

## The Shepherd.

## METHODS OF A MUTTON-MAKER.

Sheep require no expensive shelter; a dry place and protection from storms, an open shed with a roof that will turn the rain, is all that is required. Nature has provided the covering for their bodies that protects from wind and cold. Sheep will not lie down in mud, and no matter how warm and commodious the barn, unless clean and dry, they will seek a knoll or dry spot of earth, no matter how fierce the storm. So, when we say a dry place for them to stand or lie down, as nature suggests, that covers the requirements for shelter. Confining them to inclosures is less difficult than is generally supposed. I never knew a sheep to attempt jumping a barbed wire. It is a common mistake to build fences too high, and not low or close enough. I believe a flock of sheep that have never been taught to climb or creep can be successfully restrained with four barbed wires, properly strung and kept taut. Their wool is such a protection to them against the viciousness of the barbs that when taught to creep the building of impregnable fences becomes a necessity.

While sheep require but inexpensive winter quarters, says H. M. Kirkpatrick of Wyandotte Co., Kan. In The Modern Sheep, their protection from the heat and flies of summer is a matter of greater importance. This opinion may not be generally held, but I consider a cool shade, a cool, dark place for them in summer, of more value than the most expensive barn. If you have a thicket of brush or wooded spot, especially if well-drained, save it if you contemplate ever raising sheep. The price of one good ewe in 200 will buy bolls enough to amply protect that many ewes from the depredations of both dogs and wolves. Up to four years ago we had more or less trouble every year from both dogs and wolves notwithstanding we live within the shades of the smoke of a great city. We belted 50 per cent of our ewes, later 75 per cent, and have never known of any loss or an attempted attack.

Stagnant water is the best vehicle for conveying the parasites that infest sheep. If you have not an abundant supply of clear, pure water, easy of access for sheep, we hasten to advise you not to attempt sheep raising. Low, marshy or spouty land is an abomination to the flockmaster; but Kan is so free from this character of land that the caution seems uncalled for.

Sheep, as well as other live stock, love a greater variety of food than they usually get; but sheep especially are fond of change and variety, even unto apparent idleness. They adapt themselves quickly to a change of conditions, and no matter how luxuriant the pasture, they will leave it daily and frequently to nip the sprouts and eat the weeds; in fact, I have sometimes thought that the more good grass they eat the more noxious and bitter weeds they will consume. Thus, by changing them to different fields, by turning them, especially the lambs, into the corn fields after you have laid them by, or into the clearing when the sprouts are young and tender, they will thrive and wax fat; and, unless the size of your farm is greatly in excess of the size of your flock, two blades of grass will grow where one grew before, and you will have to mark the price of your land up in order to keep it. The profits will be, or should be, 100 per cent with a fighting chance for more. The fleece always has paid, and will now more than pay the cost of keep.

**Sore Teats**—An ewe, apparently healthy, but having sore teats, should not be considered unfit for mutton, unless the disease had extended to the udder and was of such a nature as to create a fevered condition of the body. In such case it would not be advisable to use the meat as an article of food but had better be slaughtered and fed to the hogs.—[L.]

**Discharging at the Nose**—There are different causes that produce nasal discharges in a flock of sheep. The most common is catarrh or colds in the head. This kind is characterized by a whitish or watery fluid. In this case keep the animal in dry quarters and apply pine tar to end of nose. Another cause is what is known as grub in the head and is more fatal. This is indicated by a yellowish and thicker substance than

the former, exuding from the nose. It is also more difficult to treat successfully. A cure has been effected by placing the sheep on its back and injecting a few drops of turpentine into the nostrils, then allowing the sheep to get on his feet as quickly as possible, and through its efforts to remove the medicine will frequently dislodge the grub, which removes the cause of the malady and they get well.—[R. O. L.]

**The Marked Strength in Wool** has continued into Dec, with no abatement of interest. The London auctions of colonials exhibit great animation and strength, price averaging 10@15 per cent higher, this condition having its influence here. At the big distributing centers a city of domestic wool is reported, and manufacturers interested buyers and desiring to increase their stocks, even at existing high prices. At Boston, the greatest American wool center, 12 to 14 million pounds change hands weekly, and during the first 11 months of '29 total sales were 325, against 122 millions a year ago.

**To Remove Burs from the wool** in sheep, the better way is to remove the burs from the pasture lot before they mature sufficiently to adhere to the wool. Once they are in, a hard task is on to displace them. There are three ways whereby they can be removed. One is to pick them out with the fingers, holding the wool in such a manner not to pull it direct from the roots, but pull the wool direct from the bur and allow it to drop from the fleece. Another way is to take a pair of sheep shears and clip the wool directly underneath them, this, however, is wasteful. Another method would be to take a pair of long pointed tongs and introduce them between the sheep's body and the bur, grasp firmly, then with a cord or long toothed currycomb rake them out.—[R. Logan, Branch Co. Mich.]

**Stock Sheep** for placing on winter feed are relatively scarce, i. e. desirable lots which can be bought at moderate prices. With the range season over, feeding wethers are in small supply at western markets, this also true in a measure of feeding lambs.

It is estimated the sales of wool on the Boston market, the last week in Oct, aggregated 25,000,000 lbs; it looks as though the supply in the near future is going to be too small to admit of manufacturers filling their needs at present prices. Mill's are reported as being crowded with orders.

