

COW RATIONS.

Mixtures of Various Feeds That Will Produce Milk and Butter.

How to get the most and best milk from the feeds that are cheapest in his neighborhood is the problem most important for the dairyman to solve. In order to solve it he must consider both the fat producing quality and the milk and muscle producing quality in those feeds as well as the price of each. Roughly speaking, the feed that makes muscle is the ration that also makes milk. That which tends to make a cow fat is apt to dry up the milk. It is necessary therefore while feeding enough fat element to keep the cow in good order, to pour into her all the milk making food she can digest. Milk and muscle making foods are said to contain much protein or nitrogenous material. Fat making foods contain large quantities of starchy material, or carbohydrates, as they are called. The one food which makes most fat and least muscle of any is probably America's great staple corn. It is the most valuable single feed in the country because of its cheapness and the many uses to which it can be put. But to produce the best results it must always be mixed with other material containing protein.

The protein feeds par excellence are linseed meal, wheat bran, shorts and middlings, gluten meal and cottonseed meal. Gluten meal is what is left after the starch and bran are taken out of corn. It is valuable according to the thoroughness with which the starch has been extracted. Gluten meal with very little starch in it is called "high grade" and high grade gluten meal contains about as much protein as linseed meal. Where the gluten meal is cheaper than the linseed, and vice versa. The best gluten meal contains occasionally as high as 37 per cent of protein. What is called "gluten feed" is different. It still contains the corn bran.

It is to be remembered that linseed meal, fed in excess, is apt to make butter soft. Cottonseed meal tends to make it hard. If too much cottonseed meal is fed, it causes sometimes inflamed udder, otherwise called garget.

Now for the rations. A "ration" is food for one day, usually divided into two feeds. We shall give here a variety of them. Some materials are cheap in some neighborhoods, others in others, but from the variety named each dairy farmer can select those best adapted to his needs and pocket. The rations are estimated for a cow weighing 900 to 1,100 pounds. Either gluten meal, linseed meal or cottonseed meal should find a place in all dairy cows' rations.

Ration No. 1.—Ten pounds hay, 3 pounds straw, 3 pounds bran, 3 pounds cottonseed meal, 35 pounds ensilage.

No. 2.—Fifteen pounds clover hay, 5 pounds corn fodder, 3 pounds chopped corn, 4 pounds shorts or middlings, 2 pounds bran, 2 pounds linseed meal or gluten meal.

No. 3 (for young Jersey, from Country Gentleman).—Eighteen pounds hay, 1 pound cornmeal, 2 pounds bran, 2 pounds middlings, 1 pound cottonseed meal.

No. 4.—Thirty pounds corn ensilage, 10 pounds corn stover, 5 pounds oat straw, 4 pounds gluten meal, 6 pounds wheat bran.

No. 5.—Eighteen pounds crushed cornstalks, 2 pounds hay, 3 pounds corn and cob meal, 3 pounds ground oats, 3 pounds wheat bran and 4 pounds cake meal.

No. 6 (from Country Gentleman, "for fresh cows that are satisfactory producers").—Ten pounds timothy hay, 30 pounds ensilage, 3 pounds corn and cob meal, 5 pounds wheat bran and 2 pounds cottonseed meal. If the oats are fed in part and so cottonseed meal is purchased, then the grain ration may be 2 pounds corn and cob meal, 6 pounds bran and 3 pounds ground oats. The ration as first given is likely to be the more efficient for milk cows.

No. 7.—Seven pounds sorghum fodder, 12 pounds alfalfa hay, 3 pounds corn chop, 3 pounds oat chop, 4 pounds wheat bran, 2 pounds oilmeal.

No. 8.—Thirty-five pounds ensilage, 10 pounds clover hay, 5 pounds bran, 3 pounds cornmeal, 1 pound cottonseed meal.

