

stock yards. If buying from this source, the purchaser will undoubtedly get better satisfaction if he engages some reliable commission man to look up the stock for him. It is sometimes possible to get a bunch from some large rancher or breeder, but the supply from this source is uncertain. On the other hand, if the purchaser desires to get breeding sheep, he will do well to communicate with some of the breeders. The most effective way of getting in touch with breeders is watching the advertisements in the Agricultural Press or writing to the Secretary of the Sheep Breeders' Association. Dr. A. W. Bell, Chief of Commerce, Winnipeg, is now secretary. It has been the practice of the Sheep Breeders' Association in former years to hold sales in the fall of the year, and in this way a good many sheep have been distributed throughout the province. If this practice is continued, advice will be given by that Association.

### METHODS OF BREEDING.

Three methods followed in sheep breeding, which present themselves to all sheep owners, are worthy of mention and brief discussion:—First: Pure breeding. This method is of advantage because breeding animals may be raised that will bring higher prices than grades. It also retains greater uniformity of type than can be secured with any other method of breeding. The main disadvantage is the greater cost of breeding stock for the foundation flock.

Second: Cross-breeding. This method of breeding consists in mating a pure bred animal of one breed with a pure bred animal of another breed. The advantage of this method is that it is possible to get developed in the offspring the best features of the two breeds, and thus improve on both of them. It is only done to produce market animals, and is not suitable as a practice to follow indefinitely, because of the expense of maintaining the two breeds and the uncertain results. The beginner had better leave cross-breeding to the more experienced breeder.



LEICESTER SHEARLINGS