

## Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Sales

Will be held at the  
**Exhibition Grounds, Regina**

at 1 p.m. on October 27th, 1915, under the auspices of The Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations. At this sale pure bred males and females of both classes of stock, as well as grade range ewes, will be offered for sale. The latter ranging from one to four years of age will be supplied at \$7.75 per head f.o.b. Regina in less than car load lots, with reduced prices for one hundred or more. Deliveries will be made in October. Special terms granted under The Provincial Live Stock Purchase and Sale Act. For further information as well as rules and entry forms, address—

**The Secretary, Saskatchewan Live Stock Associations**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REGINA, SASK.

Entries in sheep classes only open to breeders in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta. Entries close October 15th

## MILKING SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRE HOGS

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Registered Berkshire Hogs. We have a number of choice young Berkshire boars and sows from our well-known prolific strain, long bacon type, all from large healthy litters. This is an exceptional opportunity to get into pure-bred hogs before prices rise, as there is certain to be a big demand for breeding stock this fall. Pedigrees guaranteed.

Prices Reasonable. For further particulars call or write—

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H. D. Warner, Manager  
Drawer 399, Edmonton

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## Common Sense Cow Feeding

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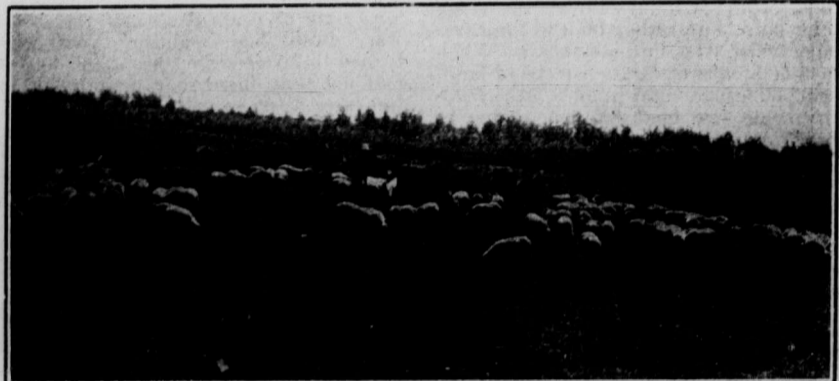
and a good proportion of oats, say half gluten and quarter oats and quarter bran, but if they are fairly advanced and not likely to respond so profitably to a heavy meal ration, change that around and give a third of each of the foods or even less of the gluten or expensive feeds.

I do not intend to discuss the composition of the rations, but merely want to impress upon you the considerations that go to persuade a cow to consume profitably these feeds which we can grow on our farms. One of the principal things is to add variety to the ration, or to so compile your ration that it includes variety. It is better, if you have ten different kinds of feed, to give the cows a little of them every day than

it will get more or less mouldy and the cows do not like it; not only does it lose its feed value but it loses in flavor. We should so grow our feeds and so conserve them as to make them acceptable in both taste and aroma, and this can be done by cutting the hay just a little on the fresh side, just a little bit before you think it is ready.

### When to Cut Hay

I know that the average farmer lets the hay stand too long before he cuts it. If you want the hay that is going to be the prime kind of food for a dairy cow or a horse or a sheep, cut it a few days before you think it is ready. I know what you think it should be like when it is ready, and I do not quite agree with you. I cut it when I think it is ready, and that is a few days before the average farmer thinks it is ready. Cut your clover before you see a dead



Part of a flock of Oxford Downs owned by Jamieson Knox, Pine Creek, Man.

to give one or two every day. Give her a little bit of each kind of feed every day, and give it to her in a way that she will make the best use of it.

### Use Judgment in Feeding

In making variety of rations, there are one or two points worth considering. Give her in the morning those feeds which are most acceptable to her; give her, when she is really hungry, the things she likes best, and she will make the best use of these. At night when she has a certain proportion of the day's food still in her stomach and is a little bit indifferent to the feed, if you give her the least acceptable foods she will pick thru them during the night and make use of them. That does not sound like common sense, but it is common sense and it is the experience of not only myself but of many others. Supposing you have some rough straw that

head and cut your timothy when it is in blossom. Don't wait until you see a certain percentage of dead heads or until the bloom is all gone, cut it earlier. You will get just about as many tons of hay, not quite, and you will get very many more pounds of digestible matter. We think because a certain quantity of hay weighs 50 pounds that, therefore, we have 50 pounds of feed value. If that hay had been cut when it was only 45 pounds, we would have 10 or 15 pounds more food value, because hay cut at a late stage has very much more fibre and the fibre is not digestible. Therefore, cut it when it is pretty fresh and you will have more digestible matter of a better quality, and it will be much more palatable and acceptable, and the cow will eat more of it.

### Reasons for Small Cattle

Give the cows those things they like



Root cellar used successfully by the Patmore Nursery Company, Brandon, for a number of years. A full description of the construction of this cellar appeared in the issue of The Guide of Sept. 1, page 9.

you want to get rid of. If you give that to the cow in the morning she does not like it, but if you give her that rough straw when she is outside around a stack she will eat more of it and make better use of it, and if you give it to her at night, she will eat more or less of it, and what is more, pay you well for it.

After variety comes flavor. We can add flavor to our food materials by being careful in the way we handle them. If you take a first class clover hay and stack it outside and let the rain and snow fall on it, it is not acceptable to the cattle. If you take first class clover hay or alfalfa and put it in the barn when it is a little bit on the wet side,

best, and of which they will eat most, and they will make you money. Many farmers think the chief and most important object of their feeding operation is to feed as little as possible, and be as economical in dishing out the feed. That is the greatest mistake any farmer can make. What is the effect of this parsimony? The result is that our dairy cattle and all our cattle are getting smaller. What do we do when we want to improve our Ayrshires? Do we go to a Canadian farmer? No, we go to Scotland. Why? Because they have better Ayrshires than we have because they feed them. What do we do when we want good, big Shorthorns? We go to Scotland, as they have bigger and