

to be kept out as they are of no use to him in any case, and besides he cannot give quite as much for these ram lambs as if they were wethers, in fact he is not anxious to buy them at any price. Then, convinced that there is no money in the flock, the cheapest kind of a ram he can get—no matter how mean—will do him, perhaps one of these same long-tailed ram lambs closely related to most of the ewes will do, and he can sell him to the butcher a little later.

THE BEST FOR PROFIT-MAKING.

But the object of this paper is to point out that this kind of profit need not fall to the lot of the intelligent shepherd. Beginning when the other man began—in the early winter, if you have a roughage on the pastures, or if a quantity of rape uncaten, sheep will do very well if an opportunity be given them to go under shelter in case of very disagreeable weather, and if a little grain (only a little) be given them along with what they gather from under the snow. But in bad weather all sheep should have a chance to go under shelter. Then when taken to the sheds for winter, see that their shelter is good. It need not be expensive. It should have a good roof, and the east, west and north sides double boarded and tar-papered between, or otherwise made close, so no drafts can injure the sheep, for sheep can stand any amount of cold better than a drafty pen. The south side can be left open and have good sized yards for the sheep to use exclusively, with no other stock to molest them, and try and have the racks arranged so as not to cover the backs of the sheep with chaff or dirt every time they are fed. It injures the value of the fleece. Then with plenty of pea-straw which we can grow so abundantly in this province, a feed of clover hay once a day, and a few roots, which they always should have, or some other succulent food, sheep will require nothing more except salt and water, and a little regular attention, until they begin to lamb. Of course, a little grain, say one-half pound per day each to

the ewes, and double that amount to the lambs you are wintering will bring them through much stronger and in better flesh, and be more profitable as well, than they otherwise would be.

I need not point out the necessity of careful attention at lambing time, with the probable keeping of the lambs from young ewes having twins by giving the lambs a little milk in addition to that taken from the dam. There should be the most liberal feeding of the ewes after lambing. To have the lambs do the best—and it will pay you—a small pen should be arranged into which the lambs can go, but not the ewes, and in which a little ground grain and oil cake, if handy, is put a little at a time and often, which the lambs very soon learn to eat readily, and will grow much faster than without it. If the lambs are intended for mutton be sure and castrate the rams while young. It is easier on them then than later, and the tails also should be cut at about 14 or 15 days old.

Do not let the ewes get to the fields until there is grass enough for them to get a reasonably full bite, and dock them carefully before they go. Wash them thoroughly, if you wash them at all, and shear them carefully. How much more pleasing it is to see a flock of sheep neatly shorn than those with all the tags, and ragged and scarred with the shearers. Roll up the wool carefully and neatly, leaving out any tags and dirt, and you will be sure of the best prices.

About two weeks later dip every one of them, lambs and ewes, thoroughly in some good sheep dip. We use McDougal's. Do not miss any for a very few ticks left will be sufficient to produce a full colony to annoy the sheep the next winter. About the middle of June have a piece of ground prepared and sow it with rape, which will be ready for the lambs in August. It is really surprising how lambs will grow and get fat while feeding on the luxuriant growth you will have from that patch of rape. 3 or 4 acres will feed 30 or 40 lambs nicely, and with a good season far more. If you put the rape in drills the same as