

not two-year-olds, that is when you run them over.

4.—No grain.

5.—If we have plenty of coarse feed, we feed the straw or hay and turnips separate, but if scarce of feed we run the straw and hay through a cutting box, and mix pulped turnips once a day just as we pulp them, so as not to lose any of the juice. Mix enough to feed them three times a day, in the feed room, and carry it to the cattle with a wheelbarrow.

6.—From two to two and one-half years old.

7.—Feed them what turnips are good for them; start with two gallons of meal and increase to three per day; meal to consist of two-thirds oats, one-third peas (by measure); and all the clover hay they will eat up clean.

8.—Turn out once a day about twenty minutes.

9.—By means of a well in a sheltered part of the barnyard.

10.—I attach a good deal of importance to currying; clean them at least once a day.

Ontario Co., Ont.

JAMES LEASK.

No Profit Feeding Scrub Cattle.

1.—I tie them up, because the weaker ones do not get a fair chance when running loose. Of course, it costs a little more for labor.

2.—Usually about one hour each day, when they go to water, about one hundred yards distant, and the stables are being cleaned.

3.—Straw and corn cut up and mixed, twenty pounds pulped turnips, and a little salt. Hay has been too scarce for the last two years to feed. After 1st January use ensilage, mixed with the cut straw, instead of the corn saved in the stock.

4.—A little grain mixed with the cut stuff, commencing at a pound a day, increasing gradually; generally peas and oats ground.

5.—Have them mixed together about 24 hours beforehand, and feed them what they will eat up clean.

6.—At twenty-four to thirty months.

7.—All the mixed cut straw and ensilage they can eat, with from six to ten pounds of pea and oat chop per day mixed in with the ensilage and straw.

8.—I like on fine days to turn them out for about an hour; on very cold or stormy days do not turn them out.

9.—The lake being close to the barn, they generally go there for a drink; on stormy days water them from a well under the barn. I think it would be better for them if they had the water in their stalls.

10.—We curry them if we have time, if not they go without. I believe it would be better for them if they were curried every day.

N. B.—One thing I would emphasize is that you can not feed cattle with profit from a scrub bull.

Peterboro Co., Ont.

F. BIRDSALL.

The Methods of a Good Feeder.

1.—We would prefer to let the young cattle run loose, providing they are dehorned, as we think it takes less work and the cattle will do better. We would clean the stables out probably once each month by hauling a slight made for the purpose into the stable and then conveying the manure direct to the fields.

2.—Cattle that are running loose will certainly not need as much outdoor exercise as those tied up. We would advise leaving the cattle that are tied up out a couple of hours, while those running loose time enough to water would be sufficient.

3.—Our coarse fodder consists of oat straw, corn stalks, and hay. We feed corn stalks and straw, mixed, twice daily (morning and night), and hay at noon. We run all our straw and corn stalks through the cutter before feeding.

4.—We feed our yearlings about two pounds of mixed chop (consisting of two parts oats and one part corn) twice daily.

5.—We prefer feeding our fodder, roots and grain as a mixed ration. We slightly mix our fodder, pulped roots, and grain; add a couple of pails of water and mix thoroughly. By adding the water the chop adheres to the fodder and none is wasted. We pulp our roots by windmill power. It is not often we have to pulp by hand.

6.—We aim to sell our fatted cattle not older than three years, and as much younger as possible.

8.—It would depend entirely on the surroundings. If the stable was well lighted, well ventilated, and cleaned twice daily, we are of the opinion they would be better kept in; under other circumstances we think they would be better turned out an hour or so every day.

9.—We intend next spring to have water right in the barnyard, where the cattle can have access to it at all times while outside.

Middlesex Co. (North), Ont. ROBT. NICHOLSON.

Fattening Cattle Ration in Feb.—Currying.

1.—Yearlings are just as well tied if they get out every day for an hour for exercise.

2.—Our yearlings and two-year-olds are let out in the yard every day for about an hour if the weather is favorable.

3.—Coarse fodder consists of corn stalks, straw and chaff. I think store cattle should get hay from about the 1st of April until they go on the grass, if hay is plentiful.

4.—We feed our yearlings two quarts of meal a day; meal consists of two-thirds oats and one-third peas. Never feed meal to two-year-olds.

5.—Always feed meal on cut feed and chaff mixed together in mangers; feed roots whole.

6.—We sell our fat cattle at 2½ to 3 years old.

