

Favorable

...breds soared to Ontario market. ...h should turn toward sheep live-stock farm. ...h in price at have been sell- according to likely to be so. ...n this country ough breeding eat to supply been necessary ge quantities, like to see a t now keeping stock either as small breeding Ontario farm along our one sees very localities nine sheep whatever, well adapted There is a sheep are turned ck can get its fact that sheep r, it is also a herd of cows, or pigs in the l affect will be ided a large staff to provide lock kept. ahead for the he small flock t arising from ives in a good t would other- allowed early ring to pick ce corners of s before the up, and during provided it is v flock or a lock contain- duals for sale, be allowed to ubble fields to antage. They kept off new- stubble, how- the wool forelocks of spoils their e for showing e. During the t takes very feed a breeding x or eight may on the feed of If a man has y and a few can winter his well until close ng time, when id get a little ferably oats From twelve be very profit- tario farms de- high price now vor with many ve looked upon s of a nuisance

reparation is slow. Let every man keep all his good breeding stock and get more if possible, for live stock will in the end prove far more profitable than grain and will be in demand when grain is a drug on the market. The close of this war, unless all signs fail, will see the price of grain bump a low level in short order, while the price of live stock and meats must hold up. The live-stock breeders must save the day for the stock business by saving their live stock until the crisis has passed and once more grain takes second place to stock.

Initial Sale of the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company.

The initial sale of the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Co., Ltd., was held at Fraser's sales-stables in London, on Wednesday, April 7. The weather was exceedingly favorable, a good attendance was on hand and the stock generally was brought out in good sales condition. The prices received for this stock were quite satisfactory to the owners considering financial conditions and the buyers were well satisfied with the stock they purchased.

It was with considerable caution that this newly-organized sales company called their first sale. They were quite confident that they could provide good stock and they were sure that contributors would offer only good marketable stuff but they were not sure that purchasers would have confidence enough in the undertaking to attend the sale in any number. This doubt was dispelled on the afternoon of the sale and the company will now go on with courage and confidence. Breeders and purchasers will look forward to future sales held by this newly-organized company. The animals were sold at an expense of approximately \$10.00 per head which amount was quite satisfactory to the contributors and manifested good judgment and economy on the part of the management.

Thirty Shorthorns contributed by some of the leading breeders of Western Ontario came before the auctioneer, Capt. T. E. Robson of London. They sold for a total of \$4,025.00 or an average of \$135.16. Eleven bulls averaged \$107.27. The highest price paid was for Diamond Crescent, a yearling heifer contributed by Harry Smith, Hay, Ontario, and purchased by John Radcliffe of Exeter. \$220 was the price.

Six Holstein cows averaged \$182.50 each, the highest price being \$225 for Daisy Zeeman. This cow was contributed by D. Campbell, Komoka, and purchased by Scott Bros. of Hyde Park. Five Holstein calves averaged \$76 each and one yearling bull sold for \$35.00. Two of the calves offered were very young but sold for \$100 each in a very short time. Following is a list of those selling for \$100 and over with their purchasers' names:

