

whole, of very fair quality, with a few choice animals which brought good prices. The highest priced female was a beautiful, well set up heifer of fine quality, though the breeding was not as good as some others, which sold for \$200 to A. M. Todd, Kalamazoo, Mich. She was only 15 months old and was contributed by Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont. Another fine roan show heifer, contributed by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., sold to the same buyer for \$177.

The dairy and other classes of beef breeds and the swine were sold on the second day and did not bring as high prices. Quite a number of the cattle were withdrawn as there did not appear to be a demand for this class of stock. We think a mistake was made in not having the dairy breeds and swine sold concurrently with the beef breeds in another part of the building. Quite a number came to the sale the first day, with the expectation that these would be sold with the others, and as they had not made provision to remain over night went home disappointed. It would have been fairer to these and to the owners to have had this class of stock sold the first day. If the auctioneers employed could not compass the work more should have been engaged. Three Hereford bulls sold at good values considering that they were only registered in the Canadian Herd Book, averaging over \$100 each. The boars sold very cheaply, not bringing butchers' prices, though breeding sows pulled up very well.

Looking at the sale, both from the breeders' and farmers' standpoint, there are many things which can be said in its favor. Some few of the larger breeders looked forward to this sale almost with fear and trembling lest the results should establish a precedent for lower values than they have been accustomed to get during the past few years. But such fears were proven to be utterly groundless. True, many low prices were obtained, but where good quality was offered top prices were reached and the bidding was most keen, showing that good quality is wanted. On the other hand, the sale furnished an opportunity to parties of limited means to secure good serviceable animals at reasonable prices, and had the effect, we believe, of distributing a goodly number of these among farmers for use on grade stock.

A most valuable lesson to be learned from the sale is that quality counts. It was really surprising to an onlooker to notice how quickly the quality of the animal in the ring was shown in the bidding and the temperament of the crowd. There was absolutely no use in trying to palm off any animal on the crowd for anything other than what it really was. This must have proven an eye-opener to many who were looking for first-class prices for second-class animals. Many never knew the real quality of their animals till they came to the sale and were able to measure them up along side of fine quality. Thus the lesson in this particular was most wholesome indeed. A second point which our breeders should pay attention to is that each and every animal must be properly fitted. This does not mean that animals should be up to show condition, but that they should be in good, healthy, thrifty condition, and not looking any better than "scrub" stock, as many of them did, when brought into the ring. The seller of pure bred stock must learn to tickle the fancy of the buyer by having his stock in the best of condition. With good qual-

ity in the animal itself, and fitted up to show off this quality to the best advantage, the first provincial auction sale has certainly demonstrated that the breeder has nothing to fear in selling his animals by public sale. Quality counts.

Tuberculin Test Removed

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, visited Washington last week, where he interviewed the authorities of the United States Department of Agriculture in regard to the withdrawal of the tuberculin test from Canadian cattle exported to the south of the line. Though we are not in a position to speak definitely on the subject, we understand that Mr. Fisher's mission has proved successful, and that while cattle entering the United States or Canada from Europe will continue to be tested, pure bred stocks from Canada will be allowed to enter the United States without interference. Should this turn out to be the fact, as there is good reason to believe it will, a new impetus will be given to the cattle industry of this country. The United States is one of our very best markets for cattle, while Canada has of late become a favorite purchasing ground for Americans desiring to procure good stock. Thus the removal of the testing regulations will be mutually beneficial.

Prices for Canadian Cattle in England

The London Live Stock Journal gives the following as the average top rates obtained per 8 lbs. (sinking the oil) for the best British and foreign cattle, the former being sold at Islington and the latter at Deptford, we have counted the British shilling as 24c.:

MONTHS.	BRITISH.	U.S.	CANADA.
January	\$1.16	\$1.08	\$.88
February	1.16	1.04	.90
March	1.12	1.00	—
April	1.10	.98	.90
May	1.14	1.08	1.04
June	1.16	1.10	1.04
July	1.20	1.04	1.00
August	1.18	1.04	.92
September	1.18	1.02	.96
October	1.16	1.00	.90
November	1.18	1.00	.88
December	1.16	1.04	.92

To those who have been claiming that our export steers need improving the table should be evidence on their side. Time was, in the past, when Canada had fat cattle quite equal to the best from the United States, now, however, with the great increase in the dairy breeds of cattle in Canada, our export steers have fallen very low in quality. The winter-led cattle, marketed in May, June and July, brought a good deal more than those sent over at other times. August gave the largest number, 5,492, and the totals for the year were 25,039, as against 16,683 in 1899. Our cattle are very free from disease, never had any "pleuro-pneumonia" and should be admitted free to the British inland markets.