

practice is unwise and often proves fatal in cases that might have recovered had less heroic treatment been given. In cases where the patient is still strong, with a fair appetite, even though diarrhoea be acute it is good practice to administer a laxative as 1 to 2 pints of raw linseed oil (according to size of the patient) but we do not consider it good practice to administer a drastic purgative in any case. When a laxative or purgative is administered no treatment to check the diarrhoea should be given for 24 hours in order to allow the medicine already given to establish its action. In cases where it is not considered wise to administer a laxative or in other cases where one has been given and diarrhoea continues beyond 24 hours, means of checking it should be taken, as the administration of 1 to 2 fluid ounces of laudanum and 2 to 4 drams each of powdered catechu and prepared chalk in a quart of cold water as a drench every 4 or 5 hours until diarrhoea ceases. In addition to this add to the drinking water $\frac{1}{2}$ of its bulk of lime water and give a little at a time and often as a gallon every hour if he will take it, but large quantities should not be given at once. The food should be of a dry nature as hay and a little grain. In cases where weakness is well marked and appetite gone, stimulants and nutrients as 2 fluid ounces of sweet spirits of nitre or a cupful of whiskey mixed with milk and a few raw eggs given as a drench every few hours.

WHIP.

Winter Care of Breeding Ewes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have had many years experience in animal husbandry, and I know that it is money lost to allow the meat-producing varieties of stock to lose flesh on the approach of winter. This pasture-gained flesh is the easiest and cheapest flesh to acquire, but that is no reason why it is not worth as much to the animal and its owner as that acquired under a more expensive system of feeding.

There is one well-recognized principle in the live-stock business that, when adhered to, has invariably made the owner money, and that is to get all the growth and development possible on the animals, and then give them such feed and care as to retain it. The old careless custom of acquiring flesh and growth by means of pasture through the spring, summer and fall seasons, then starving and freezing this off through the winter, does not appeal to the present-day stock owner as the way to make money. It cannot be entitled to the dignity of being called a plan of handling stock. It is merely ignorance of the principles of supply and demand and their application. It is the undermining of legitimate business, the needless and criminal waste of acquired resources.

The breeding ewes should now be in a good, thrifty condition of flesh, sprightly, active, strong and showing evidence of good health. These are the conditions that must be present in order to secure the best results in the offspring. We know what we have in the ewe, because she is before our eyes. We see her every day, and we have some reason to expect a certain quality of lamb, but the quality and value of the lamb depends to a considerable extent upon the kind of care and attention we give the ewe during the 152 days of the gestation period.

It is important to start the ewe off in good, strong, vigorous health, and in good flesh, and maintain her in this robust condition. By some sheepmen it is thought that the ewe is in a dangerous condition when fleshy at lambing time. This depends entirely on the opportunity for exercise. The ewe flock should have their winter quarters adjoining a pasture, where they can be turned out each suitable day for them to be outdoors, so they can obtain the necessary exercise by traveling over the pasture field. This feature of their winter life should be imposed upon them daily, or as often as the weather will permit, and especially if the ewes are fleshy and well fed on grain feed. A fleshy ewe is just so much better qualified to nurse her lamb properly if she is in good flesh, but she is in a much more dangerous physical condition for this period of motherhood unless she is exercised and kept active and strong.

No shepherd or caretaker of sheep can be placed against the handicap of the five months of the embryo existence of the lamb where the mother has been poorly and irregularly fed and cared for, and then hope to develop as good a sheep from this impoverished infant as where the lamb has had all the advantages of embryo growth and development that nature could contribute during this period. No man of experience in handling sheep will take a lot of poorly summered lambs at weaning time and hope to develop them to their natural size, such as they would have acquired had they been well cared for and properly grown during their nursing period. A stunted animal after birth is a hard proposition and usually a money loser, but the stunted animal before birth is a much more hopeless proposition.

Therefore the urgency and necessity of the very best care and attention of the ewe flock during pregnancy.

As to the feed I am never satisfied without a good quality of clover or alfalfa hay for roughage—all they will eat up clean twice a day. Grain feed can be greatly diversified when the ewes are provided with a good quality of hay. For grain I like nothing better than oats with some corn. Bran and ground feed of various kinds are used, generally mixed with the oats and corn. Sheep do not need ground grain, however. It is more economical to feed whole grain to sheep, as they grind it perfectly. The sheep is not a very heavy feeder. About six average sheep of the mutton breeds are supposed to equal one full grown cow in feed consumed. The owner of a farm flock will soon decide upon what he thinks a proper ration for his sheep.

Silage is used now quite generally by the breeders and owners of pure-bred flocks. I feed it, with good results. Root crops, such as turnips, etc., have formed a part of the ration for breeding ewes almost from the beginning of the pure-bred sheep business. Silage is a comparatively new feed for sheep, but it is rapidly coming into use. When one is just beginning to feed silage he should feed at first lightly, one to two pounds per head per day, with grain. After the lambing period it may be increased to three and four pounds. It is one of the best milk-producing feeds. A little caution must be observed in starting sheep on any kind of feed and in changing the feeds. Breeding ewes should never be put on a full feed of any variety, except hay or fodder feeds. It is better to keep them a little hungry, so they will relish their feed and quickly eat what is given them in the feed troughs. The shallow, flat-bottom trough is the best saving plan for general feeding, with a little flare on the sides and a narrow board extending lengthwise above the trough to keep the sheep from crossing it and soiling the feed.

The greatest point in protecting sheep from the weather in winter is to keep their fleeces from becoming soaked. They can stand much cold, dry weather, but when exposed to cold, wet weather they suffer greatly, as their fleeces become wet to the skin and, of course, they are bound to suffer. Their barn should be dry, well ventilated and kept well bedded. Sound wheat straw is the best bedding material I have ever used. Sheep are very timid, this being their chief reason for bunching together, and keeping them as quiet as possible at all times is a matter of great importance.

