

the quality, character, and density of the wool. There was also a general improvement in the conformation of the lambs as compared with their dams. All the ewe lambs were kept, and were shorn when hoggets at the latter end of 1921. Any of those that had thrown back too much to their dams were culled out at this time, the fleeces taken off them being an excellent guide for this purpose. A microscopical examination of several samples of this line of hogget wool proved very clearly that good progress had been made by eliminating

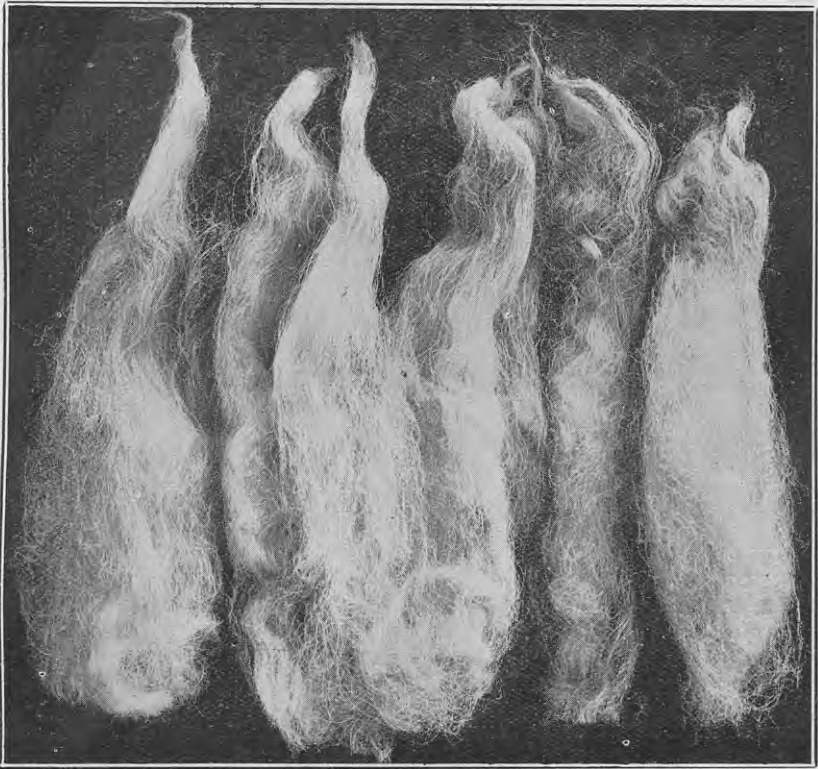


FIG. 2. WOOL FROM THROWBACKS AMONG PROGENY OF THE STRONG-WOOLED ROMNEY RAM (NO. 1) AND THE ORIGINAL EWES; 1921-22 SHEARING.

a large proportion of the hairy element that had been present in the dams' fleeces. The wool consisted largely of what is termed broken medullated fibres, thus giving a strong indication that if these hoggets were mated with a fine-wooled Romney ram their progeny would grow a very high proportion of pure wool.

*Year 1921.*—The strong-wooled Romney ram (No. 1) was mated with the same ewes in 1921, and a similar result was apparent in the crop of lambs from this mating. A few of the coarsest of the ewe