

relative merits and values. His business education is more slow than that of many other men, but it is for that very reason the more thorough. The breeder gets into the higher rounds of his business with no "smattering" knowledge of what he is about, and usually succeeds according to the thoroughness of his practical training. And one of the most important points on which this training is brought to bear is the exercise of level headed judgment in the matter of values.—*Pittsburg Statesman*.

Polled Angus or Aberdeen Cattle.

The accompanying engraving represents a group of Polled Angus or Aberdeen cattle, the property of Geary Bros., of Bli-Bro Farm, near London, Ont. The cow is "Keepsake VIII," and was two years old last February. The calf was seven months old at the time of our sketch. The bull, "Lord of the Forth," is from the famous Ballin-

What to Feed Sheep.

Now that the feeding season is approaching, it becomes a matter of great moment what we shall feed our animals.

Oats is the best grain ever fed to sheep if only one kind is given. Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, Indian corn, wheat, bran, shorts or middlings, oil meal, and sorghum seed and millet seed are all good for fattening sheep, and are therefore good for ordinary feed. But they are much better mixed than alone. Sheep are not only fond of variety, but it is better for them; better for their health, their growth, their meat and their wool. Corn is too heating to be fed alone, but when fed with one-half pound of oil meal per day, it does not show any of its heating effects. Therefore, if corn is cheap, it may be the most economical to feed $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. corn with this small amount of oil meal. Bran and middlings are often very low in price, and when this is the case, and corn is

and millet, and to fifteen bushels of the mixture was added one bushel of flaxseed, and all ground fine together. Each sheep was fed two pounds of this ground mixture with hay, and made a regular gain of three pounds each per week, besides growing an unusually fine staple of wool. This small amount of flaxseed is peculiarly soothing to the digestive organs. It is a perfect preventive of all diseases caused by dry fodder.

Sheep may be fattened just as well on such a ration as this with straw for coarse fodder, requiring only a slight addition to the grain ration. When it happens that corn is fed alone as the grain food, it is well to put hay in the rack, and then spread the shelled corn on the top of the hay. The sheep will eat the corn as it falls down into the trough with the fine parts of the hay, and in eating the corn, will also eat hay with it; thus bringing the masticated corn into the stomach mixed with the fibrous hay, rendering it more porous for the easier action of the gastric juice.—[Kansas Farmer.



POLLED ANGUS OR ABERDEEN CATTLE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE GEARY BROS., OF BLI-BRO FARM, NEAR LONDON, ONT.

dalloch herd, Scotland. The Messrs. Geary are the most extensive importers and breeders of this class in Ontario, and have a high reputation amongst breeders of Polled cattle in America. For some years past these gentlemen have been engaged in importing stock from the leading herds in the Old Country. They also import Shropshire and Lincoln sheep; also Clydesdale horses. Messrs. Geary have on their farm the most complete and neatest cheese factory we have seen in Canada—in fact, quite a pattern for others.

Two meals a day are talked of for horses at work, but the practice will not, probably make more headway than the proposition for two meals a day to working men. The noon meal for horses should, however, be mainly grain, which can be quickly eaten and will not disturb the stomach.

also low, 1 lb. of middlings and 1 lb. of corn may be fed, or in equal parts by weight.

It is much better to have the grains ground into meal. This greatly enhances the value of them for feeding purposes. Oats, corn, rye and flax seed ground together in proper proportions make the best feed for sheep that we ever used; and in noting the experience of other farmers, we never heard of anything better.

As a single food for fattening, oats is probably the best. The ten to twelve pounds of husk on oats per bushel, is what renders this food healthier than the more concentrated food, corn. This husk renders the whole porous in the stomach and thus more easily saturated by the gastric juice. Besides, oats are a nitrogenous food, and supply the animal wants for this element, but oats usually bear a proportionately higher price in market, and may often be too dear to feed.

The feeder can not err in giving too great a variety in the food of sheep. The best ration we have ever known fed to fattening sheep was composed of equal parts by weight of oats, corn, peas,

Mr. David Nicol, of Cataraqui, Ont., one of our esteemed contributors, is again to be congratulated upon his success in securing the highest prize for an essay written for the Board of Agriculture and Arts. He wrote on the most "approved methods of making butter." There were five competitors. He has won five first prizes and several seconds as an essayist. Mr Nicol's opinion covered thirty sheets of foolscap and was accompanied by diagrams.

A restless disposition in a horse is often very annoying and generally hard to overcome. One thing noticeable about it is that such a disposition generally belongs to a horse which is deficient of real good horse sense; hence the lack of a good foundation on which to begin a reform. Kind treatment and quiet handling are about the best treatment that can be prescribed in such cases. One thing is positive, that the rougher they are handled the more liable they are to become nervous and excitable.