

Spring Lambs.

If you have a large flock it is not always possible to separate those ewes that are liable to lamb each day, and keep them by themselves. This makes it necessary to watch the flock, especially toward night when they are working towards the yards; some of the ewes may have dropped lambs late in the day and will not wait for them in their eagerness to follow the flock to the yards. Then it is often the case that when a ewe has twins she will go off with the first one that gets up and leave the other, and if it is not soon found it will be lost.

Do not handle the lambs unless it is absolutely necessary, for sometimes it is productive of more harm than good.

For a couple of months now, wolves are very anxious to get young lambs to feed their young. They will often sneak into a flock unseen by the sheep themselves, and run off with a young lamb that will not be missed, even by its mother, until feeding time. The more bells you can keep on the flock the better. If you cannot look after the flock yourself or have an experienced man to do so better sell them at once.

Mites in the Hen House.

A reader inquires:

"How would you clear hens and hen house of mites."

Much would depend on the character of the house. If it were built tight, we would fumigate it with sulphur. Tightly close the doors, windows and ventilators. Have a kettle of red hot coals, on which pour the sulphur (or a quantity of ashes soaked in kerosene). The sulphur candles to be found at any drug store will answer the same purpose; these are more convenient, but also more expensive. If every part of the roosts and the walls can be reached with a spray, boiling hot soap suds or kerosene emulsion will kill the mites. These hide by day in the cracks of the perches, in every crevice of the boards about the house, and the work must be thorough to be effective. Kerosene is good, and is more effective if red pepper is added to it before using. The hens

Women as Milkers.

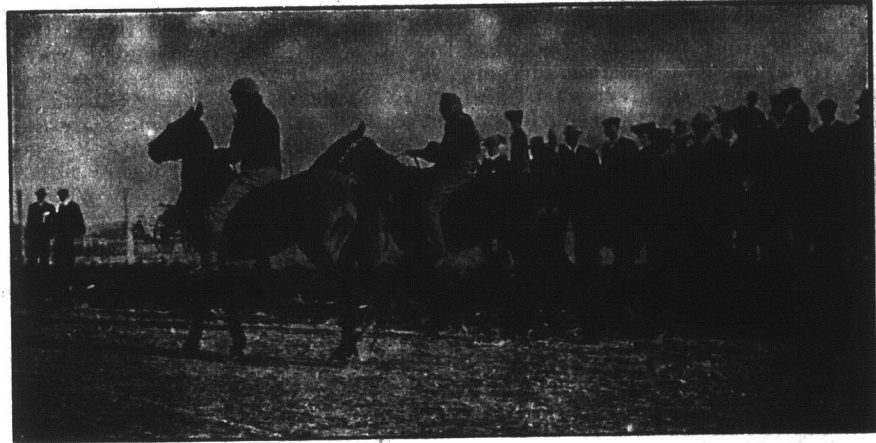
The idea seems to prevail extensively in this country that milking is not proper work for a woman. We cannot but think that it is somewhat unfortunate. There are of course certain conditions under which it would not be proper or reasonable to ask women to milk, as when the cows are not kept in proper quarters during the time of milking, or it may be that the weather is so severe that to spend time thus would be more or less of a hardship. It seems to us that several good reasons can be urged why women should do at least a share of the milking on the average farms, especially when work in the house is of such a character that to attend to this duty would not interfere with the performance of duties inside. We think women ought to do their part in this respect, for the reason that they can do it without physical injury.

The girls growing up in the household ought to learn to milk. Such work is not beyond their strength, though they should not be required to carry pails of milk. By assisting in this exercise girls will be encouraged in habits of industry. Many of them seem to think it is undignified to engage in such work. Such a view is not well grounded. Labor that is right and proper is always ennobling and no one should be ashamed to perform it. Every girl, therefore, brought up on the farm should be as carefully instructed in the art of milking as she is in performing on a musical instrument.

There is another reason why women should take a share in the milking. Cows, as a rule, will give more milk in a given time when the milk is drawn by women. This is owing to the more gentle way in which they go about their work. Men are oftentimes harsh and petulant when cows are refractory; women are more patient. Let no young girl on a Canadian farm blush to acknowledge that she is able to milk a cow.

The Spirited Horse.

The spirited horse is the natural horse, and the natural horse is the serviceable horse, and the serviceable horse



Indians, Ready for the final Heat--Okotoks, Alta.

should be dusted with a good lice powder. We find dry road dust, sprinkled with liquid lice killer, is as good and about the cheapest lice powder we can use. It is well to keep the dust bath fairly strong with lice killer throughout the season. In treating a house for mites all the furnishings should be taken out of doors, and the litter and nesting material burned.

