

them a trough to themselves, which should have a little meal in it all the time. If a lamb has plenty to eat and lots of time to consume it, it will surely develop into a good, growthy, and well-formed sheep. The meal ration for the lamb may consist of two hundred pounds of bran, one hundred pounds of ground oats, one hundred pounds of finely-ground corn and fifty pounds of oil seed. This is a good mixture for cold weather, but as the weather warms up, reduce the corn and increase the oats. Lambs soon learn to eat and in a very short time, they will be eating nearly a half-pound per day. The lambs may be given a few pulped roots to themselves, but generally they prefer to stand up to the trough and pick away with the old sheep, although as a rule they won't consume so very many roots. As for the hay that the lambs will eat, they will pick enough out of the racks to satisfy themselves.

In order that the sheep may do well, it is necessary to keep them in a contented mood. One way to do this is to keep them free from vermin which are sure to be found on sheep unless the right steps are taken to prevent them. Sheep should be "dipped" twice a year—once in the Fall just before going into winter quarters and again in the Spring before they go out on pasture. Any sort of tank that is big enough to accommodate a fair-sized animal will be alright for the purpose. One of the old-fashioned tin bath-tubs is an ideal thing for a small flock, but any such tank is very wasteful on the "dip." The water should be luke-

warm and a fair quantity of any good sheep dip should be used. In dipping the sheep, be sure that every part covered with wool is thoroughly soaked, but be very careful not to allow the head to be submerged in order that the ears will not be filled. After the dipping, keep the sheep away from drafts until they are dry.

Another trouble with sheep is called "grubs in the head," but is quite easily remedied if the right system is adopted. The method is to shut the affected animals in a closed room and burn sulphur, the fumes of which they will breathe and which will kill the grubs and they will escape through the nostrils. Grubs in the head are indicated by a sneezing and running at the nostrils, impaired appetite and general emaciation of the animal. Unless the grub in the nostril is removed in some way the sheep will die.

Another and perhaps a better treatment is to thoroughly mix one part oil of turpentine and four parts milk and inject into the nostril by means of a syringe. As soon as the coughing that will follow is over, inject the other nostril.

Owing to the abnormal demand for wool and mutton, sheep-breeders should increase their flocks by retaining their ewe lambs. Farmers, who hitherto, have not been keeping sheep should start a small flock and while the returns are bound to be profitable they will at the same time be performing a patriotic deed and helping to alleviate a much felt want at the present time.

