

matter how good, is very unsatisfactory for sheep as it is very constipating and lacks very materially in protein. It is also very undesirable on account of the heads getting into the wool. Be sure to keep up the milk flow in ewes suckling lambs, by plenty of feed. In order that the breeding ewes will take plenty of exercise, have a trough some distance away from the pen in which to feed the salt which is very necessary. Sheep are very fond of salt and will make many trips to the trough throughout the day and in this way keep in good thrifty condition. The natural outcome of eating a quantity of salt would be a desire for a drink, and consequently the sheep must have access to plenty of good, clean, pure water at all times. Be sure to see that the ram that is away from the main flock is also provided with salt and is given plenty of opportunities to go to the water trough.

In the Fall, after the ewes have been bred, the ram should be separated from the flock and given a special paddock of his own. He should be given a good ration, consisting of good second cut alfalfa if possible, or if that cannot be obtained, good red clover hay, roots and a light grain ration, although the grain is not absolutely necessary if he is getting plenty of hay and roots. About four to six pounds of roots a day is enough if the animal is active and takes plenty of exercise, but if he is not too active, cut down the roots. A half pound of grain preferably whole oats is a big feed for a sheep.

The gestation period of the sheep is 147 days and if the shepherd has kept a fairly close watch on his ewes he will be able to tell approximately when to expect lambs. It is an excellent plan to isolate a ewe suspected of approaching parturition in order that she may be kept quiet. It is at lambing-time

the troubles of the sheep-owner begin and a little extra vigilance on his part may save him a lamb or even a ewe. Lambs being dropped in the winter time do not stand much of a chance to live unless someone is there to assist them to get a stomach full of the mother's milk as soon as possible. Lambs are very liable to be chilled, consequently the place in which it is to be kept, should be a little warmer than the regular shelter. If a lamb is found to be chilled, it should be dipped in warm water at about ninety-nine degrees, and then rubbed briskly for a while. If it is at all possible, pour some hot milk and whisky down its throat. The sooner the young lamb is taught to nurse the better for it and the better for the ewe. Be sure and clip away all the wool from around the udders of the ewe and also remove the taglocks to prevent the lambs from getting wool balls in their stomachs and to keep the lambs clean. Special attention must be paid to the udders of the ewes that have lambed, in case any trouble should arise which would need attention. If a ewe should loose her lamb it is a good plan to milk the ewe for a few days in order to prevent any complications that may arise.

There seems to be a characteristic, quite common in sheep and that is to disown their lambs. When a ewe disowns her lamb it is sometimes very difficult to get her to claim it again, but there are several ways in which the ewe might be persuaded to accept her offspring. One way is to tie her up until she becomes accustomed to the lamb sucking, and another is by the use of perfume. The perfume is put on the nostrils of the ewe and also on the body of the lamb and in this way she might be persuaded to accept her lamb.

As soon as the lambs are able to eat, which will be in a very short time, give