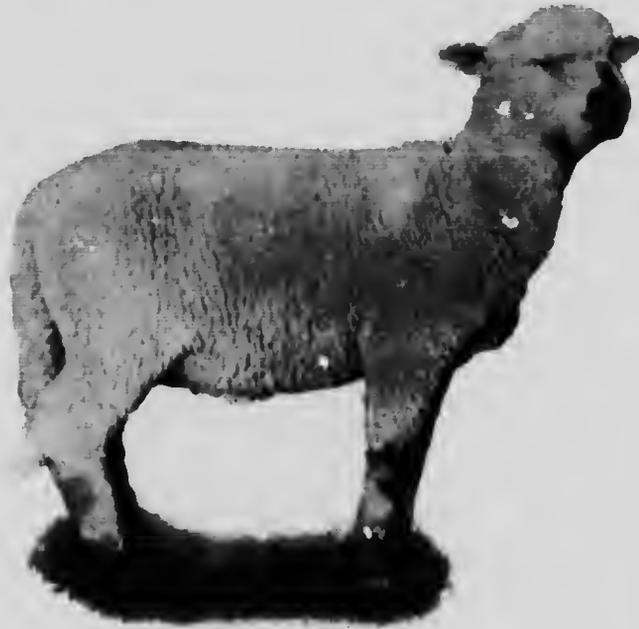


in turn saved for early breeding. In time, therefore, the breeding habit may be changed from one season to another. This method is necessarily slow, and does not meet the immediate demand of the early-lamb producer.

November and December are considered the best months to have lambs dropped. The warm weather of the summer is prejudicial to the development of oestrus or "heat," so that there is no certainty of their breeding at this season, even though the ram be allowed with them. As far as possible, endeavour to duplicate the conditions of the natural breeding season. Select a cool period, if possible. Use a young and vigorous ram and allow him to run with the ewes at night, removing him during the heat of the day. The ewes should be in good



Sixty pounds in sixty days.

condition, though not overfat. The flock should be provided with plenty of nourishing and especially succulent feed, which has a tendency to promote early oestrus, and is technically known as flushing.

FLUSHING THE EWES.

As the breeding season draws near, the ewes should be placed upon good pasture, preferably clover or alfalfa, supplemented with succulent and laxative feeds, such as rape, turnips, green rye, or wheat. This constitutes the process of flushing and creates thrift and a laxative condition, which induces rapid gains and the promotion of oestrus. Under such treatment, they will always breed with greater certainty. Probably the most popular soiling crop for