SHORTHORNS.	
Diamond Crescent, Jno. Radcliffe, Exeter,	\$220.00
Village Bird, S. R. McVitty, Muncey,	205.00
Village Baron, F. C. Wilmott & Son, Milton,	100.00
Vanity 20th, Jno. Radcliffe, Exeter,	160.00
Vanity 21st, R. D. Hunter, Exeter,	155.00
Mina Lass 26th, C. V. Canfield, Woodstock,	105.00
Scottish Baron 5th, C. E. Morrow, Edmonton, Alta.,	120.00
Baroness Wimple 5th, S. R. McVitty,	120.00
Woodburn Rose, Robt. Mitchell, Ilderton,	210.00
Gipsy Queen, Wm. McAllister, Zurich,	105.00
Woodburn Crocus, Weldwood Farm, London,	200.00
Primrose Kate, Neil McCalpine, Komoka,	165.00
Woodburn Ramsden, S. R. McVitty,	150.00
Woodburn Mysie, S. R. McVitty,	155.00
Woodburn Mysie 2nd, Weldwood Farm,	125.00
Athelstane Rosewood 6th, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia,	140.00
Queen Rosalind, O. Striker, Crediton,	120.00
Nonpareil of Sylvan 14th, Chas. McIntyre, Scotland,	140.00
Spicy Victor, Hardy Shore, Glanworth,	120.00
Sunnyside Ringleader, John Coulter, Talbotville,	175.00
Golden Locks 2nd, Robt. Mitchell Ilderton,	200.00
Morning Star, A. M. Dickie, Hyde Park,	130.00
Royal Star, W. B. Weir, London,	125.00
Royal Ramsden, C. E. Morrow,	100.00
Sunnyside Hero, Jacob Brumwell, Birr,	100.00
HOLSTEINS.	
Duchess of Leeshoro, W. B. Finnie, St. Marys,	190.00
Rose Netherland, Scott Bros., Melrose,	205.00
Black Topsy, W. C. Pack, Lambeth,	150.00
Rosie's Wonder 3rd, D. Sells, Lobo,	150.00
Bull Cal, Malcolm Campbell, Komoka,	100.00
Daisy Zeeman, Andrew Scott, Hyde Park,	225.00
Hesper Cal, Scott Bros.,	100.00
Gertie Zeeman, Scott Bros.,	175.00

What of the Future?

The time was, right here in Canada, when the farmer put his bag of grain upon his horse's back and took it to the mill or his market. He butchered his own animal to supply the demands of his own household and the outside world bore the same relation to him as the planets of Jupiter and Mars do to us. Now Liverpool, England, says what a bushel of wheat is worth in Canada, Australia or Russia. The world is our market and its produce affects our price. After all is said and done there must be an evening up of foodstuffs and competitors are widely scattered. To Canadians this fact will become more evident as our surpluses become greater. Chilled meats will then be sent abroad and instead of importing eggs from the far-away Orient, chilled meats from Australia or dairy products from New Zealand it is to be hoped that living as we do in an agricultural country with such resources as lie undeveloped in this Dominion we shall waken up and by effort and care become a larger factor in the European trade much to the financial advantage of our farmers and to our country as a whole. But someone may say, what encouragement is there to produce more meat under present conditions?

The present high prices of grain have blinded the eyes of agriculturists to the fact that mixed farming is the backbone of the industry and if war prices do for a time make the advantages appear to accrue to the grain farmer it should be remembered that he has played an unlucky game for a long time; his innings may come once in a while but by the time another can join him his side may be out. Wars don't last forever and we hope many generations may come and go before another conflict shakes the world as this has done, but when the cannon cease to roar and men return to their homes we have a live-stock census such as the following to influence our undertakings:

CATTLE IN CANADA.		
1914	1911	1901
6,036,817	6,533,436	5,576,451
SHEEP IN CANADA.		
2,058,045	2,175,302	2,510,239
SWINE IN CANADA.		
3,434,261	3,610,428	2,353,828

The figures for the years 1901 and 1911 are from the Census while those for 1914 are estimates based on the reports of correspondents of the Census and Statistics Branch. In both cattle and sheep there has been a decrease since 1911 and sheep have lessened unwarrantedly during the last 13 years. Canada does not stand alone in this regard, as the following table clipped from the information provided by those in charge of the Patriotism and Production movement will show.

Country	Cattle	
	Population Increase Since 1900	Cattle Increase Since 1900
France	2%	2%
Germany	16%	4%
United Kingdom	10%	4%
Austria-Hungary	10%	2%
European Russia	14%	12%
Canada	34%	17%
Argentina	40%	6%
Australia	18%	40%
New Zealand	30%	16%
United States	24%	30%

We see by these figures that while the population of Canada increased 34 per cent. the number of cattle increased only 17 per cent. The facts are more significant when we learn that during that time the urban or consuming population increased 62.2 per cent. while the rural or the producing element increased by only 17 per cent.

It is upon information such as these figures reveal that stockmen pin their faith to the industry that has stood the test of agricultural development and the industry that will continue to be the great leading pursuit of Canadian agriculture.

Gains on Grass.

