

simple but the handling of the case is not so easy. The purity and prepotency of the blood of a pure-bred sire has practically nothing to resist it in the Cayuse or even in the half-bred Cayuse, but when a third or fourth strain is introduced the characteristics of the different families do not blend but rather are often antagonistic resulting in an ill-formed wobbly-gaited creature. The same thing is observable in the human family, the Mulatto is invariably a more perfect physical creature than the Quadroon. It is when a man has his mares graded up to the third or fourth cross that he needs the services of an exceptionally impressive sire; a stallion with a strong individuality like Baron's Gem was in his time and old McQueen and Baron's Pride, and to a lesser extent Concord at Hartney, Man.

And speaking of stallions, can anyone explain to a rational man or audience why heavy draft stallions should not be put to more strenuous exercise than simply standing around a stall or walking up and down a yard for ten months of the year. Is it reasonable to expect stallions that have never hardened their muscles nor developed the draft instinct to get horses with heavy muscles and a natural adaptability for work. Race horse breeders expect to get their best performers from stallions that have won races that display dynamic force and courage and pluck. Is it not reasonable that draft stallions should demonstrate their fitness to get work horses by a display of their powers in the color?

Stallion enrollment has done much for the farmers of the prairie provinces in the way of familiarizing them with different breeds and terms used by breeders, by calling attention to the vices and unsoundnesses to be avoided in horses and in guarding against misrepresentation of breeding. The enrollment ordinances deserve the support of everyone interested in good horses, especially the owners of stallions. The whole population is convinced that the very best class of horse be produced so that all branches of trade may feel the effects of well directed effort in the production of a valuable commodity.

STOCK

Comment upon Live-Stock Subjects Invited.

Wintering Stock

The letters in discussion of the methods of wintering stock, display an inclination on the part of feeders to favor the outdoor method of feeding. It is evident, however, that stock feeding is not an intensely interesting subject to most of our readers and by dwelling upon it we do so at the risk of offending many, but we believe it is necessary to feed more cattle and for the benefit of those few who are doing something at the work we have published considerable upon the subject.

The awards for the discussion are made to J. G. McLeod, Daly, Mun., Man., and E. B. Chambers, Morton, Mun., Man. Their letters follow and are examples of what the advocates of both outdoor and indoor keeping say of their respective systems.

Convinced with Two Years' Experience

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You say in announcing the topic that the experiences of the past winter being fresh in the minds of feeders they will be in a position to discuss the relative advantages of indoor and outdoor feeding. I am one of those who has just had some experience. A few years ago when your paper began to write up this system of outdoor feeding (and I think it was the FARMER'S ADVOCATE that first undertook this work), I became interested for the reason that I always liked to keep a few cattle over winter. Like many another man I was not satisfied with the way my cattle fed. They did not seem to stretch their skins and lay on the flesh. The stable was as warm and dry as I thought it should be, but the feed those cattle took did not seem to come out over their bones. I think I know now why they didn't have very keen appetites and while they ate a fair amount of grain their systems did not seem to use it. Perhaps their systems realized they didn't need it. I had an ambition to turn out a car of cattle "beef to the hocks"

and the ribs as thick as a hemp door mat and when I read of these men up in the Newdale district having big, thick steers out of doors I was persuaded to try that scheme.

My first try was in the winter of 1908, a year ago, and I guess it is a good thing I didn't start a year sooner or I would have had to have brought those cattle in. I couldn't have left cattle out that year. I fed twelve steers and two heifers at first. The bunch were three past, some of them July and August calves. Well, I was tickled the way those cattle looked every time I went to see them. They had a big straw pile in the shelter of a bluff about 100 yards from the barnyard and came over to the barn for water and picked about a straw pile there. I rigged up a flat trough for feeding grain and gave them a mixture of oats, barley and frosted wheat, and didn't spare it either. By April I was feeding about 12 to 14 pounds of chop a day to each animal; also began giving a little hay. In April I sold the bunch of cattle I had been trying for years to grow.

This year I fed 15 head, 9 steers, 2 dry cows and 4 heifers. These had about the same treatment except the frosted wheat, but they got more hay. They were a good feeding lot and averaged 1345 pounds at five cents per pound.

I don't know how much grain these cattle took, but they ate up all my low grade wheat, some dirty barley, some oats, hay and a lot of straw. In their corral there is quite a pile of manure that won't do the land any harm. I know cattle do well out of doors with a thick bluff for shelter, plenty of straw and liberal feeding on grain.

I believe if one put them on rape in the fall, and gave them some corn stalks for a change, they would do much better.

Daly, Mun., Man.

J. G. McLEOD

Makes a Profit of \$18.50 Per Head, Feeding Inside

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reply to the question as to which is the most profitable way for a farmer to dispose of his cattle, as stockers or beef, I would like to state my experience and opinion. Assuming that a twenty-eight or thirty month old steer can be raised at a cost of \$30 and one can buy them for less any fall, it certainly pays to feed, as the figures I shall give will prove. As to which is the best plan, feeding in the stable or outside, I am no judge not having tried the latter.

Can a steer be grown to 30 months of age for \$30.00? While not prepared to give figures on this point I believe he can,—provided of course that he is pastured on land suitable only for pasture, and on fenced fallow fields, where by eating the volunteer crop of grain and weeds, before and after plowing, with the addition of some grain sown thin on a few acres, he will check the weeds, pack, and to some extent fertilize the soil, leaving the field in good shape to grow a record crop, and by so doing discount the cost of his keep. That, in my opinion is the proper way to pasture steers.

