

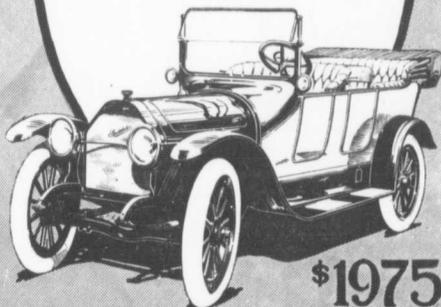
# Studebaker SIX

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## Notes for the Shepherd

### Sheep or Dogs

"Bruce County's Shepherd"

If there is any one question that I am asked oftener than another it is, "How can I protect my sheep from dogs?" I find that the dog evil is regarded as the most serious obstacle to sheep ranching, or even to the maintaining of a small flock on the farm. The legal protection of the sheep man is entirely insufficient. In the first place he must prove the ownership of the destroying dog, which is usually an impossibility, and oftentimes the most destructive curs in the country are owned by men without property, and could not pay for the sheep if they would.

I have found only one solution to the problem. That is to have the sheep in the fold every night. Our fold consists of an enclosed area in the sheep pasture surrounded by a tight board fence about six feet high. The sheep are encouraged to come to the fold at night by a light feeding of grain; just a lick or two for each one, but enough to bring them that way. Rock salt is also kept in the fold, thus encouraging them to visit it more frequently. I go back every night and close the gates. If the sheep are not watching for me, which they usually are, my well-trained dog soon rounds them up. This is the only solution that I have for the dog evil.

### Silage for Sheep

By E. L. Shaw, *Animal Husbandman*  
The use of this succulent feed for sheep has attracted the attention of most farmers only during the past few years. Although a few sheepmen fed silage many years ago with good results, most flockmasters have been slow in giving it a trial. Owing to the wonderful increase in the use of silos on farms, and owing to the cheapness of silage compared with other succulent feeds, such as roots, farmers are constantly raising the question regarding the feeding of silage to sheep. A great deal has been said of its bad effects upon sheep, but these have arisen either because an inferior quality of silage was fed or on account of carelessness on the part of the feeder in not feeding it properly.

A good quality of silage is extremely palatable and can be fed to all classes of sheep with good results. It must be borne in mind, however, that silage which is either very sour, mouldy, or frozen should not be fed.

The amount of silage reported in feeding trials varies from one to five pounds a head per day. The amount to feed depends upon the class of sheep and the character of the other feeds comprising the ration. As a general rule from two to four pounds a head per day is considered as much as should be fed.

Lamb feeders have found silage a very satisfactory feed, and the amount fed ranges from one to three pounds a day. Where lambs are on full feed of grain, such as corn, and are receiving a fair allowance of hay, they will, as a rule, only consume from one to two pounds a head per day.

In feeding breeding ewes before lambing a daily allowance of from two to three pounds should be considered a maximum quantity. After

lambing the amount can be slightly increased.

In feeding silage or any other succulent feeds it must be borne in mind that the value of such feeds to a large extent is to act as an appetizer and to keep the digestive system in good condition. Under ordinary conditions where silage is fed it should be fed with other feeds that will properly balance the ration for the purpose intended.

### Troubles of Young Lambs

There are several troubles which may afflict young lambs and the most common of these are diarrhoea or scours, constipation, sore eyes and sore lips and mouth.

Diarrhoea or in fact any digestive trouble in the lamb, is generally the result of improper feeding of the ewe, such as too heavy feed or sudden change of feed. If the lamb has become separated from the ewe for any length of time, it should not be allowed to suck the milk the ewe is carrying and she should be at least partially milked out ere it is allowed to suck.

Constipation may be cured by reducing the grain ration of the ewe or by a rectal injection of half a cupful of soft warm water which has first been boiled, and to which a little glycerin has been added.

Sore eyes is another form of disease found amongst young lambs, and it is a most distressing sight to see a flock with this affliction from which, if not cured for, they may become totally blind. It should not be allowed to enter the eye itself. If carefully done the cure is certain. Any coal tar dip or by-product such as Cooper's Fluid Naphthalene or Zenokium will answer the purpose.

Sore mouth can be cured in the same way. The affected parts should be washed and rubbed with a stiff brush and then any coal tar dip should be applied. If the trouble has spread to the udder of the ewe the same treatment will apply.—Bulletin 37, Sask. Dept. of Agr.



## SWINE

Swon't Breed

I have a pure-bred Berkshire sow a year old I have taken her to her of same breed three times and cannot get her in pig. She is in good condition and gets lots of exercise—Rooder, Hastings Co., Ont.

The easiest solution of this difficulty might be to take the sow to another boar as the trouble may be in that direction. If the sow is in proper breeding condition and results are not then secured we must conclude that the sow is barren, an unusual condition, but not an unknown one.

When the sow is to be bred she



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