Home-made sulphur candles can be made by taking strips of cloth or lamp wicks and soaking in melted brimstone. Place them in an iron kettle while burning.

Poultry Notes.

Why don't you do the job of killing mites thoroughly, so that no mites will be alive to tell the tale to their grandchildren tomorrow?

Why don't you chop that willow wood, and run it through the bone mill, and keep a box of it before the fowls all the time?

Why don't you do all these things that cost little but time and conduce so much to the health and comfort of your flock?

Why don't you do the very best you can for your flock, so that you may confidently expect them to do the very best they can for you, and pay you well for your trouble?

Why don't you advertise your surplus stock?

Why don't you select one breed and stick to it?

Why don't you study your flock and be able to pick out the best specimens?

Why don't you give these specimens extra attention now and all the time?

Why don't you see that your turkeys have plenty of grit?

Why don't you burn up those dead chickens?

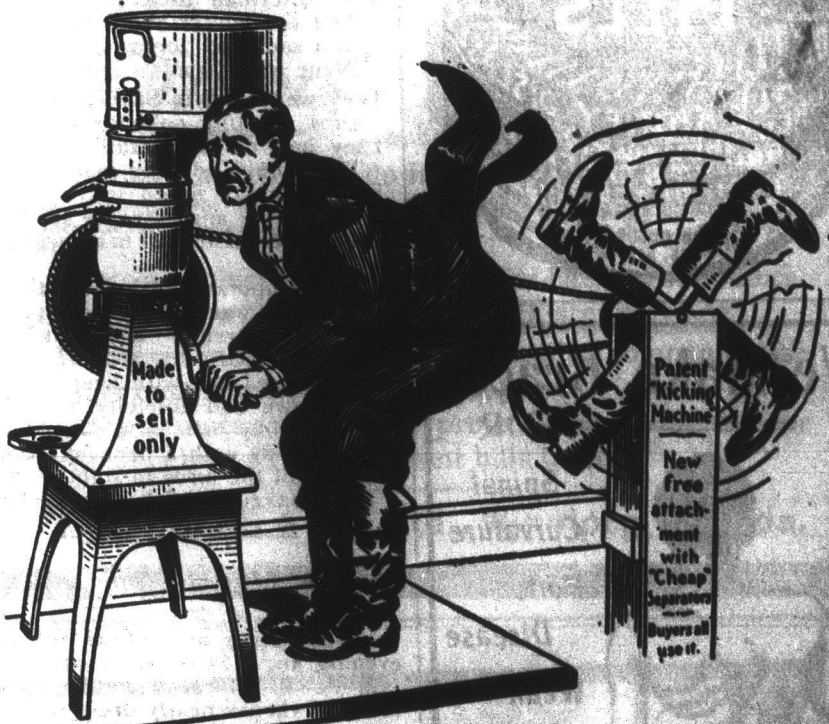
M. H. W.

Growing Speltz.

We have tried growing speltz and find it the most profitable crop raised in this section. We sowed one and one-half bushels of seed to the acre, which seemed to have been damaged and did not look as though more than one-half of it would come up. We threshed nearly fifty bushels to the acre and find it a splendid food for hogs.

CREAM SEPARATORS

The accompanying picture illustrates how one buyer of a "cheap" cream separator feels over his great "bargain" and how he has arranged to punish himself for so wasting his money, time, labor and product.



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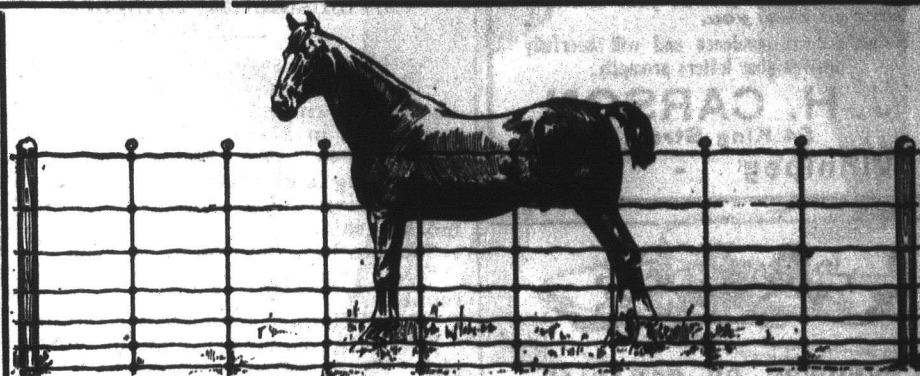
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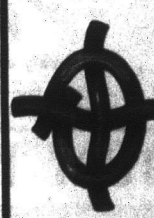


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