

make the patient comfortable as possible in a box stall, give a laxative, as 6 drams of aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed lightly. If the sprain be very severe, causing complete loss of power in a limb or limbs, it is well to place in slings. Bathe the affected part long and often with hot water, and after bathing apply an anodyne lotion, as 1 fluid oz. of laudanum and 4 drams acetate of lead mixed with 8 fluid oz. of water. Continue this treatment until the acute inflammation and soreness has disappeared, then change to cold water and camphorated liniment made with 3 fluid oz. of alcohol, 2 fluid oz. oil of turpentine, 1 fluid oz. spirits of ammonia, 4 drams gum camphor, and water to make a pint. If lameness persists apply a blister made of 2 drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with 2 oz. vaseline or lard. Clip the hair off the parts, tie the patient so that he cannot bite them, rub the blister well in once daily for

two days. On the third day apply sweet oil, and turn the animal loose into a box stall, oil every day until the scale comes off. It may be necessary to repeat the blistering every month for a few times. The blistering not only has a tendency to cure the lameness, but, by stimulating absorption, tends to reduce any chronic swelling that may remain, as a result of organization of the exudate that was thrown out during the inflammatory stage of the lesion.

WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

How to Corn Beef.

Use the cheaper cuts of meat from the lower part of the body. Cut into convenient chunks of

about equal thickness. Pack the meat first in salt, using eight pounds of salt for each 100 pounds of meat. After the meat has remained eight to twelve hours in the salt pack, add a brine composed of four pounds sugar, two ounces baking soda, four ounces saltpetre, dissolved in four gallons of water. This should be enough to cover the meat, but if not, add more water. Put a weight on the meat to keep it beneath the brine, as any exposed parts will spoil.

Keep the vessel in a cool place, and leave the meat in a brine until you are ready to use it. If the brine appears ropy or thick, pour it off, wash the meat and repack in new brine. The brine or corned beef must be watched closely, as the slightest tainting of the brine results in soured meat, beef spoiling much more readily than pork.—G. E. Morton, Colorado Agricultural College.

Feeding Steers and Heifers to be Finished on Grass.

A bullock cannot be fitted for the block in a day; it must grow from calfhood to the required weight, by converting into bone, muscle and flesh the feeds supplied it by the feeder. Nor, can any kind of a calf, even with the best of care and feed, be made into a prime carcass. The successful feeder must be a judge of live stock; a man who can see in the calf, or thin frame of a two-year-old or a three-year-old steer, the possibility of a profitable increase in size, weight and fleshing. Owing to inability to select profitable feeders when buying, either for the pasture or stable, many a good farmer has fed his valuable feed to animals which did not turn the feed to good account. This has discouraged some, and they have dropped out of the business, claiming there was no money in beef raising. Others have seen how a certain type of animal, laid on flesh more evenly and more quickly than its stable mates on the same feed. This type was kept in mind in buying in the future, and the first lesson towards successful cattle raising was learned. Varied have been the experiences of cattlemen in the past. They have had difficulty in securing the type of animal desired; the price of feed has been high at times and the market fluctuated. Possibly at the time the animals were finished for market the price would drop, and with it the anticipated profit. Perhaps this affects the man who stable feeds more than the one who grazes his stock—the small feeder more than the large. The uncertainty of markets is a factor to be dealt with, and it behooves the feeder to buy the right kind of stock at the lowest figure. The market must be watched closely in order to take advantage of a rise in price when a load of cattle is ready for the block. Not only must one market be studied, but all markets. While one may pay a premium for finished, small cattle, another may demand a large bullock. A car load on the wrong market may mean a serious loss. A good rule to go by is to cater to the demands of the market, if the highest prices are to be obtained. The cattle feeder should have good judgment, be a careful feeder, a student of markets, and possess patience. While one hears of large profits being made, there is also the time when the balance is on the wrong side of the sheet. But, taking one year with another, there has been a good living for those engaged in the business. If the profits are not large, there is at least a satisfaction, to the man who loves stock, in watching the critters become fat and sleek.

Some men prefer feeding and finishing the 1,500-pound steer, others cater to the market calling for the lighter animal. Conditions and feeds available influence some feeders to aim at marketing their stock from the stable, others from the pasture. So, the markets are supplied the year round to the interests of the consuming public.

While most stockmen look for the same type of animal to feed, all do not feed in the same manner, although they may be good feeders. Each must adapt himself to his own conditions, and while one method of feeding may differ considerably from another, it is possible to secure the same gains in weight. A visit to Bogue Bros.' farm, Middlesex County, and information secured regarding their method of feeding bears this out. Their method of caring for and feeding cattle is here given, and may be of interest to stock feeders.

HOW BOGUE BROS. FEED STEERS TO FINISH ON PASTURE.

