

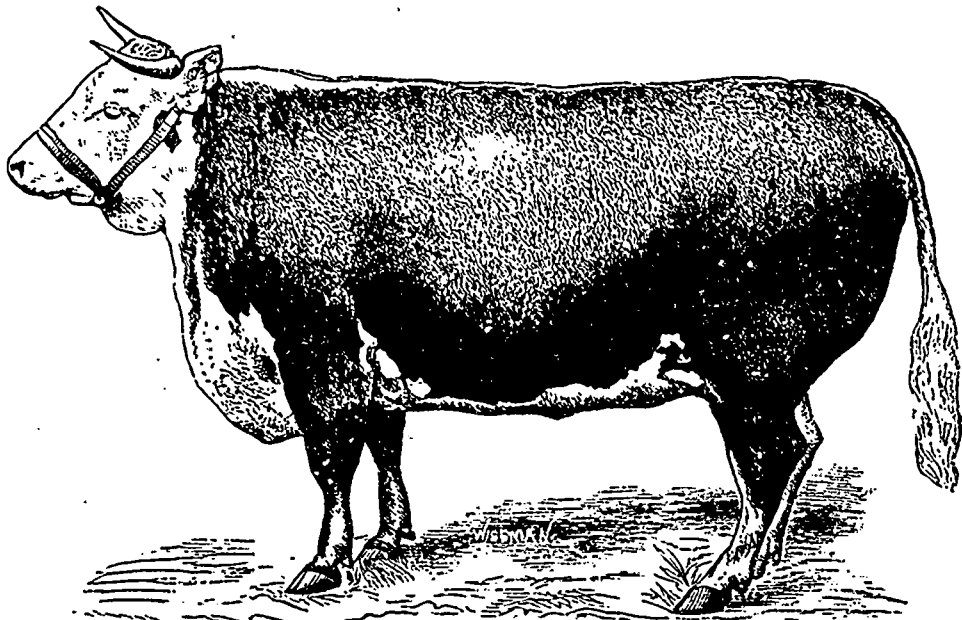
<i>Wheat bran.</i>				
Albuminoids.....	15 0	12.6	252 lbs.	\$10.92
Carbo-hydrates.....	52 2	42 6	852 "	7.67
Crude fibre.....	10 1			
Fat.....	3 2	2 6	52 "	2.25
			1156 lbs.	\$20.81
<i>Corn-meal.</i>				
Albuminoids.....	10.0	8.4	168 "	\$ 7.28
Carbo-hydrates.....	62 1	60.6	1212 "	10.90
Crude fibre.....	5.5			
Fat.....	6.5	4.8	96 "	4.16
			1476 lbs.	\$22.34
<i>Oats.</i>				
Albuminoids.....	12.0	9.0	180 "	\$ 7.80
Carbo-hydrates.....	55.0	43.0	860 "	7.74
Crude fibre.....	9 3			
Fat.....	6.5	4.7	94 "	4.07
			1134 lbs.	\$19.61

These tables will furnish food for reflection to many of our readers, from which useful information may be deduced.

As many of our readers are considering the question of feeding cattle most economically with the means at their disposal, I have endeavoured to obtain the practice of those who, with the advantages of education and practical experience, prosecute the fattening of cattle profitably.

The following letter from Mr. James A. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Compton, will be read with interest. He says "We are now feeding to oxen 3 lbs. per day of a mixture of equal measures of oil-cake and cotton-seed-meal, about 60 lbs swedish turnips, and hay *ad libitum*, hay fed five times a day.

We shall decrease the quantity of roots, (because the supply is limited), and add 3 lbs. of maize and barley-meal next month, and then, as spring advances, increase the meal and cake to 8 or 10 lbs.



Mr. Edwards' cow Leonora, (Hereford)

With steers (3 years old) we are trying cotton-seed meal alone, 2 quarts, about 30 lbs. swedes and hay. To a few two years old we are giving a mixture of cakes, the same quantity. As a rule, the proportion of flesh formers are too low, consequently the surplus, if carbo-hydrates, is comparatively wasted, whereas, if albuminoids are in excess, the animal will use them to a certain extent as fat formers, and what is voided enriches the manure (if the liquid be saved).

This explains the high value of cotton-seed cake meal as compared with corn-meal which has too high a proportion of carbo-hydrates even for fattening cattle, unless when fed with prime clover hay."

As many of our readers are anxious to commence the feeding of cattle, the above practice of one of our most noted breeding and feeding farms, will be valuable. Roots are almost indispensable to keep the bowels regular, facilitate digestion, and increase the bulk so as to allow of the free use of concentrated nutriment.

Where no roots are grown, we would recommend the cutting of the hay and mixture of linseed cake, cotton-seed-cake, or corn meal, as above; the addition of bran to the mass will tend to keep the bowels open, as bran is a stimulant of the gastric and intestinal secretions.

It is to be regretted that a duty should be thought necessary on corn, as corn in this country is the natural feeding stuff, and, were the duty taken off, large quantities would be imported for feeding purposes. Linseed cake is expensive and in some respects, inferior to cotton-seed cake which is relatively much cheaper, and we have the experience of several cattle feeders to show that it is quite equal in some respects and superior in others, to linseed cake.

Of no small importance to the feeder of stock is the comfort of the byre. Cold and discomfort are prejudicial to fattening, warmth and comfort tend to lessen the consumption of food, and favour the more through utilization of the materials supplied for nutrient purposes.

Stock Feeding by Small Farmers.

The following article, from the National Live Stock Journal applies equally to Canada as to the United States. The gradual opening up of the cattle trade with England, offers more and more inducements for small farmers to feed a few animals, and by this feeding of the two, four, six, or ten, by our small farmers the large aggregate of 100,000 animals fit for exportation, can easily be reached for the Dominion—which not only consume surplus feed, and increase the manure