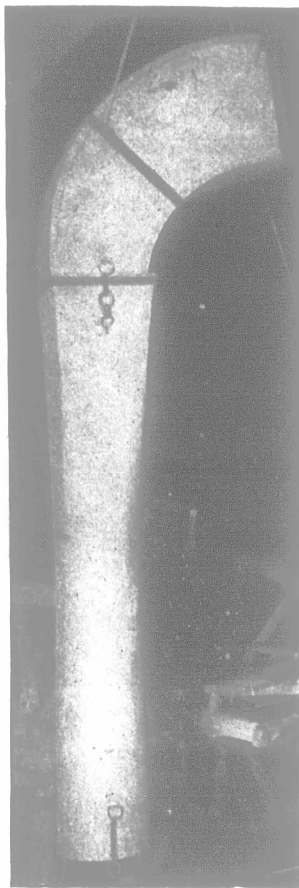
Johnson Co., Ill.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

FARM.

Distribute Silage Properly.

The time for silo filling is fast approaching once again, and some of our readers may be pleased to see a description of the silage-distributing pipe used in our 14 by 40-foot silo at Weldwood.



is suspended pass. The second length of pipe tapers from square to round in shape, is eight inches in diameter and five feet long. All other lengths are five feet long. The pipes must fit loosely one into the other in order to give free

play. They are fastened together as shown with rings, chains and snaps. It is necessary to construct the hood of slightly heavier galvanizing than the rest of the pipe. The device or one of a similar nature should be used in the filling of every silo.

Another Sermon from Sandy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Ye willna' mind maybe, gin I gie ye another bit o' a sermon that I heard frae oor preacher no' lang since. He has na objection, he tells me, tae my passing on his ideas an' words, for gin there's ony truth in them the mair that hear them the better, gin they pit them tae practical use an' mak' them part o' their life an' character. "An' if there's onything tha's no' true," he says, "na doot yer readers hae the sense tae see it an' will no' be affectit' by it. Onyway ye're free tae mak' use o' onything o' mine that ye see fit." His subject last sabbath mornin' was "Optimism; can we attain it this year?" "It has been said," he went on "that there is only one place ye can find optimism noo-a-days, an' that is in the dictionary. Noo what I want tae dae this mornin' is tae mak' a bit o' a study o' the matter an' see gin there's ony truth in the statement, even though it was na doot intended for a sort o' second-handed joke by some chap that hadna' given the subject muckle thought, ae' way or the ither. In the first place what is there tae prevent oor takin' a cheerful view o' things in general? Weel, ye'll say, ony mon that asks a question like that in this second year o' war, when the nations o' Europe are a' busy tryin' tae pit ane anither oot o' existence, an' when oor ain country is mixed up in the trouble as bad as ony ither, is no' vera weel acquainted wi' what war means, not only tae those engaged in it but tae ilka person on the face o' the airth, especially where the fightin' is on the scale that it is the noo in the fields o' France an' Russia. We hae heard that "war is hell" until we are tired o' the expression, but at the same time we ken that there is a hale lot o' truth in it. The business o' settlin' disputes by might instead o' richt will aye bring trouble an' misery wi' it. The brave men that are lost tae the world an' the sufferin' an' poverty that comes tae sae many individuals are proof eneuch o' that. But when a quarrel can be settled in no ither way, what can we dae but tak' the rifle an' bayonet an' get tae wark an' settle it. Gin a mon willna' listen tae reason we maun juist use some ither means o' makin' an impression on him. An' for this reason I say that war can be made tae serve a useful purpose in the world, an' gin this be taken for granted hae we no' the richt tae say that we are justified in takin' also an optimistic view o' the hale business. Maybe when we get a wee bit higher up we'll see mair clearly an' the object aimed at may justify the means taken tae reach it.

"We hae the habit o' talkin' aboot the 'horrors o' war' as though it was the worst possible thing that could come tae ony country, but let me tell you that there is sic a thing as the 'horrors o' peace,' as I heard one mon express it, which can be of mair damage tae a nation than a' the wars that they could possibly engage in. When a nation's manhood is being weakened or destroyed by intemperance or sensuality we are apt tae pass it over wi'oot muckle notice or remark, an' at the same time it's a thousand times worse for a mon tae gae tae the dogs this way than tae be shot doon in battle. In the latter case he may dee the death o' a hero, but in the former case baith soul an' body are degraded an' ruined an' wha can tell what they may mean baith tae the individual an' tae posterity. We can cover up the 'horrors o' peace,' but it's different wi' the 'horrors o' war,' an' that's why we are mair affectit' by them. An' noo comes the reason why we can be optimistic, I believe, in the middle o' this greatest war the world has ever seen. There isn't ony kind o' doubt that we are undergoin' punishment an' discipline for rinnin' aff the track as we certainly hae been daein' durin' the past years. The last twenty or thirty years hae been years o' materialism; in ither words it has been a chase after money an' pleasure o' a' kinds, wi' little thought for the things that are worth while, such as the buildin' up o' a decent character an' a strong manhood in oor nation. In my judgment the war hasna' come a momeent too soon, for I hae na doot that the incentive tae heroic action that it brings wi' it alang wi' the hardship that it will compel us tae endure in the comin' years will dae mair for the race than onything that we can imagine. An' gin this is so why should we no' be optimistic. They tell us that the people o' the different countries that are at war hae been transformed in a way that is naething short o' wonderful, in the past year. The careless pleasure-seekin' life has been exchanged for one o' earnest endeavor tae dae somethin' tae help their country an' their fellow-men. An' this is only a beginnin' I believe. If there is onything that will pit backbone intae oor young men it will be the defendin' o' their