

lbs. of grain mixture, a similar amount of roughage and several pounds of roots should prove satisfactory for the mature ram. During the summer good grass and rape pasture will keep him in good condition. Have a lot for the rams separate from the ewes. If only one ram is kept, put him with some wethers.

The ram may either be turned in to run with the ewes at breeding time or he may be let in with them for a short time each morning during the breeding season. The average farmer who is keeping a flock of grade ewes will find it most practical to leave the ram with the ewes until all are bred. When this method is practised, the breast of the ram should be marked with red paint powder, so that he will mark each ewe he breeds. As each ewe is bred, she should be separated from the rest of the flock. When this is done, the ram will at once turn his attention to other ewes, and his energy will not be wasted. When the practice of turning the ram with the flock for an hour or so each morning is followed, more attention will be necessary. This practice is called "hand-coupling," and is only practical to the man who can afford to keep an attendant with the sheep at all times. If following this method, the ewes that are bred each morning will be at once separated from the rest of the flock. The advantage of this practice is that it is possible to keep a more accurate record of the ewes, and the energy of the ram is not wasted. Where a large flock of ewes is kept, the first method of mating is recommended. A record of the date when the ram was turned with the ewes, and when he was removed should be kept. In this manner the breeder would have sufficient record to guide him as to when the lambs would begin to come.

The number of ewes that a mature ram should be allowed to serve will depend to a large extent upon how well he is settling them. If they are coming back the second time, he will not be able to serve nearly so many as if one service was sufficient. If settling the ewes satisfactorily, a mature ram should serve fifty ewes during the season, and if exceptionally vigorous he will handle more than that without difficulty. Young rams may be used to a limited extent with success, but should not be placed at the head of a flock.

CARE OF THE LAMB.

Have the young lambs coming at a time when you will be able to give them some attention. The important thing is to get the lambs started. Joseph Wing, a recognized authority on sheep, says: "A lamb that is able to get up within fifteen minutes after it is dropped and find the teat itself is half raised." A great many lambs need to be assisted to get their first nourishment, and right here is where good attention and care will make the difference between a profitable and an unprofitable lamb crop. Sometimes it may be necessary to start them