

The lambs were valued at 5 cts. per pound live weight at the commencement of the experiment. We received an offer of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per pound for all the lambs at that time, but they were put at the price named as they were somewhat superior in quality to the average of the lambs then on hand. The cost of shearing was put at 5 cts. per head. The attendance was reckoned on the basis that one man would care for 800 lambs when the food is all prepared. (See Bulletin LXXVII). At the close of the test the lambs were sold to Mr. L. O. Barber, live stock dealer, Guelph, for 7 cts per pound live weight. They were sent to the Halifax market. The wool from the 10 shorn lambs weighed 45 lb. and was sold at 13 cts. per pound.

The quantity of the manure was estimated from that made by the lambs sent to Britain, and the major portion of which had been weighed. (See Bulletin LXXVIII, p. 14). The estimate was further based on the respective quantities of food consumed daily by the two lots respectively, that is to say, the lambs sent to England and all lambs in this experiment. This gives the output of the manure from the 20 lambs as 12.025 tons, or 9.17 lb. per lamb per day.

Professor A. E. Shuttleworth, the chemist of the station, made a careful analysis of the manure, and handed to us the following report as to the analysis and the commercial value of the ingredients which are chiefly useful in the same: Organic nitrogen, 9.8 lb. per ton, worth 17 cents per pound; total phosphoric acid, 12.6 lb. per ton, worth 3 cents per pound; muriate of potash, 15.0 lb. per ton, worth $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

The commercial value of the manure therefore is \$2.75 per ton, which would give the value of the amount made per day per lamb as $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. A due allowance for bedding however would somewhat lessen the value of the manure. As we have given an approximate estimate of the amount of the manure made, the reader can put that value upon it which may seem best to him.

It will also be observed that there was a net cash gain of \$38.73 on the 20 lambs fed, or a gain of \$1.94 per head, without including cost of attendance or value of manure.

Conclusions. The following are the chief of the conclusions to be drawn from this experiment:

1. That good grade lambs, when being fattened in winter, may be made to increase .263 lb., or a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per day on a daily ration of 1.271 lb. grain and bran, 5 lb. roots and 1.418 lb. hay, or a total of 7.69 lb.
2. That when the prices of food are as charged in the experiment such lambs can be fattened at a cost for food per day of 2.12 cents.
3. That in this experiment the autumn shearing of the lambs was virtually of no practical material advantage.
4. That where there are facilities for the work, good grade lambs can be fattened in the winter at a substantial cash profit,

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