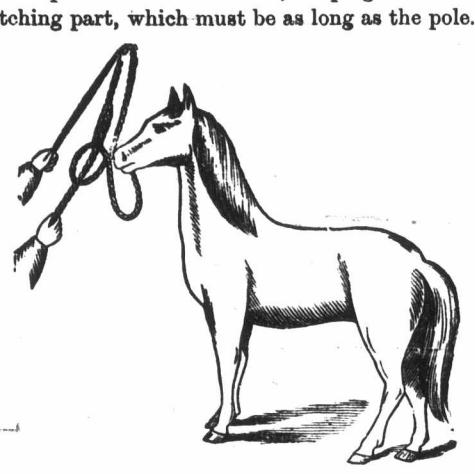
family, now rising eleven years old was taken out for the Earl of Strathmore, at 400 guineas. Thirteen of the lots sold passed the "three figures," the sale altogether being of an extraordinary character, a grand testimony to this fine breed of cattle. Mr. Wilken purchased two females for Mr. Cochrane, and five for Mr. Pope. Below I append a summary of the sale :—

	AVERAGE.	TOTAL.
22 cows	£125 18s 1d	£2,769 18s 0d
4 two-year-old heifers.	214 4s 0d	856 16s 0d
8 one-year-old heifers.	138 12s 0d	1,108 16s 0d
7 heifer calves	93 7s 0d	654 3s 0d
3 bulls	61 19s 0d	185 17s 0d
15 bull calves	47 3s 4d	613 4s 0d
57	£108 11s 5d	£6,188 14s 0d

Aberdeen, Oct. 16, 1882.

To Halter a Wild Colt.

Take a light pole, 10 or 12 feet long, or as long as you can handle to advantage, drive two nails into it about eight inches apart, the first about an inch from the end of the pole, with the heads bent a little outward from each other; then take a common rope halter, with a running noose, pull the part which slips through the noose back about two feet and hang the part that goes over the head upon the pole between the nails, keeping hold of the hitching part, which must be as long as the pole.



The halter is now so spread and hung upon the stick as to be easily put on to the head. If the colt is not excited or frightened, as you extend the halter towards him he will reach out his nose to smell and examine it, and while he is thus gratifying his curiosity you can bring the slack part under his jaw, and raise the pole high enough to bring the halter over and back of the ears, when, by turning the stick half way round, the halter will drop from it upon the head. This will frighten the colt a little, and cause him to run away from you, but this will cause the slack part passing back of the jaw to be tightened, and the colt will thus be secured.

Sheep and Sheep Industries.

That sheep were among the first animals brought under the domestication of man there is no reason to question. The assumption is borne out by the fact that their peculiarity of flocking together, their easy destruction by wild animals, their timidity, and at the same time reliance upon those who care for them, and the ease with which they are herded and driven, their great value, both in flesh and wool, rendering their subjection one of the first necessities of a nation emerging from savagery to barbarism—all these explain clearly why in the civilization of the race they have played so important a part wherever the wild types to which they belong may have been found.

So ancient is the domestication of the sheep that the animal from which they have descended is not known; but in scripture Abel is first recorded as having been a keeper of sheep; and this is also the first record, since no other chronicle goes beyond the flood. There is also no reason to doubt that the earliest barbarian tribes—who are always herdsmen, as distinguished from wild men, who live only by the chase—were keepers of sheep. And their diversified character also attests the antiquity of their domestication, not only as differing from any now known wild type, but as differing widely in their characteristics from those of the first authentic historical periods.

It is somewhat curious that the wild sheep of Montana *(Ovis Montana)* comes nearer to the characteristics of the domesticated sheep than some of the so-called wild sheep now bred in confinement, as, for instance, the wild sheep of Barbary *(O. Tragelaphus)* resembles a goat still more than does our own wild species. So far as we can find, the principal varieties of so-called wild sheep now known, besides our own wild sheep of Montana, are: The Punjaub wild sheep *(Ovis Cycloceras)*, belonging to Northern India; the Corsican or Sardinian sheep; the European moufflon, as they are indifferently known *(O. Musimon)*, this variety being found also in Barbary, Crete, the islands of the Grecian archipelago and other portions of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Then we have the Argali of Siberia *(O. Ammon)*, and some others more obscure not necessary here to be mentioned. Whether the modern sheep really originated from one of these varieties or from a combination of the blood of several, is really not now essential to know. It would as a physiological fact be interesting; and it may be here pertinent to state that it is within the range of possibilities that the wild sheep of Montana may be the true original, since the first land capable of bearing terrestrial life is geologically shown to have been on this continent. The Chinese are said to have a tradition that they received civilization from this direction. This, with the added fact that the remains of a people more ancient than any on earth are so numerous on this continent, as well as those of animals, including the horse, that it would not be strange if ancient Asia received, with her civilization, from this land domestic animals as well.

The last hundred years have seen more improvement in sheep than the thousand years that preceded them. This, however, has been chiefly in the direction of an improved diversity in wool and in the superior quality of the mutton. In other words, in sheep as in other live stock, breeders have ceased to breed for general purposes, but for a particular purpose.

