

to use the limb a little, and at the end of a month the bandage was removed and the limb found to be perfectly sound. A hen was found with its leg broken in a trap. As it was a choice one, it was treated as above, and, although the fracture was longer in healing, it finally did so, and the hen has shown no sign of lameness since. To apply the plaster, it should be spread upon a strip of cloth, after being wet, as otherwise it could not be made to stay in place while the bandage was being applied.

Pasturing Cattle and Sheep Together.

We do not think that it is advisable, as a rule, to keep cattle and sheep in the same pasture. In the first place, sheep do better by themselves, and there is no risk of their being injured by young and sportive cattle, and, in the second place, they require a different kind of pasture from that which is most suitable for cattle. It sometimes happens, however, that, owing to shortness of pasture, they have to be put in the same field. When this is the case it is advisable, if possible, to put them in with the older cattle and to keep the younger cattle in a separate pasture.

Writing on this subject in the *Prairie Farmer*, Mr. George W. Franklin, Atlantic, Iowa, a well-known breeder and importer of Suffolk sheep, says: "It has been said by a staid old farmer, who is quoted as very good authority, that a pasture which will keep a certain number of cattle will also keep two sheep for every head of cattle, and there will be but little loss of pasture for the cows.

"This may be true of certain kinds of pasture, but if cattle and sheep are to be pastured together, the pasture should be of the very best kind. Sheep will do better on pasture with cattle than the cattle, because they can bite closer and they graze the sweeter sorts, while the cattle may want for a full bite, or be compelled to work harder to get sufficient, while the pasture affords sufficient for the sheep.

"There is some gain in pasturing sheep with cattle in some places and on some kinds of pasture, and while this is true, it may also be said that there is often some loss. Sheep will graze close, and will also graze where cows have voided, but they are slow to graze after their own voidings if these are distributed in profusion.

"When sheep are kept with cattle, they become accustomed to staying with them and will not try a fence as much as if they were alone. Cattle will keep dogs and wolves from sheep, and

especially is this the case where there are cows with calves.

"There is one danger in pasturing horned cattle with sheep—they often cause abortion by hooking or bunting the ewes when they are heavy with lamb. This would seem to be fallacious, but it should be remembered that the sheep soon become accustomed to the cattle, and they will not get out of their way as they would do if they were placed together only occasionally.

"Sheep prefer pasturage that is short and sweet rather than long and luxuriant. Cattle thrive best where a full bite can be had at all times. Cattle do very well on clover. Sheep do not do so well on clover as they do on bluegrass. Cattle will hoove on clover, and so will sheep, and there is greater danger with sheep than with cattle. So there is only one condition in which cattle and sheep should be pastured together, and that is when they have plenty of pasture.

"There is not so much danger of the cattle starving the sheep out as there is of the sheep starving the cattle out. There have been bloody battles between sheep and cattle owners on the plains where sheep have pastured over the short and scanty pastures, utterly starving out herds of cattle. On the tame grasses this is not always the case, except in overstocking. Sheep are supposed to be poison to pasture, but this is not the case. They are great feeders, and they are also noted for industry, and they will get enough to eat if they have to keep 'picking' all the time.

"There is room for a few sheep on every farm, and they may be pastured with the cattle to a very good advantage. If not pastured too closely, I believe the pasture will be improved by the sheep being there."

Sheep Corral on a Western Farm.

The accompanying picture represents a sheep corral in the Northwestern States. The sheep in that country have, as a rule, to be corralled at night, owing to the ravages of dogs and wolves. Dogs are numerous because of the abundance of the hunting grounds in unoccupied territory, and, as everyone knows, some dogs are not careful to distinguish between sheep and rabbits when they are out bent on having a good time. The coyotes and wolves are so numerous in some localities that sheep cannot be kept without being corralled at night. It is really surprising the extent to which wolves have increased rather than decreased with the settlement of some of the counties, more especially on bluff lands by the borders of rivers, and on such lands as are found covered with hazel and other brush. The farms are usually large,