

The method of feeding which is now being generally followed and which, after an experience of twenty years of cattle feeding, the most of the time in Alberta, I have myself found to give the most satisfactory results, I will describe briefly.

First, let me say that I strongly favour feeding in the open, and that I am convinced that many of those who attempt feeding cattle do not feed grain with sufficient liberality to obtain the best results. This, I believe, is one reason why Canadian cattle are generally quoted on the Liverpool market one cent per pound lower than United States' cattle. In the United States feeding districts, cattle are put on a full feed of corn almost from the start, which is kept before them constantly for six or eight months. One hundred bushels of corn is reckoned as the requirement of an ordinary steer during the feeding period. This method gives rapid gains, producing better cattle, which make better prices than where limited grain rations are fed. The disposition of a thoroughly fattened steer is changed; he becomes docile and contented, ships better and thus brings a better price at the end of his life's journey. We have just as good cattle here as in the United States. Chopped barley, wheat and oats are fully equal to corn as a fattening ration, but we must give the cattle all they will eat of it, and when we learn to do this, I contend that our cattle will not sell at a lower price on the British market than United States' cattle.

I have been pleased to note that some good work is being done by the superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon in outdoor cattle feeding, and I have read with interest reports of other Manitoba farmers who are experimenting along similar lines. I cannot help but think, however, that all these experiments would be better if they would adopt the method I here attempt to describe. At the time the Experimental Farm cattle were sold at Brandon last spring for 4½ cents, which I fancy was about their value, a good many cattle were being sold here for 4½ cents, but our best feeders were getting 4½ to 5 cents for cattle for export, and they had to contend with the long rail journey, extra freight and shrinkage and other expenses which would make cattle cost to the dealer in Montreal from 6 cents to 6½ cents per pound.

#### THE METHOD.

Where there is no natural shelter, a corral with a tight board fence about 7 feet high, with a rough, straw covered shed for stormy weather is necessary, and even where there is good natural shelter, cattle will do better with a roughly improvised shed in which to lie down during stormy weather. The rest of the equipment consists of racks for holding hay or rough feed, which should always be kept filled, and the cattle allowed access to them at all times. The grain feeding bunks should be placed in the centre of the corral or in the open, where the cattle can get all round them. They should be about 2½ feet high, 3 feet wide, with 8-inch sides to keep in the chop, and if made about 16 feet long will be found convenient. With cattle not dehorned, and until they are on full feed, about one of these bunks to every eight head is necessary; after they are on full feed a bunk would accommodate more cattle. Self-feeders may also be used and are very satisfactory.

It is perhaps needless to say that attention to the smallest details is absolutely essential to obtain the best results in the feeding of cattle, and this applies just as emphatically with cattle that are being fed in the open, as under the most artificial conditions. They must be provided with plenty of bedding, good clean straw a foot deep; all frozen lumps of manure should be regularly removed so that cattle may have 'solid comfort.' Remember that when cattle are lying down quietly and contentedly chewing their cud they are making the most money for the feeder.

As above stated, the feed racks should always be kept filled, and I always like to supply the best hay at the first of the season before the cattle have got on to the full grain feed.

I find, like Mr. Grayson of Newdale, that finely chopped grain is best, being more easily digested. Barley and oats ground together are usually fed; sometimes oats and wheat, but I have had better results feeding barley alone. I like to put in three-year-old steers weighing about 1,000 pounds; I begin feed-