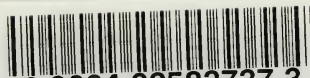


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OIL MEAL,

ALSO KNOWN UNDER THE NAMES OF

LINSEED MEAL

AND OIL CAKE MEAL.

The Best Food Known for Live Stock.

It is as necessary to apply business and scientific principles in stock feeding as any other industry. Competition is sharp and profits consequently close. It therefore behooves every one engaged in this occupation to buy and proportion the feed for their stock with a view to the best results for money expended, bearing in mind that the lowest priced commodity is not always the cheapest. The extra cost of a desirable article should not stand in the way of its use, if the results obtained justify the outlay. The object of this circular is to show that there is ample compensation for any additional cost of Oil Meal. The stock raisers of England and Germany have for years given it the first choice as a feed, and hence the larger proportion of all we produce has gone to those countries. The simple statement of this fact ought to be a sufficient proof of the value of it, and the best argument in favor of its home use. Baussegault, the distinguished French chemist, estimates the nutriment in 100 pounds of Oil Meal as equal to 300 pounds of oats, 318 pounds of corn, 500 pounds of hay, 800 pounds of wheat bran, 2,000 pounds of potatoes, 3,000 pounds of carrots. The experience of those who have fed it in this country fully confirms this estimate, and it is daily growing in popularity wherever introduced.

Oil Meal is the most nutritious of all foods because it contains the largest amount of nitrogenous substance. The feeding value of any food is based by all scientific men on the amount of albuminoids or nitrogenous matter it contains.

In ordinary food, such as corn, oats, bran and hay, there is an excess of starch, sugar and cellulose, which are classed under the head of carbo-hydrates. The following table, compiled from analyses of eminent agricultural chemists, will show the relative proportion of albuminoids to carby-hydrates in the various kinds of food:

FOOD.	Water.	Albumi- noids.	Fat.	Carbo-hy- drates.	Fiber.	Ash.	Manurial value per ton fed.
Oil Meal.....	12.0	32.3	6.0	33.5	9.6	6.6	\$18.70
Beans.....	14.5	25.5	1.6	45.9	9.4	3.1	15.13
Peas.....	14.3	22.4	2.0	52.5	6.4	2.4	15.25
Oats.....	13.0	12.9	9.0	53.8	10.8	3.5	5.60
Wheat.....	14.4	11.3	1.5	68.1	3.0	1.7	6.70
Barley.....	14.0	10.6	2.0	63.7	7.1	2.6	6.07
Indian Corn.....	11.4	10.4	5.1	68.5	3.0	1.6	6.07
Clover Hay.....	16.0	12.3	2.2	38.2	26.0	5.3	3.64
Meadow Hay.....	14.3	9.7	2.5	41.0	26.3	6.2	3.80

In the celebrated experiments of the Rothamsted farm in England, it has been proved that a feed to be of high feeding value must have a proportion of

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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.

NEW AND OLD PROCESS LINSEED MEAL.

The question is often asked, what is the difference between old and new process Linseed Meal? We will briefly reply. Both are the residue from the manufacture of linseed into oil. In the old process no chemicals whatever are used, the oil being extracted by heat and pressure, leaving the cake pure and unchanged. This cake is then ground into meal. By the new process, the oil is extracted by steeping in naphtha. This chemical then has to be removed, leaving the meal a dry chaffy substance, with not more than 2 or 2½ per cent. of oil retained in it. We guarantee our old process meal to contain not less than 6½ per cent. of oil, which fact alone must be evidence of great difference in value. All meal manufactured by the Niagara Linseed Oil Works guaranteed strictly pure and by the *old process* only.

HOW TO FEED OIL MEAL.

Milk and Butter Rations.

20	pounds Hay, Corn Fodder and Straw.
4	" Ground Oats.
6	" Wheat Bran.
4	" Oil Meal.

Rich Butter Rations.

12	pounds average Meadow or Clover Hay.
3	" Corn or Pea Meal.
3	" Ground Oats.
3	" Wheat Shorts.
4	" Oil Meal.

Ration for Fattening Cattle.

6	pounds Hay.
6	" Corn Fodder or Straw.
6	" Wheat Bran.
4	" Pea Meal.
5	" Oil Meal.

In each of the foregoing rations the ground feeds should be mixed together and fed dry. If the bulky articles, such as hay, straw, corn, fodder, etc., could be cut up and moistened, and then it and the grain mixed so much the better.

