

4. Hay and oat sheaves are very useful and give larger gains than straw.
5. Alfalfa and corn are especially valuable on account of their feeding value combined with large yields.
6. Between two and three years appears to be the best age at which to fatten.
7. Only steers of good beef type should be used.
8. There should be a margin of at least  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per lb. between buying and selling prices in order to make a profit.
9. Steers fed loose in a box stall do better than when tied.
10. Dehorning gives little or no setback and makes loose feeding practicable.
11. Steers may be fattened successfully outdoors in winter in Manitoba, if sheltered from the wind.
12. Steers fed in a stable will make greater gains than when fed outdoors, but probably not enough greater to pay for an expensive stable.
13. Coarse grains, whether oats, barley or low-grade wheat, can be marketed more profitably through steers than through the elevator.
14. The man who raises a good steer and sells him thin or half-finished usually misses the best part of the profit on him.