

effect upon the animal. While clover hay is a well balanced food, and store sheep will do very well upon it alone, it lacks the element of succulence so very essential to success in raising winter lambs. Silage, on the other hand, supplies succulence, but is very deficient in the nitrogenous or muscle-making elements. These two feeds nicely supplement each other, and should be fed conjointly whenever practical to do so.

"I have had no experience in the use of silage as a summer food for sheep, nor have I had any observation on that line, and so I can say nothing. I have not even an opinion on the subject, but would like to see the trial made.

"December lambs at fifty to sixty days (seven to nine weeks) old, if good, would reach market at about the best time, February 1st, and would bring anywhere from seven to ten dollars each, according to quality and market. If good enough might bring a little more occasionally.

"We have tried most of the breeds for dams, but, all things considered, we find nothing better than Merino or Merino grades. Some of the mutton breeds will bring larger lambs and they will grow faster, but it is not so much size as quality that brings the highest price, and the dam having a large amount of Merino blood will somehow make her lamb far fatter at seven to ten weeks old than any other ewe we have ever tried. A Merino Dorset cross, one-fourth Dorset, makes a very good dam. So does the Merino crossed upon some of the black faces, but taking into account the cost of each, the quantity of food they will eat, and the plumpness and fatness of the lamb, we prefer the Merino."



Dorset Ewe Lambs. The property of R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

Horse Management

Practical Hints for Horse Owners

Buyers of horses generally like to see the animal in motion before deciding whether they should purchase or not, but as a fact only when an animal is quite still can he be properly judged. If he is sound he will stand square upon his limbs without moving at all, and the legs showing themselves posed in a natural and plump manner. The feet should not be thrown forward, the heel should not be raised, or the foot be lifted from the ground, and the weight thus taken from it, as in any of these cases tenderness or disease



Leicester Ewe Lamb. The property of John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont. Shown at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock, Dairy and Poultry Show.

may be suspected. Many owners desirous of disposing of an animal do not hesitate to make it trot, or otherwise to keep it from a standing posture, hence intending buyers should see the animal in both an active and passive condition.

A poor working team makes farming operations more costly. Grooming is essential, as it gives rest to tired muscles, being second only to proper food. It has been said that a good grooming is worth 4 qts. of oats. Feed liberally, but do not over feed. Feed regularly, and see that the horse has its breakfast, dinner, and supper before you have your own. It is a poor policy to give horses no grain until they are about to do some job of a hard character or a season's work. Overfeeding with grain or grass causes derangement of the digestive apparatus, and impaired digestion means impaired usefulness in the long run. A horse will do more work on oats than on maize, and while maize will prepare a horse for labor, oats make a better ration during hard work; oil and starch in maize make it an undesirable summer food, as it is heating. Old hay, cut and mixed with bran, or a little meal, makes a good working ration, but if old hay is not plentiful, give newly cured clover or timothy. Give also an occasional feed of roots, apples, and the like, as they afford a variety, and help digestion. If at all possible, let the team during hard summer work drink once in the forenoon, and once in the afternoon, besides at their regular meals. See that the breast and shoulders do not chafe, to prevent which see that they have well-fitting collars, and bathe the shoulders with cool, but not cold water in returning from the field.

RESTING.

Hard-working horses which lie down and take their rest regularly, are in a much better condition for the performance of their work than those which sleep at broken periods, or sleep soundly in a standing posture; indeed, it has been said that perfect and refreshing repose can only be obtained while the animal is reclining, and that although food is necessary to its health, sleep is equally so, and there is much truth in the remark. It sometimes happens that young, nervous horses on being brought into the stable for the first time refuse to lie down, and these, therefore, should be induced to do so, in some way or other, before they are removed, it may be, to cities or large towns, where, if they have become at all conformed to the habit of sleeping while standing, much trouble will be caused in making them sleep in the proper way, if, indeed, the task is accomplished at all. Two things should be remembered—first, that regular rest or sleep is absolutely necessary to a horse; and second, that it can best be obtained when the animal is in a reclining posture.—*Stockbreeders' Journal*.