

Rabbits should be weaned when from 4 to 5 weeks old. In certain cases, it is good to wean the more vigorous ones first, leaving the weaker ones with their mothers 6 to 8 days more. It is also generally found to be an advantage to accustom the young to eat with their mothers before taking them away. They cut their first teeth about the seventh day.

During the first few days after being separated from their mothers, the young rabbits should receive a mixture of milk and water and begin at once to eat varied food.

The young ones of the same age and sex should be placed in a warm hut abundantly provided with dry litter. They are considered adults when about 6 to 8 months old. This is the age to choose good breeders which are put aside for breeding purposes. In the case of large breeds, it is often preferable to wait till they are 7 to 8 months old before using them for breeding.

Sexes must be separated as soon as the rabbits reach the age of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 months, the right time also for castrating males unfit for breeding.

A vigorous buck rabbit or breeding male is sufficient for from 10 to 12 females. Never put bucks together in the same hutch.

The castrated rabbit fattens more rapidly and its flesh is more savoury. Needless to enter into the details of castration. The operation is very simple and the breeder merely has to follow the chief points to be observed in the case of other small farm animals.

As soon as the female upsets her litter, loses her appetite, etc., she must be carried without delay into the buck's hutch, but not the buck into the female's, for the latter is always more timid.

Never more than two females should be put to the same buck in one week, and it is wise not to let them cohabit uselessly. Immediately after coupling, which may be ascertained by a little scream from the buck or by his collapsing, the mother must be returned to her little ones, so that she may not cease recognizing them.

It is always better to await the end of the suck'ing period before once more putting the female with the buck.

Large does or female rabbits may be carried in a deep basket without the slightest drawback. To take them by the ears is to risk killing them.

The rabbit is lifted like the cat, by grasping the lower part of the neck near the top of the shoulders. The rabbit is thus carried without injury, without danger of getting scratched and without risk of dislocating its spine or swelling its ears and the nape of its neck.

Breeders have often noticed that rabbits are less disposed to breed during