

above, is only about 60c. per 100 lbs., the maker gets 30c. a hundred for superintendence and skill, and the proprietor gets 35c. a hundred for repairs and interest on the investment.

The most successful factories are those which are owned and operated by the cheese maker.

In a neighborhood like the one described the owner of the factory, whoever he may be, should deliver all the milk to the factory. It will counteract all the benefits of associating if each patron must deliver his own milk, or even is compelled to see that it is delivered. Routes should be established and teams employed by the season to do the hauling, and a reasonable allowance made for it.

While the mode of establishing a factory may vary somewhat the interests of the parties concerned, yet it is of more consequence to the farmers that a good factory be built than who should build it. Thousands and thousands of dollars are lost every year by not having curing rooms built with walls which will resist the passage of heat and cold, so that a temperature nearly uniform can be maintained within them. Early and late cheese are materially injured by the cold, and the midsummer make by being too warm, so that very little of the season's make gets cured without injury. The parties who suffer most by this defect are the patrons or producers of the milk, as the depreciated value of the cheese comes directly out of their pockets. It stands them in hand, therefore, to look after this point in the beginning, and to see to it that suitable rooms for curing their cheese are prepared.

### Veterinary.

SIR,—Would you be so kind as to give me some information as regards a beast of mine, through the ADVOCATE? I have a heifer calf swelled up so we thought it would die in August last. We gave her physic, salts, condition powders and such medicine as we could think of. She is still living, though very poor in spite of every kindness, often swells up; sometimes loses her cud. Her skin is very dirty, though we washed her with soap and water several times; was covered with vermin. Sometimes eats well and seems to be in good health. As she is from a favorite cow we don't like to lose her.

W. H. E., Blair River P. O.

[We would recommend you to call in some competent veterinary surgeon, as yours seems to be a complicated case, and would need a careful examination before we could prescribe for your heifer.]

SIR,—Being a subscriber to your very valuable paper for the last three years, I take the liberty of asking you a few questions. Being a young farmer I look to older heads for advice. I have a valuable young mare, 6 years old, that will foal about the last of May. She is in fine condition. On Saturday evening, when I turned her out to water, she was so swelled under her belly opposite each flank that she could scarcely move. I am sure nothing was wrong with her on Friday. I feed her on good timothy hay and about three half-pecks of carrots and the same of bran a week, with a quart of oats morning and evening. I have not been working her for some time, but she has a run of a quarter of a mile, morning and evening, to water, when they generally run round for a half hour or so. Would that be exercise enough for her? Now would you please tell me what was the cause of the swelling and a cure for the same; and what is the best feed for a brood mare?

D. M., Cow Bay, Eastern Passage P. O., N. S.

[Young mares that are well fed are subject to become affected in the way that you describe. It will be necessary for you to reduce her condition. Do not feed her either oats or carrots, and give her a limited supply of hay. Allow her to have plenty of exercise. If the swelling continues and is painful, you might foment it with hot hop tea. It is likely to be swelled more or less until she has had her foal. It would not be advisable to put her through a course of medicine, for any medicine given that would have a tendency to remove the swelling, might cause her to lose her foal.]

### Stock.

#### Practical Sheep Husbandry.

##### SPRING MANAGEMENT OF EWES.

With flock management, as with all other business pursuits, there is no time when affairs can be left to the vicissitudes of chance—no time when neglect is not punished by loss, and intelligent supervision rewarded with fair returns. Though at times the well-provided flock may allow its owner a short vacation, while his faithful subordinates enforce the details of management, there are occasions when no impulse but that of actual necessity should excuse his constant supervision. The three most important events in the annual round of flock management—coupling, lambing and shearing—present occasions when there should be centered about the fold sleepless vigilance and skilled and willing hands as well. In some respects the lambing season is the most important to the sheep owner; this is attributable, not alone to the fact that the thrift of the ewes during the remainder of the year is so intimately affected thereby, but to the equally important fact that the most considerable item of the year's income—that of increase in numbers—is dependent upon the care and good judgment now extended.

Few localities are so invariably exempt from unpropitious weather as to render safe an entire absence of shelter, liberally supplied with straw or leaves or hay for bedding, and a reserve of artificial feed within easy reach. If these are not required one season, they are ready for the emergencies of another. The chances are largely in the direction of such a necessity every year as will return a heavy interest on their first cost, and the expense of keeping them ready for occupancy. These shelters should be snug and close, and, better than all, dry, with openings for plenty of light and ventilation.

