

position, though it is somewhat lower in protein and higher in fibre. Its value is probably about two thirds of the value of wheat bran.

Distillers' Grains, Dried.—It will be noted that distillers' grains vary with the kind of grain which has been used, those derived from corn showing a higher percentage of protein than those derived from rye. Distillers' grains, on the whole, are similar to brewers' grains though perhaps slightly higher in value.

Beet Molasses.—Beet molasses may be used in mixtures as a feed for stock, but this product is not palatable and can be used only in small quantities. From its composition we would conclude that it is equal to cane molasses in feeding value, but it seems to possess certain injurious properties making it a dangerous food for some animals, especially calves or pigs, and enabling the feeder to use it in only small proportions.

Cane Molasses.—The actual feeding value of cane molasses, according to experiments, is similar, pound for pound, to that of corn. It will be seen, therefore, that it is easily possible to pay too much for molasses, and especially for compounds containing molasses for which great things are often claimed by manufacturers. There is one feature of cane molasses which gives it a peculiar value and that is its palatability, and the fact that it seems to promote thrift to a remarkable extent in the animals to which it is fed. Consequently, molasses can often be used to good advantage in making other feeds palatable and hence in stimulating the appetite of animals. Generally speaking, it is better to buy molasses by the barrel than to buy it in so called "molasses feeds."

DRIED FORAGE.

Alfalfa Hay.—If compared with the hay from grasses such as timothy hay, prairie hay, etc., it will be noticed that alfalfa hay has a very much higher percentage of protein. As a result when alfalfa hay is fed to stock, it is not so necessary to feed concentrates rich in protein as it is when timothy hay or hay similar in character is fed. It will be noted that the percentage of protein in alfalfa hay is similar to, and, in fact, higher than the percentage of protein in many concentrated feeds such as cereal grains and many of their by-products. Against this, however, we must take into consideration the fact that alfalfa hay, like all other bulky fodders, contains a high percentage of fibre and hence its value is reduced as compared with the concentrated feeds which contain a much lower percentage of fibre. It is a fact, however, that when first class alfalfa hay is fed to dairy cows it will not be found necessary to feed concentrates to any considerable extent, except in the case of cows which are fairly large producers of milk. It is the fact that alfalfa hay is capable of saving concentrates to a large extent that renders it such a valuable bulky fodder on the farm. Alfalfa hay may be fed to any kind of stock, but is especially valuable for cattle and sheep. Even hogs relish a little fine, leafy alfalfa hay and matured sows will eat considerable quantities.

Clover Hay.—Clover hay, both red and alsike, are very similar in composition and approach within measurable distance of alfalfa hay in feeding value. Stockmen, however, prefer red clover hay to alsike hay, and either one of these kinds is capable of reducing the amount of concentrates necessary to produce a given result in feeding stock though not quite to the same extent as alfalfa.