

The following ration is recommended by a winter-lamb raiser in Eastern Canada: by weight, rolled or cracked-corn, 1 part; barley, 1 part; oats, 1 part; bran, 2 parts.

When the lambs have learned to eat, they should be fed with scrupulous regularity three times per day, and all food removed from the trough before any new is added, as the lambs have very fastidious appetites and will not eat food after it has once been "nosed over."

Clean water should be supplied daily in unstinted amounts, in clean troughs or vessels. Exercise is not considered as important in the welfare of the winter lamb as with other classes of lambs. Unless very closely housed, it will usually take sufficient exercise. Since its life will not be over three months, elaborate



Hog dressing; back view.

muscle building is not necessary. If the lamb is given too much freedom, more food will be required to produce the same gains, thus decreasing the net profits.

Castration is not considered imperative with the winter lamb, and few breeders follow the practice. It is a simple operation, however, if performed when the lamb is about 10 days old. The lower third of the scrotum is severed with a knife and the testicles pulled out, including the spermatic cord by which they are attached. A good disinfectant is used, and in a short time the wound is healed.

DRESSING.

Preparing the carcass for market requires some skill and great care. Since a more or less fancy market is being catered to, the dressed product should present as attractive an appearance as possible. Hog and caul dressing are the two methods most generally used.