

Feeding the Milk Maker

Dried distillers' grains have been on the market but a comparatively short time and are giving fair satisfaction in a general way, but analysis shows a great variation of composition and often considerable of a mixture, including common salt. Not only is the protein content quite variable, but it is not very digestible, as an analysis of 33 per cent protein will give the cow but 22 per cent digestible protein, and this should be considered when we buy a feed for the protein. Then another objection is that if fed liberally it affects the quality of the butter unfavorably.—L. W. Lighty in National Stockman.

Pasturing and Soiling.

A comparison was made at the Nebraska experiment station of the amount of feed produced and the effect upon the yield of milk and butter fat when certain crops were pastured and when they were cut and fed. The crops so tested were alfalfa, sorghum and Indian corn. In the case of each of these from two to three times as much feed was procured from a given area of land when the crop was cut and fed as when it was pastured.

Fat Hinders Milk Production.

If an excess of nonnitrogenous matter is fed to milk cows, says Professor H. J. Wheeler of the Rhode Island experiment station, it is either wasted or transformed into fat and stored as such within the body until it is needed by the animal for the production of heat and energy. The feeding of a ration which causes an excessive laying on of fat naturally hinders milk production.

Feeding Grain With Pasture.

There is ample evidence that, although milk yield may be increased by feeding grain to cows on good pasture, the gain no more than pays for the extra food and seldom does that. There may be in some cases a small margin for profit in improving the pastures by less grazing and richer manure.—Bulletin of Department of Agriculture.

Ration to Suit the Cow.

Under Professor Haecker's new treatment the general rule is in making up the herd ration put a pound of protein to six pounds of carbohydrates. That is the new ratio, but remember the palatability all the time. In other words hold this proportion, but make a ration that the cow loves to eat.—Farmers Advocate.

FACTS ABOUT MILK

There is an aspect of the milk which deserves careful review. He should be a sound man, free from any infectious disease, because it is an easy matter for a milker to transmit the germs from himself to the milk by means of his hands or his clothes or in various ways. Do what he will, he cannot free himself from contamination with those germs which, if they once find their way into the milk, are capable of setting up disease. These are facts fully established and the significance of which is well known.—Michigan Experiment Station Bulletin.

Odors in Milk.

The cow, barn and kitchen odors sometimes so prominent in milk may be removed to a certain extent by aeration, but prevention is preferable to a cure in such cases. Keep the milk out of these places and give it a chance to live by itself where it will not be contaminated by unprofitable neighbors.

Value of Aeration.

If milk is well aerated and thoroughly cooled it can be safely held in cans tightly covered, but when it is not aerated the covers ought not to be put on the cans until it is thoroughly cooled. When warm milk is tightly covered it has a tendency to develop what is called "smothered" odor.

Useless in the Dairy.

A slow milker is a nuisance in the dairy; a dirty one is worse.

Influence of Feed on Milk.

The objectionable flavors in milk that come from the cows eating musty feed, pasture weeds, garlic and wild onions are not easily got rid of, and such feeds should be avoided.

Milk From Fresh Cows.

Milk ought not to be used until about six days after calving, and some authorities prefer not to use it for thirty days before calving.

Mixing Milk.

Never mix warm milk with cold milk, but cool both before mixing them. Warm milk will absorb odors more readily than cold, and the growth and development of bacteria are checked by keeping the milk at a low temperature.—Professor Farington in Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Raising Calves.

A western experiment station reports an interesting experiment on raising calves on whole milk and skim milk. The whole milk calves grew faster and looked much better for a time, but at the end of a year after both lots had settled down to rations other than milk the calves that had been fed whole milk could not be told from the lot that were raised on skim milk.—National Stockman.

Not That Kind.

"I suppose she tends the sod over her husband's grave with her own hands."
"No; she hires a man. She does not want the impression to get out that she is a grass widow."

Had Enough?

He sat down on a bumblebee,
And, though he didn't swear,
He didn't ask it to come home
And be his easy chair.

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

The flower of the family is the one who can always bring in the family flour.

When a baby is cutting teeth it usually requires the help of all of the other members of the family.

If a girl has so much money that she can patronize a beauty doctor she doesn't need to.

For a lady with such a reputation for gentleness Spring can sometimes be a mighty bad actress.



The self made man always has a topic for conversation.

Some people know more about things they never saw than they see about things they know all their lives.

There are people who can learn anything—if it is foolish enough.

Played Favorites.

He was much opposed to microbes;
To wipe them out he planned,
But he didn't want to hurt the germ
That caused the German band.

Second Choice.

"Is he looking for a job?"
"No; but he will take one if he can't
find a situation."

The Limit.

He wasn't any howling swell,
He wasn't any tough;
He was a poet; that was all,
But wasn't that enough?

The Balanced Ration.

The balanced ration, with its ratio between protein and carbohydrates, was nearly unquestioned some years ago, but Dr. Armsby points out that it is not a question of the ratio or relation of the protein to the heat giving elements, but it is a question of amount of protein. Not only this, but the old ratio called for too much protein for most cows. If a ration is palatable, so that a cow will eat liberally, it may have a wide nutritive ratio and give excellent results.—National Stockman.

Washing the Butter.

It is much better to wash the milk out of the butter while in the churn than to work it out in the worker.

Timothy Hay.

Timothy hay cannot be recommended as a dairy food. Its nutritive value is less than that of clover, while its cost is greater. It would better be sold to buy clover where the latter will not grow or grain of some kind.



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—OF THE—
County of Victoria.

The next sittings of the above Court will be held in Twomey's hall, Fenelon Falls

ON MONDAY, APRIL 10th, 1905,

commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Thursday, March 30th, will be the last day of service on defendants residing in this county. Defendants living in other counties must be served on or before Saturday, March 25th.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ELISHA MARK, E. D. HAND,
Bailiff, Clerk.

Fenelon Falls, Jan. 12th, 1905.

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J. T. THOMPSON JR., Sec.

O. L. No. 996. MEET IN THE ORANGE
Hall on Francis St. West on the second Tuesday in every month.
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CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH—QUEEN ST., REV.
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ter. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. Mail going south closes at 7 p. m. Letters for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the time for closing the mails.

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1. A post-master is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law), when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it from the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.