

Facts concerning the Karakul Sheep Industry.

1. *First Importation to America, 1908, by Dr. C. C. Young.*
2. *Second Importation to America, 1913 by Dr. C. C. Young.*
3. *No other Karakul, or fur-bearing sheep, ever imported to America.*
4. *At least seven distinct, unrelated, blood lines of Karakul coarse-wool sheep in America.*
5. *Six of the seven unrelated blood lines are owned by the Dr. C. C. Young Karakul Sheep Company, Charlotte town, P. E. I.*
6. *Only coarse-wool sheep, free from an admixture of fine underwool, produce the highest grade of lamb skins.*
7. *Inbreeding of sheep is fatal to coarse wool. If the wool becomes fine, the curl in the lamb is more open and hence, less valuable.*
8. *The Dr. C. C. Young Karakul Sheep Company is the only owner of Karakul Sheep in America which can maintain a flock without inbreeding.*
9. *No more sheep of the required quality can be brought out of Asia into America under the present regulations in (1) Bokhara (2) In Russia (3) In United States and Canada.*
10. *The lambs produced by coarse-wool Karakul rams $\times$ coarse wool ewes of any breed and by half-Karakul rams $\times$ coarse wool ewes of any breed and often by quarter-Karakul rams $\times$ coarse wool ewes will average twice as high in value at birth as domestic lambs will fetch for meat at 6 months of age.*
11. *Lambs born dead, or aborted, are as valuable for fur as those born healthy.*
12. *A proportion of the ewes, about 60 per cent, can be bred twice a year.*