ACTUAL RESULTS OF FEEDING OIL MEAL.

Mr. Geo. M. Becman, Napanee.

NAPANEE, Jan. 31, 1888.

Sir I have fed up five hundred pounds of Linseed Meal purchased from you. I feed half grain and half Linseed Meal at each feed to my horses. I never had horses grow faster or appear in better condition than since feeding the meal I got from you—one horse in particular, I never saw a horse grow like him. Though I am feeding the meal heavier that you advised it does not in the least scour my horses, but keeps them what I consider just right in the bowels. I consider it by far the cheapest and best feed going.

HUGH MILLING.

LOOK AT THIS—READ CAREFULLY.

A word to Farmers and Stockmen. I honestly can and do recommend Oil Meal to parties raising stock, or as a general food for animals. It is cheaper than grain at present prices, and if more of our stock raisers would make use of it they would find it greatly to their advantage. I use it continually, mixed half and half with either bran and shorts, or ground feed. It is an almost indispensable thing for brood mares in foal and milch cows, and you can raise calves on it without a particle of milk. It is a natural food for animals, being a grain and containing much more nutriment than other grain, and why not use it when cheaper than other food. Give it a trial, and if your animals do not thrive on it I will forfeit my reputation.

E. MING, V. S.

NAPANEE, Feb. 1st, 1888.

My experience in feeding Oil Meal is that in its use for two weeks where it took fifteen cows at my farm to supply the milk customers I have in Napanee,

the cows with one-third grain taken from them and one third Linseed Meal substituted, increased in their milk so that twelve cows give as much as fifteen did before. I would not do without it if I had to pay \$2 per 100 for it

GEO. M. BEEMAN.

To derive the highest benefit from the use of Oil Meal, I would advise feeding **ONE-THIRD MEAL AND TWO-THIRDS BRAN OR SHORTS AND GROUND FEED**, mixed and fed dry, or what is better, fed as above mixed with cut hay or straw. Mares getting heavy in foal or cows heavy in calf should not be fed quite so much Linseed Meal—fed moderately to such it is of great advantage to them.

I quote price of Oil Meal as follows:

PRICE OF OIL MEAL.

(DELIVERED AT PERRY & CO.'S DRUG STORE, OR G. T. R. STATION)

In lots of 500 lbs. and upwards, \$1.60 per 100 lbs.

Put up in bags holding 100 lbs., no charge for bags.

In lots less than 500 lbs., \$1.70 per 100 lbs.

At the rate asked for ground feed at present, Oil Meal is quite as cheap as oats or other ground feed pound for pound, while one pound of the meal is worth two of any other kind for feeding purposes.

Farmers who have grain for feeding and will not have to purchase, it will pay them well to sell a portion of it at present price and buy Linseed Meal for their stock. The results will prove to have doubled in the transaction.

PERRY & CO.,

NAPANEE, ONT.

Agents for the Niagara Linseed Oil Works.

As the demand for Oil Meal has increased beyond my anticipations, so much so that to attend to it properly interferes with my other business, I have handed it over to PERRY & CO., Druggists, one door east of the Tichborne House, it being more in their line. My only object in taking the matter up was to obtain the meal for my own use at a reasonable rate, and if possible to bring it into general use in this section, so that the demand might make it profitable to handle, enabling dealers to bring it in in large lots, to sell it at a small profit, and make the price of it low enough so that it would be more generally used. This has been accomplished, as stock growers have not been slow to appreciate Oil Meal for general feeding. Perry & Co have taken a car load of the meal off my hands, and will fill all orders which have been left with me at the price I sold it at, viz., \$1.60 per 100 lbs, bags free, which is but a slight advance on the cost of the meal. For the benefit of stock raisers in this section, I hope to see Oil Meal come into general use.

GEO. M. BEEMAN.

SEED GRAIN AND GARDEN SEEDS.

We make a specialty of all kinds of Garden and Field Seeds, handling only those that are fresh, of first-class quality, and guaranteed free from fowl seed. Timothy and Clover Seed of superior grades; garden seeds of every description, all at prices cheaper than any opposition house in this section. We solicit a call to convince you that it will pay you to patronize us.

PERRY & CO.

Dr. Ming's Condition Powder will do wonders if an animal is out of condition altogether. For sale at his office and at Perry & Co.'s Drug Store, one door east of Tichborne House.