

A teaspoonful of brandy in a little milk will often revive a lamb that is chilled. Ewes that fail to mother their lambs should be tied in a small enclosure until the maternal instinct is restored.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DISEASE.

Dip your sheep at least once a year. Dipping destroys ticks, lice, and skin diseases, improves the quality and fibre of the wool. The best growth and strongest vitality are not obtained without dipping. Liquid and powder dips are both effective.

Pare the feet before turning to pasture. Untrimmed hoofs often crack or break causing lameness, which has a direct effect on the milk flow besides reducing the condition of the ewe.

During the fly season, provision should be made for tarring the nostrils of the sheep. Sheep that are kept properly tarred run little danger of contracting grub in the head. This may be easily accomplished by occasionally tarring the top surface of two inch auger holes in logs or timbers used for salting the sheep.

Give the ewes a change of pasture when practicable. Old pastures often act as breeding grounds for worms. Internal parasites are one of the worst enemies of the sheep.

Fresh water and plenty of shade add much to the health and comfort of the flock.