

frictioned and dressed, but the latter is so often improperly and imperfectly done that much loss results to shippers. Perhaps no product comes to market that shows such a marked profit from proper handling as these. To illustrate: during the past few weeks, good lambs have been selling for \$7 to \$9, very fine, large ones sometimes for \$10 each. I have seen some as good as the average that were very poorly dressed, that sold for as low as \$3 each, and I heard of one that was sent in skinned that sold for \$1.50. Evidently the shippers of these have cause to think that early lambs don't pay.

Trough the kindness of Messrs Archdeaco & Co., of 85 Barclay Street, who make a specialty of these, several illustrations are shown, reproduced from photographs of lambs on sale in their store. Fig. 107 shows a properly dressed lamb just as it is sent to market, except that the wrappings-

haslet. Leave on the head, feet and skin. Skin the hind legs and draw the caul over them, and also draw it well down over the kidneys securing it with skewers. Slit the caul just enough to let the kidneys through. Put in the back sets shown in Fig. 109. Much of the appearance of the carcass depends upon these. They should be of just the right length, about 14 inches for an ordinary sized carcass. Fasten one end in the flesh, and the other in the breast close to the first rib, crossing the sticks in the back as shown in Fig. 109, just behind the kidneys. The object of these is to spread the carcass out as flat as possible. Remove carefully all traces of blood, so that the carcass may present as neat and clean an appearance as possible. Let it hang until thoroughly cool. Replace the skin on the hind legs. Cover the exposed flesh with clean white cloth, then sew up carefully in burlap or bagging, as shown

high price for his services. Here is an opening for some one. F. H. V. (R. N. Y.)

THIS RAM WAS BOSS.

HE WOULD NOT BE CHASED AROUND BY ANY DOG.

Zip, a setter dog belonging to Arthur A. Means of Coolbaugh township, Pa., recently formed the habit of biting Mr. Means's sheep. He injured three badly, and tore out wool on others. The habit grew on Zip, and punishment with the gad didn't break him. The dog was valuable as a bird hunter, and Means hated to kill him. He owns a large long woolled ram named Reuben. The ram is so vicious that Mr. Means keeps him confined in a pen alone. After all efforts to reform the dog had failed, Mr. Means fastened Zip in the pen with Reuben. The dog made for the ram as bold as a lion, and

seven couple into a kennel in company with an aged ram of the county breed, with a good-head - i. e. large horns. About half an hour afterward, meeting a friend, he told him what he had done, adding: "Come along and see them. The old fellow lays about him famously, and he'll cure them, I'll warrant him." Going quietly up to the door of the kennel, the two friends were surprised to hear no sound. Alas! on entering, they found the only part of the ram left was the bones and skin: the hounds were quietly digesting him.

ENSILAGE FOR SHEEP.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—Would a silo be a good thing for sheep? Object, raising early lambs. How much per days should be fed to large ewes, in connection with hay and grain, (grain mixed equal weights of bran, oats and corn?) Would ensilage be an equivalent for roots? Would a mow 10 by 25 feet, with 15 feet posts, if properly sheathed answer for a silo? How would it do raise a crop of field corn, pick off ears when glazed and leave on ground to cure, cut stalks half-inch and fill silo? Would such ensilage be equal to crop raised for fodder only? Would there be any bad results from feeding too much? C. L. Windham, Conn.

A silo for sheep can be profitably used, but if used in connection with raising early lambs, the quality of the ensilage should be a prime object. The spent stalks of field corn, spent in maturing a crop of corn, might do to keep sheep alive, but would hardly answer a good purpose in connection with raising early lambs.

