

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

Stomach worms, usually found in lambs, have caused considerable trouble and loss in United States flocks, but, fortunately, very little has been heard of this ailment in Canadian flocks. These worms are described as very small, one-quarter to one-third of an inch long, reddish in color, being found in the fourth stomach only. Lambs affected are thirsty, pale in the eyes, are dull, lose weight, and may scour or eat dirt. Benzine or

A word in closing about drenching sheep. Nothing should ever be poured into the nose. If it is desired that the medicine should go into the fourth stomach, the sheep should be allowed to stand upon its feet. In any other position the medicine will pass into other compartments of the stomach. The medicine should be given from a long-necked bottle, slowly and carefully, a little at a time, to avoid choking, and if coughing occurs, the head should be at once lowered.



Shorthorn bull calf; born January, 1908. Bred and owned by Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que. Sire Cicely's Pride (imp.) =40369=; dam Queen Ideal =64221=.

strong, well-developed. As sows generally remain in heat two or three days, it is safer to have them served the second or third day of the period of œstrum, and they should be kept quiet and separate from other hogs for two or three days after. For economy of time, a breeding crate, in which to place the sow during service, is a very handy and desirable device, which can be made in an hour or two by anyone at all handy with a saw and hammer. It is practically a common shipping crate, closed in front, and open at the other end, the sow being kept in by means of a cross-bar above her hocks, while a false front is provided, to slide down between cleats when a short sow is being bred. A platform six inches high is placed behind the crate, if needed, for the boar to

During the latter part of October, and in November, we have a quantity of corn, unhusked, in stack or in shock, by the side of the pasture. A quantity of the corn is given on the grass, each

Before the cattle have lost any flesh, we take them to the stable. I consider that any loss of flesh by exposure, which is often the case with beefmen, is a triple loss; first, there is the time lost; second, the derangement of the constitution, which naturally takes place, and is difficult to recuperate; third, the cost of replacing this flesh. The barns are of brick, and cement-block basement ten feet in height; well lighted, well ventilated, and kept comfortably warm. In those stables the cattle are kept free from vermin.

By selecting stock, and feeding as above, I had a load of cattle weighing an average of 1,260 pounds the first of December, last fall, that were sold the first of April, to be lifted the 15th of April, and the load averaged 1,505 pounds. They were shipped to Toronto, and killed, to be sold to Toronto's wealthy people. The price realized was \$5.75 per cwt., and the purchaser received a good commission for buying them. When the cattle