none too good for a steady diet—he would need, say, about thirteen ounces of round steak, three ounces of butter, six ounces of potatoes and twenty-two ounces of wheat-bread; that is, forty-four ounces, or over two and one half pounds in all, if the results of dietry studies can be depended on to furnish us accurate information on this point. These figures again fail to suggest that tablet feeding of man will ever be either feasible or popular.

Feeding Farm Animals.

Applying the same method of reasoning to the feeding of farm animals, we turn the information furnished by the carefully conducted scientific experiments on the food requirements of different classes of farm animals at different stages of growth or rates of production. We know just how much food the animal requires for maintaining his body weight at different ages and how much food it takes to produce a pound of gain in a steer, for instance, at the different periods of growth. We also know quite definitely how much food it takes to produce a pound of butter fat by a dairy cow, and approximately, at least, how much food a horse requires daily to do certain amounts of work without losing in weight. This knowledge is within the reach of anyone who takes the trouble to consult standard works on the feeding of farm animals, and all our agricultural colleges are teaching their students these fundamentals. It is only necessary for the reader to put two and two together. Take, for instance, in the feeding of steers, the maintenance tables that have been constructed show that a one-thousand pound steer at rest in the stable must receive somewhere about .7 pound of digestible protein and 7.2 pounds of digestible carbohydrates and fat a day, in order to maintain his body weight. The tables giving the total and digestible components of different kinds of feeding stuffs, on the other hand, show the quantities of these feeds that it will take to funish the amounts of digestible food components given; if, for instance, hay and corn-meal are available for feeding the steer and we feed, say, ten pounds of hay daily, it will take an additional three pounds of corn to supply the necessary nutriment for maintaining the body weight of the animal, and correspondingly more of both feeds for producing a certain amount of growth. True, it is possible to do away largely, if not wholly, for a good while at least, with the roughage and to feed corn only, but there we have about the limit of concentrated feeding.

Few of our concentrated feeding stuffs have a higher percentage of digestibility than corn, and none would perhaps make a more satisfactory sole feed for a growing steer, if it were desirable to experiment in that direction. But it would take at least nine pounds of corn daily to furnish the amount of valuable food materials required by a one-thousand pound steer for maintaining his weight, and proportionately more for making a fair increase in weight. Not much tabloid food about that, is there? Of course, nobody has gone quite as far as that in the case of farm animals,either, but many feeders are deceived by descriptions of the wonderful gains animals will make by the use of small amounts of certain special food preparations, which are not, as a general rule, foods, and cannot be classed as medicines

Where the Absurdity Lies.

It is no more feasible to fatten an animal on a couple of teaspoonfuls of a certain preparation than it is to satisfy the appetite of a man by giving him a few food tablets to eat. The two are of a kind, and the strange thing about it is that so many people do not stop to consider the matter for themselves, but blindly accept the representations of others. The thinking farmer should remember that there can be no substance a few ounces of which will make a healthy hog gain a couple of pounds, or treble the milk-yield of a cow, or make a hen lay twice as many eggs, no matter how positive the statements may be which he is asked to credit.

The above does not, of course, refer to well-organized concentrates like oil meal, dried brewers' or distillers' grains, gluten meal, or other highly concentrated feeds, the feeding of which doubtless in most cases would result in a marked improvement in the production of the condition of the animals. These concentrates are real foods and will produce results as regards gains in weights or yields, in proportion to the amounts in which they are fed to the animals. They are valuable feeds and not tabloid delusions.

The Waster and His Brother.

We believe it was Solomon who once remarked that the man who is "slothful in his work is brother to the man who is a great waster." None of us have very much respect for the man who is slothful, or in modern English for a lazy man. We regard him as a cumberer of the ground, and can not bring ourselves to mourn very deeply over his untimely death, even if we have great sympathy for his wife and family.

We usually have a better opinion of his brother, the man who is a great waster, and particularly so if he wastes in the same line that we have been in the habit of wasting. We can criticize this waster very severely if he wastes his health, throws away his money on useless luxuries; but we are apt to forget that as a nation we are the greatest wasters of which history furnishes any record. We farmers censure severely the lumber