

CARE OF EWES IN LAMBING SEASON

Success of Flock Depends Greatly on Protection Given to Mothers and Lambs.

PROPER FEED IS ESSENTIAL

Separate Pens Should Be Provided With Openings to Permit Ewe to See Other Sheep, Thus Preventing Nervousness.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The lambing season is the time for particular care of the mothers of the flock, and precautions against any illness or injury either to ewes or lambs.

The ewe should have a quiet, dry, sufficiently warm place in which to bring forth her young, should be insured against molestation by other sheep, and should be guarded against possible mishap.

Avoid Heavy Feeding.

Care should be taken before lambing time, specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture advise, to see that the ewe is not fed too heavily, as heavy feeding is likely to cause udder trouble. The wool should be clipped from around the teats, to enable the lamb to find them readily.

Just before lambing time, the ewe will become restless and show sunken places in front of the hips. She should be placed in a separate pen, which can be made of two panels of board fencing about four feet high, hinged together at right angle and hooked or otherwise fastened to the walls of the sheep shed. These panels permit the ewe to see the other sheep, thus preventing her from getting excited and nervous.



Well-Nourished Lambs Give Little Trouble in Rearing.

The lamb that is born strong and vigorous will need little care. If conditions are not so favorable, first-aid measures will be necessary. In cold weather lambs become chilled and die, unless prompt remedies are used. Wrapping the lamb in hot flannel cloths, which are renewed as often as necessary, is an excellent method of warming it. Another method is to place the lamb for a few minutes in water as hot as the hand will bear; then dry with cloths and wrap for an hour or two in fresh cloths or a sheepskin. Milk should be given freely and the lamb returned to the ewe and allowed to suckle as quickly as possible.

Little trouble is experienced with disowned lambs when lambing pens are used. With a ewe that refuses to own her lamb it is sometimes sufficient to draw some milk and rub it upon her nose and also upon the rump of the lamb. A heavy milking ewe with only one lamb sometimes can be persuaded to adopt an orphan or a disowned lamb of a lighter milking ewe.

After lambing, the ewes should be watched to see that their udders are in good condition. Ewes should be kept in lambing pens for about three days after lambing and then turned

into a pen by themselves, where they can have special feed and care. After lambing they should be fed lightly at first, being put on full feed about the third or fourth day.

Troublesome Ailments.

Well-nourished lambs from properly fed ewes have little difficulty, but some troublesome conditions are to be expected in any flock. Constipation is one of the most frequent ailments. It is indicated by straining and distress, and can be remedied by a teaspoonful of castor oil. Indigestion is shown by distress and frothing at the mouth. This also usually can be relieved with castor oil. Scours can best be cured by giving one-fourth ounce of cooking soda, one ounce of sulphate of magnesia and a pinch of ginger in flaxseed tea or gruel, following the dose in four hours with two ounces of linseed oil. Sore eyes are common and can be relieved with a few drops of silver nitrate solution known to all druggists as "eye wash," or 15 per cent argyrol, or even a very small drop of pure sheep dip.

FARM WOODLOTS ARE EASILY OVERLOOKED

Firewood Ranks Sixth in Value as Farm Crop.

Power-Driven Log Saw Supplants Crosscut and Buck, Making Task of Cutting Easy and Pleasant—Easy to Move About.

While farmers have watched the prices of corn, wheat, live stock and other farm products go down, down, down, many of them may have overlooked the one farm commodity that has not only held up in price, but which is in great demand and which offers splendid cash profits right now when they are needed most. This crop is firewood and it is just ripe for "picking." Right now is the time for farmers to harvest their firewood! Although neglected by many, statistics show firewood to be the sixth farm crop in value, being headed only by corn, wheat, cotton, hay and oats.

If this were still the age of the crosscut and the bucksaw, this suggestion of sawing wood for profit would be rejected as too suggestive of backache and blistered hands. But in these modern times the power-driven log saw—a machine light in weight, easily moved and dependable—has come to supplant the crosscut and bucksaw forever and to make the once hardest of all farm jobs an easy and pleasant task. With such a machine as is now on the market, the farmer can earn the ready cash he must have to keep things going while congress, bankers and others debate over his and the nation's problems.

In a utilitarian sense, timber unused is timber useless to mankind. Trees are a vegetable crop, and like others of their kind, they grow to maturity, decay and die—a total loss unless they are harvested and converted to the uses for which they are best adapted.

