

**EWES AND LAMBS.**  
In every case where the breeding ewes have

been pampered or over-fed during the period of gestation, it will be advisable to compensate giving them a more generous diet than they have hitherto received. While over-feeding prior to lambing is found to increase the difficulties of parturition, on the other hand the animal must not be so meagre as to cause leanness, weakness of constitution, at a time when full length of body is required by the animal to overcome the difficulties of parturition. Therefore, as we have just said, now is a good time to begin to increase the allowance of food, with a two-fold object of adding to the strength of the ewe, and at the same time, laying the foundation of a good milk supply after yearning. This additional feeding should be commenced at a very small scale, and gradually increased.

Experience has taught us that where the keep is equal for all the ewes, many of them will run on condition much quicker than others; ewes having this tendency ought not to be permitted use of nutritious food until about a fortnight before yearning. If the condition of the ewe is strong, without being fat, it may be expected that the ewes will get over their yearning well. There is too often a forgetfulness on the part of herds to make a distinction between a ewe yearning for the first time, and one that has been so often. Young ewes are often hard to manage, they are so easily frightened, and the

tion of the herd in their regard is too often un-  
suspended. There should not be any impatience be-  
cause of the part of the attendant; kindness and  
patience are at such times most necessary; and  
calmness and hurry in drawing the lamb is  
unnecessary, and often leads to the loss of both ewe  
and lamb. Kindness cannot be any doubt  
shown to the lamb, and the attendant should be  
careful to leave the lamb to himself, and not  
interfere with him. In the majority of cases, the  
lamb is always better left to themselves. The  
attention after the lambs are dropped, born, or  
killed, is necessary on the part of the attendant,  
and which consists in immediately housing the  
lamb, and having them cleaned of all wool near  
the head.

the udder, or at all likely to interfere with the milk supply. Milk should always be at hand to give to the lambs, as cases often arise where the ewe has not any milk to supply her young, and in such cases the lambs are liable to suffering with, for several hours after yearning. It is a well known fact that the loss of milk is a heavy loss to the farmer, and it is therefore of great importance that the ewe have known losses to occur with lambs. It is therefore of great importance that the ewe be kept to stinging or neglect on the part of the farmer, and it is therefore of great importance that the farmer supply milk to their herds for the purpose of supplying the lambs, as we have pointed out above. Generally speaking, ewes

will follow their lambs from the pasture, when the latter are being carried into shelter, but sometimes they will not leave the flock even to go with the lambs.

his temper, where, perchance, he is working single-handed, and where it may be that other cares are pressing urgently on his attention. Nevertheless, vexations though it be, it is just

one of the cases where the utmost patience and calmness is required to be exercised. No doubt it is very annoying to a man attending ewes, to have one after yearning, perhaps in the middle of the night, and that, too, it may be in the midst of a drifting shower of hail or rain, and when he has her within a few yards of the pen, to see her scampering away back to the back. In such cases it is best to try and get the ewe and lamb into some temporary shelter, to view of the flock, and leave them a little longer together before again attempting to

move them to the fold, or using violence to put the ewe there. In the matter of false representations, of course the utmost watchfulness is required to see that all is right before the strength of the ewe becomes unnecessarily weakened. Those false representations are often

result of carelessness in allowing bad fences to exist, and thereby tempting the ewes, in search of fresh food, to jump such ill-kept fences. That necessary evil too—the dog—is often the chief cause of such mishaps, and in the

ends of an inexperienced person, the loss in the flock, by the use of the dog, is often very serious. A dog used among breeding ewes is simply mischievous, and cannot be too strongly condemned; the place for such an animal, any sheep, no matter how well trained,

The general care of ewes and lambs, as to selecting dry, well-sheltered pastures, is too often neglected. Low-lying, ill-drained lands have a most injurious effect on all classes of sheep, but

es, in such situations, are the chief sufferers ; they suffer also very much where the position is so exposed as to prevent them getting shelter from drifting rains ; in such places the fleece fails to be a protection, and they become perished by the penetrating to the skin. Good shelter and rich

young sheep sometimes require to be coaxed to suck kindly with their lambs; it would, in all cases, be well to confine these in a small pen for two or three days until they allow the lamb to

ok. Twins will require more care than single lambs, and many large flockmasters separate them, and give extra or better grass to ewes nursing two lambs. When a ewe loses a lamb, and it is desirable to put another to her, she would be confined in a small pen, and the foster lamb

covered with the skin of the dead one; when put in the pen she will in most cases adopt it, if kept in the pen for a few days. Dead lambs, cleanings, or other matter should be buried immediately, for the left exposed, dogs, which would frighten the sheep, may be attracted to the place and perhaps

earn the habit of taking off a live lamb now and then. A crop of lambs may be very numerous, but neglect of the simple rules we have laid down in this article may cause them to be much reduced in number.—*Irish Farmer.*

### WEEDS AND SEEDS.

The importance of preventing the admixture of seeds of noxious weeds with grain and agricultural seeds of all kinds is a subject that well deserves the attention of farmers. Some time ago I visited some of the Midland counties, and

received from one of the midland counties a sample of crushed linseed which is said to have proved poisonous to cattle. It is largely mixed with weeds. Farmers might save themselves a great deal of trouble by not permitting the weed-seeds to be sown with the grain. As a rule, the majority

seeds round mixed with linseed are either of a different size or shape, and, by means of suitable sieves, can easily be separated, and the labour bestowed in doing this would save greater labour afterwards, and improve the market value of the crop. It is to be feared that a good deal of inferior

seed containing weed-seed finds its way to the mills, its impurities being less likely to be detected in the state of powder or cake. The presence of weeds introduced with other seeds also becomes particularly troublesome when such a crop as pepper-mint is grown in rotation. It has recently been

own that some samples of American oil of peppermint are much deteriorated in value through the presence in them of oil of *Erigeron Canadense* derived from that weed, which it is impossible to separate entirely from the peppermint before distillation. In Lincolnshire, where peppermint is

sometimes grown on fields where dill (*Anethum graveolens*) has been previously cultivated, it is and necessary to send labourers through the fields pick out the dill and other plants or weeds, which would spoil the flavour of the oil if distilled with it. — *Lice Stock Journal*.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Central Executive of the Ladies' Land League on Tuesday, it was reported that since last meeting the League had expended in grants to evicted families £1,030 8d.; on the families of political prisoners £217.

prisoners arrested under the Coercion Act, 1924 s. 6d. They had received for the general fund, \$138 1s. 4d., and for the prisoners and prisoners' families' maintenance fund, \$367 7s. 2d.