

judges to be the very best. For pure-bred stock, however, the home market is limited, although the outside demand is growing.

"Sheep are seldom affected here by sickness of any kind, and have only to be protected against wet weather and attacks of wild animals. Many flocks are kept on the open range and find their own living the whole year through. The fact that this can be, and is, done shows the kind of climate enjoyed, but it pays better to give the sheep some of the care and attention found necessary in less favoured countries. In fact, no class of live stock will give better return for an equal amount of time given to their care. The sheep shed should be provided, also some hay and grain and roots for winter feeding. If this feed is given at night the sheep will be home for it and need not be searched for. In starting a flock, sheep suitable to the climate and market demands are to be looked for. The Down breeds meet these requirements better than any other, and the Southdowns are favourites with many. The wool is close and turns the rain, and it is not so easily pulled out when the sheep are ranging through the bush. The carcass is a handy size and the lambs are early maturing and easily fattened. The run should be fenced as far as possible, and as many enclosures made as considered profitable. By moving the sheep on from one pasture to another, the pastures are kept good and the sheep kept healthy and free from internal parasites. The enclosures should be easily accessible to the sheep sheds and the best grass kept for the winter feed. A considerable number more sheep may be kept when the land is thus fenced, and the flock managed with less trouble, but on no account should the run be overstocked. As fencing becomes more general and the vacant land less, better methods of management must ensue. Improved sheep will be kept and profits will continue good.

To get the best results the flock should be so managed that the lambs are sold as early as possible and top prices secured. It is profitable to give a right amount of extra feed at the right time, for the earlier the lambs are sold, the longer will the ewes have to get into good condition on good grass. Thus, the next season's lambs will be strong and early and so from year to year.

"A number of the best ewe lambs should be retained each year to replace older ewes which must be drafted from the breeding stock. The draft ewes should be put on good pasture and given turnips and some grain, when they will sell well about Christmas, when mutton brings the best price. The lambs to be retained should likewise receive good care and should be kept by themselves until well grown. They should not be put with the breeding flock until their second year. The whole object is to have a uniform, healthy and sound lot of breeding ewes; splendid returns will be had from such a flock. The Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association has done much for the improvement of the various breeds of sheep, and have imported a number of fine rams. There are breeders in the Province of all the approved breeds of sheep, and anyone starting in the sheep industry here may secure such stock as he may fancy."

Sheep Profitable.—Mr. J. D. Reid, of "Glenrosa," owner of a registered flock of Oxford Down sheep, says:

"I have always found sheep farming most profitable. With ordinary care and judicious management 120 per cent. lambs may be depended on, and fat lambs readily realize \$5.00 per head. Hand feeding is rarely necessary, and the expense of running a flock of sheep is small. The hilly range country, with a great variety of food, pro-