

intended for exhibition, aiming to make them firm and plump, at the same time trying to avoid building up a carcass of tallow by allowing plenty of exercise and making the grain ration principally oats. I aim to have a patch of early rape fit to turn the lambs into about the 1st of July letting them, run in the rape by night and in the pen by day. When the rape is fairly well eaten down, we usually have some second growth clover to turn the lambs on to, but last season was an exception to the rule on account of the drought. As the weather gets cool, if I want to increase the fat, I add a small quantity of peas to the grain ration. So far as the cost of growing and fitting my stock is concerned I cannot give anything like an exact account, as the number included in the feeding lot varied from time to time, but I will append the following estimate, allowing an acre to pasture six head and allowing another acre to grow their winter feed. Rating the land as worth \$3 per acre rent would equal \$6 for the two acres, or \$1 per head for the pasture. For hay and roots allowing \$1.50 per acre, and for labour 50 cents per head, and allowing them one pound of grain per head daily for the first year, estimating the grain at 60c per hundred lbs. makes \$2.92 per head for grain, or a total of \$4.42 per head. To the average reader this will no doubt appear unprofitable feeding and to such I would say that these are estimates on feeding and fitting show sheep, and I am satisfied many old exhibitors will say I am far within the mark, but we do not fit all our sheep for the shows.

Concerning the breeding of my exhibit of sheep they are all home bred and mostly from home bred sires and dams, but I have taken care to avoid inbreeding. In selecting sires, however, I am working new blood into my flock by using two first-class imported sires, one of them a first prize winner at the Royal, 1899. From these I expect good results. Concerning the block test, the yearling Dorset wether, that I had dressed was proclaimed by several experts to be either the 1st or 2nd

best carcass in the show. One of these experts was Mr. McKerrow, of Sussex, Wis.

“Farming.”

A FEW NOTES ON MY PRIZE SUFFOLK SHEEP.

By James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

The Suffolk shearlings that took 1st and 2nd in the dressed carcass competition were reasonably well wintered last winter and ran in good grass pasture all summer with access to running water. About October 1st they got a little grain, about 1 1-2 pints each per day of oats and peas mixed. This was continued until about the 10th of November, when they were put in a pen and fed what pulped turnips and grain they would eat, with bran and oil cake mixed, about 1-4 lb. of cake to each sheep per day. They were fed twice a day and, when they had cleaned up the grain and roots, they got what hay they could eat. They also had access to salt and water. The Suffolk ewe lamb that got third prize was fed in the same way except that she got rape for about three weeks.

“Farming.”

BABY MUTTON FARMING.

Cloverly farm, owned by Ira A. Lowe, Franklin Co., Mass., presents an interesting study in raising early lambs. This farm of 130 acres is composed of river bottom and first uplands, and produces great crops of hay and corn. Last year were raised 250 tons best quality English hay and 15 acres of corn, the fodder being shredded into a silo and making very satisfactory feed.

About 270 head of late '99 lambs went to Boston market at a profitable price, and 625 breeding ewes have been fed the past winter. An adjoining farm, rented, has 325 ewes and about 900 young lambs can be seen on these two places in Jan.