

### Rearing the Pet Lamb

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Everyone who is acquainted with farm life knows that in every flock of sheep, no matter how well cared for, or how competent the shepherd, will be found heartless mother ewes that will not nourish their own offspring. They are disowned and cast off at birth; left out in the cold to die. It is usually the wide awake farm woman who is on the alert for all the

able aid in the fertilization and building up of her land.

"As sheep owner in a small way," writes Cora B. Williams of Ohio in the Farmer's Review, "I have been familiar with their ways and learned many of their requirements. I have observed that the best breeds pay the best returns. If it is not possible to obtain the best to start with, get what can be had and give it the very best of care, but at the first and best opportunity turn it off and invest the money in good pure bred stock and

price, knowing that they will not bring much in the market nor winter well and safely amid a large flock. Get the very best of these you can. I have seen it practically demonstrated that a few such ewes will do well through the winter when placed by themselves and well cared for, and repay their owner with a good fleece and lamb the following spring. Thus with but a small outlay of capital the foundation for a valuable flock is often laid.

#### EARLY LAMBS

When good warm shelter can be had for the ewes during the time when the lambs arrive, so that they will not become chilled and die, the flock must be hourly watched during this important time, the ewes should be bred early. Early March lambs, fat and of good size at the age of three or four months, bring a big price in the market for mutton, so one can dispose of the bucks and surplus stock at this time. Further advantages of early breeding are, the ewe lambs attain a splendid size before cold weather sets in and the early weaning of the lambs enables the ewe to put on flesh and build up constitutionally before breeding time. This is very important and all ewes that fail to get into good condition had best be disposed of for what can be gotten for them, or wintered for the fleece alone. It is poor policy to keep an old, run-down ewe or one that has no teeth with which to properly masticate her food, for while such animals may manage to subsist on green pasturage, they will fall back when placed upon dry feed, and if lambs are born to them in nine cases out of 10 there is no natural nourishment and both lamb and ewe die.

Even if the ewes are not of the best always breed to a fine sire, for in this way you will become the proud possessor of fine, healthy lambs that will rapidly mature, while if a scrub sire is at the head of the flock only inferior inbreeds can and will be had. Scrub stock always brings about discouragement.

ment and failure; it costs as much to feed and care for it as it does to throw away.

During the summer the sheep should be changed to fresh pasture whenever possible, as the change is beneficial to them. They will clean all corners and waste places of weeds and small shrubs.

Clover hay or clover with a limited quantity of timothy or corn fodder, oats, wheat bran and corn furnish ideal feed for winter. Give just what hay and fodder will be eaten cleanly, leaving no soiled portions to be eaten when hunger demands food. Too much grain, especially corn, should not be given the breeding ewes on account of its tendency to fatten them too much to do well. Four quarts of oats or two quarts each of oats and bran twice a day is sufficient for 12 ewes. When corn is given give two quarts to two of oats or bran. When no grain is fed one may expect less wool and weak lambs, many of which will not live. Nothing is gained by skimping on the feed.

#### PROVIDE WATER

Pure water should always be within easy access of the sheep. Many expect their sheep to subsist upon the dew which falls during the night. It is an erroneous idea that sheep require only an occasional drink. If they can find water they will drink freely and do much better for it. Once a week give the sheep a liberal feed of common barrel salt.

Provide shelter during cold rainstorms and blizzards. Sheep will not thrive in damp, dark quarters. Dry, light sheds, pure air, good feed and cleanliness are the things to be kept constantly in mind to insure success.

Always approach the flock gently and quietly. The sheep is a timid animal by nature and may quickly be ruined and made intractable by harsh treatment. It is inoffensive, affectionate and responds to kind treatment.



A Duty Which Often Falls to These Who Raise Lambs

Owing to the death or neglect of the mother ewe, it is sometimes necessary to raise the lambs by hand. It requires constant care and attention to carry the usually falls to the women on the farm.

happenings around the farm who picks up the little cast-off lamb, takes it into the house, wraps it in warm flannels and lays it in a box 'till it shows signs of reviving life.

When the lamb revives some warm fresh milk is forced down its throat through the medium of a nursing tube. It commences to look cheerful and grows fond of its tender shepherd. It is quite satisfied with its bed and board. As soon as it becomes strong, it is washed with soap and water. It seems to enjoy the occasional bath. It is as white as snow and beautiful to behold.

#### ALL THE FAMILY LOVE IT

The whole family are interested in the pet lamb. The men have spied out a piece of nice green lawn in a backyard and built a little shelter to protect it in time of rain or storm. It rams at large, the monarch of all it surveys. If the nights are chilly and cold, it is brought into the house and occupies its box-bed, wrapped up nice and warm. This treatment is repeated until it becomes strong and able to endure a little hardship.

It is thus kept and fed until about five months old. Lambs are in good demand. The local butcher wants to buy all the lambs in the vicinity. He offers good money. The pet lamb is among them. Alas, the cherished pet lamb is sold to go to the butcher.

It touches a chord in the tender shepherd's heart, and she declares that she will never raise another pet lamb. The pet lamb creeps into one's life and becomes part of our existence. It requires courage, patience and nerve to raise lambs by hand. These sterling traits of character are exemplified in the women on the farm.

### Sheep Raising for Women

Partly on account of their docility and willingness to be controlled sheep are one of the best farm animals for women to invest in as a means of profit and self-support. The widow or the bachelor girl having access to pasture land, or pluckily "holding a homestead" will find in sheep an annual source of profit as well as a valu-

begin with half or less than half the former number.

For instance, it frequently happens that the owner of a large flock of sheep has among them a few old ewes which he will willingly sell for a small



WHERE THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE EARTH MEET TO DRINK TEA

A good many thousands people during the recent Toronto Exhibition visited this booth and sat long enough to drink a cup of delicious Red Rose Tea and passed on rested and refreshed to a fuller enjoyment of the tea, what most appealed to the visitors was the dainty way in which the tea was served. The plan of charg-

ing 5c and giving it back again in the form of a ticket good for 5c anywhere when buying a package of Red Rose Tea was approved by everyone. During the fair, hundreds of grocers and their friends visited the booth and were made very welcome by the transaction in charge. They were all enthusiastic in their praises of the tea. Indeed, everyone who came went away

praising the tea and they came from every province of Canada, every state in the American union, and almost every part of the empire. The delicate fragrance, delicious flavor and smooth satisfying strength of Red Rose Tea were to all a real enjoyment and to many a revelation in tea goodness and quality, convincing every one that Red Rose Tea "is good tea."