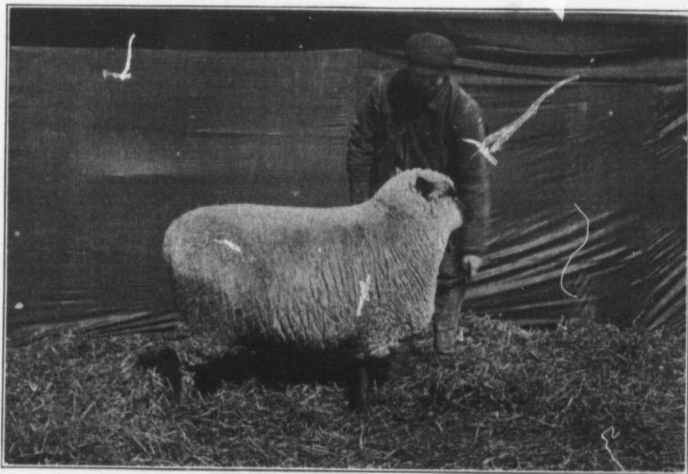


The matter of feeding sheep during the winter is one of the most vital questions and the feeder must rely on his own judgment a great deal of the time, and on him alone, depends his success as a sheep feeder. But one thing to remember is to avoid sudden changes of feed. As winter draws near, they should be started on a little dry feed in order that they will be accustomed to it when the snow comes when they get nothing but the dry feed. The

because they will become inactive and not take sufficient exercise and consequently, the lambs will be small and weak. The grain ration can be cut off until about a month before lambing-time when a little grain should be given and gradually increased until they are being fed enough that each animal will receive about a half pound per day which is a maximum amount under average conditions. The roots are fed, preferably pulped, although



An animal which should be on every Ontario farm. It should give pride and money to the owner, food to eat and clothing to wear.

principal feeds for winter are hay, roots and grain, although silage is recommended by some of the best feeders. Turnips are preferable to mangles, as it is claimed by some the mangles cause calcareous depositions in the bladder called bladder stones.

As for the feed for the ewes it is practically the same in nature as for the ram, but of course, different in quantity. There is no need of the breeding ewes being fed too heavily

some people feed them whole, a turnip weighing about two pounds to each animal, which is about the same weight of pulped roots that they should receive per meal. A few years ago there was a tendency to feed pea-straw which, no doubt is fairly good feed for sheep, but since then the best feeders have learned that there is nothing like good second cut of alfalfa for sheep. If alfalfa is not grown on the farm, first class red clover hay is the next best. Timothy hay, no