7.—Our ration from the 1st February consists of cut corn stalks and chaff, all they will eat three times a day, with one gallon of meal, equal parts of oats, peas and barley, mixed in cut feed, and about one-third bushel Swedish turnips three times a day; would feed hay twice a day if we had it to spare, and not so much of chaff and corn.

8.—I think they should be turned out every day for about half an hour if it is not too stormy.

9.—By windmill to tank in barnyard.

10.—I think they should be curried at least twice a week, especially when they are casting their hair.

Perth Co., Ont.

JAS. A. CREER.

Fattening Cattle.

1.—Prefer to tie in stalls; less trouble to clean out six stalls than a pen that has six cattle running in it.

2.—Turn them out at noon and as soon as they get a drink I get them in again, except on very fine days I leave them out one-half to one hour.

3.—Wheat, barley, and oat straw. It is not economical for me to feed hay, except to calves the first winter. Mine is a first-class grain-growing farm, hence I grow plenty of straw. I let the cattle pick it over; take rest for bedding, and with a few turnips they keep in good healthy condition. I feed hay for about two weeks before they are turned out.

4.—The cattle would certainly be better, but it would not pay me; they would care less for straw; my object is to get the straw into manure.

5.—About the first of January, before my fattening cattle are three years old, I begin to feed them by mixing chaff, grain, turnips, all together. I wet the chaff, then put the grain onto it (a mixture of peas, barley, oats, and corn, if I have corn), mix it well, then add turnips and mix again; a small tablespoonful of salt to each head; mix one meal before feeding.

6.—About three years old.

7.—Answered in five, with the exception of a change of oats and hay for two or three feeds per week for the last month.

8.—Have tried both ways. I have had best results by turning them out at noon about half an hour; they fed better, kept healthier, weighed better, got fatter, looked and felt better.

9.—At noon, from a water tank in a large shed.

10.—The cattle would be better to be curried every day, but it would not pay to curry over three times per week, unless you had nothing else to do.

Brant Co., Ont.

J. H. JULL.

A Careful Cattle Feeder's Testimony.

1.—Young stock of any kind are the better for all the liberty they can get, but when loose must be divided into lots, putting those of equal size and strength together, and given plenty of rack space, so that there will be no crowding. We have twenty yearlings in one lot loose, ten in another lot loose, and eighteen of a larger size tied in stalls. We prefer to tie two-year-olds always, as they would abuse one another too much if loose, as we disapprove of taking off the horns. The ones that are loose require less time and labor to attend, but in the long run the best results come from tying. So far as the well-doing of the animals is concerned, much depends on the temperature of the stables. This is a very important point, and one on which many good cattle-men disagree.

2.—The length of time allowed out each day depends altogether on the weather. On a fine day they may be left out from three to five hours, but must have something to pick at in the yard. On cold or stormy days only left out long enough to drink.

3.—Our coarse fodder consists of corn stalks, straw, chaff, and turnips. The turnip tops are carefully saved and fed during November and December, in the pasture or stable as the weather permits. With proper care a great quantity of feed is obtained from twelve acres of turnip tops. Young stock generally get more or less hay in the spring before going to grass. Good hay is not an economical food for young stock. They can be kept growing and in good growing condition with oat straw, oat chaff, wheat chaff, and a few turnips given twice daily. We prefer having the chaff separate from the straw.

4.—Where the above foods are at hand store cattle require no grain.

5.—In fitting for beef we feed grain (mostly oats and peas) mixed with cut feed or chaff, and fed at noon, with plenty of whole roots morning and evening, followed by hay. The quantity of grain fed will depend on circumstances, such as quantity of roots or corn fodder in the ration. Would prefer roots pulped and hay cut and mixed, but it is a lot of labor which I think would not pay.

6.—We aim to sell at from two and one-half to three years.

7.—We feed very little grain before February, but increase it while finishing off to all the animals will stand, provided that does not exceed six to eight pounds, as much grain in the ration runs up the cost of the beef very high, and we aim to keep it as low as possible now in the days of cheap beef.

8, 9, 10.—By all means turn fattening cattle out every day, not leaving out longer than one hour, which will give them ample time to drink and currie themselves on a straw stack, which they really seem to enjoy. A little dry sulphur given in the food once or twice a week, with more dusted on their neck, shoulders and back from time to time will keep vermin off.

Carleton Co., Ont.

J. C. H. SPARROW.

Wintering Sheep.

