

mired on account of the quality of flesh and fattening propensities. It is slower in growth; and is therefore offered in the market when other breeds have disappeared. Of all the French breeds it is the longest in legs. Capons and pullets of this breed fatten well at from nine to eleven months, when they obtain the maximum of their growth.

A fat pullet weighs from eight to ten pounds, and the capons go beyond sixteen pounds. Their flesh is very fine and delicate in taste.

## The Grazier and Breeder.

### FEEDING CATTLE FOR EXPORT.

*Answers by Simpson Renaie, Milliken, Ont.*

Q. Where do you buy your feeders?

A. Of late years I usually buy on Toronto market.

Q. What breeds do you prefer?

A. The Shorthorn, Shorthorn grade or Polled Angus.

Q. What do you think of the Holsteins for feeding?

A. They are not suitable; they are hard to feed, are not of a fleshy make, and I am informed the beef is not of good quality.

Q. At what age do you prefer them?

A. The younger the better, providing they weigh over 1,000 pounds.

Q. What time do you begin to feed?

A. Usually by the 1st of December.

Q. What do you do to kill lice?

A. As soon as the cattle are put in the stable, shear the long hair of their tails, along the back and around the horns, then apply a mixture of spirits of turpentine and oil, one-half pint to the gallon of oil.

Q. What kind of oil do you use?

A. I use the Champion black oil on account of it being cheap, but nearly any kind will answer the purpose.

Q. Do you turn your feeding cattle out in winter for exercise and water?

A. I do not. They should be kept quiet and get water in the stable.

Q. What ration do you feed?

A. I usually feed on an average nine lbs. mixed meal, thirty pounds roots and twelve pounds clover hay.

Q. Do you cut hay and pulp roots?

A. I do not. When all the food is of good quality it is not necessary.

Q. How often do you feed?

A. I feed three times a day, and divide the above ration into three parts. First put in the roots, then put in the meal, which should be mixed with a little clean wheat chaff, on top. Put the hay (long) in the rack, and the work is done.

Q. How long do you feed?

A. Usually about 170 days.

Q. What would you consider a fair gain in that time?

A. About 300 pounds, although we frequently get a greater gain from well-bred animals.

"Farming."

Note.—From a discussion on the feeding of cattle in the Farmers' Institute Report for 1899-1900, just ready for distribution.

## The Horse.

### ALBERTA HORSES TO THE FRONT.

There was much adverse criticism of the class of horses purchased in Alberta by Dr McEachran as mounts for the contingent raised by Lord Stratcona for service in South Africa. Dr. McEachran has said nothing in public in defence of his choice of horses, but we know that he had good reasons for waiting his time to speak. The horses speak for him now, and say volumes for the Alberta-raised horses and incidentally for the man who chose them.

Lt.-Col. Steele, well-known throughout the west, sends Dr. McEachran his opinion of the horses after severe service in the field, and such an opinion should do much to advance the scheme for the establishment of a remount purchasing depot. The following are the letters:—