These men have been in the business for some years, and the class of cattle in their stables point to the good judgment in buying. In the stables of G. & J. Bogue are 49 head of steers rising three years old, being wintered over with the intention of finishing on grass. The average weight, when put in the stable about the first of December, was from 1,125 to 1,200 pounds. These steers are grade Shorthorn or Aberdeen-Angus, showing fairly good breeding. The preference is given to the Angus, but it is difficult to secure

very many. In filling the stables the stock is bought wherever it can be picked up at a right price. Sometimes, in order to secure a few choice steers from a man, a number of inferior animals must be taken, but these were nowhere to be seen in the stables. They had been culled out and sold again, thus leaving the uniform lot of thick, deep-bodied animals, as seen in the stables. Grading is carefully done, the black cattle being tied in one row; the reds and roans in another. If a few are better feeders than the rest, they are stabled together, giving an evenness of appearance that is worth a good deal. If a prospective buyer is around. A small steer tied beside a large one makes the small one look smaller than he really is, thus decreasing the value of the whole lot.

Messrs. Bogue finish their cattle on grass, so like to feed the large animal, claiming that, where one can buy the steer with the large frame but little flesh, a greater gain can be made, and the price is usually higher than for the smaller animal. If they were raising the stock it would be different, then, they would try to have it ready for market as yearlings, or at most two-year-olds. However, they fancy the big cattle.



The Silo Has Come to Stay.

Silage forms the basis of all rations on the farms of Messrs. Bogue.

and they are easier to buy. If possible, dehorned cattle are bought, and if not, they are dehorned before being stabled, so as to minimize danger of injury, both to themselves and attendants. From experience, it was found that the cattle made better gains on the same feed when tied than when running loose. It was possible to watch the individual animal more closely, and see that each was fed according to its appetite. In a bunch running loose, no matter how even they were in size, there was always one or more that the rest had a pick at, and this lessened the gains. The stable is kept comparatively cool, as the cattle are healthier, and go on to grass in better condition than where wintered in warm quarters.

The feeding is mostly done by one man, in order that the animals may be studied individually. Both ends of the animal are watched closely by the successful feeder. The slightest illness is then noticed and remedies applied in time, thus often saving trouble later on. With the Bogue

Bros. great faith is pinned to the silo, as a means of storing, in an excellent condition, the most economical fodder grown on the farm. "Without it," said Mr. Bogue, "we could not produce the feed on our place to winter the number of steers we do." Consequently silage is the basis of the ration, and well-matured corn is preferred for the silo. They like to see the grain in the feed. The system of feeding followed with success is, to mix equal parts by bulk, of silage and cut straw one meal ahead. The straw is then somewhat moistened by the silage, and is more readily eaten. The aim is to feed a bushel of the mixture to each animal, but sometimes one steer will hardly clean up that much while another will eat more, so a close watch is kept, and each animal is fed according to its capacity and appetite. This is fed first thing in the morning with about two quarts of oat chop and shorts in equal proportions. The steers are all turned in the yard for water during the forenoon, and while they are out the stables are cleaned and the manure taken directly to the field where it is put into a large pile, and the spreader is used to spread it in the spring. At noon a good feed of clover hay is fed, and silage and chop again at night. Care is taken in feeding the grain when the cattle are first stabled, but after they are in a couple of weeks, the amount stated is fed continually during the winter, no increase in quantity, towards spring, being considered necessary unless it be an exceptional case. Salt is not mixed with feed, but is kept in a trough in the yard, so the stock may have what they require. It is considered that the curry-comb applied daily would pay, but time is a factor on this as on every other farm, so, with the shortage of help, it is not used.

The quantity of feed mentioned is sufficient to give a considerable gain in weight during the winter, and a blue-grass pasture puts on the finishing touch.

Experience leads these men to endeavor to have their stock ready for the market by July, when prices for grass-finished cattle are usually highest. From the time the cattle are stabled until they are marketed the average gain is from 300 to 350 pounds per head, depending somewhat on the condition of the animal in the fall. As high as 400-pound gains have been made. The markets are closely watched, and the cattle shipped to the highest. As they usually ship them themselves sometimes they go to Toronto, but more often to Buffalo, where the prices are usually higher for heavy steers.

For some years these men have been following the system of feeding outlined, with from 45 to 60 head in the stable each winter, and about 100 head on grass. If grain is not too high in price a little is sometimes fed to the cattle on grass, in order to force them for a special market. A large trough is built in the permanent pasture field for this purpose, and oat chop and shorts are considered the best.

DIFFERENT FEEDING FOR THE SAME RESULT.

For the same reasons outlined by his brothers, Wm. Bogue prefers the large-framed, typical beef animal for feeding. In his large, well-lighted stables are 20 thick, deep-bodied, grade Shorthorn steers rising three years old, and averaging 1,125 pounds each when stabled about the first of December. These had been bought from one man. Mr. Bogue aims to keep his cattle gaining in weight through the winter, and finishing them on grass for the July market. The custom has been to put on a gain of 350 to 400 pounds per steer in the eight or nine months. The method of feeding is a little different from that practiced by his brothers. Matured corn is preferred for the silo, and this enters largely into the ration. Silage and cut straw, using more silage by bulk than straw, is mixed each morning for a day's feeding. The cattle are salted regularly with their feed. The steers are turned to the yard every forenoon for water and exercise, and the manure drawn from the stable to the field with

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