

CHICK FEEDS.

Two "chick feeds" examined at the request of the Poultry Division,—

Laboratory No. 17322.—"Royal Canadian," Graham Bros., Ottawa, said to consist of peas, rice, wheat and corn

Laboratory No. 17323.—Chick feed, manufactured by Park and Pollard, Boston, Mass., and stated to contain, among other ingredients, oil cake and fish scrap.

	Laboratory No. 17322.	Laboratory No. 17323.
Moisture.. . . .	9.14	9.77
Protein.. . . .	11.10	11.60
Fat.. . . .	5.88	3.60
Carbohydrates.. . . .	68.76	6.05
Fibre.. . . .	2.31	2.81
Ash.. . . .	2.74	3.17
	100.00	100.00

In protein, No. 17323 is decidedly the richer and therefore we might suppose, for tissue building, the superior. In fat, however, No. 17322 takes the first place, being some 2 per cent higher in this constituent than No. 17323. As regards fibre, the feeds are equally satisfactory.

Poultry authorities differ as to the proportion of protein, fat and fibre that should be present in an ideal chick feed, but from practical trials both the feeds here reported upon have been pronounced satisfactory.

FLAX AND FLAX PRODUCTS.

Flax seed is characterized by large percentages of protein and oil and is consequently a grain of high nutritive value. Though valuable in the raising of calves, it is not generally used in stock feeding, by reason of the important uses its oil finds in commerce.

Twenty samples of flax seed, representing as many distinct strains, grown on the Experimental Farm, were submitted to analysis; the results from this investigation, together with an average from American sources, may be given as follows:—

Analysis of Flax Seed.

	Protein	Oil
Average, 20 samples Canadian grown seed.. . . .	21.77	37.10
Average, 50 samples American grown seed.. . . .	22.60	33.79

OIL CAKE MEAL—LINSEED MEAL.

The extraction of oil from flax seed leaves a residue which, when ground, is known as oil-cake meal. Oil-cake meal, linseed meal or simply oil meal, is one of the most wholesome and highly nutritious of all the concentrates. Used judiciously and in limited quantities, it may form a most valuable ingredient in the ration for all classes of farm stock.

Two methods of extraction of the oil from the flax seed have been generally used. That employing simply pressure to the crushed seed, known as the "old process," results in a meal with somewhat less protein, but richer in oil than that from the "new process" in which the oil is dissolved out of the crushed seed by naphtha, the excess of naphtha being subsequently driven out of the residue by steam and the mass dried and bagged.

The following data are from analysis of oil-cake meals analysed in the Farm laboratories:—