It would be much better that a considerable proportion of the ensilage to fill a silo for sheep should be composed of material finer, more fibrous than corn ensilage. A good mixed crop for this purpose would be peas and oats—10 quarts of oats, having a stiff straw, mixed with 2 bushels Canada field peas, drilled in at the rate of 4 bushels to the acre on land well prepared for such a crop. It will soon cover the ground and keep down weeds. It may be cut for ensilage when the pea is in blossom, but if circumstances favor, it is best when the pea is in the milk. (1)

With our present improvement in machinery, this combined crop is easily handled for the silo, by cutting it with a self-binder and then running the bundles through the cutter into the silo, thus greatly reducing the labor. This crop may be sown very early, as a spring frost does not injure either peas or oats. This would furnish an ensilage for ewes requiring but very little grain, and that mostly in the form of bran, until the ewes have dropped their lambs.

L. could have different compartments in his silo; fill one with medium-sized ensilage corn and the other with peas and oats, feeding one to the sheep at morning and the other at evening, or preferably mixing the two together. But we should advise corn ensilage to be cut into the silo not more than 1/2 inch for sheep. Sheep may be fed from 2 to 3 1/2 lbs. of ensilage per day.

We think the size of a silo mentioned by L. would work well in practice. After the ewes drop their lambs the proportion of grain, equal parts by weight of oats, corn and bran, would be all right. E. W. S.

(1) Very good. Ewes in lamb must have nitrogenous food.—Ed.



Fig. 107

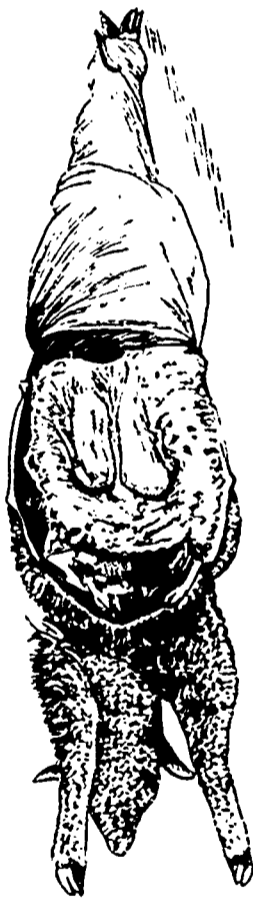


Fig. 108



Fig. 109



Fig. 110

are partially removed to show the manner of dressing. To begin with, the lambs must be fat and young. Sometimes shippers send in late summer-lambs, runts evidently, thinking that they will fill the bill. They will not; the lambs must be young and grown quickly. At Christmas time, those weighing 25 pounds, and perhaps less, will do, but later in the season 30 pounds or more is the required weight.

To kill the lamb, cut the throat, making as small an incision as possible, and hang up to let it bleed out thoroughly, this is important, as the good appearance of the meat depends upon the thoroughness with which the blood is removed. Cut open the lamb to a point about opposite the fore legs. Remove the entrails, leaving in the

in Fig. 110, and the lamb is ready to ship. Send by express always.

Fig. 108 shows an improperly dressed specimen. The drawing doesn't show all the imperfections, but a comparison of it with Fig. 107 will give an idea of the difference. It was poorly bled, giving the meat a dark, unattractive color. The dressing was all slouchily done, the back sets were so short that the carcass was rolled too far over, breaking some of the ribs, the caul was not evenly and neatly spread over the kidneys. The two lambs were of about equal quality, but the one wouldn't sell for much more than half as much as the other. It would have paid well if many of the lambs which are sent to this market had been dressed by a professional, even though the latter had to be paid a

Reuben, who had been itching to go on a rampage, met him half way and butted him into a corner. Zip yelped and renewed the attack, and Reuben banged him against the boards, jammed him into a hayrick, knocked him flat and stamped on him. The dog howled and tried in vain to evade the angry ram's powerful butting organ. When he had been unmercifully licked by the ram, Mr. Means took him out. Zip was laid up for a week, and Mr. Means says he can't get the dog to look at a sheep now.

SHEEP-WORRYING DOGS.—Some time during the last century, a M. F. H. (Master of foxhounds) in Dorsetshire had several hounds in his pack that were guilty of sheep-murder. To cure them of this evil habit, he put six or