

quantity of oil meal. About a month before the kids are expected to come, the grain mixture is gradually increased to one pound per day for each doe. This method of feeding will insure a good flow of milk, as well as strong kids at birth.

"We aim to have most of our kids dropped the latter part of March, and the first two weeks of April. The Angora kid differs from the lamb of the sheep in that the kid will not follow its mother for the first three or four weeks. For this reason, we aim to have the kids come so that they will be old enough to follow their mothers by the time the grass and other vegetation gets nicely started.

"As soon as we expect the kids to come we put the does in a warm shed or barn where there is no danger of losing any kids by hiding or chilling. Each day the flock is looked over for any does that show signs of kidding. These are separated and put in small pen by themselves. Each doe and her kid are kept in these pens for a few days, when several does and their kids can be put together in larger pens.

"After the kids are one or two days old, it is a good plan to place some boxes or material in the pens which the does and their kids are to occupy, for the kids to romp and play on. The writer does not know of a more interesting sight than to see twenty or more kids from one to three weeks old in their playful antics, romping and chasing each other. For this purpose a couple of boxes one foot high and open at one end are placed some distance apart. These provide good places for them to play 'hide and go seek' and various other games they seem to play. After an hour or more of this playful sport, they will take a long sleep of several hours in some cases, until their mother wakes them up to nurse, when they usually start playing again. After the kids are four to six weeks old they will then follow their mothers in the pasture, where they will require very little care, as Angoras will come to the barn of their own accord every evening, or when a rain is coming up."

2. "When the kids are born before the winter is passed, they should be provided with a warm shelter, and the does should receive plenty of nourishing and milk producing food. Any kind of hay in small quantities at a time will be relished. It should be put in a manger where they can only put their heads through to it and then a heavy rack with slats 6 inches apart should be dropped on the hay to keep them from wasting it. The Angora is the most wasteful of the domestic animals, but a heavy rack on the hay will keep them from wasting it. Oats are the best grain feed, but should not be fed in large quantities. A handful twice a day is sufficient in winter with hay and roots. The better the physical condition of the does the stronger will be the kids. Keep the does separated from the wethers at least during the last two months of gestation, for they beat them and often cause abortion.

"The Angora is very regular in its habits. They will take about the same round every day, go to the farther side of pasture the first thing, then feed back and will be back home at night. The fence should be at least 3 feet high and nothing near that they can get on to walk over, as they do not jump, but climb over if they can. The pasture should have brush, weeds and grass as when the does are suckling their kids they eat grass. The wethers do not eat much grass, but subsist mainly on browse.

"Give the Angora a chance in your brush pastures and in a short time, say 2 or 3 years, there will be a heavy crop of grass replacing the brush, and the goats will be ready for another patch."

3. "The last year or so I have had good luck in early kidding. The does are bred so as to have the kids come about March 15th or April 1st. The does are given extra feed about three weeks before the kids are due. I have to feed hay, but find it profitable. I begin by giving or feed of wild hay a day. This is supplemented in a few days by a feed composed of oats, hay or alfalfa. Then by the time they begin to kid I increase to three feeds per day. Feed plenty of alfalfa or green cut hay and water twice a day. Keep them in a large corral or pasture near the shed, so they will have a little exercise. As fast as the kids are dropped they are taken to the shed out of the cold. From 15 to 25 head are placed in each pen where they remain until the kids are from three to six days old. The mother is kept with her kid the greater part of the time. The mother band is enlarged to about 40 head. These are turned out on the range and fed twice a day till green grass gets plentiful. With plenty of hay of good quality this early method is superior to later kidding. The kids go into the winter older and larger and with an inch or two longer fleece than those born later in the season."

4. "At the beginning of the kidding season we cut out all those does that are to kid soon, and made a separate herd adding to it as the season advances. This herd is sent out on the range to feed very early in the morning. After about two hours' exercise, feeding and warming up in the sun the kids will begin to fall. They are then hurried back to the corral where they are held until about three o'clock in the afternoon when the kidding will be practically over for that day. As the kids fall they are immediately picked up and with their mothers are taken to what we call a bummer pen, where the kids are given a number and the same number painted on the mother. For the kids we use a simple pig ringer and piece of tin with consecutive numbers stamped thereon placing it in the ear, right for one sex and left for the mother.

"We make our bummer pens in batteries using twelve foot lumher and making each battery six by twelve feet, divided into either eight, ten or twelve pens, so as to provide for all size does and twins. The pens are made to sit on the ground so that when the season is over they can be picked up by two men and stored away for another season. Enough bummer pens should be provided to accommodate all the does that will possibly kid in one day.

"After the kid is thoroughly dry and it is seen to have sucked and the mother is well satisfied with it, they are both taken out of the bummer pen and put into a larger pen with all the kids and mothers for the day. Here the kid is left until it becomes strong enough to follow the mother on the range. When the mother comes in at night it is easy to put her into the pen with her kid. She will generally be found waiting at the gate, but if not her number serves to identify her readily. We do all our kidding under perfectly dry but open sheds. Our range is very rough and we do not allow the kids to follow the herd until they are four weeks old, and then only a little way the first few days.