None of our domestic animals need better food and care than sheep to give the most profitable results. To be successful with sheep as in any other business it is necessary that we pay strict attention to the smallest details of our business as well as to the more important ones. That it pays in handling sheep to use both thought and forethought in their management is proven to us in nearly every community by men who, giving uncommon care to their flocks, are being more successful than others.

It is impossible to lay down any ironclad rules, which if followed would make as successful a shepherd of some men as of others, as all men do not have the same love for a sheep. If you are going into the sheep business you will find there are more things to be learned by experience than is possible for any person to tell you, but we do not have to learn it all from experience, however, for we have the results of other men's labors along those lines to refer to both in writing and coming in contact with them.

If any person was going to start with sheep I would advise him not to commence on a large scale, but to get a few, say from a dozen to twenty, and as his flock grows in numbers, he too, grows in the knowledge and experience of handling them. In that way he would avoid the disappointments and losses usually occurring to the large investor.

On the majority of farms small flocks are the most profitable. By that I do not mean always a few in number, for while a dozen would be a small flock for some men, in other cases a hundred would be just as small a flock for another man with different conditions and greater capabilities. One of the main causes of disastrous efforts in sheep husbandry has been a desire to do a larger business than our capabilities warranted.

I think I am perfectly safe in making the assertion without fear of contradiction, that more money can be made in the sheep business, taking into consideration the capital, food and labor required, than in any other branch of our farmstock. That is if we have the right kind of stock and give them the proper care. I also think I am just as safe in saying that it is possible to lose more money with sheep than with any other farm stock.

I always consider it an important point to have my ewes as well as my ram in a gaining and thrifty condition at the time of breeding as by having them in a thrifty condition, especially if we keep up that thrift until lambing time, we certainly are more apt to have stronger and thriftier lambs, and I think by having them gaining we are apt to have a larger proportion of twins. We have a good illustration of that point in the case of a man who keeps but a few sheep, they are fat nearly the whole year and most of them raise twins. Some of you will undoubtedly take exceptions to the statement that it is as profitable to raise twins as one good, single lamb. You who have raised sheep have noticed that some of your twin lambs are just as good as your best single ones.

It is possible by judicious care in the selection of our ewes to have as good lambs in a large flock of twins as in a large flock of single lambs. In saving my ewe lambs for breeders, I should have a decided preference for those good twin ewes, as they are more apt to breed along those same lines. On most farms we have some cleared field to turn them into, if not then a light ration of shocked corn is very suitable. Rape and turnips are excellent for the purpose. Last season I sowed ten pounds of rape seed and two pounds of turnip seed on forty acres of oats. I mixed the seed with the grain at seeding time and consider I was well paid for my investment. All things
A Pure Breed Southdown Yearling Wether, Bred and Owned by Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Grade Southdown Yearling Wether. Owned by Wisconsin Experiment Station. The dam of this sheep was a common scrub ewe of very inferior appearance, the sire was a Southdown ram bred by the Experiment Station. This cut presents a capital illustration of what may be accomplished by the use of a first class sire, accompanied by liberal feed and good care of the offspring.
considered I was better pleased with the results obtained from the turnips than from the rape.

For winter feeding good clover hay is one of the best feeds we can use. A flock of sheep could be wintered on little else than clover, although not advisable, because it is too one-sided a ration and does not give sufficient variety. If you have plenty of clover hay for winter feeding and good blue grass pasture for summer, you will need little else in the way of feed to be successful with sheep. Good bright corn fodder I rank next to clover and could be used very advantageously in making up a ration. A light feed of shocked corn, especially if drilled or planted thick, could safely be used once a day with breeding ewes. Corn is one of the cheapest feeds we can raise, but we are apt to make it one of the most expensive by feeding breeding animals too exclusively on it. They should always have oat straw to pick over at will. This last season I saved one stack of oat bundles and am so well pleased with it that another season I shall save more. If sheep have straw before them at all times they will need to be fed but twice a day, and a very good ration consists of clover in the morning and corn fodder and shocked corn at night. If you have no clover hay then I should feed more corn fodder and would add oats besides.

