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ewes judiciously buxom dames, h heavy chest, w. You perhaps in them, and like to see them pea chaff on the em, and no soft- turnips. You ercise, and will ese food outside. ay even steal a ears over them ol makes faster ime than at any y may help the do not deserve g to have your will not adhere e been around d to them, they me if you have ood terms with this.

ndicated above, ng time. Your n made so that ed at all times, d. Your ewes you will have e spring sun in mbs when they in which your ough for the n the lambing that they may change.

estation is an but ordinarily . Overfeeding b, and difficult sudden move- ut which cer- presentations, er and young, after lambing

may induce garget or caked udder, and an occasional extrusion of the womb may occur, but, generally speaking, nothing more than temporary uneasiness or partial exhaustion after severe labor is to be apprehended. In the case of over-developed offspring, assistance may be given the ewe, but not until she is heaving, and then only simultaneously with the heaving, pulling gently at first, stronger if required later and the ewe is falling in strength. The ewe may be uneasy almost half a day before this, but there is no excuse for your interfering until heaving begins. Cases of malpresentation are better in the hands of a veterinary surgeon, but gentleness, patience, care and good judgment may see you through. The problem is to bring the fetus forward in natural presentation, fore legs downwards and head coming forward with and above them.

It will probably take a half or three-quarters of an hour for the lamb to get on his feet, during which time the ewe gives him constant attention. If the lamb is not strong enough to get on his feet and suck he may be assisted to the teat and the milk started. If he continues weak give him a teaspoonful of gin in warm water, and hold him in a bucket of water warmed a little above blood heat for a couple of minutes; wrap him in blankets for a while to absorb the moisture—don't keep him too near the stove—and when he gets noisy take him back to the ewe again. Once he sucks alone he will be all right. Don't expect the ewe to eat immediately; she will see to her lamb first. An hour or an hour and a half after she has lambed give her a drink of a quart and a half of warm water with a handful of oatmeal in it, and a little salt. If the ewe is exhausted half an ounce of ground ginger and half a cup of black treacle added to the drink will be found a good stimulant. The ewe should not be crowded too heavily with milk-making food until the lamb is able to keep the bag in a mellow condition, generally three or four days after lambing. Heavy feeding immediately before or after lambing is likely to induce garget. In such cases the bag should be subjected to frequent fomentations, with the water heated to 115° to 120°. After the fomentations the bag should be protected from cold by woolen cloths, held up to it by strings over the hips and back. The milk should be drawn frequently. On the other hand, a two-shear ewe may be short of milk, in which case milk secretion should be stimulated by slops and by frequent drawing of the teats. In case of inversion of the womb the ewe should be placed on her back and the hind parts elevated. All dirt should be washed from it by tepid water, and then washed with alum water and forced back to its place. In case of a second extrusion a cross stitch in the bearing will have to be put in.

If a ewe has but one lamb, and you wish to make her support an orphan, rub the orphan with the newly born lamb. To do this, take the younger lamb away from the mother, rub the back and sides of the two together, and return both at the same time in the dark. Lambs do not suffer from moderate cold after they are three or four days old. The hours of the shepherd during the lambing period begin at seven in the morning and end at seven the next morning for seven days of the week. Most lambs, however, that come in the night come before midnight. The loss of a lamb is not regarded as very serious by many flock-owners, but it is a real loss nevertheless, as it means that the ewe has been supported for a year for the fleece alone, which the fleece cannot do, so that instead of being regarded as a lessening of possible gains, the failure to save a lamb is an irreparable loss.

The Feeding of Ensilage.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR.—Ensilage, not being a complete ration, requires to be fed in conjunction with fodder and grain, or fodder, grain and roots. To cows rearing calves I would feed 40 lbs. of ensilage; about 10 lbs. hay, or all the oat straw they would consume; 30 lbs. of turnips, and 4 lbs. of chop; a mixture of barley, peas and oats. When we cut our straw we mix the ensilage and straw 24 hours before feeding, placing the pulped turnips and chop on top of the mixture when placed before the cow. The above ration to be divided into three feeds. Of course, some cows consume more than others, and we have to be guided by the capacity of the cow as to the exact amount fed each one, but no more should be fed than can be eaten up clean by the animal.

