

so disposed, as we are getting most of our breaking done around here and after seeding are able to give the mares a rest for a short time to give the colts a start and they will soon grow into money and at four years old are worth from \$200 to \$250, and we don't much miss what they cost to get at that figure and we find when we get that amount for them, it will pay quite a store bill or keep the Massey-Harris Co. quiet for a time. We will now take cattle. Of course there is not much money in oxen at present, but if our president gets his scheme through no doubt there will be a demand for some cows, and I find I have never had any trouble in selling them at a good round figure, and generally got the cash at the same time. And if we had a good fat steer to sell in the summer when we have no wheat it comes in very useful and there is no danger of getting them frosted in August and have to sell for less than one-half price.

Hogs. This is the industry I have the most faith in. I have been breeding more or less ever since I have been in the country and I think make the most ready cash of any stock at the least expense. In 1890 I was fed a lot and I had to buy corn in Doloraine and paid as high as sixty cents per bushel for some and I don't think I lost any money by doing so, and I certainly think it will pay better now when pork is just as good a price as at that time and these last two years I have been buying my feed from ten to thirty cents and even less than that. Now I have built a log house that cost between \$400 and \$500 and I have something over 100 porkers in it at present. I bought three from Mr. Barter and put them up by themselves and have kept them on crushed wheat fed dry. When I got them home and weighed them, the first of November, the three weighed 540 lbs. and I fed them thirty days and weighed them again on December first and the three weighed 736 lbs., a gain of 196 lbs. I weighed them again this morning after sixteen days feeding and three weighed again, 863 lbs., a gain of 127 lbs., which shows a gain of 323 lbs. The cost of feeding them, taking wheat at forty cents, would only be about twenty one cents per day, as it only takes a trifle over half a bushel per day to feed them, which in my estimation would make wheat fed in this manner worth about seventy or seventy-five cents at the least, should frost come, when we have a lot of hogs to feed, if the grain is not too badly frozen, it makes almost as good feed if not quite so strong. Again, barley is as good hog feed as we want and I think better for young pigs than wheat and we are almost sure of a crop of that if we put it in good order, and I think the manure from the hogs will more than pay the labor of looking after, to go back on the land again for that is the best dressing we can get. I find wherever I put manure I can see it for the next two or three years and get the best results from it; and I find the more manure I get on the land the more wheat I get. But we want good farming to make it pay out good and I have heard the remark made that manure makes too many weeds, but for my part I will put up with the weeds if I can get the manure.—*N. W. Farmer.*

Our old friend, Professor Sanborn, once of New Hampshire, but now of Utah, is still doing good work as the head of the Utah Experiment Station. By recent feeding tests he has recently found that, on the average, a certain amount of food being required to make

a pound of gain on pigs weighing thirty-five pounds, three and three-tenths per cent more food was required to make the same gain on pigs weighing seventy pounds, fourteen per cent more on pigs weighing 125 pounds, nineteen per cent more on pigs weighing 175 pounds, twenty-two per cent more on hogs weighing 225 pounds, and so on up, until seventy-one per cent more feed was required on hogs weighing 350 pounds. So that it is apparent that a hog fed at a fair profit until it reached 200 pounds would be fed at a loss shortly after it had passed that weight, and if fed up to 350 to 400 pounds, all profit would be destroyed.

Ex.

The Flock.

IDEAS CULLED FROM SHEEP BREEDERS' ANNUAL REPORT 1893.

When the fields are covered with snow, they should be well seen to and fed, so as to keep them in good health and vigor. For the first few months of winter, plenty of turnips cut or pulped, nice, well cured pea-straw, with a feed of clover-hay now and again, will be found amply sufficient, with salt and pure water at all times within reach. Towards lambing time, a little grain should be added—oats fed whole are best—and the turnips should be reduced or the lamb may come weakly and some may be lost through this cause. (1) We should watch the flock, and render any help if needed in lambing. And some of the lambs may require a little assistance to their first feed, especially if a young ewe is the mother; but the least one works with them, if not really needed, the better. The ewes as the lamb should be put in a pen by themselves, where they can be fed better; a little bran added to their oats will help the flow of milk greatly, and the lambs will run less risk of getting hurt. They should be turned out to grass as soon as possible after lambing, as nothing starts off the lambs so well, and it is important that there should be no stunting of their growth at this, or indeed at any time. The oats and bran should be fed until the grass is abundant.

Most of the writers have a word to say on the

CARE OF LAMBS AT AND AFTER BIRTH.

"When early lambs are expected the pen should be made warmer than it is necessary to have it before this period, so that we may not lose an unnecessary number from chilling. Especially is this latter danger increased in the case of some of the favorite breeds whose lambs come so frequently weak. (The Downs may be favorably mentioned as producing strong, vigorous lambs even under adverse circumstances.) But we should be prepared, as even under the best of management lambs will occasionally come weak and limberlegged, to furnish help to such, as the loss of a few such lambs may turn a prospective profit into a decided loss. Never give up a lamb until it is dead. Hold the ewe firmly but gently, and support the weak lambs in their endeavors to procure their natural food for a few times. A teaspoonful or two of warm diluted whiskey will frequently reanimate an apparently helpless

(1) At no time should pregnant ewes have many turnips.—Ed.

lamb. In such cases, and with those ewes which we often find refusing to own their progeny, we should isolate ewe and lamb for a few days and use every available effort to remedy matters. In case of a ewe losing her lamb it may be wise to take one of the twins from a less thrifty ewe, and by isolation and persevering care she may adopt it. But do not adopt the plan of separating ewes and overfeeding immediately after lambing, as we so often find the case.

