

### Feeding Lambs by Hand.

When a lamb has to be raised by hand it is a mistake to feed too much at a time, but hardly any mistake can be made in feeding too often. Milk from a fresh cow is better than from one that has been in milk a long time. The handiest way to give milk is from a bottle with a rubber nipple. By getting a glass Y tube and putting rubber nipples on each fork, two can be fed at once. A newly-dropped lamb only requires two teaspoonfuls at a time given every hour. It should be fed at blood heat. The lambs seem to like it warm, and for best results it should be fed warm, as that is the way they get it from their mothers. Some sheepmen think it necessary to dilute the milk with a little water and then add a little sugar. Experiments along this line show that it is not necessary. There is more to be gained by warming the milk and by regular feeding. The bottle and nipple must be kept absolutely clean and free from sour milk or the lamb will refuse it. As the lambs grow they will take more milk and can be fed less frequently. A lamb two months old should be able to take two pints of milk a day, given in two feeds. This is besides the grass eaten and any grain that may be fed.

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The Brand Book for the Northwest Territories contains 10,000 different registered brands.

In 1899 there were no fewer than 11,000 horses shipped from New York to the London market.

If a young lamb is chilled, it can be warmed by dipping or holding for a short time in warm water, but care must be taken to leave some part of its head or shoulders out, so that the mother may recognize her lamb, as scent and not sight settles this important question for the first few days. If the lamb is wrapped in an old cloth, and all but the nose buried in a heating horse manure pile, it is less apt to chill afterwards and also less apt to lose the scent than if put in hot water.

When a ewe has lambed, it is always well to see that all wool and filth are cleaned away from the teats, so that the lamb has ready access to them and will not be prevented from sucking. This is especially necessary in the case with young ewes. If the lamb is not able, of its own accord, to obtain the ewe's milk, it should be assisted in doing so. Examine the udder, draw some of the milk to see that it escapes freely, and then hold the lamb so that it may reach the teat. Some shepherds recommend throwing the ewe if the lamb is too weak to stand. A better plan is to draw some of the milk and feed it from a teaspoon. If fed a teaspoonful every hour for a half day or so most weak lambs will be strong enough to get at the teat themselves. If possible, the ewe and her lamb should be kept in a pen by themselves for at least three days. It gives the lamb a chance to gain strength to run around.