

was little less than remarkable. Better lots of cattle have often been seen here, but such a demand has never been approached. One hundred and thirty-nine head, comprising 102 females and thirty-seven bulls, averaged over £49, and this result was obtained by consistently level prices, only three reaching three figures, with 125 guineas as top price.

I hear there are some Americans buying Short-horn dairy cattle in England at £25 per head. Such specimens are not going to do the breed any good over the water. History is bound to repeat itself, for English farmers have not forgotten the fact that U. S. A. was once flooded with cheap and nasty Shire horses, which also did that breed no good on your side of the Atlantic.

A. J. Balfour's herd of Shorthorns was sold by auction at Whittingehame, East Lothian. Hundreds of stockbreeders attended from all parts of the United Kingdom, and top price of 370 guineas was paid for the cow Goldie 32nd, which in June won the blue ribbon (first) at Edinburgh Agricultural Show. The purchaser was J. J. Moubray, of Naemoor. Two other animals, Goldie 33rd and Rosemary's Pride, were sold to Senor Casaras, of Buenos Aires (280 guineas), and R. Cornelius, of Eastham, Cheshire, (200 guineas) respectively. The highest-priced calf brought 220 guineas. In the two-year-old heifers, Bright Jewel headed the list at 250 guineas, G. C. Gunther, of Kent, being the buyer. The Royal Show winner, Roving Boy, made 220 guineas to J. Moore. He was a bargain.

Hereford cattle to the number of 420 have been exported to U. S. A., Canada, Argentina, Rhodesia and Brazil, so far as this year has gone, and the best trade on record for a number of years past.

The number of cattle exported from England in August last, i. e., 370 head, may be taken as fairly satisfactory. They show an increase of 132 per cent. over the number sent out during the same period of the previous year. A large proportion of the exported cattle went to the United States, yet it is hardly reasonable to expect, considering the high prices realized at auction sales, that so low a general average as £55 4s. 1d. per head would be the true value of the exported cattle. Although 270 head were exported to the United States at £36 9s. 4d., the Argentine was the next largest customer, taking thirty-nine head, as against ninety-one in August, 1915, at an average of £158 6s. 8d., which compares favorably with the average of the larger number in the previous year, i. e., £88.

Sheep shipments in August were the smallest sent out during the month for the past twenty-two years, with but two exceptions. The best customer last August was the Argentine, 278 head being shipped there at £22, 15s. 2d., as against 421 at £16 0s. 8d. in the same month of the previous year. Uruguay, which imported none in August, 1915, took twenty-one at £28 11s. 5d. last month. Canada took a dozen at £13.

Sheep are making high prices everywhere. Lincoln longwool rams made wonderful figures at Fred Ward's sale at Quarrington on September 13th. One hundred head averaged £31 16s. 6d. apiece and gave a total of £3,182 11s., which beats raising horses (or race horses particularly) into fits. One ram made 270 guineas to Molesworthy, a Lincolnshire farmer, and others sold freely at 135, 80 and 50 guineas each.

A good demand for yearling rams was experienced at the Chichester Southdown sheep sale. The average was £12 3s. 6d. for 258 head, compared with £10 8s. 10d. for 266 head last year. The top average this year was £27 7s. 6d., which was got by D. C. Millen. This notable consignment of Mr. Millen's won first for the best pen of five, also third in the same class, and h. c. in the single ram lamb class. The top-priced ram of the sale was also found in this consignment, and it realized 80 guineas. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon was the purchaser of the ram, a beautiful two-shear ram that won first and champion at Suffolk County Show.

Remarkable prices have been obtained at the ram sales in Central Scotland. Trade was booming at Lanark, and a record was set up for the black-faced breed. Seven years ago an Irish breeder got at the Lanark sale £250 for his well-known sire, St. Columba, but this year that record price was broken by a Perthshire lady, Mrs. Watters, Glenamphle, who had been latterly the owner of St. Columba. The record-priced shearling ram was bred in the Crossflatt flock, and his sire, Claggan, was purchased by James Clark at Perth sales in 1914 for £100. The shearlings averaged £16 7s. 9d. apiece. It is a great price, and may not occur again for some time.

Border Union Lamb Sales at Kelso saw more good prices made. In Leicester section the top price was £230, and the highest average £72, both made by Cameron, Westside, Brechin. The £230 sheep was bought by Robertson, Falahill, and another at £200 went to Cross, Knockdon. The Edinburgh winning sheep, which beat Royal Show winner there, went at £100 to Butters, Masterton. The highest for half-breds was £44. The highest for Suffolks was £250, and the highest for Oxfords £57.

