

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

WHEN CARE SAVES PROFITS IN SHEEP.

When lambs are expected provide warm quarters for the ewes, deeply bedded with straw. Allow no one or any dog to frighten the sheep at any time now, for a sudden fright is likely to either cause premature birth or at least to have bad effects on both ewe and offspring, writes C. E. Davis in Farm and Fireside.

Go to the lambing house every hour until bedtime, and be ready to assist any ewe that needs it and to attend to the youngsters. If possible it is a good plan to sleep near the sheep yard and look in on them several times during the night. As soon as a lamb is dropped wrap the tiny bunch of bones in warmed cloths until dry and well warmed, then unwrap and nestle it in the straw. The mother will do the rest. Within six hours see that it takes nourishment from the ewe. This takes patience and often some teaching, but it pays to persist.

As soon as the ewe has dropped the lamb or two give her a bucket of milk warm water, for the act of lambing will leave her very thirsty. The drink will soothe her nerves, quiet her anxiety, and she will give down her milk freely and chew her cud contentedly. Cold water would be very hurtful, if not fatal, at this time.

When lambs are due separate such ewes from the rest of the flock to prevent injury and keep them in the fold where you can watch them every hour. It pays to let other things wait rather than be careless now and see all your year's profit fall and die. I have known sheep owners to turn



The splendid Cheviot ram shown above was a prize winner in the eastern circuit of fairs last fall. The Cheviots are a mountainous breed, hardy and do fairly well where pasture is scant. They have been successfully produced in New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Indiana, Iowa and other states. The mutton is of superior quality. The fleece of the ewes weighs six to eight pounds. This ram was bred by A. F. White of Steuben county, N. Y.

pregnant ewes out in the pasture and lose three to five lambs that were born away out in the field, were chilled and died of neglect.

Always speak low and gently to the ewe at this time, for a sheep knows by your voice if you are angry or joy

HORSE WISDOM.

The driver should be the horse's best friend.

It is everybody's business to interfere with cruelty.

You can get no more power from your horse than you give him in his food.

Jerking the bit and yelling confuse a horse and advertise a blockhead.

Your horse needs water often-er than you.

Any fool can ruin a team, but a wise driver maintains its value.

A sandy or muddy road doubles the work.

A rise of one foot in ten doubles the work.

Checkreins are injurious unless left slack.

Your horse may intend to please you, but does not understand your wishes.

Axle grease pays 100 per cent profit.

There isn't a thing wrong with some horses except their owners.

The full feed to the idle horse has cost the life of many a good one. Adjust the feed to the work the horse does.

Anybody can raise an ordinary horse and sell it for an ordinary price. It takes blood and feed and care to beat the average.

ous, and it is the singing shepherd they love:

If you get the lamb safely over the first forty hours it is likely to grow all right after that, but warmth, care and attention must be there when needed. If three are born to one ewe, as I have had happen, you must raise one with nipple and bottle or else get another ewe that has lost her own lamb to adopt the odd triplet.

Warming a Chilled Pig.

Of all the means of warming a chilled pig and restoring his interest in things earthly probably there is nothing better than a vessel of water heated to about 95 or 98 degrees, in which his body and limbs can be submerged for ten to twenty minutes. In many instances it will well nigh revive the dead. If after this hot bath Mr. Pig is dried and placed where he can suck a well filled teat his outlook on the future will be much improved. —Coburn's "Swine in America."

Keep the Cow Clean.

A cow with a back that itches and burns with chaff and dust cannot be so comfortable as one that's groomed every day. But that is not all. She will not digest feed so well as she would if her skin were nice and clean. When caring for your cows do not neglect their tails. Clean these clear to the end. A clean brush is a beauty to a cow.

Dusty Hay Bad For Horses.

Don't feed dusty hay to horses. If you have no other kind sprinkle it with water just before feeding. Many horse troubles may be traced directly to dusty hay, and these are much more easily prevented than cured.

Feeding the Calf.

It's a shame to keep the calf in a small place that smells so you can hardly endure it long enough to feed him. And talk about raising calves on bran water, hay tea, etc. If it's a case of "have to," all right, go ahead, but you can't raise as good calves on any substitute as you can on good milk direct from the cow. This is our way of raising fat, sleek calves. —Farm Journal.

Tying Up Horses.