For milch cow, 30 lbs. of mangels or 8 lbs. of bran should be fed with the ensilage and hay or straw. All left in the manger should be scraped out before the next feeding time. Young cattle we give all they will consume of the ration for cows rearing their calves; with the exception that we only give about 2 lbs. of chop for each animal.

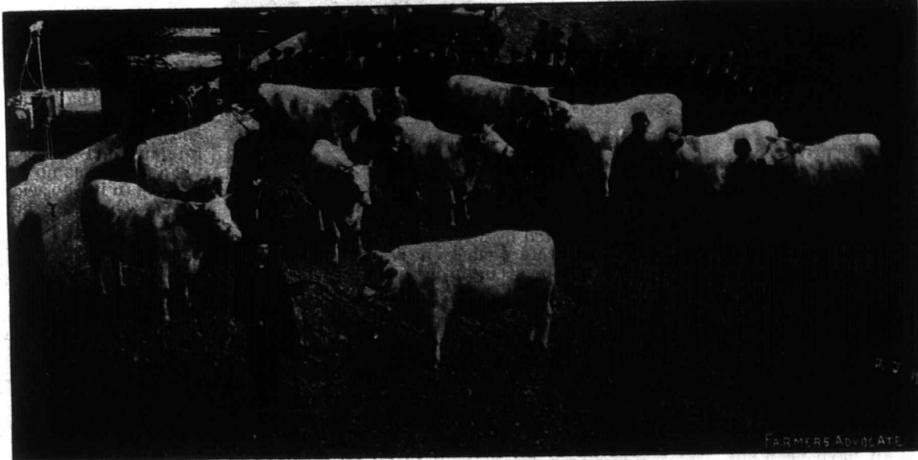
We also feed a good deal of ensilage and cut

straw to our idle horses and yearling colts, especially if hay is scarce. They do nicely on it, but the idle horses require to be fed a moderate ration of crushed oats for a month before they commence work. And we generally give a good large swede turnip every day to each horse. Nothing is better for sheep during the winter than well-kept ensilage. Peterboro Co., Ont. F. BIRDSALL.

Advantages of an Independent Canadian Live Stock Record.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

DEAR SIR,—As you are aware, our older breeders of Holsteins deemed it advisable to secede from the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and to start a Canadian record some eight or nine years ago. As the American Association is now managed on entirely different lines, and is working side by side with our Association in the most harmonious manner for the interests of the breed, it is scarcely worth while to discuss the old grievances. The success of the Canadian Association is due in the first place to the inherent merit of the Holsteins as dairy cattle, and in the second place to the able and progressive breeders who have directed the affairs of the society and the high standard maintained. By retaining the work of registration in the country, even at greatly reduced fees, the Association was placed in a good financial position, and the surplus funds have been freely used to encourage our breeders to bring out their cows for public test. We have always contended that a cow's capacity should be judged from her production of total solids, and we have shown in practically all the leading tests of recent years that no cow can equal the big black-and-white double-deckers in this line. The rapidity with which our breed has advanced in favor of practical dairymen is phenomenal, and it cannot be denied that this success is in great measure due to the formation of an independent Herd Book in Canada. Our registrations this year will be one-



A GROUP OF WHITE SHORTHORNS

EXHIBITED AT GUELPH FAT STOCK SHOW, DEC., 1888.

third larger than any previous year, and the number of new members is greater than ever before. Volume III. of the Herd Book has been printed, and is now being distributed free to members, while money has been spent freely for public tests, yet our surplus is now larger than at any previous time. I estimate this year's registrations at 550—say 250 bulls and 300 cows. If 150 bulls and 200 cows were owned by members our fees would amount to \$562.50; the fees under the American rates for this year would amount to \$1,350. In this calculation no account is taken of the few animals over a year old, but this makes no practical difference in the total. Our fee for membership is \$5.00, while the American fee, which was formerly \$100, has recently been reduced to \$25. However, our members pay an annual due of \$1.00, which the Americans do not. In view of these figures I think that our fees may be considered quite reasonable, and as we now have the support of all the breeders of note in Canada, except a few in the Maritime Provinces, it may reasonably be supposed that our Association is likely to be not only permanent but influential.

