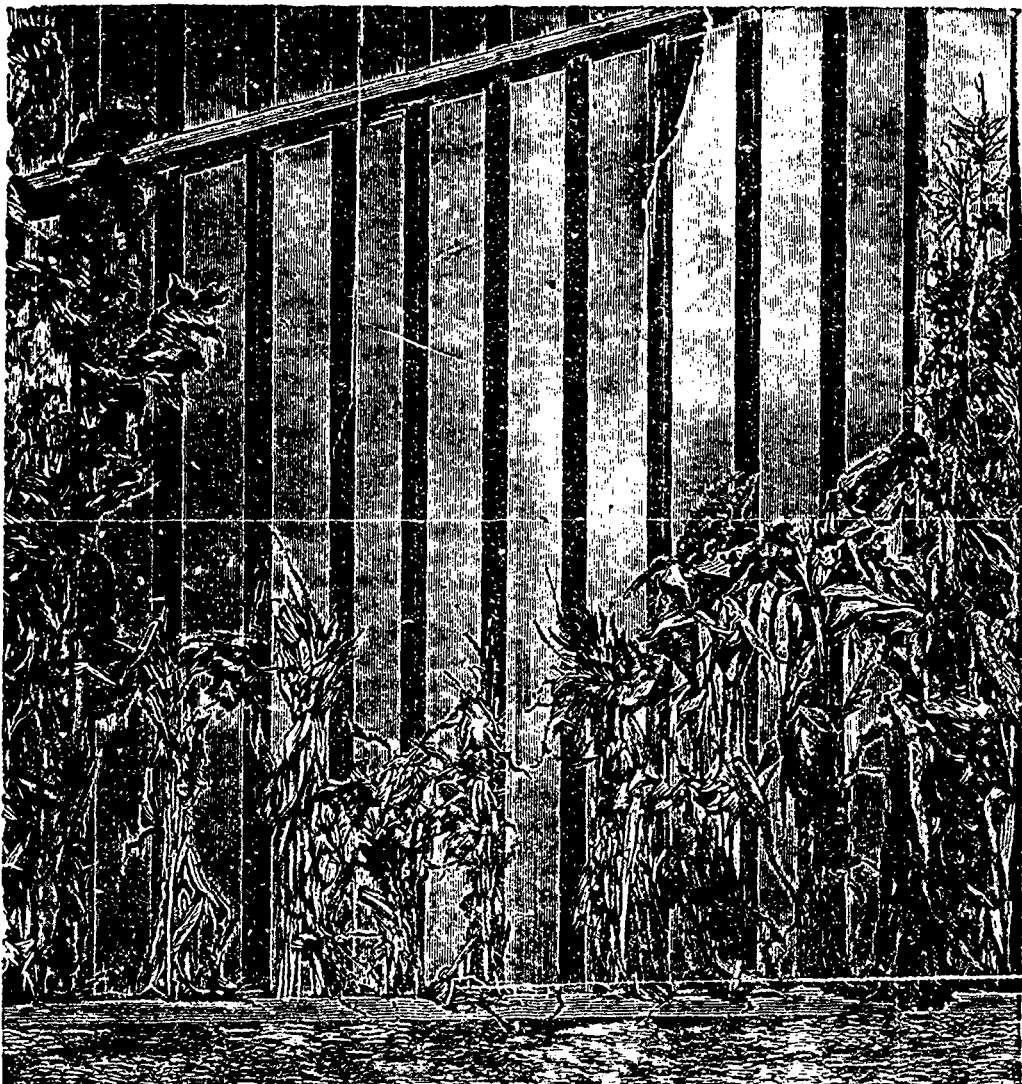


head of cattle? What kind of sheep are the most profitable, and what is the average profit on one sheep per year?

E. W. P.

Sheep require much less labor in tending than mixed cattle, or cows, and with good judgment in handling, will pay quite as well. Six breeding ewes of medium size—say about 100 lbs. weight—will require about as much feed as one cow and those larger and smaller in proportion. If P. has keeping for 9 head of cattle, besides a horse and cow, he can safely put in 50 store ewes. If grass lambs are raised, the

labor and time required to see that a stock of cattle (say 25 head) are properly watered and fed daily, is about all one man can do these short days, when they have to be driven some distance for water on cold, windy days. But while sheep need prudent and watchful care they do not require such constant attention. Nor do they need to be tied up by the head to prevent mischief. They will eat snow on cold rough days when they cannot well get to the water and their pens do not need cleaning out daily as those of cattle. The farmer who has a good, healthy flock of sheep and success in raising the lambs, can make more money than on a stock of cattle. Es-



FODDER-CORN.

yearly income should not be less than \$1 each for wool, and \$3.50 to \$4 each for lambs. Grass-lambs will pay about as well as stall-fed, providing the pasturing is good. An experience of nearly 40 years in raising lambs, confirms me in the opinion that a thoroughbred Southdown ram crossed with any good-sized, medium-wooled e. c., will give good results, though I prefer grade Southdown ewes from one-quarter to one-half bloods.—[Smith Harding.

*Sheep in winter vs. cattle.*—The difference in the labor of caring for sheep and cattle is largely in favor of sheep. The

pecially has this been the case for the last two or three years when there has been very little demand for cattle.

[J. L. Hersey.

*Turnip and cabbage flea-beetle.*—I am told by Professor Porter, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, that finely sifted coal-ashes, mixed with about one  $\frac{1}{10}$  of London purple, is a complete protection against the fly which is so injurious to the young turnip- and cabbage-plant. This must be lightly sown on the young plants when damp, after dew or a shower, and if heavy rain follow, the dose must be repeated. I can