

amounts of cottonseed meal in their ration, but in this country we do not need to use it, and hence it is not worth while running risks.

The table shows that cottonseed meal is not, by any means, a constant term. That is to say, there are numerous grades of cottonseed meal on the market. It will be noticed that the percentage of fibre increases in the lower grades. In cold pressed cottonseed cake and in cottonseed feed the per cent of fibre is nearly as high as the percentage of protein. A good brand of cottonseed meal, containing forty per cent. or more of protein, is worth nearly twice as much per ton as cold pressed cottonseed cake or cottonseed feed. In fact, the two last mentioned grades of feed are not worth a great deal more per ton than wheat bran. It is true they contain much more protein and fat, but their percentage of fibre is so high that it cuts down their value very materially. Those who are buying cottonseed meal should pay careful attention to the percentage of protein and of fibre, and not be misled into thinking that because the feed in question has a fairly high percentage of protein it is necessarily a valuable feed. It may have so much fibre that its feeding value is seriously reduced.

The composition of cottonseed hulls is given merely to indicate where the high percentage of fibre comes from in the lower grades of cottonseed meal.

Flaxseed.—Flaxseed, at present, is so high in price that it is not used to any extent for feeding purposes. In some cases where it is grown at home small amounts are used. It will be noted that flaxseed is extremely high in fat as well as fairly high in protein. The fat is extracted giving us linseed oil, and the residue is known as linseed meal or oil cake.

Linseed Meal.—This by-product of flaxseed contains a high percentage of protein and a fair amount of fat. It does not contain so much protein as high grade cottonseed meal, but it does not possess any of the dangerous properties of cottonseed meal, and when fed to stock it tends to bring about a general thrifty condition in the animal. Owing to this fact most feeders prefer linseed meal to cottonseed meal though it is lower in protein. As a source of protein for dairy cows cottonseed meal is more economical, and it is only on the ground that linseed meal can be fed to any class of animals, and tends to promote thrift, that we can justify paying quite as much per ton for this product as for high class cottonseed meal. It is useful for increasing the protein in the ration of young pigs, calves, colts, fattening cattle, dairy cows, sheep, lambs, and of practically every class of stock.

Soy Bean Meal.—This product is not widely known in Canada, though an effort has been made to establish a market for it in this country. It belongs to the same class of fodders as high grade cotton seed meal. It does not possess the poisonous properties of cottonseed meal and hence can be more widely used. It is not likely, however, that the price will ever become sufficiently reasonable to promote its use in this country.

MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Cow's milk can scarcely be called a feed for stock except for very young calves. It constitutes a perfectly balanced ration for the young growing calf and it is difficult to get a substitute. It will be noted that there is no fibre in any of this group of substances.

Skim Milk.—Skim milk is similar to whole milk except that the fat has been removed. When fed to calves something must be given with the skim milk to take