On nearly every farm in most sections of the country there is timber in more than sufficient quantities for home use. There are live trees that need to be taken out to give room for younger ones to grow, c. to clear the land for cultivation; there are dead trees that are allowed to fall and decay, and on thousands of farms the banks of rivers and creeks are lined with logs and other driftwood.

The old way of hauling logs to a saw rig made timber work impracticable as well as unprofitable. But now that there are log saws that can be wheeled like a barrow almost anywhere and can be operated on rough, marshy, brush-covered ground, wood can be cut by machinery into easily handled lengths and sold at the high prices that such fuel is now bringing.

SOIL PREPARATION FOR RAPE

Early Planting Will Generally Give Best Results, as It is Adapted to Cool Weather.

Rape can be planted just as soon as the ground can be prepared for it in the spring; usually the early planting will give the best results. It is naturally adapted to a cool season and is hardy enough to withstand pretty hard frosts. Usually it may be planted as early as the middle of April and successive plantings may be made all through the summer and early fall.

Corn for Brood Sows.

Properly used in combination with suitable protein feeds corn is one of the best feeds for pregnant sows.

Pasture is Essential.

Concrete floors in the barn are an excellent investment to aid in saving plant food in manure.

Factory-made mixtures of dried beet pulp and molasses are now available to feeders and dairymen.

GOOD CLOVER SEED IS PLUMP

Color of Individual Seeds Ranges From Violet to Light Yellow and Fairly Uniform.

Good red clover seed is plump or well filled, bright with a slight luster, the color of individual seeds ranging from violet to light yellow. The individual seeds should be at least medium sized and fairly uniform, free of adulterants of any kind and from seeds of noxious weeds.

Go Slow With Corn.

Go slow on corn as a grain feed for sheep, unless you want to fatten them for market.

Test All Seeds.

It is not a good plan to sow untested seeds. Get only the best from reliable firms. It pays.

Keep Up Barberry War.

Don't let up on the common barberry—the shrub that gives the grain rust fungus its start in the spring.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT THE JOB AND THE MAN

By F. A. WALKER.

CHARITY

FOR some five or six years we have had a riot of charity appeals. There have been drives for this and campaigns for that—tag days and all other kinds of days.

Rightly the people have responded with promptness and generosity to all the appeals, touching the bottoms of their pockets occasionally when the drives came very close together and always giving something, however little they were interested in the cause.

The war was responsible for the most of the appeals. But the war is, technically, at least, over, and it would seem as if there ought to be a let-up and a good breathing spell so that pocketbooks may recover and charities get down to a normal basis.

Charity ought to mean something to the giver as well as to the receiver.

Real charity means giving real help. Money is frequently a long way from being the best thing that you can give to a poor and suffering individual.

If you saw a man in a pit and all his efforts to get out were unsuccessful, you would scarcely be doing him any very great service by flinging a dollar down into the pit with him.

Nor would it be the best thing to get down in the pit yourself.

The best thing to do is provide the man a way out of his predicament—a way to better himself—a way to get up on a level with his fellow man.

It was not the amount of money that the Good Samaritan spent that made his name a synonym for generous charity. It was the fact that when he saw the man who had been down to Jericho lying by the roadside "he went to him and bound up his wounds and set him on his own beast and brought him to an inn and took care of him."

There are too many of us who are generous with our dollars and misers with our smiles. We spend a dollar where a hearty good cheer, a message of encouragement, a little thoughtfulness would do a good deal more to

help those to whom we intend to extend aid.

Charity which lessens the self-respect of the one helped is badly bestowed.

A loaf of bread given in such a way that the receiver thinks less of himself than he did before he received it is an injury rather than a help.

Better, he had hungered a little longer until his bread could have been obtained without cost to his manhood.

There is a good deal of misdirected charity in this world. We give to sufferers far away and close our eyes to those near at hand.

We give for show—from the pocket rather than from the heart.

We not infrequently make conditions worse instead of better by giving without understanding.

Do not think this is an argument against charity. It is not. It is an argument for wise charity.

Give as much as you can. Give as often as you can.

The mite was a noble gift for the widow, but unless you are a widow do not take that as the basis for your contribution.

But give wisely. See that a wholesome, useful and helpful application is made of your donations and the world will be better and you will be better for having helped your fellow man.