In a sale of Suffolk sheep, held by Messrs. R. Bond & Sons at Ipswich, 54 guineas, which was top price reached for rams, was for one of J. W. Eagle's, purchased by Herbert Smith, and for second best price of 37 guineas. Eagle secured one of Edwin Giles' rams. Rams from Herbert E. Smith sold up to 30 guineas. Shearling ewes from G. J. Watkins, sold up to £7 7s. 6d. each. Abbott Green's two-shear ewes sold up to £5. 16s. The entire flock of

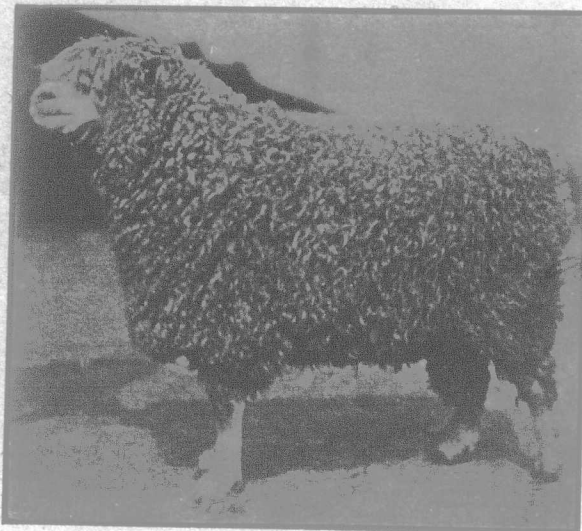
Lord Inchcape's was dispersed and £6 5s., top price being given for best of the two-shears.

At the sale of South Devon rams, in South Brent, four from J. Hoare, Caddaford, sold up to 40½ guineas, average 21½ guineas, nine from J. H. Cornish, East Allington, 14 guineas to 28½ guineas, average £20 14s. 2d. Three Dartmoor rams from P. Luscombe & Sons, Cornwood, made 13½ guineas to £20, average £16 9s. 4d.

At a sale of "large" Shropshire sheep, held by Joseph Brown at Wolgarstone Farm, Penkridge, top figure for rams was 31 guineas, which was paid by C. S. Berry, of Shenstone, for a son of Wolgarstone Farewell, out of a Wolgarstone Berry ewe.

Shropshire rams are making an average of £12 7s. 6d. in Shrewsbury market sales. Welsh ewes are making 8s. per head more this year than they did last. Cotswold rams are freely making 21 guineas; Oxford Down rams, 30 guineas; Kerry Hill rams, 13 guineas; and so on the story goes—great days for sheepmen, high and low.

ALBION.



Champion Cotswold Ram.

Winner at Toronto for Geo. Mark, Little Britain.

Silage and Roots Compared in a Nova Scotia Feed Lot.

Considerable corn is now being grown for silage purposes in Nova Scotia, and it may be of interest to readers there to know how the silage made from corn grown in the Maritime Provinces compares, in feeding value, with roots. At the Experimental Farm at Kentville, N. S., during the winter 1915-16, an experiment was carried on with feeding steers, in which test silage and roots were part of the ration. Readers generally should take into consideration the fact that corn grown in the Maritime Provinces does not usually obtain the same degree of maturity that it does in the southern part of Ontario, consequently its feeding value will not range so high. However, the growing of corn has proved successful in a considerable portion of Nova Scotia, and silos have become an important factor.

In the test to which we refer, 24 steers were divided into two groups of 12 each. They were dehorned and divided into uniform lots and allowed to run loose.

The 12 steers fed on roots received 60 pounds each per day for the first six weeks, 50 pounds for the next two, 40 pounds for the next two, and 35 pounds for the remaining six weeks of the period. The 12 steers fed on silage received 40 pounds each per day for the first six weeks, 35 pounds for the next two, 30 pounds for the next two, and 25 pounds for the remaining six weeks of the period. The meal ration was the same for each lot, and was fed at the rate of 1 pound each per day for the first week, 2 pounds for the second week, 4 pounds for the next two weeks, 6 pounds for the next two weeks, 7 pounds for the next four weeks, and 9 pounds for the remaining four weeks. This averaged 6.17 pounds meal per steer per day for the feeding period. Ten pounds of mixed hay was given each steer per day during the whole period. The succulent feed was given first at 7

a.m. and on this the meal was scattered, and after this was eaten hay was given. This was repeated at 4.30 p.m. An equal amount was fed both morning and afternoon.

The grain mixture fed consisted of 200 pounds wheat bran; 200 pounds cottonseed meal; 100 pounds ground oats, and 100 pounds of corn meal. One pound of this combination cost 1.56 cents. One lot of steers was fed silage, meal and hay, while in the other lot roots were substituted for the silage.

The following statements show clearly the profit resulting from the feeding of roots versus silage:

Lot Fed on Silage.

First cost of 12 steers.....	\$556.32
Average cost per steer.....	46.36
Cost of feed for 12 steers.....	303.04
Total cost for 12 steers.....	859.36
Selling price of 12 steers.....	961.12
Average selling price per steer.....	80.09
Profit on 12 steers.....	101.76
Average profit per steer.....	8.48

Lot Fed on Turnips.