This year I am feeding five head of steers. They were fed oat and barley straw with an occasional green oat sheaf up to February 1st when we started to feed chop three pounds per head twice a day, and three oat sheaves to each steer. They always got all the straw they could eat but no hay until the last three weeks. The chop, equal parts of oat and barley, I valued at a dollar a hundred-weight, figuring oats at 34 cents per bushel, barley 42 cents, green oat sheaves at two cents each and hay at \$5.00 per ton. At these figures the cost per steer for the four months works out as follows:

For February—6 lbs. chop, and three sheaves cost per head.....	\$3.35
For March—9 lbs. chop, and three sheaves, cost per head.....	4.65
For April—10 lbs chop, 4 lbs. bran, two sheaves, cost per head.....	5.40



BUNCH OF FEMALES ON D. RILEY'S RANCH HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

To May 15th—10 lbs. chop, 4 lbs. bran, hay \$1.00..... 3.10
Total cost of feed per head..... \$16.50

The steers were sold for delivery May 15th, the price being five cents clear. They will average at the lowest calculation 1300 lbs, thus showing a profit of \$18.50 per head. Some may think this figuring rather crude and will be inclined to emphasize such items of cost, as stable rent, labor, etc., which I have omitted, and to depreciate the benefit obtained from the good fertilizer produced. The one balances the other I think, anyway the margin will allow of some further charges for cost and still leave a fair profit. As to the order of feeding I gave half a sheaf to each steer first thing in the morning and the second half before going to breakfast. Straw and chop were given directly after breakfast and one sheaf fed at noon if the cattle were in, one sheaf on coming in, or after watering in afternoon, with straw and chop last thing at night. The cattle were out for several hours all fine days, from between ten and eleven in the morning till they were ready to go in. You will notice that the sheaf missed when cattle were out is not allowed for in the figures; but as I have not charged the occasional sheaf feed before February we break about even.

Oats for green feed should be grown on spring-plowed and manured land, and take the place of bare fallow, thus reducing the cost of producing the fodder. My sheaves were fed uncut. I believe that better results would have been obtained by cutting both sheaves and straw and mixing it with fodder corn. I am sowing a few acres of corn this year for this purpose. I do not think hay necessary to success in steer feeding. Other years in feeding my steers I have given a cupful of ground flax seed with each feed, but I could not get any flax in this district this year, so I am growing some myself as it is a great help in feeding.

You will notice the above plan is something between the altogether outside and inside feeding. I think that with a reasonable amount of exercise and fresh air the cattle eat the roughage better. Next season I shall aim to fill up the beasts good morning and night and not count on a noon feed.

Man.

E. B. CHAMBERS.

Some Observations on Cattle Feeding Under Manitoban Conditions

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to make an observation or two on the subject of cattle raising discussion on which is invited in your current issue.

I have not had much experience in cattle feeding but belong to the class of farmers who carry a few head of stock to provide a supply of meat and produce for home use, but I have yet to be convinced that the rearing of cattle or hogs is a very large stone in our agricultural foundation. For some sections where grain growing is not feasible, stock raising may be the only means of bringing in money; to the man who places considerable value on manure the business may have some good features, but to the man who practically lives from hand to mouth and the mouth geared a little faster than the hand, it is just as well to cash the grain and use the summer fallow to economize fertility.

My farm is on the open prairie and I consider my circumstances unfavorable for the production of cheap beef or pork. The feeding season, feeding either inside or out consists of seven months, or maybe eight, that is to give the cattle fair good comfort and I consider comfort necessary for thrift. I winter all my stock on straw and meal. We have no more than enough hay for our horses during the working season. We make a little money from selling veals and sell some butter. We raise heifers to replace older ones or sell if we get too many.

During the Brandon show some discussion took place re marketing of stock. I was glad to see a correspondent review Mr. Ingram's attempt to throw the blame on the local buyer. The local buyer just as readily shifts the blame unto some one else. It is strange the conflicting criticisms that a close student of farm literature reads. One element advocates

increasing the supply, w supply cannot sell it. The farmers that they do no products of high quality. farmer is delinquent in r duce he throws on the r more quality," would every road allowance Man.

Mr. Templeton's

EDITOR FARMER'S ADV

In a recent issue of t saw it stated that the H introduced a bill into t providing that all man feeding stuffs shall be c product under a numb package a guaranteed so that purchasers of th they are buying; and, purpose to offer a few r ject for the benefit of th ADVOCATE.

Returning to the Can after an enforced absen at once that this coun hunting ground for the cial feeding stuffs, and Mr. Templeman's bill direction. While freely I think I shall be able t will have to go very mu anything like adequate chaser and user of con

Should the above bil facturer of compound f put on each package a percentage of oil, album which it contains; and in complying with the being compelled to giv money. Take the gua for instance, and we sh out as follows: Suppo expense of an analysis, t that the feeding stuff : percentage of oil gara arrive at the erroneo received value for his

the matter is that ana have to be carried out than they are at prese full protection for th an analyst to find a c a feeding stuff, he at credit for that amou moment, troubling him which the oil has been oil is oil, no matter wh from linseed, cottonseed to say nothing about th the manufacture of feed derived from weed seed; that the seeds of such v podded variety of wild i in the soil for an im cases are on record in I had been laid down t years had borne a heavy mustard on being brok a matter of fact, the ou above weeds is a veri being water-proofed, s percentage of oil which

Now, in England, at th provisions of the "fer Act," which provides compound feeding stuff analysis of oil, album on every package, the commercial article, bei posed of, in fact, at a I know of at least one grinds anything else, feeding value, there wot the manufacturers of should not draw their seeds: it is a well know is not the case. The bears a direct relation the higher the feeding will it dry, and vice ver linseed oil is used by f If, therefore, oils deri painted upon glass, it or cottonseed oil will dr mineral oil or oil deriv at once that the forme ing value than the latter