to imperfect development of the bones forming the joint. The colt, being young, might overcome this weakness. We would advise good hand rubbing and a mild blister occa-sionally. When hot weather comes pour, or, if you can, pump cold water on the joint twice a day, continui-ing the pouring for half an hour at a time. Sometimes fully-developed horses have stille put out by accident or otherwise, when it may be pulled This trouble in the young colt or otherwise, when it may be pulled in by a simple mechanical contriv-ance. But in the present case the trouble is due to weakness or imper-fections in the parts that keep the home in place. bone in place.

