

strong, don't be in too great a hurry to get him to suck, he will soon find the teat, and the less they are handled the better. If the lamb is weak, assist it to the teat, holding it up for a few times or until he finds his legs. If too weak to suck, draw some milk from the ewe into a warm teacup, feeding two or three spoonfuls at a time, until strong enough to help itself. If a lamb is chilled and apparently lifeless, pour a teaspoonful of gin in a little warm water down its throat, and submerge it once, all but the head, in warm water, or put in a warm oven. The latter, the hot air cure, I think is much the surest plan. I have brought round lambs in that way that have been picked up for dead. Never give up a lamb that has been chilled and never sucked, without trying one of the aforesaid methods for its recovery, the chances for that lamb living are a good deal better than for an ailing lamb a few days or a week old.

As the lambing progresses, the shepherd will have observed that some ewes are much heavier milkers than others, and that the poor milkers very often have twins; put one of the twins on a ewe with a single lamb and a good milker. The best and easiest plan is to pick out a ewe giving indications of being a good mother, and watch for her lambing. As soon as she has lambed, and before she gets up, place the twin lamb beside the new-born lamb, and roll and rub them together, which will give the same appearance and smell to both, and when the ewe turns round to survey her progeny, she will never suspect the fraud, but will commence licking both lambs. I have never seen this plan fail. If a ewe loses her lamb, make her foster a twin (aim to make every ewe raise a lamb). This requires a little patience. My plan is to skin the dead lamb and sew the pelt on to the twin lamb, putting the dam and foster lamb in a dark pen for a few days, always keeping a sharp lookout to see if the lamb is doing all right. It is as well in their case to tie up the ewe for the first day or so. Take off the pelt in 24 or 30 hours.

Out of condition and young ewes require watching at this time. The former are very often indifferent to their lambs and will leave them. Shut them up by themselves in a pen for a few days until the ewe thoroughly knows its offspring. The young ewes sometimes take unkindly to their lambs, and require to be held a few times while the lamb sucks or until she gets accustomed to it. If the ewe is hard to manage, a good plan is to get her with her rump in a corner, so that she can't back, the shepherd kneeling on one knee and the inside of the other leg against the breast of the ewe, one arm around the neck, and the lamb in the other hand holding it to the teat. A little practice and one soon becomes expert.

(To be continued).

A NEW SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE.

Flockmasters will be interested in a new hand-power sheep-shearing machine which is now being introduced into this country by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., of Chicago, and 6, Denman Street, London, S.E. The remarkably low price at which the implement is sold brings it within the scope of the owners of small flocks, while its capacity is equal to dealing with the largest flocks in this country. In construction it is very simple, with comparatively few parts, while the good wearing qualities are best evidenced by the fact that the manufacturers guarantee to do all repairs free of charge for three years from date of purchase, including the grinding of the knives. A large-toothed driving wheel transmits the power to the gear, which is enclosed in a stationary frame, and drives a hardened steel cut pinion, to which is connected a universal joint flexible shaft. The pinion shaft is fitted with a small balance-wheel, which revolving at a high speed keeps the machine running smoothly and steadily. The Universal jointed flexible shaft calls for special notice, and it is quite different from the ordinary link type, and is made up of two solid steel rods or