P. S.—I take pleasure in mailing you a copy of Vol. III. for your office library. Our annual meeting will be held in the Albion Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, Feb. 7th, at 1 o'clock.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

Brant Co., Ont., Jan. 12th, 1890.

Back Numbers Wanted.

Owing to the constant demand for extra copies to supply new subscribers, and for others purposes, our spare supply of a good many late issues has run out altogether, and several nearly so. All our readers do not preserve their papers after the year, and if any have copies in good condition with which they would care to part we would esteem it a great favor to receive those for the following dates: July 1st, August 15th, September 1st and 15th, October 1st and 15th, November 1st and 15th, and December 1st, 1888. We are particularly short of July 1st numbers for binding, and will allow readers 15 cents each for those sent us in good condition, and 10 cents each for the other dates.

FARM.

Progress of the Farming Industry.

Under the above heading the Stratford, Ont., Herald publishes a lengthy article suggested by a study of the articles and illustrations of our Christmas number. Thus surveying the past, the Herald not incorrectly reaches the conclusion that no such progress has been wrought in any country during any former century. This is a fitting tribute to the intelligence, enterprise and industry of the people of the Dominion. It apparently needed the realistic portrayal of what has actually been accomplished to give the people of Canada itself, not to mention outsiders, a fair idea of Canadian achievements in agriculture. Referring to the series of illustrated descriptions of the experimental farm system and numerous private farms throughout the country, the Herald says that many of the latter "rival the Government institutions, with this difference, that they are sources of wealth to their owners." In recommending every farmer to subscribe for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, the Herald adds that all should not only read the descriptions given of the farms near their own homes, but the whole seventy-two pages, all "fraught with the most valuable articles and suggestive illustrations."

How to Make Concrete Walls.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR.—In my last letter I gave the way I make my concrete. I will now, according to promise, give the way I build concrete walls. There are two ways I build concrete walls: one with bolts, the other with uprights. Where one is building a new barn he generally has enough 2x4 scantling that can be used for uprights; and the plank used for the threshing floor can be used for building the walls, and will save the expense of getting plank especially for building the walls. In building walls, care should be taken to get a good foundation, for no matter how good a wall may be built, if there is not a good foundation it will not stand. The trench should be dug deep enough to be below frost and 8 inches wider than wall above ground, and to extend the same distance inside and out, so that building will set in center of footing course. After the trench is dug, fill in with about 3 or 4 inches of concrete; then place in all the stones that can be put in and ram in concrete well around them until height of footing is reached. Then take two planks and nail them together lengthways, and stand them on end for outside corners of building, and put another on end for inside corner and diagonally across the corner; by doing this it makes a more solid corner. These planks should be braced to a stake in the ground to keep them plumb, and a strip nailed to each other at top to keep them from spreading, and wired together at bottom. These wires are built into the wall and are cut off after the work is completed.

After the corner planks are put in their proper position, stretch a line from one corner of the building to the other, both at bottom and top of corner plank, and stand uprights about 6 feet apart and three inches from these lines, to allow room for plank and wedge between wall and uprights. If the wall is to be 1 ft. thick, stand uprights on inside of wall and opposite the outside ones and 18 inches from them, nail a brace to inside and outside uprights at top, to keep them from spreading, and wire them at bottom the same as the corner planks, and brace them to stakes in the ground to keep them plumb. After the uprights are in position, place in the planks and put in inch wedges between them and the uprights and at bottom and top edges of planks—the top wedge to have a small nail driven in it so as to hang over the top of plank to keep it from falling down. Take spread sticks a foot long and drive them between plank to keep plank tight to wedges and uprights—these spread sticks to be removed when filling in concrete. When planks are in their place, fill in with concrete about 3 inches deep, and before ramming place in all the stone you can in center of wall, and ram them down in the loose concrete and then ram the concrete well next the plank and around the stone until the top of planks is reached. The stone should be kept from 1 1/2 to 2 inches from face of wall. If concrete is properly made and rammed, these planks can be raised three or four times a day. In raising the planks take out the wedges and keep the plank to upright—by doing so the planks are lifted free from the wall—and let the bottom edge of plank extend down 1 1/2 or 2 inches on concrete wall; put in the wedges and spread sticks as before, and repeat until top of wall is reached. By tacking a small piece of board to