

plenty of bone and muscle, and, therefore, depth of lean flesh. Lord Polwarth's flock, at Mertoun, was wont to maintain an easy ascendancy at Kelso, but that day seems to be gone. This year, his Lordship's average for 30 was £19 2s. 8d. His sheep are better covered below than they were for some time, but otherwise experts do not consider them as in the front rank. There is reason to believe that the Oxford Down will not be in such strong evidence next year as it was this year at the Kelso sales.

Blackfaced reserve an easy supremacy for the flock owned by Cadzow Bros., Boreland and Stonehill, Thankerton, in Lanarkshire. This firm got £140 for a shearling ram, and for their first-prize group of five they got the record figure of £98. Another of their rams, not in the first-prize group, made £100, so that if they had got £2 more they would have had the extraordinary average of £100 apiece for six Blackface shearling rams. They had an average of £41 4s. 6d. for 20. Mr. Horvatson, of Glenbuck, had an average of £33 11s. for 10, and got £115 for one. Another exporter, Mr. Lees, Lagg, Ayr, got £103 for a ram, while £80 were paid for one of a great lot of 13 shown by Mr. Hamilton, of Woolfords, Cobbinshaw. His average was £22 18s. 5d. At the same sale, Glenbuck sold not less than 80 ram lambs, for which he got the remarkable average of £4 1s. 7d. each. At Perth, two days later, a splendid shearling ram, out of one of the oldest flocks, that of Mr. R. M. Buchanan, Lettre, Killeam, sold for £90. His sire came from the north of Ireland, where strenuous efforts to improve the sheep stocks have in recent years been made. Quite a number of superior rams were this year bought at all the sales for that part of Ireland.

The Cheviot breed felt depression worse than the other two native Scots sheep breeds. The Cheviot ewe and lamb sales have experienced rather a serious drop in prices, and this was reflected in the prices current at the Hawick tup sale on Wednesday. Unlike Border Leicesters and Blackfaced, Cheviot tups are mostly sold as two-year-olds. The yearling is called a dimmont, and a few of the latter are usually to be found at the Hawick sale. This year, the highest price at Hawick was £90, made by Peebles Dandy, the champion of the breed at the Highland. He was bred by Mr. "Jack" Elliot, Hindhope, and has been purchased by Mr. G. G. Rea, Doddington, Wooler, a large farmer in Northumberland, who is a member of council of the Royal Agricultural Society. Jack Elliot also made the second highest price, £76, for a lovely dimmont named The White Knight. This title he deserves, as a ram with a more beautiful white head it would be difficult to find. The favorite sheep in the Hawick yard was No. 15, of the Newton (Bellingham) lot, exposed by Mr. John Robson. This splendid two-year-old attracted all the breeders, and went at £51 to Mr. John Elliot, Hindhope, Jedburgh, the owner of the champion flock of the breed. The sire of this noted sheep was the H. & A. S. champion, Marshal Oyama. Cheviots feel the pressure of competition in the wool market more acutely than do other breeds. The Australian clip comes into active competition with Cheviot wool, and Australia is said to have increased her sheep population by 28,000,000 during the past three years.

Horses are selling very well here at present. A great sale of pedigree Clydesdales was held at Perth, at which 74 head made an average of £83 5s. 6d. The best average was made by Mr. J. Ernest Kerr for a draft of 15 from his celebrated Harviestown stud. They made an average of £149 17s. 5d., the celebrated, unbeaten mare, Veronique, selling for 345 gs., which was the highest figure realized at the sale. A yearling colt, in another consignment, got by Baron o' Bucklyvie, made 320 gs., and Dalgety Bros., Dundee, and London, Ont., gave 190 gs. for a splendid two-year-old stallion, which some day will likely find himself on your side of the Atlantic. The noted yearling filly, Queen of the Ochils, in the Harviestown lot, made 300 gs. She went to Mr. Weightman, Sunderland. Lord Polwarth sold 12 at an average price of £67 12s. 9d. He got 165 gs. for a three-year-old filly. A Morayshire breeder, Mr. A. M. Gregory, Elgin, got 142 gs. for a yearling filly by the Highland & Agricultural Society's first-prize horse, Baron's Best. The annual sale from Seaham Harbor stud was held on the following day, when 57 head made an average of £38 1s. 6d. Eighteen brood mares, aged, and out of work, made £40 7s. 11d. apiece, of an average. Seven filly foals made £47 2s., and 11 colt foals £31 18s. At Lord Durham's sale, on the Thursday, Mr. Brydon, of the Seaham stud, paid 110 gs. for Lambton Maud 16648, by Lord Stewart 10084.

Since I last wrote, a very valuable shipment of Clydesdale horses, Blackface sheep and Ayrshire cattle has been made to Nova Scotia by Professor Cumming, of the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S. The Clydesdales numbered eighteen—three stallions and eighteen fillies. Several other shipments have recently been made to Canada by Mr. Brodie, Stouffville; Mr. Colin McKeigan, Strathroy; Mr. T. L. Berry, Hensall, and others. It does not appear that the numbering of exported animals on this side has done much for the export

trade, which seems to be rather quieter this autumn than it was last.

I may have something to say about cattle business in my next.

"SCOTLAND YET."

STUDENTS' SCORE CARD FOR JUDGING BEEF CATTLE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Will you please send a score-card for judging fat cattle in a judging competition.