Agents of an English syndicate are said to have been travelling all over the large sheep-raising sections the past year with the idea of buying up about 500,000 head and 500,000 a of the best Mont ranches. The capital stock is \$10,000,000.

**A Good Way to Smoke Hams** is to take the hams out of a barrel and cut off the ends of two staves so that a 6 in stovepipe with an elbow on the outside of the barrel can be put in to build a fire in. Then cover the elbow to force the smoke into the barrel. Hang the hams and cover.—[F. L. Goodyear, Vt.]

**Cough**—Subscriber has a shote which has a dry cough; it seems healthy and eats well, will the mates of such a pig be healthy? Give the pig a teaspoonful of syrup of squills in a dessertspoonful of cod liver oil at a dose twice a day. There is no reason why the mates of such a pig should not remain healthy.

**Indigestion**—P. S. G. has a horse which he cannot get to look well. Feed 4 qts good oats and 15 lbs good hay per day. Always water before feeding. Feed regularly and use the animal kindly. Don't drive too fast nor use a whip. Mix 4 oz of sulphate of iron, 4 oz of nitrate of potassium and 2 oz of nuxvomica, divide into 24 doses and give one every night in a small bran mash until all are taken. Then skip two weeks and give again if necessary.

**Blood Poison**—A. T. W. has a mare which dropped a colt last June; she has not done well since; she is dull and very poor, although well fed. Boil a teaspoonful of flaxseed into a pulp and while hot pour it on ½ a pail of bran and make a mash of it. Give her a mash of this kind once a day and continue it four to six weeks and put one

of the following powders in it: Sulphate of iron 4 oz, nitrate of potassium 4 oz, nuxvomica 2 oz; divide into 24 doses. Repeat this quantity if needed.

**Thick Wind**—M. S. has a horse which breathes hard when driven and has a milky discharge from the nose when he drinks; also has hems, and when they eat dry wheat it seems to choke them. The disease of the horse's throat is what is known as thick wind and is an incurable disease; such a horse is fit only for slow work. The discharge from the nose can sometimes be stopped by giving the horse one teaspoonful of sulphate of copper at a dose morning and evening in bran mash and continue it for several weeks. From the meager description of the hen trouble we cannot form a correct opinion as to the nature of the disease.

**Contracted Cord**—C. McC. has a 3-year-old which got cut on a scythe; it healed but the cord of the leg is contracted and the ankle joint cocked. The only remedy for such a case is an operation, which should be done by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

**Lymphangitis**—J. W. H. has a mare which has the water farcy. This derangement is the result of improper management. Overfeeding or irregular feeding, overwork and want of proper exercise are among the causes of this

disease. If the mare is a well-formed, good animal, the disease will not affect her progeny. Feed the animal at regular intervals and not too much, give exercise; also give her a teaspoonful of sulphate of iron in the morning and a dessertspoonful of nitrate of potassium at night in bran mash, for one month.

**Sweeny**—F. J. B. has a 2-year-old colt which is sweened. Mix 2 dr cantharides with 1½ oz lard and rub a little on the part once a week and continue it for several months if necessary.

Stone walls should never be laid as a part of a piggery, for in winter they are cold and damp and in northern states and in Canada especially, stone walls are very often responsible for rheumatism and a cold condition of the body. A wood floor is far better than cement for the same reasons.

With ensilage and bran, I can keep my cows up to a good flow of milk with very little of anything else.—[W. C. Gibson.]

At least 95 per cent of the export butter of Denmark is now made from milk or cream which has been pasteurized, and there can be no doubt that to this fact is largely due that remarkable uniformity in flavor and general character which gives Danish butter such a strong hold in the best English markets.

## WANTED—AGENTS FOR CREAM SEPARATORS

During the next six months—in conjunction with the introduction of the improved "NEW CENTURY" De Laval Cream Separators—we shall thoroughly reorganize our system of Dairy or "Baby" separator local agencies. Out of 2,000 existing agencies and sub-agencies 1,500 will be changed, and as many additional new ones created. 1900 promises to be the greatest of separator years. Centrifugal separation and clarification must soon become universal. Machines may be sold in every township. The conceded superiority of the "Alpha" De Laval machines should give them 85 per cent. of the total trade. But live aggressive agents are equally essential to getting it. We have the machines and require more good agents. Successful separator agents are confined to no particular class. Applications should give full details.

Mention This Paper In Writing.

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Western Offices:  
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.  
CHICAGO.

GENERAL OFFICES:  
74 CORTLANDT STREET,  
NEW YORK.

Branch Offices:  
1102 ARCH STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

## 100% a Year is Big Interest



but that is what many users of the  
**IMPROVED UNITED STATES SEPARATOR**  
are receiving on the money invested.

It is nothing unusual to receive letters from users of the U. S. stating that it has produced enough more cream in a year to pay for the machine, to say nothing of the improved quality of the product and the saving of time and labor. Our 1900 or "New Century" Separators, with increased capacities, are better than ever.

We also manufacture

A Complete Line of Dairy and Creamery Apparatus.

Write for our latest illustrated catalogues.—Free.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,** Bellows Falls, Vt.

PRINT BUTTER should be wrapped in

## GOOD PARCHMENT

(Not the Cheap Kind.)

PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO., Eighth St., Passaic, N. J.

Your name or Creamery should be printed on every sheet. Send for Samples.