

not less than one of albuminoids to four of carbo-hydrates, and a much larger proportion of albuminoids will be of greater value. By reference to the above table it will be seen that the ratio of corn is about 1 to 7, clover hay 1 to 3½ oats 1 to 4, while Oil Meal has nearly 1 to 1. It therefore follows that a judicious admixture of Oil Meal with any of the above feeds or with corn fodder, straw, etc., will raise their value correspondingly, and such has been the experience of those who have tried it.

In Germany, where feeding has become a science, a table has been made of the relative value of the different feeds. It makes one pound of digestible, flesh-forming food worth four and one-third cents, and one pound carbo-hydrates, or fat and heat-producing food, nine tenths of a cent.

AS A FOOD FOR COWS GIVING MILK.

As a milk and butter producer Oil Meal has no equal. It not only increases the flow of milk, but adds greatly to its richness in cream. With a cow accustomed to corn meal, bran, shorts and the like, the increase will be from one to two quarts at each milking within twenty-four hours after beginning with it. A cow, to be able to give a full flow of milk, must have food richer in nitrogen than would be required for any other animal, since milk itself is composed largely of albuminoids, and this can only be supplied from food containing this substance. The first demand of a cow upon the nitrogen of food is to supply waste of tissue, and only the surplus will go to milk.

AS A FOOD FOR PRODUCING MEAT.

For beef cattle this meal has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed, the beef being not only more tender and juicy, and of much finer quality than when fattened on other feed alone, but they are more quickly prepared for market.

It has been demonstrated in the Rothamsted experiments, that with a mixture of equal parts of Oil Meal and corn meal a hog will gain one pound for every 4½ lbs. fed. The exact ratio of increase was for the first two weeks 15½ lbs. from 60 lbs. fed; in the second two weeks, 17½ lbs. from 67½ lbs. fed; in the third two weeks, 13 1-5 lbs. from 66½ lbs. fed; and in the fourth two weeks, 13 lbs. from 66 lbs. fed, being an average increase of 100 lbs. for 450 lbs. consumed. Every farmer knows this is a better result than can be had by feeding corn alone. Probably no one ever made more than 100 lbs. increase in hogs with 10 bushels of corn. No other animal will produce equal results, and it is undoubtedly true that the pig is the most economical meat-making machine at the farmer's disposal.

In the feeding of sheep, Dr. Voeleker, in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, gives the results of experiments with different materials in proportion to the increased weight gained. In the use of Oil Meal, cotton seed meal, crushed oats, barley and beans, the results were as follows:

During the first period of 33 days, the several pens increased in weight from 5.6 oz to 7.6 oz. daily apiece. In the second period of similar length, the sheep increased in weight only from 1.5 oz to 5.2 oz. daily. The period was one of severe weather, and the result proved that a waste of food is inevitably incurred in the winter sheepfold. Combined oats and barley did the worst, and the linseed cake did the best of all the foods. In the third period the increase per head varied from 8 oz to 14.7 oz. daily. Over the whole period of 106 days, the sheep fed on linseed cake increased 7.7 oz. daily; those on mixed linseed and cotton cakes increased 6.3 oz.; on crushed oats and barley, 6.1 oz.; and on crushed oats and beans, 6.2 oz. daily.

AS A FOOD FOR HORSES.

Oil Meal is a valuable addition to the food of horses. The waste is little, suiting the small gut capacity of the horse. It is easy of digestion, enabling horses to be used sooner after eating, and as it is a cooked food the germ has been destroyed and there is no danger from colic. It is cooling and gives the horse a glossy coat and flexible hide. The fine appearance of English horses is largely due to the use of this meal.