Horses that are unable to cast themselves in their stalls should be tied with neck halter, which gives them much more freedom of the head than the nose halter allows.

Cost of Silage.

Professor A. L. Haacker of the Nebraska station has worked out some interesting data on the cost of producing a ton of silage. Figuring in the rent of land, plowing, cost of seed, planting and cultivating, he found that it cost 72 cents per ton. The cost of filling the silo, allowing a liberal wage for men and teams, he found to be 74 cents per ton. The cost of machinery and storage, including all items such as interest on money invested, depreciation and repairs and even taxes and insurance, was 48 cents per ton. Adding these three initial costs together, we find that the cost of producing a ton of corn silage to be \$1.94. Professor John Bowers of Iowa has another way of figuring it in which he arrives at about the same figures.

About Rickets.

Rickets—or "progressive rachitis," as veterinarians call it—is a disease the cause of which is not fully determined. It is, however, most common in regions where the soil is deficient in lime salts and in cases where the mare has been fed corn largely when in foal. This disease does not always, as many suppose, manifest itself soon after the birth of the colt or other young animal, especially when it takes on the progressive form of the disease. There is no known specific for it. However, many recover when fed liberally on oats.

HOW THE SILO HELPS.

By means of the silo more of the food value of forage can be saved than by any other method of preservation.

The silo affords the means of keeping in small compass a large quantity of forage safe from the weather and in convenient form to feed.

Forage placed in the silo keeps at a uniform quality, whereas field cured forage constantly deteriorates.

Considering the food value saved, the silo affords the cheapest means for forage preservation.

Because of the palatability and succulence silage possesses higher feeding value than does the same forage dry cured. Conservative feeders estimate that the silo doubles the value of the forage crop.

Silage can be used in summer and fall to supplement pasture.

It has been conclusively proved that the silo effects a considerable saving in the cost of production of beef, mutton and milk.

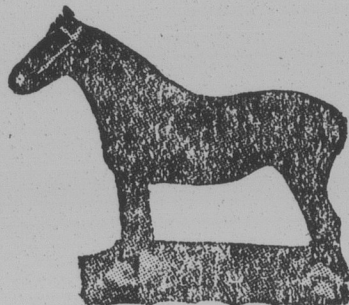
The silo enables the farmer to keep more live stock, which promotes the rotation of crops and the preservation of soil fertility.

PASTERNS OF THE DRAFT HORSE.

The time was not very long ago when a draft horse was supposed to have a short, upright pastern and an upright shoulder. The inference was that a horse with a short, upright pastern was stronger than a horse that had a long sloping pastern. I am not prepared to deny that statement, says Dr. Henry G. Reed. I don't know but that there is something in it. If you take a draft horse with a straight up and down formation there is a possibility, everything else being equal, that that horse might move a heavier load than a horse with a springing pastern. Why do not we want that? That is what draft horses are for, and if they have a formation which will enable them to move a heavier load why is not that the correct formation? It is simply because these horses will not wear.

You all know that the best of these draft horses get into the city; they spend their lives drawing drays up and down the paved streets of the city, and every time the horse with a straight up and down formation puts his foot on the hard pavement it is a straight up and down impact, and the horse will become sore before he is on the pavement any considerable time.

Take a horse with a pastern fairly long and sloping; every time he puts his foot down there is a spring which relieves the concussion, and as a result of that the hoof will stand the wear and tear a much greater period than a horse with a short up and down formation. We like a fairly sloping shoulder for the same reason. We ought not to be carried away with the fact that because a horse has a



The Shire mare Bonnie Princess, herewith shown, was a first prize winner at the international show last year. The showing of Shires at the international was about the biggest thing of its kind ever pulled off on the American continent. This strong, heavily built, active English horse seems to be gaining a good deal of favor among American horsemen in recent years. A noticeable feature was the large number of grays exhibited in striking contrast to the solid dark colors prevalent a few years ago.

straight up and down pastern and shoulder he is a better draft horse. The market today does not want it, though I think possibly in some cases a long pastern and sloping shoulder are becoming a fad.

I have seen horses that were too long and sloping in the pastern and sloping too much in the shoulder, but we want to get away from that short, upright formation, and we ought not to go too far the other way—there is always danger of going to the other extreme. Here we have a mare with a fairly well sloping pastern and a fairly sloping shoulder, far from the old fashioned formation and not at all too much for the up to date draft horse.