Ewes expected to yearn should, when possible, be separated from the large flock, and permitted all the quiet and comfort that can be secured to them. They should not be confined to shelter in fair weather, during the day, but should not for any length of time be from under the eye of the shepherd. At night, after a liberal ration, they should be provided with a good bed of straw, with plenty of room for moving about and lying down—say twelve to sixteen feet of space to each animal. Thus comfortably quartered, there will rarely be found a necessity for disturbing them during the night. With any but the gentlest flock the confusion attending the shepherd's presence will generally offset the effect of work he will be able to perform. The exceptions to this rule will apply in the case of valuable animals kept in small numbers. The ewe, while in the act of yearning, seldom requires the shepherd's assistance; ninety-nine in a hundred will be better without him, if he has performed his duty up to that point. His presence may, however, be necessary to the welfare of the lamb. Occasionally one will be found too weak to get upon its feet. After it has been licked dry by the mother, if it does not stand up and take a supply of milk, the reasonable inference is that something is wrong. In such instances, usually, all that is necessary is for the shepherd to support it while gently holding the ewe. With a bait of milk thus secured it will generally gain strength rapidly and require no further assistance, in the absence of some deformity or imperfection. The experienced shepherd usually provides himself with a bottle of milk from a fresh cow, and with this in his pocket, is prepared for the emergency when finding a ewe without a sufficient supply of nourishment for her lamb. Ordinarily, with this for a day or two, and a liberal supply of proper food for the dam, the relations of supply and demand will be properly adjusted. If not, a foster mother may be provided from some of those that have lost lambs within a short time. With patience and good management this can commonly be accomplished in one or two days. A small pen—say 2½x3 feet square, is provided in some secluded corner of the shed, into which the two are placed, and occasionally looked after, until a reconciliation is brought about. Sometimes a ewe will be found to absolutely refuse to adopt a lamb, despite all the persuasive and deceptive devices brought to bear; but these are the exceptions, the majority being found quite tractable after twelve to forty-eight hours manipulation. If a foster mother can not be had, the lamb must be abandoned or brought up a "cosset" on cow's milk. With plenty of milk, and a little patience in teaching the lamb to drink, such a course can be profitably pursued,

as lambs will begin to eat at an early age, and help themselves when food is placed within their reach.

The first two or three days of a lamb's life are its most critical ones. Once fairly on its feet, and well filled with its mother's milk, it may be safely accounted as half raised, so far as the natural risks of life are concerned. Few young animals gain strength and activity more rapidly than the lamb, despite its weak and helpless condition when first meeting the cold comforts of its new existence. As soon as possible both ewes and lambs should have access to green food whenever the condition of the weather will admit of the necessary exposure. By such change of food the flow of milk is materially increased, and the lamb early taught to earn its living by nibbling such tender blades of grass or rye as come within its reach.

It will be seen that success in spring management of ewes depends very largely upon conditions which must have been arranged in advance. Without such precaution, such arrangements as can be improvised may mitigate disasters but can not prevent them. "Good luck" in spring is largely the result of wise foresight and liberal preparation in advance; and no management, however intelligent or industrious, can reverse the rule, which will be found as inexorable as the decree that effect must follow cause. Of the shepherd, as well as the farmer, it may be truly said: "As he sows, so shall he reap."—[Breeder's Gazette.

#### Raising Calves for Market.

About three years since, keeping a dairy of ten or twelve cows, and not having any facilities for selling the milk, also having a good deal of pasture ground attached to my farm, I began, in addition to what calves I bred, to buy some from dealers in the district for the purpose of rearing. I soon found I did not get a good class of calves, many of them turning out ill-bred animals, being bought of small occupiers, who in far too many instances think if they get a calf, all well and good, without paying any attention to what sort of sire is used. I therefore sought and obtained a supply of calves from a large dairy in the midland counties, where the milk is all sold, and a good Shorthorn bull used. I have drafts of these calves from Michaelmas to April, from a week to a fortnight old, as I want them; they are sent direct by train, and when they reach home are each put into a separate pen, and have about six pints of milk twice a day per head, after the first cream is taken off. In a few days they have a hod placed in each pen with shredded swedes in one part and cut hay and linseed cake in the other (a very small portion of each), which they soon learn to eat. They are kept on the milk about a month, by which time they begin to eat well, when they are put on one meal of milk per day, and gradually weaned; they are then drafted into a larger pen holding eight or ten, where they have what shredded roots they will eat, about half a pound of linseed cake, with cut hay mixed with bran and malt chums. When they get stronger they are put into a well sheltered yard, and about the middle of May those that were calved from Michaelmas to February are turned out in the daytime, and fetched up again at night, to have a few roots and their mixture of cake, &c. As the summer advances they are left out altogether, and after the hay is up, and they can get a run on a good clover land, the cake is dropped. They are then left out till after harvest, when, if the nights get cold, they are put into a yard with a small quantity of meadow hay. As the feed gets shorter and the roots are began, they get turnip tops thrown into the meadows, till sharp weather sets in, when they have three parts of a bushel of shredded roots, mixed with corn chaff, per head, night and morning, with a run out during the day. Thus they are brought on till yearlings. The next summer they are turned to graze on the best pasture, and towards Michaelmas have an allowance of cotton cake, about five pounds per day, when they are shut up in the yards and fattened off with cut roots, cake, meal and bran. They are mostly gone when barely two years old.

I would mention it is best to part steers and heifers the second year, as the heifers often come to hand sooner, and will not unsettle the steers.

The calves cost me clear home about 50s. each, which, with 20s. added for cake, &c., bring them into yearlings, besides what they get on the farm. My experience is, you can keep double the quantity of stock than is the case if big bullocks were bought to graze. I have sold two yards of beasts this spring under two years old, averaging about £19 per head; have any quantity of yearlings coming on, and have reared up forty calves since Michaelmas.—[Agricultural Gazette (Eng.)