Up to about one hundred years ago, sheep were generally bred without reference to particular characteristics, except in a very few cases. One of the most remarkable instances is in the Spanish sheep; and until English breeders undertook the breeding of sheep in a scientific way, the sheep of the world, with perhaps the exception noticed, were mongrel varieties, of no fixed type or excellence. Since that time, and especially within the present century, the breeders of England have given the world mutton and long-wooled sheep of the greatest superiority; and the United States, fine-wooled sub-families of the Spanish, superior to any other in the world.

The great Australian continent is the principal wool growing country in the world, and our only competitor in fine wool to be feared, possessing as she does 80,000,000 sheep, as against our 36,000,000. The United States, standing first as she does among the nations of the earth, in the production of cattle and swine, and second in the production of horses, comes fourth in the production of sheep. Besides Australia, with her 80,000,000 sheep, the Argentile Republic of South America stands second with 68,000,000, and Russia third with 63,000,000. When, however, we reflect that the South American sheep, and those of Russia, are not only coarse, but inferior wooled, the production of valuable wool lies practically between Australia, the British Kingdom, Canada, and the United States.

What the future of sheep may and should be in America, it is not difficult to foresee. The great area of sheep-raising districts in the United States; the great plains and the valleys of the West and the Southwest; the area of cultivated farms in the Northern States between the Ohio river and the great lakes; the vast and fertile rolling prairies of the West and Northwest, already smiling with grain and grass-laden fields, or soon to be; Canada, a large portion of which is admirably adapted to sheep; and, last, but not least, the great hill region of the South, with its rich grasses and genial climate. All these, with few exceptions, are adapted to both wool and mutton breeds.

Is there any reason why, in the next decade, this country should not stand third in the production of wool, as she now does stand second in the production of valuable wool, and probably first in the production of heavy fine-wool? Is there any reason why the hill region of the South should not coin money for its people, by sending early lambs and juicy mutton to our great markets, at high prices to the consumer, and at a low cost to the purchaser?

Is there any reason why every intelligent farmer may not extend his income through the keeping of more or less of the long-wooled or mutton breeds, especially adapted to ordinary-sized farms, especially when we know that these breeds cannot be kept in great flocks like the Merino?

There are reasons why the first proposition may not be accomplished; such as the greater profits arising from less confining and less venturesome lines in agriculture in new countries. There is no valid reason, however, why, if every farmer was alive to his interests in the years to come, this country should not stand, in 1893, as the third wool-and-mutton producing country in the world; or possibly as the second.

To the second proposition it may be answered that there is no reason why the South should not produce early mutton and valuable fleeces, exeept the fear of danger from a horde of rapacious dogs, and the slowness with which her people adopt lines of agriculture outside those it has heretofore been incorrectly supposed that country is capable of developing.

To the third proposition there is only one answer. There is no reason why the average farmer should not keep some sheep in connection with his other stock. The reasons why farmers do not more generally keep sheep are various—the principal one, however, being that the average farmer does not keep himself posted in what is going on about him in the world. He takes life easy; sees little of the world; is content to read that class of agricultural papers that are given away with the advertisements they contain, or sold at a merely nominal price. Hence, he gets not only cheap reading, but information calculated to lead him astray. The soil he tills yields so bountifully that he takes little or no care of the future, and is content with wheat after wheat, and other grains after their kind, to be sold off the farm when they should be fed. He has heard that the sheep's hoof is golden to the soil; but he does not know why. Ho has heard that the sheep pays twice; but he does not know how. Yet it is the why and the how that creates all the wealth of all civilized nations; for the why and the how simply mean making the most money out of the means at one's command. It should be remembered that the sheep fertilizes the soil whereon it feeds, and that its flesh and wool feeds and clothes many hundreds of millions of the population of the earth. This is why the foot of the sheep is so golden, and why the flock pays twice—once in the wool and once in the carcass.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Pig Breeding—Management of Breeding Stock.

The young boar at four to five months old should be separated from his companions, and be accommodated with a roomy, warm sty, abutting on a large yard; this latter for exercise, of which plenty should be afforded in all favorable weather; and as he cannot be turned out into a grass field without extra precautions as to fencing, and only then when other pigs are absent, a proportionately large yard is required. His food should be generous in quality, though not profuse in quantity—the object being to produce a healthy, well-grown frame, covered with muscle rather than surplus fat, which latter is much against his usefulness as a sire. Nor is it desirable to push or force the growth too rapidly, as if at all disposed to extra development, he speedily is too large and heavy for young sows. He should be kept as far as possible from the other pig stock, so as not to induce restlessness, which sometimes militates much against the well-doing and condition of young boars.

Great difference of opinion prevails as to the proper age at which he should be allowed to mate with sows—some say twelve, others put eighteen months as the earliest period. I think myself that, when stinted to a few only, and not hard-worked, at twelve or fourteen months it will not be prejudicial to him, but the too frequent practice of almost unlimited service when young has the most prejudicial effect both upon sire and offspring; indeed, when fully developed, at two to two and a half years old, too much service is hurtful, but before that age it is doubly so. I am aware that many boars are not kept to that age, but, after being used for a year or so, have to make room for another young one. This is not the right way of breeding good stock, for many only when full matured seem to be able to be thoroughly prepotent.

There is a question concerning the management of a boar which may or may not be of greatest im-