No. 9.—Twenty-five pounds silage, 10 pounds clover hay, 8 pounds corn fodder, 4 pounds bran, 2 pounds oats, 2 pounds oilmeal.

No. 10.—Thirty pounds silage, 10 pounds clover hay, 6 pounds wheat bran, 3 pounds pea chop.

No. 11.—Fifteen pounds mixed hay, 8 pounds corn stover, 3 pounds bran, 5 pounds gluten meal, 1 pound oilmeal.

No. 12 (for young cow).—Twelve pounds clover hay, 5 pounds timothy hay, 5 pounds wheat bran, 5 pounds corn and oat chop, 2 pounds cottonseed meal.

No. 13.—Thirty pounds silage, 6 pounds corn fodder, 6 pounds clover hay, 5 pounds bran, 2 pounds corn chop, 2 pounds oat chop, 1 pound cottonseed meal, 1 pound oilmeal.

No. 14.—Twenty-five pounds corn fodder with corn on, 6 pounds wheat bran, 4 pounds buckwheat middlings.

No. 15.—Eighteen pounds alfalfa hay, 10 pounds sugar beets, 5 pounds wheat bran, 5 pounds wheat shorts.

The last eight rations are from Hoard's Dairyman.

TURF TALKS.

The heaviest money winning trotters of the year started out green.

Ladies' races would be more popular if road wagons were used instead of sulkies.

A trotter bearing the pleasing name of Light Lunch is racing in the Keystone State.

Countess Eve, 2:09 1/4, is unquestionably the best trotter ever sold for shipment to Europe.

Joe Wheeler, 2:07 1/2, is the fastest new performer of the year. He stands over 17 hands and is 4 years old.

A new stallion barn, which cost \$10,000, has recently been completed at Patchen Wilkes farm, Lexington, Ky.

The Eagle Bird gelding Eagle Flanagan has trotted to his record of 2:12 1/4 on eight different occasions this season.

Parker S, 2:06 1/2, is the fastest gray pacer on record. Guy and Manager were formerly tied for the honor at 2:06 3/4.

There is a young horse by King Wilkes, out of Naiad, by Belmont, owned at North East, Md., who has 2:20 speed at the trot and can also pace very fast.

Bert Sheldon, the old warhorse, still continues to get a share of the money. At Allentown recently he beat a good field in a five heat race and trotted two of the heats in 2:13 1/2.

One of the greatest young pacers in America is the bay gelding Allen W, now being trained at Woodlawn by Alex McKay. He recently paced three heats in 2:17, 2:12 1/2, 2:12. He is by Young Jim.

Szyzyg, 2:12 1/2, pacing, gets his name from the astronomical terms which designate that the earth, sun and moon are in line. W. R. Carter, Mexico, Mo., developed him and has driven him in all his races.

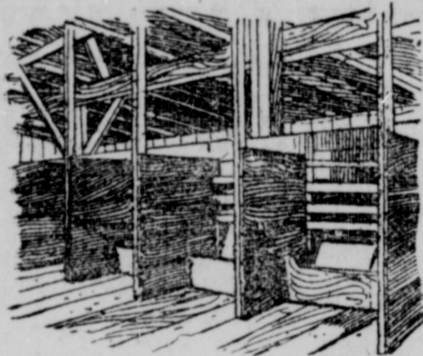
Jockey Narvaez, who had the mount on Billy Mason in the stake race recently, was hit in the eye with a clod of flying mud and so injured he could not take the mount on Pitfall in the last race. That is why the latter was scratched.

COW STALLS.

Heavily Constructed, Easily Cleaned and Fill Every Requirement.

The stable is closely lined inside and whitewashed, plenty of windows, weather boarded and battened outside and painted, all at a cost of \$375.

In the first place the stable has enough light in it to take the photograph of it in a quarter of a minute's exposure, which was taken after cows



MODEL COW STALL.

were put on pasture and all bedding removed and stalls swept out, and, by the way, they are kept so through the entire summer for milking night and morning.