First cost of 12 steers.....	\$556.05
Average cost per steer.....	46.33
Cost of feed for 12 steers.....	300.43
Total cost for 12 steers.....	856.48
Selling price of 12 steers.....	957.37
Average selling price per steer.....	79.78
Profit on 12 steers.....	100.89
Average profit per steer.....	8.40

It will be observed that throughout the different periods of the feeding experiments roots were fed in more liberal quantities than the silage. It has been said that, pound for pound, roots and silage have the same feeding value, but the Kentville test proved that even the silage made from corn in Nova Scotia is superior to roots grown in a country very favorable to their production. The methods of feeding, the character of the ration, and the profits accruing therefrom are all of considerable interest.

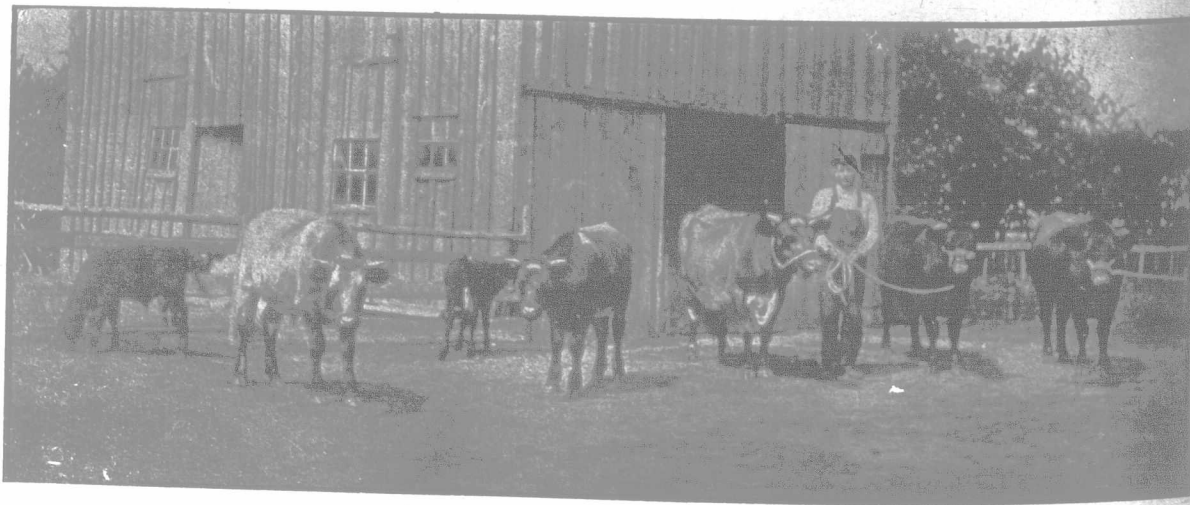
In some parts of the Maritime Provinces corn is a risky crop, but fortunately roots do exceptionally well in these particular sections. Farmers there have no occasion to worry, in an average season, regarding their supply of succulent feed, for, as this test shows, by feeding a larger quantity of turnips they can obtain practically the same results as accrue where silage is used.

Fitting Stock For Sale.

Glancing through the local and agricultural papers, every week from now until spring the reader will see advertised a number of auction sales of farm stock.

As a rule the stock is sold without reserve, and the price realized depends on various factors. At some sales even of pure-bred stock, the animals are brought into the sale ring in a thin, rough condition. The first glance at them gives a poor impression, consequently bids come slow, and the animal is sold at a lower figure than it would have brought had it been fitted and well halter-broken. As a rule the increase in price for well-fitted stock over those in ordinary condition will pay many times over for the cost of feed and extra attention entailed in fitting the animals. The breeder who places his stock on the market in a thin condition is the loser.

Any breeder contemplating having a sale of live stock, whether it be grade or pure-bred, should plan to fit the animals, clean them, and train them to lead and stand, as no one gets a satisfactory look at an animal that is constantly on the move. If short-handed it will pay to engage help, even at a good wage, to put the stock in condition for sale. Three weeks or a month of good feeding and proper care will make a vast difference in the appearance of the animal. Besides the ordinary roughage and coarse grains grown on the farm, it may pay to purchase concentrates, such as oil meal, cottonseed, etc., that tend to increase flesh and give the animal a sleek appearance. Crowding the animal for one or two weeks before the sale may prove detrimental, rather than beneficial. We have known animals so fed to be off their feed on the day of the sale. Commencing



Six Calves in 25 Months

This grade Shorthorn cow owned by W. E. Johns, Woodham, Ont., gave birth to the six young cattle here shown as follows: April 15 1914, two heifers; June 11, 1915, two bulls; May 25, 1916, a bull and a heifer. The cow is 14 years old.