

**CARE OF SHEEP IN SUMMER.**—Some flocks of sheep look as if their owners were possessed of the notion that the only care required by these animals in summer was to relieve them of their fleeces, and then leave them to shift for themselves. But such is not the case—such is not the management of those who make sheep keeping a profitable part of their farming.

If sheep have been well wintered—if they go to a “good bite of grass” in May, in good store condition, their summer care will be a simple affair. Nothing more will be requisite than to keep them in fair pasturage, with an occasional supply of salt, and the attentive eye of the owner frequently upon them, to see that all is right. It is often well to keep the ewes with lambs by themselves during the summer, that they may have better pasturage and a good supply of milk be furnished for their young. The wethers and other sheep selected, when shearing, for sale during the summer, should also be placed in good feed by themselves; not only to have them in good marketable condition, but that there may be no temptation to allow buyers to select from the whole flock—the farmer should do his own selecting if he would keep up or improve the character of his flock. Yearling and dry ewes will do better on shorter grass than either class above mentioned. If the flock is small and the feed good, all the store sheep can be kept together with good result.

The importance of keeping sheep always in good condition, can scarcely be over estimated. “Spring poor” flocks require especial good care during summer to gain flesh to any extent, and those allowed to become thin in summer, scarcely ever enter their winter yards fit to endure the rigors and privations of that season. On the contrary, if at any time it is thought profitable to fatten well kept sheep, it can readily be done, and at one-half the expense required to bring a poor animal into equal condition. The yield of wool is considerably greater, the increase of the flock is of a much better character, and the value of the sheep in market is profitably increased by any reasonable amount of care in keeping them in good order.

A change of pastures is undoubtedly beneficial to all kinds of stock—and to none more than sheep. We have formerly remarked upon this question, and further experience convinces us that it is desirable to change the pastures of cows and sheep at least semi-monthly during the summer.—*Country Gentleman.*

## Editorial Notices, &c.

**CORRECTION.**—The prize offered in the Prize List of the Provincial Exhibition, Class 44, Sec. 19, for portable steam engine, should be \$30 instead of \$3, as printed.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.**—It will be seen by advertisement that the lectures in the Agricultural Department, will commence on the 1st of November. Occasional students can enter this and other classes, without being subjected to an examination.—As the fees in this institution are merely nominal, the only expenses worth mentioning to which students are subjected, are those for board and lodging.

The Michigan State Fair will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of October next, on the same ground on which last year's exhibition was held, the expense of erecting new buildings being thus avoided. The prize list has been completely re-arranged and remodelled, and the great success of last year's show leads the directors to hope for at least equal results this year.

**UNITED STATES' FAIR.**—Active preparations are being made at Chicago, to have the grounds in readiness by the 12th of September. Col. Capron has charge of the erections.

**HIGH PRIZES.**—In a list of premiums to be awarded at the Fair to be held in St. Louis, Mo., from September 26 to October 1, we notice the following: \$1,000 for the best thorough bred bull of any kind; \$1,000 for the best roadster stallion in harness; \$1,000 for the best thorough bred stallion; \$300 for the best steam plow; and four prizes of \$125 each, and two of \$100 each, for the largest and best crop of wheat of named varieties.