These stalls are in common use for the reason that they give to the cow so near perfect comfort and absolute cleanliness that their introduction has made the keeping of cows a pleasure.

While Fig. 1 gives a perfect rear view Fig. 2 will explain more clearly the side section and measurements, etc.

The platform A is made of one inch oak, doubled and joints broken, with a fall of 2 inches, and is 6 feet 6 inches long for a cow weighing 1,000 pounds and should be correspondingly longer or shorter as the weight of the cow may require.

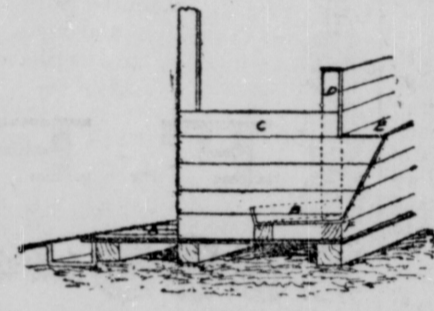
This feature may be provided for by placing the fencing in front of the cow nearer toward the ditch or farther away, or sometimes the ditch is run at an angle or an offset at one end, but the former is by all means the most satisfactory.

The feed trough B is raised by running two 2 by 3 stringers the entire length of the stable, making the trough 18 inches wide and 6 inches deep in front of cow. The stalls are 3 feet 3 inches wide from centers, and partitions 4 feet high and 3 feet 6 inches long at C. The posts D are 5 feet high, made from 2 by 3 studding, and toe nailed in the corner of each feed box at F and 1 by 3 lath nailed to them for the cow to eat hay through, and to keep her standing back to her ditch.

The hayrack at E is 18 inches wide and 3 feet deep to F and is open with a 6 inch thwart, so that grain, ensilage or any cut feed readily falls through into feed box. The ditch is 16 inches wide and 9 inches deep on platform side and 7 inches at rear and is made absolutely watertight. The latter feature, along with the broken joints of the platform, always insures good sanitation, as with every particle of manure and liquid voiding where absorbents and deodorizers can be applied, the stable is in shape so that its caretaker can keep it pure and sweet with little effort, and have some place to take callers into when showing his best cows without having to prefix and suffix the visit with an apology.

Any farmer, I think, can erect this stall with the use of a good saw, hatchet, jack plane and square at a trifling cost, and when once completed I am positive that it will be a great source of pride to the dairyman who has it in his barn.

After four years of use and keeping cows confined from four to five months, each winter, day and night, I am able to say that it is a perfect stall, and



SIDE SECTION.

not only keeps the cows perfectly clean, but I have not seen a stall that gives the cow so much freedom for her head and body.

We tie up ordinary tie chains, which by the use of a large ring or a strap around the second bar in front can be moved from one side of stall to the other.

We attach so much importance to having cow stables clean and sweet that we have taken the trouble to illustrate this stall and feel that nothing adds a greater incentive toward keeping up good appearances about the dairy barn than absolute cleanliness.

Dairy help soon catch on and take pride in seeing that things are in keeping with other surroundings that look well. — George E. Scott in Hoard's Dairyman.

A Story of Thackeray.

Dean Farrar gives the following reminiscence of Thackeray in The Independent: "Dining with him at the house of Dr. Butler, I remember that he spoke of many things, but the only remark that I specially recall was one about himself. He said that he had recently sat at a dinner next to an eminent tragedienne, now dead, and that she had overpowered him with ecstatic compliments. A few days afterward he had sat next Jenny Lind, and the great singer, with a frankness which delighted him, said that she had not read a line of one of his writings and knew nothing about them. Of the two ladies he greatly preferred Jenny Lind and enjoyed her frank indifference much more than the fulsome adulation."

And He Couldn't Have Both.

Stokeleigh—Why don't you get married, old man?
Brokeleigh—Debarred by custom.
Stokeleigh—How so?
Brokeleigh—Well, while it is permissible for me to appear in public without a wife it is not permissible for me to do so without clothes.—Brooklyn Life.