Dealers on some markets have advised drovers and steer feeders to run their stock out on the grass if the offering is not in acceptable condition. The question then arises in the minds of stockmen as to what the probable gains on grass will be, and what each pound of gain will cost. The computations will be appreciated more if the gains in the stable are figured out in accordance with feed consumed, and in this regard there have been many experiments. Some of the latest information concerning steer feeding is contained in the last annual report of the Dominion Experimental Farms. From experiments all over Canada with 33 different "lots" of steers we gather from the report that the average daily gain amounted to 1.5 pounds and it was laid on at an average cost of 11 cents per pound. As far as averages go this is a fairly accurate estimate of what steer feeding is like at the present time. However, it should be stated here that

the majority of tests resulted in a daily gain of 1 1/2 pounds or more, but a few poor-doers perhaps pulled down the average, and it is not fair in one sense to saddle upon steer-feeding the onus of a few poor results but it is the fault with all averages. In one regard averages are correct, but in another sense they are misleading. In spite of any little discrepancy that might arise out of averaging results the outcome is the same and our point is made clear, for when comparing stall-fed with grass-fed steers the same methods are adopted.

Henry in his "Feeds and Feeding" gives reports from many states as to the gains made on grass. One thousand successful cattlemen in the States of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa found the average gains from cattle pastured during the six-months period from May 1 to November 1, to be as shown in the following table:

	By Yearlings.		By 2-year-olds.	
	Per Month	Per Season	Per Month	Per Season
Missouri	47 lbs.	282 lbs.	53 lbs.	318 lbs.
Iowa	48	288	52	312
Illinois	45	270	52	312

At a charge of 75 cents per month for yearlings their gains cost approximately \$1.60 per 100 pounds, while the two-year-olds at a monthly charge of \$1.00 made 100 pounds of gain for a little over \$1.90.

Referring back to the average cost per pound of gain made in the stable or feed lot stockmen will appreciate the advantage that accrues from producing as much gain as possible from the pasture. There is a certain class of stock of course that may be in a highly finished condition and poor pasturage for them would certainly be a cause for loss, however, many feeders turn well-fed steers on the grass and grain them as well.

The Mississippi Station reports that two-year-old heifers fed a light ration of grain during the winter, when turned to pasture gained 1.3 pounds daily for 178 days on pasture alone. Steers of the same age, but thin in flesh, made daily gains of 1.4 pounds for 178 days, while those fed well during the previous winter gained but 0.8 pounds each day for 158 days. These results show the differences that arise from previous treatment, and when stock is turned to grass feeders must take into consideration the condition of the animals when estimating summer gains.

This article must not be construed as advice to hold cattle and grass them. We cannot foretell the market months ahead. The object of these few figures and estimates is to give stockmen an idea of what gains may be made on grass and the probable cost.

FARM.

Building a Barn Approach.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the March 18 issue I noticed where J. E. C. was inquiring about a barn approach and as I built one last year thought I would tell him how I worked mine. My root cellar is 12 feet by 24 feet inside the walls. The walls are 12 inches thick and 10 feet high, mixed 1 to 7. In putting roof on I got four old railroad rails and placed them lengthways of cellar. I couldn't get short ones or would have put them crossways as I think they would be less likely to spring. I put a post under the middle of each rail for support while the cement hardened, but as they are not in the way have left them there. When I was ready to put roof on I took No. 26 corrugated metal and placed it on the rails and it was ready for cement. I might say I was a little doubtful of the metal holding the wet cement with no other support but the four rails so I took some old battings 1 inch by 3 inches and placed them about 18 inches apart under the metal then put the cement on and it worked like a charm. I put on about 4 1/2 inches of cement mixed 1 to 5 and about 1 1/2 inches mixed 1 to 3 doing the whole job in about half a day. There was no other reinforcing used but what is mentioned above and it has given entire satisfaction. The thrashing machine went over it about ten days after it was put on and did not do any harm. I think it a much cheaper and quicker way than the one recommended in "The Farmer's Advocate" as there are no posts to get nor lumber to cut and you can have the job done in less time than you could get fram ready, besides you save the thickness of rails in cement as they are not embedded in cement as in the other way. In making the trap hole I made a wood frame the size I wanted the hole and placed it on the metal cutting metal out after cement hardened.

Ontario Co., Ont. FRED. W. GIBSON.