

be necessary in many cases to arrange with a bank for a loan. This will be a complete barrier to many and a handicap to others for the reason that interest rates are high and Manitoba farmers have not, as a class, established a reputation for making money out of cattle feeding; bankers, therefore, do not readily advance money for feeding operations.

The man who finds himself in a position to buy cattle or sheep for feeding should make careful enquiries as to the sources of feeder cattle supply. It may be that dealers of his acquaintance can get him a lot without a very heavy freight charge or a long railway trip. Such stock is usually more desirable than stuff that has travelled far. On the other hand, one can visit such a market as Winnipeg, make the acquaintance of dealers and sort up a shipment of cattle on the spot. Or arrangements can be made with commission men to select and ship without the trouble of a personal trip to the market. This is being done every day on a considerable scale by both Canadian and American farmers, and reasonable satisfaction is the general result.

In the classification of cattle on the market "Feeders" are a distinct type. They are cattle that are not well enough finished to be called "Butchers." They may be small or well grown, but they are always capable of taking on more flesh. When a dealer is asked to sort up a load of feeders, he has a definite type in mind. The buyer, however, should say whether or not he wants light or heavy feeders and whether "short" or "long" feeders. By "short feeders" is meant well grown cattle in fair condition; "long feeders" are usually thinner and come cheaper. In the market at present "short feeders" sell for about the same as "butchers," so that it is often hard to see where money can be made out of "short feeders." As between "long feeders" and "butchers" or even "short feeders," there is considerable spread, so that it appears quite safe to buy quite thin cattle and simply keep them growing while putting on as much flesh as possible. At present opinion is somewhat divided as to whether it is better to put in thin cattle, "long feeders" or cattle in higher finish—"short feeders." Experienced cattle feeders naturally feel safer with the "short feeders." They can feed and finish them and get them back to market before prices go off very badly, if the market takes a down turn, and, if it tends upwards, they are safe with a quick turnover. American feeders are taking the bulk of this type of feeder from the Winnipeg market at present. Inexperienced feeders are, however, inclined to select cattle that cost less money and so offer a wider spread between buying price and prospective selling price for butcher cattle. It goes without saying, of course, that well bred beef types are much more desirable than dairied bred or nondescript cattle.

Equipment

When a man decides to realize upon the value of his rusted crop by feeding stock, he should seriously consider making feeding a regular practise. He will require to provide a certain amount of shelter, fencing and conveniences for feeding which will serve for more than one year, and also in feeding one requires to test his ability and facilities over a period of years before he can reach a definite