

	Outside.	Inside.
Average gain per steer	235 lbs.	251 lbs.
Daily gain per steer	1.6 "	1.81 "
Daily gain per lot	12.8 "	9.05 "
Gross cost of feed	\$100 76	\$77 95
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	5 67	6 20
Cost of steers fed out of doors, 8,848 lbs. at 3½ cents	276 50	.....
Cost of steers fed indoor, 5,695 lbs. at 3½ cents . . . . .	.....	177 97
Total cost to produce beef	377 26	255 92
Out of door steers sold, 14,135 lbs. at 4½ cents, less 4 per cent.	433 71	.....
Indoor steers sold, 6,950 lbs. at 4½, less 4 per cent. . . . .	.....	283 56
Profit on lot	53 45	27 64
Net profit per steer	7 05	5 52
Average buying price per steer	54 56	35 59
Average selling price per steer	54 21	56 71
Average increase in value	19 65	21 12
Average cost of feed per steer	12 59	15 59
Amount of meal eaten by lot of steers	8,592 lbs.	5,390 lbs.
Amount of straw	8 tons.	5,680 "
Amount of hay	6 "	2,840 "
Amount of millet	1 "	.....
Amount of ensilage and roots . . . . .	.....	25,850 "
Amount of corn fodder	1 ton.	.....

INVESTMENT AND LABOUR.

The net profit as shown here, \$5.52 on those fed inside and \$7.05 on those fed outside, makes no allowance for interest on investment or labour involved in tending the cattle. For the outside lot the only investment was the price of the steers and the value of lumber for troughing, a total of \$256. The labour incident to attending this lot, including the drawing of straw, feeding grain and cutting ice would at the outside not amount to more than the time of one man for one hour per day. The extra expense in attending 50 head would have been not more than the time required to draw the additional straw—a small item.

In feeding inside the investment is necessarily very much greater, no matter how economically the building be done. Provided a building suitable for stabling 30 steers could be erected for \$1,000, an additional gross profit of \$2 per head would be required to meet interest on the investment. The labour required to attend to the cattle fed inside was fully four times as much as that required when the feeding was done outside.

The point has been raised in discussions on this subject that a large part of the food consumed by the cattle fed outside must be utilized to keep up the animal heat, and since those fed in a comfortable stable do not have the same waste of heat to provide for in the food consumed, they should on that account lay on fat more economically. It must be borne in mind, however, that cattle that are not stabled grow a coat of hair more resembling in its density that of a beaver than that of a steer, and that this provision aids greatly in conserving the animal heat. During the coldest weather that we had this winter, when for a week the temperature averaged 29 below zero, the steers did not seem to suffer the least, and were not standing around the straw pile with humped backs as one might imagine.

The cattle were always ready for their feed and none of them went off during the winter. The abundance of fresh air has no doubt a salutary effect in keeping the digestive system in tone.