

-ure, and be devoted to sheep alone. It is always dangerous to have cattle in a yard among sheep at any time, but especially when heavy with lamb. The vicinity of the stable is also desirable, as inferior hay is often pulled down and rejected by the horses which may be with great advantage handed out to the sheep, forget not also some means for a constant supply of water to the ewes during the more advanced part of the season. Having constructed a shed suitable to your purpose, and large enough not to be too much crowded, racks ought to be arranged in the yard of sufficient capacity to admit of all the sheep feeding at once, and so constructed as to dirty the wool as little as possible. It is a slovenly and wasteful plan in a crowded sheep yard to scatter fodder around,—as sheep, well fed, seldom like to return to food they have trampled over. Troughs, also, for feeding out roots or grain, should if possible be placed under cover of the shed, in order to keep out snow and ice; and so managed by cross-bars, or some other device, as to prevent the sheep standing in them. Here again there should be ample accommodation for all; or you will see your weaker sheep grow daily poorer, sacrificed to the stronger and more feisty ruffians.

I have always found pea straw, clover straw, or even oat straw, if not too well threshed, and liberally supplied, accompanied by the stable refuse, sufficiently nourishing feed until the early part of February—during very stormy and severe weather, a little hay may be given. As the season advances, a few cut turnips or carrots may be added after their morning's fodder; at that time of day they are not apt to freeze, if they remain for a time uneaten. As lambing time approaches, I have found a few bran mashes with a little boiled Indian or Pea meal mixed through them, prove very advantageous in bringing ewes to their milk. I never have been so successful in this respect as the first year I was in Canada; I then simmered over night one quart of Indian meal in a common iron pot, full of water; with this I mixed about a pail full of thin bran mash in the morning, and gave it among 20 ewes,—on this they milked better than I have since found them do on a good supply of carrots.

You should particularly guard against bars, or any low fences around your ewe pen; have good gates and high fences. A lad carelessly leaving up the bottom bar, when the rest were down, has been the cause of many a fine ewe casting her lamb, frequently involving the loss both of the mother and her offspring. If you have any of your best ewes on which you can afford to bestow a little additional care, you may venture them to lamb a little earlier than the general flock; so that the lambs may be got out of harm's way before the more busy time comes on; with this object in view, I have always found the season from about 15th March to the 12th of April, to be particularly shunned as a lambing time. The sun has then attained much power; and it is generally wet and sloppy through the day, often freezing up most fiercely with a cold North West at night. This weather destroys your wheat, and it will sweep off your lambs as rapidly; such a night tells its tale in the morning.

I have found my ewes for the last six years produce the first lamb invariably five current months after the day the tup was put among them. Thus I should advise your early ewes to be put to about the 27th September, where your general flock is at all numerous, notwithstanding the remark I have made, with regard to the weather in the early part of April; I cannot advise to withhold the tup beyond the first ten days of November, as the weather often after that period becomes so boisterous, as much to affect the general heartiness of the flock.

Lambing time has at length arrived, your first care must be to provide three or four small pens, in the most sheltered part of your shed; each furnished with some convenient mode of feeding. I have always found it desirable, where ewes are lambing in a crowded pen, to shut the mother and her offspring up together, for the first night at least; if there is any difficulty in mothering the lamb, it may be continued for one or two days, but never longer than is absolutely necessary, as there is a danger of the ewe being shy of feeding in her new position. But there is a caution which I find here absolutely necessary; every ewe, on recovering from lambing, seems to require water; this I invariably provide for by giving a very liquid mash, which also assists in bringing forward the milk. Should this precaution be neglected, you will generally in six or eight hours find the ewe sicken, and have a giddy stupid appearance; while the lamb at once begins to scour; but this will generally be relieved in its earlier stages by administering the requisite liquid. If the lamb is not relieved, I have given with success a small quantity of opium in the white of an egg. The danger more to be feared here to your lambs, when confined in a crowded pen, is a stoppage of the evacuations caused by exposure to wet, intense cold, or the neglect of the mother during the night. The extremities become cold and a deadly stupor rapidly supervenes. Here I have found the administering a little warm milk, taking the lamb into a not too warm part of the house for an hour or so, not more, accompanied by continued friction of the limbs, quarters and loins, very frequently successful. But the lamb must as soon as possible be replaced with the mother in one of your small pens and suckled. In giving milk to lambs, it is necessary to know, that about a table spoonful at a time, is sufficient for the capacity of the stomach. A great cause of the want of success in bringing up young lambs on milk, is, that people often vainly endeavour to squeeze the whole contents of a tea pot into a cavity not larger than a walnut shell. The plan usually adopted by shepherds is to carry a small bottle of new milk somewhat diluted with water, and sweetened with sugar, so little as scarcely to be perceptible; this is kept warm by being carried in the breast pocket, and when about to administer it, a little is taken into the shepherd's mouth, and retained until he no longer feels any coldness in its taste; it is then dropped into the mouth of the lamb held open for that purpose. During the busiest part of lambing, your ewes should if possible be attended to, once at least in the course of the night; your pens will then be found most