(Continued from page 31.)

QUESTIONS.

1.—Do you believe in keeping lambs, shearlings, and older sheep separate? If so, what are the advantages?

2.—Do you consider it well to confine sheep to pens all the time, or at nights, or do you allow them access to the yards and pens all the time?

3.—What is the character of your coarse fodder for sheep (a) To what extent do you use pea straw? (b) To what extent do you feed hay? (c) How do you feed each or both, cut or uncut, in racks, troughs, or on the floor?

4.—What is your experience with feeding roots or ensilage to young sheep and to breeding ewes?

5.—To what extent do you recommend feeding grain to young or breeding sheep, not fitting for show?

6.—How much importance do you attach to keeping the pens cleaned out down to the floor?

7.—What do you recommend with regard to watering?

Successful Methods in Feeding Sheep.

1.—When it is possible we always prefer to winter lambs and older sheep in separate pens; older sheep are somewhat greedy, and when housed and fed together improve at the expense of the lambs, while the lambs, we think, require more liberal feeding than older sheep to keep them going ahead and in good condition.

2.—We prefer to let sheep have yards in connection with their pens, to which they can have free access at all times, but where this is not practicable they should have the run of the barnyard at nights.

3.—Our method of feeding breeding sheep has been as follows, varying of course a little as there is a scarcity of one kind of fodder or a profusion of others: In the morning feed roots, about 2½ or 3 pounds per head (pulped, sliced or whole, it matters little so long as sheep are all strong and healthy), followed by clover hay in racks; about half pound of oats at noon; about the same amount of roots in the evening, with pea straw scattered about the yards and shed for them to pick through, the refuse of which is gathered in the morning and used for bedding. Always endeavor to have sheep go into winter quarters in good thriving condition, and feed them so that they shall not only hold that but improve a little, and when lambing season comes on they will be carrying a good coat of wool and be in good condition for nursing.

4.—Have had no experience in feeding ensilage to sheep; would feed roots much more liberally to young than to breeding sheep.

5.—The amount of grain varies a good deal, according to the quality of the fodder being used. A few years ago, when engaged somewhat largely in feeding lambs during the fall on rape for Xmas markets, after they were shut into yards and pens we fed from eight (8) to ten (10) pounds of pulped turnips, about one pound of mixed peas and oats, and all the clover hay they wanted, with good results.

6.—We do not generally clean our sheep pens out during winter, or, at most, once or twice during that time.

7.—Attach great importance to their having free access to good pure water at all times.

Wellington Co., Ont.

JAMES LAIDLAW, JR.

Fodder Corn and Cut Clover Hay in Sheep Feeding.

1.—I do not believe in wintering lambs with older sheep, as the older sheep crowd the lambs from their feeding trough so that they can get but very little feed. The lambs require to be well fed to produce bone and muscle and size, and I think it pays to feed the lambs well, as it is the first winter that makes the sheep.

2.—I allow them free access to pens and yards at all times, except when very stormy, and always close them in at night and give them plenty of ventilation.

3.—I have fed corn fodder cut up for three winters, with good results. I grow the Mammoth Southern Sweet, and sow it very thick. I feed corn fodder night and morning until near lambing time, and then feed clover hay. I give them pea straw in the middle of the day (fed on the ground), not cut. I cut up the clover hay (as I think there is a saving of one-third in doing so) and feed in troughs.

4.—I have never fed ensilage, but I feed the lambs all the roots that they will eat up clean twice a day. I do not feed many roots to breeding ewes until after lambing.

5.—I feed my lambs a pint of oats mixed with bran night and morning. I do not feed my ewes so much until after lambing.

6.—I clean out my sheep pens about every six weeks, and always keep them well bedded.

7.—Sheep should have plenty of water at all times, and free access to salt.

Middlesex (South), Ont.

WM. E. WRIGHT.

Sheep Management at "Isleigh Grange."

1.—We do not believe in keeping lambs, shearlings, and older sheep together. The shearlings, being of a more robust nature generally than the lambs, are apt to get the "cream" of their allotted ration and leave the refuse as the weaker ones' share, whereas the case should be vice versa. We find shearlings, as a rule, are more easily kept than lambs, and really do not require food of such a highly concentrated nature as should ordinarily be fed to lambs.

2.—We do not confine our sheep to their pens, only in case of severe, stormy weather. We consider confinement detrimental to their general health, especially so in the case of breeding ewes.