They may now be fed on all the good clover-hay they will eat up clean. The turnip ration may be considerably increased, and the grain ration may be doubled until the ewes go out to grass, when it may be stopped.

During the winter months the sheep should have a field in which to exercise, except in case of storms; this will do away to a considerable extent with the frequent complaint of weak lambs.

The lambs should be induced to eat as soon as possible. Clover, roots and oats should be placed out of reach of the ewes, and from which the lambs will soon eat freely. This grain ration should be supplied to them all through the summer, and we shall find no more profitable way of disposing of our grain than feeding it to the growing lambs.

During these months, unlike other stock, sheep require little care, except an occasional change of pasture, renewal of salt in the trough and of oats for the lambs, and care that they have access to water. It is wise also to take the precaution of seeing that they have shade during the extremely hot weather."

"At the age of three weeks (1) the lambs should have their tails docked and be castrated. This is very important—important at all times, but more especially if the lambs are to be fed through the fall and winter months. There is nothing looks so untidy as a long-tailed lamb, and, if they are to be fed on rape, it is an absolute necessity to have them docked. And the same of castrating. It is nothing less than carelessness to let them run uncut, and the farmer who neglects this should be made to feel it through his pocket."

"When the lambs are about a month old they should be induced to eat a little grain. A small enclosure should be penned off at one end of the sheep-house, leaving an opening through which the lambs can run in and out at will. In this pen a trough should be placed having a little bran or ground oats in, and the lambs will soon learn to nibble at it, and although they will not eat very much they will pay their owner handsomely for what they do consume.

This is the time a shepherd should be very attentive, as each loss detracts from the aggregate profit. Get them out on a little pasture as early as possible, and continue to feed oats and bran and a little oil-cake, (2) if you want to make good lambs.

Now, as washing time has come, I prefer to wash the ewes and lambs, as it cleans their skin from the dirt and dandruff accumulated through the long winter, although some farmers think it cruel. Take care not to clip them until the yolk or grease is well up in the wool again, which will depend upon the temperature. Three days after you clip the ewes the ticks will be all upon the lambs, which, if dipped, will completely destroy them, if well done. There are many good preparations for dipping. Sometimes

(1) Ten days.—Ed.

(2) And do not omit pease.—Ed.

you will find a sheep very lame; examine the feet, and you will invariably find a wedge of dirt between the sections of the foot, or the hoof so overgrown as to cause the trouble.

Towards the end of August they should be weaned and put on nice second crop clover.

In the treatment of lambs after weaning, Jas. Bowman says: "Let them on as good succulent pasture as possible, and also try and keep them at a good distance from the ewes so they may not hear each other bleat, and give them a little grain once a day: oats, two parts; peas, one part, is a good mixture. They will keep growing straight along in this way, and about first of October should be turned into rape, and grain still continued. They will only take very little, perhaps one-half pound per day, until cold, weather comes on, when they will take more. We are strongly of the opinion that grain fed to lambs that are pasturing on rape and grass pays. In proof of this, last year one hundred and thirty-five lambs fed in this way, from twentieth of October until December second, gained twenty two hundred and seventy five pounds; they ate about \$35 worth of grain. And this year the best three ewes and best three wethers under one year at Provincial Fat Stock Show were taken out of a flock receiving this treatment on the twenty-fifth of November, and show was held on fourteenth and fifteenth of December. This year a flock of one hundred and sixty-two, from October fourteenth to January tenth gained four thousand and twelve pounds. From about tenth of December they were fed mostly in pens, getting about three-fourths of a pound of grain per day, what turnips they would eat up clean, and hay: also pea-straw to pick through. If prices are good when rape and outside feed is done, we would advise to sell them. But if prices are low and there is a good prospect of getting one-half cent per pound advance in price by holding them a month, if properly attended to in the way referred to above, they will pay. The pens need to be kept dry and plenty of fresh air allowed into them. Also salt to get to at will, both in fields and in pens.

Ewe lambs intended for breeding may run along with other lambs in rape."

Farmers Advocate.

PRODUCING WOOL AND MUTTON.

The arid region of the United States and the great areas on other continents are sufficient to produce all the wool the world needs, at a lower cost than is possible on our cultivated farms, each of small area, says Prof. Henry in the ninth annual report of the Wisconsin experiment station. Why should our farmers then give their attention to fine wool production, while we have home markets constantly enlarging for fine mutton? But mutton of excellent quality can be produced with sheep that grow a fleece entirely satisfactory, whether the quality of the wool or the price per pound for the same is considered. Medium wool and good mutton can be produced from the same animal, and it is this sort of a sheep that will prove the most profitable on our farms.

Farm and Home.