Price Edward 1st and Illustrated. Price 25c, for sale at all the bookstores.

MESSAGE TO MEN

Proving that True Honesty and True Integrity still Exist

If any man who is weak, nervous and debilitated, or who is suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from youthful folly, excesses or overwork, will take heart and write to me, I will send him confidentially and free of charge the plan pursued by which I was completely restored to perfect health and manhood, after years of suffering from Nervous Debility, loss of Vigor and Organic Weakness.

I have nothing to sell and therefore want no money, but as I know through my own experience how to sympathize with such sufferers, I am glad to be able to assist any fellow-beings to a cure. I am well aware of the prevalence of quick-ery, for I myself was deceived and imposed upon until I nearly lost faith in mankind but I rejoice to say that I am now perfectly well and happy once more and am desirous therefore to make this certain means of cure known to all. If you will write to me you can rely upon being cured and the proud satisfaction of having been of great service to one in need will be sufficient reward for my trouble. Absolute secrecy assured. Send 5c silver to cover postage and address Mr G. Strong, North Rockland, Mich. 125 p & w.

DECLINING A BULLDOG.

A Theatrical Stenographer Put It on the Same Plane as a Play.

Dog stories are plentiful, as are also fish stories, but here is a genuinely true one, vouched for by Manager Will J. Davis and Myron B. Rice, which alone should be sufficient evidence of its truthfulness. Mr. Davis is a fancier of dogs, and he is continually bothered by his friends for young specimens. In the summer Mr. Davis had a kennel of bulldogs which were unusually fine. He had remembered Mr. Rice visiting his farm in the Henry Irving engagement, where he much admired all of Mr. Davis' canine family. He thought Mr. Rice would be pleased to possess one of these fine bulldogs, so he forwarded one to New York city.

Mr. Rice while in New York lives in an apartment, and as apartments in New York are similar to those in Chicago the janitor protested against Mr. Rice having a dog in his rooms. He did not know what to do with the pup, having no place to keep him, and yet not wishing to give it to any one else. He therefore thought it would be best to return it to Mr. Davis. He took the dog to the office and there had it packed for shipment. In the meantime he had requested his stenographer to write a polite letter to Mr. Davis, telling him the facts and expressing thanks and regrets. Now, in Mr. Rice's New York office they are in the habit of receiving numerous manuscripts of plays.

"Will you dictate this letter?" asked the stenographer.
"No. Go ahead and write it yourself. I am busy just now. With all the experience you have had you certainly should have tact enough to decline a bulldog without giving offense."

A few days later Mr. Davis received the following polite letter of explanation and thanks from his friend, Myron B. Rice. At first he could not comprehend its meaning. He, however, kept it and expects to have considerable amusement out of it at the expense of Mr. Rice:

DEAR SIR—We regret that we are compelled to decline the bulldog you so kindly submitted to us. We have carefully examined it and are sincerely sorry that it does not seem wholly available for our use.

Of course you are aware that many considerations besides quality must govern the acceptance of bulldogs, and the rejection of any particular bulldog does not necessarily imply that it is lacking in merit.

This and a hundred other reasons may cause the rejection of any offered bulldog without reference to its intrinsic worth. The simple fact of refusal, therefore, does not carry with it any adverse judgment as to the excellence of the bulldog, but it is merely a statement that it cannot be used at the present time. We thank you for your courtesy in submitting same and remain, very truly yours,
MYRON B. RICE,
Per F. J.

