



-B- Have the ewes in thriving condition at breeding time. This can be accomplished by turning the ewes on fresh pasture and perhaps feeding a little grain. This treatment will increase the number of twin lambs.

-C- Winter Feeding.

- a- Clover or alfalfa hay for roughage.
- b- ~~Three lbs daily~~ about three lbs. of sweet silage per head, daily.
- c- One half to  $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs of oats ~~daily~~ per head daily for last month before yearning.
- d- Run of the meadow and corn field to pick up after cattle.
- e- In case the roughage consists of timothy hay, or corn stover, oil meal or bran should be fed.
- f- Keep pure water and salt before the ewes at all times.

-D- Exercise.

Ewes should be out every day that it is not stormy. Have the farm fenced sheep tight and let them run at will.

-E- Shelter.

- a- Must be dry. A damp steamy barn is one of the worst places to put ewes.
- b- Should provide for sunlight and ventilation. A rather deep ~~open~~ shed open on the south, and kept dry and well bedded is about the best place for the breeding ewe under average Iowa Conditions.

F Lambing time in winter and early spring.

- a- A warm barn with plenty of sunlight.
- b- Give close attention day and night.

- c. Ewe with young lamb or lambs should have a pen of her own for a few days.
- d. Clip surplus wool from the ewes udder and see that the lamb. is able to get his meals.
- e. decrease the feed on the ewe carefully until she reaches her maximum milk flow, provided the lamb is able to take it.
- G. Lambing in April and May is a much simpler proposition, owing to milder weather but even at this time the ewe should receive careful attention.
- H. Care of the lamb.
  - a. Doct at age of one week.
  - b. Castrate at from ten days to two weeks.
  - c. Provide a creep and give the lambs some bran, cracked corn and ground oats. The cheapest growth is made at this period.
  - d. Dip ewes and lambs at shearing time, and dip a second time in ten days.
  - e. Provide green succulent feed for the lambs in July and August.
  - f. <sup>allow lambs to</sup> clean up cut over oat fields, 2<sup>nd</sup> growth clover, weeds in cornfields etc. This ~~method~~ method maintains good health in the herd and cheapens the cost of gain.
- I. Parasites.
  - a. Stomach worm,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in long and size of hair. Found in the 4<sup>th</sup> stomach. Probably does more damage to sheep in Iowa than all other diseases put together. ~~Symptoms~~
    - 1. Change of pasture is best preventive.

- 2- Early lamb less liable to be affected than late lamb, because he has more strength to with stand the disease before it attacks him. Lambs get the stomach worm from pastures.
- 3- Remedies - ~~nothing~~ (Medicine not very effective)

I - Coal tar Creosote 1 oz to 29 oz of water. 5 oz of mixture to each sheep. Lambs 4 to 12 months old 2 to 4 oz. Recommended by Bureau of Animal Industry.

II Gasoline treatment, Usually takes three or more doses to do the work. If sheep is overcome, a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia may be given.

Lambs  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz gasoline mixed with linseed oil and milk.

Sheep  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz gasoline mixed with linseed oil and milk.

Rec. by Bur. of Animal Industry

In drenching, use a tin funnel and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  in rubber tube 3 ft. long. On end of rubber tube place metal tube 4 to 6 in long. Place the metal tube between the back teeth and pour medicine into funnel. Do not raise nose much above level. Fast animal 12 to 16 hrs before dosing.

- b-~~g~~ Nodular disease practically incurable.
- c-~~g~~ Grub in the head can usually be cured by "grub in the belly." Last coal shed or barn basement to live in usually prevents these grubs. Bore holes in log and put salt in holes, coating the outside with tar. Tar gets on nose and Kups flies away. (Above trouble not very serious)
- d-~~g~~ Dip for ticks at shearing time.
- e-~~g~~ In case of foot rot, pare away the afflicted hoofs and wash with a strong solution of blue vitrol. Force the whole flock to walk through a trough containing lime and blue vitrol. (I have mentioned
- f-~~g~~ parasitic diseases somewhat in detail because such questions ~~are~~ usually arise during a discussion on sheep husbandry. Disease known as gravel caused by feeding mangels to rams or wethers)

# J. Fattening ~~sheep~~ lambs.

- 1- Probably the most economical way to fatten lambs is to allow them to run through the corn fields, ~~the~~ and over meadows during Sept and Oct., and finish off with Clover ~~hay~~ or alfalfa hay and corn.

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Sw  
III Summers

- 1- Sheep make profitable gains from what would otherwise go to waste.
- 2- Select healthy sheep, <sup>along with a little silage</sup>
- 3- Clover <sup>or</sup> alfalfa hay in abundance, <sup>simplifies the problem of caring for sheep in winter.</sup>
- 4- Cows must have exercise in order to give best results.
- 5- Provide a dry place for the sheep to lie down <sup>in.</sup> ~~on.~~
- 6- Constant attention at ~~for~~ yearning time.
- 7- Change of pasture to prevent stomach ~~worms.~~
- 8- ~~Variety of feeds~~ Cheap gains made in the fall by cleaning out the corn fields and meadows.