JOHN BATER.

Ans.—I am not exactly sure whether your inquirer means a "judging competition" or whether he means a "judging class." In a judging competition no score-cards are required. All that is necessary is to place in the hands of each competitor a sheet of blank paper on which to write how he places the animals and his reasons for so placing them. This is all we ever use in our judging competitions at the Winter Fair, and whenever we have anything of this kind in our own classes. A judging competition is held to test the competitor's knowledge of the subject of judging.

A judging class, on the other hand, is held for the purpose of instructing students in the art of judging. For this purpose we usually make use of score-cards. The score-card is useful in training the student to notice all parts of an animal, and, when properly used, it compels each man to make up his mind independently regarding the defectiveness or excellence of the animal in each point taken up. The score-card is merely a means employed to enable a teacher to have all his class at work at one time, and each member doing independent work. As soon, however, as our students become somewhat familiar with the score-card, we resort to what might be called judging competitions; that is to say, we give them practice in judging classes of animals in which they write their reasons for placing, because, as every-



Cotswold Ram Lamb.

Winner of first prize, Canadian National, Toronto, and Dominion Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., 1907. Imported and owned by J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ontario.

one knows, the score-card has no place in judging animals as they would be judged in a show-ring. The score-card is useful as an educator, especially in first taking up the subject, but it is possible to use it too much, and its use should always be wisely alternated with practice in judging without the score-card. I enclose a copy of our score-card for beef cattle.

G. E. DAY.

Professor of Animal Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College.

O. A. C. STUDENT'S SCORE-CARD FOR BEEF CATTLE.

SCALE OF POINTS.

A. General Appearance: 28 points.

ESTIMATED WEIGHT.....LBS.

WEIGHT, according to age.....4

FORM, deep, broad, low set, smooth; top line and under line straight and parallel.....8

FLESH, naturally thickly-fleshed. See further under quality.....4

QUALITY, bone strong, but of fine texture and clean; skin pliable and elastic; hair soft and thick. All parts evenly covered with firm flesh, which should be mellow to the touch, but not soft and flabby nor yet in hard rolls or ridges.....8

STYLE, active and vigorous, but not restless; should show strong character.....4

B. Head and Neck: 12 points.

MUZZLE, broad and clearly defined; mouth large; nostrils large.....2

EYES, large, prominent, clear, and placid.....2

FACE, short, with clean-cut appearance.....1

FOREHEAD, broad.....1

EARS, medium size and fine texture.....1

NECK, thick and short with full neck vein; junction of neck with head clearly defined; no throatiness. In bull, crest well developed.....5

HORNS, (when present) fine in texture, flattened at base, not more than medium size.....

C. Fore Quarters: 11 points.

SHOULDERS, smooth, covered with flesh, well laid back into ribs, compact and moderately broad on top.....5

BRISKET, prominent and blunt; breast full and wide.....3

DEWLAP, light.....1

LEGS, straight and short; arm, broad and well muscled; bone, flat, clean, and strong.....2

D. Body: 29 points.

CHEST, deep and wide; fore flanks, full; space back of shoulders well filled, leaving no depression; heart-girth, large.....9

RIBS, long, well arched; thickly fleshed.....5

BACK, broad, straight, well fleshed and smooth.....7

LOIN, deeply fleshed, coming out full to hooks and carrying width evenly from hooks forward.....5

FLANK, full and even with underline.....3

E. Hind Quarters: 20 points.

HOOKS, wide, but smooth and well covered, not prominent.....4

SIRLOIN AND RUMP, straight on top, long, wide, well filled between hook and pin bones, smooth, not patchy.....5

PIN BONES, wide apart, smooth, not patchy.....2

TAIL HEAD, smooth; in line with back; tail fine, falling at right angles to top line.....1

THIGHS, full, deep and wide.....3

Twist, full and deep, nearly as low as flank.....3

LEGS, straight and short; bone, flat, clean and strong.....2

Total.....100

Student's Name

Animal

Date

SILAGE GOOD TO USE NOW.

Now is the time to commence stabling and feeding the cows nights, so as to work them gradually over to winter conditions. The autumn pastures are no longer very nourishing, and, though furnishing a good deal of appetizing forage, they should be supplemented, for best results, with green corn, hay, roots or silage, and a moderate meal ration.

There is nothing better than silage. Many dairymen labor under a false impression that silage is not good to feed until it has cured for six weeks or a month in the silo. This is a mistake. Silage is at its very best during the first week after it is ensiled. At this stage fermentation has only nicely commenced, and the first stage of the process gives the cut corn the odor and flavor of fresh cider. At this stage the cows will eat it greedily, and do well on it. Cattle which would require to be accustomed to cured silage will eat this sweet, fragrant feed at once, without demur. The only caution necessary is to exercise care when throwing out the silage to keep the surface level, to avoid digging holes with shovel or fork, and to tramp around the edges occasionally. It must be remembered that the unsettled surface is loose, and unless one is lowering the level pretty rapidly, it is liable to deteriorate as new layers are exposed to the air from day to day. Owing to carelessness in throwing out the silage, some have experienced a waste with this early-autumn feeding, but there need be no difficulty if one feeds a reasonable amount per day and observes the precautions above indicated.

The cheapest farm literature is the dearest.