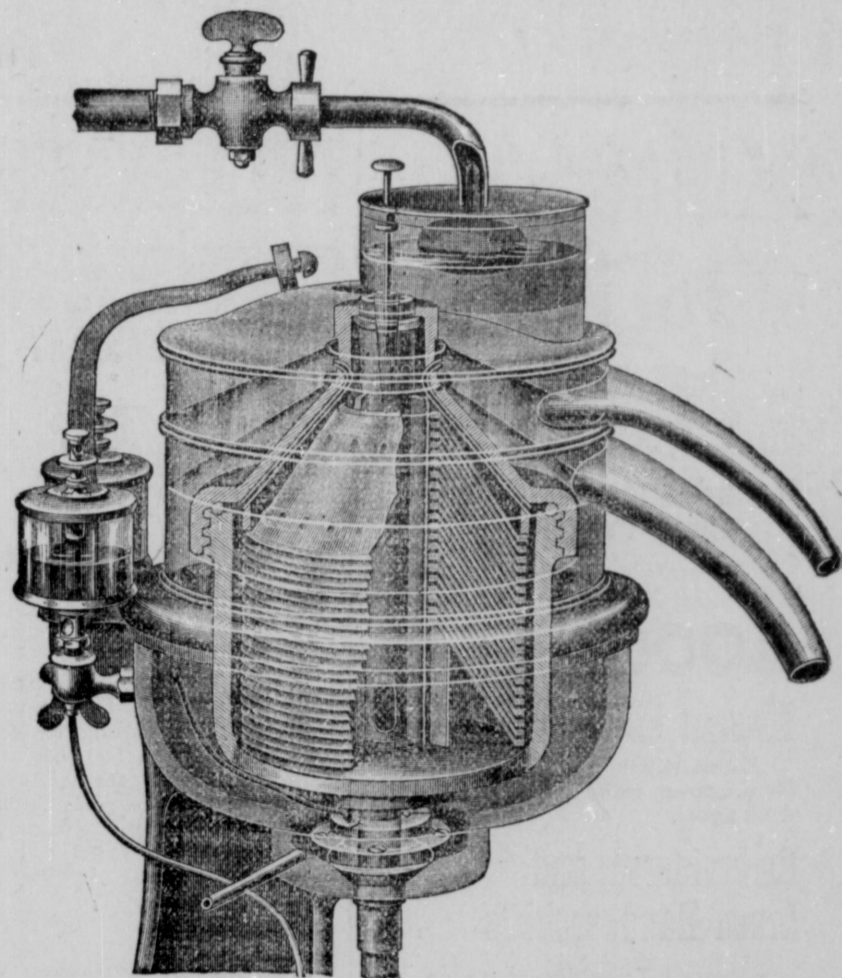
—Chicago Tribune.

ALL THE OX UTILIZED.

Every Particle Put to Use—Only Its Dying Breath Lost.

In an article in the "Wonders of the World's Waste," William George Jordan, in The Ladies' Home Journal, details how science at the present day utilizes the ox. "Not many years ago," he says, "when an ox was slaughtered 40 per cent of the animal was wasted. At the present time nothing is lost but its dying breath." As but one-third of the weight of the animal consists of products that can be eaten, the question of utilizing the waste is a serious one. The blood is used in refining sugar and in sizing paper or manufactured into doorknobs and buttons. The hide goes to the tanner; horns and hoofs are transformed into combs and buttons; thigh bones, worth \$50 per ton, are cut into handles for clothes-brushes; fore leg bones sell for \$30 per ton for collar buttons, parasol handles and jewelry; the water in which bones are boiled is reduced to glue; the dust from sawing the bones is food for cattle and poultry; the smallest bones are made into bone-black. Each foot yields a quarter of a pint of neatfoot oil; the tail goes to the "soup," while the brush of hair at the end of the tail is sold to the mattress maker. The choicer parts of the fat make the basis of butterine; the intestines are used for sausage casings or bought by gold beaters. The undigested food in the stomach, which formerly cost the packers of Chicago \$30,000 a year to remove and destroy, is now made into paper. These are but a few of the products of abattoirs. All scraps unfit for any other use find welcome in the glue pot, or they do missionary work for farmers by acting as fertilizers."

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