But above all be generous of your kind words, of your smiles, and of your encouragement. It is impossible to misapply them. You can be sure they are certain to help and you can be equally certain that they will in no instance and under no circumstances work a harm.

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The ancient Mexicans began the year on February 23.

THE WOODS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

CHILDREN OF THE SPRING.

WHAT means the Spring to you?—

The tree, the bloom, the grass; Wide fields to wander through; A primrose path to pass; Bright sun, and skies of blue;

The songs of singing streams; The rippling riverside Awakening from dreams; Fair-browed and azure-eyed— Oh, thus the Springtime seems.

Yet not for such as you She comes with song and voice, 'Tis not for such as you She makes the heart rejoice, She comes with skies of blue.

Spring's children are the ill— 'Tis these she comes to cheer; Upon the window-sill, Within the chamber drear, She sits her song to trill.

On narrow cots they lie Within the quiet room, Their sky a square of sky Cut from the inner gloom, From dreary walls and high.

Spring means so much to these, The prisoners abed!— The perfume of the breeze, The birdsong overhead, The echoed melodies.

The window open wide— Behold, the Spring is here! No more the countryside Is dim and dark and drear; Now stronger runs the tide.

The pale and patient wife, Her babe upon her breast, Forgets the night, the knife, And sleeps the sleep of rest, Awakening to life.

The old, the very old, Behold in budding Spring Another year unfold— And life, a tinsel thing, Is turned again to gold.

And e'en the empty cot, Whose Spring has come too late, The one who now is not, The one who could not wait, The Spring has not forgot.

For, see! the Springtime stands, Our drooping eyes to raise To fair and shining strands; The Springtime comes and lays A fly in his hands.

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Mother's Cook Book

I will look sometimes about me for the things that merit praise; I will search for hidden beauties that elude the grumbler's gaze; I will try to find contentment in the paths that I must tread; I will cease to have resentment when another moves ahead.

—British Weekly.

MEALS FOR A DAY.

FOR a choice dish sometime on a special occasion you may like to try: Chicken Fillets With Almond Sauce.

Sprinkle two chicken filets with salt, a little pepper and a few grains of cayenne. Dip in olive oil and cook in a hot frying pan until delicately brown. Add to the pan one cupful of equal parts of white sauce and cream. When hot thicken further with two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed to a paste with an equal quantity of olive oil or cream. Stir until the sauce boils, then add one-half cupful of thinly sliced almonds.

Almond Sponge Cake.

Blanch and pound in a mortar one ounce of sweet and one ounce of bitter almonds. Pound them two at a time, adding a few drops of water or white of egg to prevent the nuts from boiling. When a smooth paste, add the yolks of five eggs alternately with one cupful of powdered sugar. Then add one cupful of flour, sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Lastly, fold in the stiffly beaten whites and bake as for angel food.

Banana Pie.

Take one cupful of sifted banana pulp, one-half cupful of sugar, one cracker, powdered fine, one-half cupful of milk, grated rind and juice of half a lemon, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-third teaspoonful of cinnamon, one egg and one-third of a cupful of cream. Mix all together and bake in a pastry-lined pie plate.

Neelie Maxwell
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SCHOOL DAYS



THE GIRL ON THE JOB

How to Succeed—How to Get Ahead—How to Make Good

By JESSIE ROBERTS

DOMESTIC SERVICE

DOMESTIC service is getting to be so well paid that women who a short time ago would have scorned it as utterly beneath them are beginning to look toward it with a growing affection. Domestic science is being taught in most communities, and the graduates increase every year. Most of these girls, after their training, go into institutional and hotel work, into teaching, into hospital service, set up tea and lunch shops, and follow allied lines. But positions like these are not always immediately available. Put domestic cooking in the same class, and many a girl could earn a good salary and live comfortably until she found some more advanced work.

One way in which this will be brought about is in the growing use of cooks and house workers generally by the hour instead of the month. Such workers get more salary, but no lodging, and only the meal or meals they serve. But such workers are paving the way for the proper recognition of domestic work as a dignified

and important profession, one for which adequate training is essential, and which has the right to claim respect and consideration.

There is a big future in domestic work. With the tremendous advance in electrical machinery for the home the actual work is growing to be both easy and agreeable. It is high time that the social stigma should disappear, and the advance in salaries is going to help largely to accomplish this result.

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THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

These questionings of Destiny Do naught excepting weary us. I don't care why things are at all— It's nice to feel mysterious.