It is very important to give as much of a variety as possible in the winter care. Some of us are very apt to consider it of not much importance to hear our institute workers tell us all about the different elements of food, the requirements of the animal, balanced rations, etc. It is not absolutely necessary that we know all about those things in order to be successful, but as soon as we make up our minds that a variety is necessary in order to get the most profitable thrift we are then really getting down to the foundations of the science of balanced rations.

A great many of our best feeders know nothing whatever about balanced rations, but they aim to give as large a variety of feeds as possible. If you are feeding corn I should gradually decrease it, adding oats instead with some bran when within a few weeks of lambing time. I should not feed bran all winter, but just a few weeks before and after lambing time until they are on grass. When the lambs are a few days old your ewes should be fed very liberally on oats and bran for grain and clover hay and corn fodder for roughage.

It is necessary to have good shelter for winter. It need not be expensive, but should be so arranged as to keep them dry, give all the sun and light possible and keep them out of drafts. By having protection from storms you will have a better quality of wool and healthier sheep. To keep our sheep healthy and in good thrift it is very essential that they have exercise. By that I do not mean that they should walk around the yard and to water, but they should have a large field to roam over at will. A good way to get them out is to feed something over the field such as corn stalks or straw. I would not let them out on very cold or stormy days. They should have water at all times, but if that is impossible, water them at least once a day. I do not know whether it has ever been demonstrated, but I think a thousand weight of sheep would use nearly as much water as a thousand-pound steer.

There is a very common impression that our breeding animals should not be in very good condition for the best results. It depends altogether on what they are fed on. If fed principally on corn they can be too fat. They can be in fine looking condition if fed on clover hay, corn fodder, oats and bran. I always like to have my breeding ewes in a good, round, plump condition at lambing time, as they will be in better shape for nursing lambs. They should be kept as quiet as possible at and nearing lambing time.

To get the most out of our feed it should be fed from racks and troughs. I prefer to do all my feeding, except in stormy weather, outdoors. Any person can make suitable racks for his own use. I should have separate racks for grain feeding. One of the most common ailments of sheep in the winter time is stretches caused from constipation. A sheep is the most constipated of all our domestic animals, but we can avoid it in a great measure by having salt and water before them.
at all times and then if they get sick we will know it is not from lack of these.

The proverb, "As ye have sown so shall ye reap," is truer in no case than in the life of the shepherd during the lambing season. If he has laid the foundation for a crop of good, thrifty lambs, he is not apt to be disappointed. Some of our ewes will not own their lambs. I have been very successful by placing such ewes with their lambs in a pen just large enough to hold them. Two days' time is sufficient for most cases. Whenever any of my ewes lose their lambs I give them one out of a pair of twins. Whenever a ewe loses her lamb her profit is gone for that year, so we should aim to save all the lambs possible.

By all means we should dock and castrate our lambs when a few weeks old and then we can save them for any market with no inconvenience. A lamb creep should be made and feed placed before them as soon as they will eat. Ground oats and bran is very good at first and later on we can use whole oats and cracked corn. I like to use a self-feeder for lambs so arranged that they cannot get in with their feet and soil the feed. We should push our lambs along rapidly while young when the greatest gains can be made at the least expense, and so it is very essential that he be well fed from birth until sold to be the most profitable.

During the lambing season and again at shearing time we have a grand chance to sort our ewes. Any one that does not give good results in any way should be marked and later on disposed of. When we first turn out to grass the regular rations should be fed for a week or so, thus avoiding a too sudden change. Unless we take exceptionally good care of our sheep I should not have my lambs until late in March, as it costs more to feed them after lambing and the ewes are apt to get out of condition by nursing lambs so long before grass. An early lamb has the advantage over a late one in standing the ravages of the stomach worm. It is said that nearly all of our sheep have stomach worms, but they do not get troublesome unless very numerous. We can guard against them in a great measure by keeping our sheep healthy and improving all the time.

A splendid feed for lambs after weaning is clover aftermath and rape. If they get some grain besides there will be no danger of bloating. They will give better returns for grain fed at this time than any time later. We get our best results from our ewes between the ages of three and seven and it is not advisable to keep them longer unless especially valuable.

