

years they have been able to sell, in other years they have had to keep a number of animals longer than their means warranted. Larger breeders have suffered from the same cause, sometimes most severely. The result has been that many capable men have given up the business, to the great disadvantage of the farmers and country generally. It is largely with the object of creating a permanent and reliable market for such breeders that the proposed sales are being organized. The plan outlined is co-operative advertising and co-operative selling, which is cheaper and more effective than similar work done by an individual. If these sales are to be established and maintained the best and most reliable breeders must patronize them, and year by year give them their loyal and hearty support. By wise and honorable management, the confidence of the public should be gained. The rank and file of the farmers will then know where to go to buy what each wants at current value.

HALTERING FOALS.

Foals should be haltered and accustomed to be hand-led when with their dam. There is no time when the education of a horse can be better begun than when with the mother. The advantages of this course are many and horse-breeders should see that all colts are gently hand-led while quite young.

HORSES IN WAR.

To South Africa since the war began have been sent up to 12th June, 91,600 horses. Those from England cost for freight alone \$175 each, Australian horses were delivered in South Africa at a total cost of \$215 each, while those from South America cost only \$125 in Cape Town. The losses in horse flesh have been very heavy and the chunky little ponies from India and Burmah have stood the work quite as well as the heavier and much more expensive English horses.

ROYAL SHOW OF ENGLAND.

By a vote of 38 to 4 the Directors of the Royal Agricultural Society of England decided to have a fixed location for their annual show. This is to take effect in 1902. Meantime there will be a scheme for local agricultural meetings to be held in the different countries as part of the work of the Society.

OWLS.

The barn owl is one of the most useful of birds

and should be protected by the farmer. The owl is much better than several cats, and while it may take a stray chicken if in its way, it does a great deal of good by keeping down mice and other vermin about a barn. The little screech owl is also an excellent mouser and scarcely touches poultry. Both these will feed on sparrows if kept about a barn.

THOROUGHBREDS.

In England the prices of samples of thoroughbred horses keep up. At Tattersall's a recent sale of 45 yearlings gave very large prices. Of these one dozen was from the Eaton paddocks of the late Duke of Westminster. The favorite of this lot was a bay color, brother of Flying Fox, out of Vampire, by Orme. He brought \$28,000. A bay colt by Orme, out of Kissig Cup, sold for \$45,500. Mr. Siever gave \$50,000 for a filly by Persimmon, from Ornament. The average for the twelve was 18,040. Lord Falmouth's average for sixteen was \$5,750 and Henry Chaplin's average for twelve, \$8,550. Good prices for yearlings.

THE FITTING OF OUR COSTS WOLDS.

By John Park & Son, Burgessville.

The sheep we exhibited at the Provincial Fat Stock Show were bred by ourselves and were got by imported rams and registered Canadian-bred ewes. They were dropped the last of March and first of April. The ewes with the best lambs were put by themselves and fed clover hay night and morning with an additional feed of bran mash at night and in the morning a feed of grain, consisting of one part peas, two parts bran, and two parts oats. At noon they were fed a liberal feed of cut turnips and also fed threshed pea straw. On five days ewes and lambs were given a run in yards. As soon as the grass was ready to turn out on, the ewes were put on good clover and changed from one pasture lot to another every two weeks. This was all the care the ewes and lambs got until weaning time.

When the lambs were weaned they were turned on three or four acres of rape, oats, and barley, turned on this green food about two hours in the morning and taken into the shed before noon, and fed a grain ration consisting of bran, oats, and a little oil cake. They were turned out for two hours in the evening and on to a pasture lot for the night. This method was continued for the summer. The cost to fit a sheep till it is a shearing is about five dollars. Sheep should have plenty of exercise. With this method you will have the right sheep for the flock.