them a few hundred yards or so. In spite of this, however, the cases quoted may be taken as fair examples, and they certainly show a saving in the losses.

(4) EFFECT OF YARDING.

Two different methods of yarding were tried. One proved of little if any benefit, whereas the other seems to offer the best means of prevention available.

Yarding Nightly.

From the time the lambs were a week to ten days old the mob was yarded up into a corner of the paddock (fenced off with standards and wire netting, with a big wing thrown out for driving purposes) every afternoon about 5 o'clock, and let out again about 8 or 9 o'clock the following morning. Details of the two cases in which this method was carried out are as follows:—

(*a*) Loss among yarded mob, 7·4 per cent.; losses among other lambs (excluding twins and two-tooths), approximately 3 per cent. This was the only controlled experiment of its type, and obviously in this single instance the large amount of extra work was worse than useless.

(*b*) In the second case there was not a proper control. Out of about forty-five early lambs, eight were lost from this disease, and judging by this a heavy death-rate among the main lot of lambs was anticipated. Advice was given to draft off the twins and to yard the single lambs each night as described. This was done, and as the twins were on good feed and no preventive measures were adopted they were, in a sense, controls. The losses were—among singles, yarded nightly, 1·8 per cent.; among twins, not yarded, 1·9 per cent. In previous years this farmer had had about the same loss among his twins as this season, but a much heavier mortality among his singles, so that he may have benefited more in reality than is shown by the figures.

This method entails a very great deal of extra work, especially when several paddocks have to be dealt with, and, on the face of it, appears of very little use as a preventive.

Yarding for Twenty-four Hours every Seven Days.

The method of yarding was the same as that described for nightly yarding. Once a week the mob was yarded up in the morning and left in till the same time the following day. Where this method was adopted it gave very good results.

One farmer, who gave it a tentative trial last season on his own initiative, consented to test it thoroughly this season with an adequate control. His results, which speak for themselves, were as follows: A mob of 434 lambs was divided into two equal lots; one lot was yarded for twenty-four hours every seventh day; the other was not yarded. The loss in the yarded lot was ½ per cent; the loss in the unyarded lot was 3 per cent. Out of 160 twin lambs (80 pairs) eight died. He then yarded the lambs for twenty-four hours; one was found dead in the yard, and none died afterwards. Out of some 1,900 lambs his total loss was under thirty, and of this total fifteen died out of 377 that were not being yarded. Thus the average death-rate over the whole flock was less than 3 per cent. The death-rate among the yarded lambs approximated 1 per cent., and that among