At shearing time we should endeavor to put our wool up in as neat and attractive a manner as possible, as the appearance has a great deal to do in selling it. Dipping is getting to be a very common practice with a great many. It should not be a question as to whether you have time to dip, but should be whether you can afford not to dip. A few weeks after shearing is a good time to dip, as it does not take nearly as much dip as later. When rightly managed, dipping is not a difficult job. In our neighborhood we have a company dipping tank. It cost us fourteen dollars and most of us dip twice a year. Our tank is ten feet long on top and four feet long at the bottom, ten inches wide at the bottom and twenty inches wide at the top, and four feet high with sloping ends.

In preparing to dip we set our tank about eighteen inches in the ground and back a wagon to one end of the tank. We place a water-tight box on the wagon with a hog rack on top, having the front end of the box a few inches higher than the back and extending a few inches over the end of the tank. We then arrange a narrow lane from the barn to the other end of the tank and make a bridge by placing some plank with one end on the tank and the other end on the ground. We drive our sheep in the lane and up the bridge and ease them into the tank, after which they walk up the other end into the wagon box. When we have a wagon load we leave them there a few minutes until drained and then place an old door over the tank immediately back of the wagon. The sheep will step on the door and then jump on the ground. One day last summer I dipped, with no assistance whatever, ninety-eight lambs and eighty-four sheep.
Tobacco dip is as good as any for immediate effect, but in order to do a thorough job it is necessary to dip twice about ten days apart. I prefer to use a prepared dip, as it is less trouble and is calculated to be lasting enough in its effect to do the work thoroughly with one dipping.

THE TENDENCY OF HIGHER EDUCATION TO BECOME UNIVERSAL.

PROF. H. F. KLING.

Read at Farmers' Institute held at Evansville, Feb. 21, 1899.

Never before in the history of the world have the common people been so highly and so universally educated as in these closing years of the nineteenth century. The rate of illiteracy is growing smaller every day and the standard of proficiency is steadily raised in all our schools.

Not only is the attendance larger, but the time spent in school is also much longer than ever before. The attendance in our high schools and colleges is increasing with marvelous rapidity and the magnitude of our educational system is well nigh beyond our power of comprehension. Our army of school children is so large that it can only be comprehended by comparisons. Let us suppose that the spirit of Washington could form our schools into a double column of boys and girls, facing to the south, the girls in the front rank and the boys in the rear rank, and let them stand shoulder to shoulder so as to form a double column of twos. Let the file closers stand at the statue of Liberty on the Atlantic and this double column will extend westward to Chicago, and Omaha, and Denver, and Salt Lake City, and even to the golden gate on the Pacific slope. This army would consist of fifteen millions of pupils and nearly half a million of teachers. If the school rooms were placed in a row against each other they would form a school house extending from New York to San Francisco. There would be thirty-one pupils and one teacher in every room thirty feet long. Again, if this army of fifteen millions of boys and girls should march by twos through Evansville at the rate of ten miles a day, this procession would march down Main street, not for a week or a month, but every day for a whole year. This training for the battle of life is becoming more general and more thorough each year. There are more than half a million of students in our higher institutions of learning. In Evansville there are 100 students in the High school and as many more in the Seminary. The time is coming when every person twenty years of age, will have at least a high school education or its equivalent.

Just imagine that every person in a community has spent four years in a high school, many of these have spent four years more in college and a considerable number, three years more in a professional school or in a university. Then universal education of a higher degree will have been realized. But how would such a change affect our civilization? What effect would it have upon the individual? These questions will certainly confront our young people when their school days are over and they are forced into the world to do for themselves.

It is too often true that those who attend school for any length of time, do not intend to do manual labor for a living and those who are willing to do manual labor do not think it necessary to spend much time in school. Too often our students hope to be president, senators, governors, lawyers, doctors, teachers, preachers, or the wives of such dignitaries. The intention seems to be to attend school so as to avoid manual labor. It is taken for granted that the necessary work will somehow be performed by some one else. But when higher education becomes universal the soil will still need