

you will get out of the show yard will be the pleasure and training—which, of course, is not the least of returns.

FITTING FOR SHOW.

When sheep are to be shown, some preparation is necessary. The man who takes his sheep to the show ring in a dirty, rough condition does not deserve a prize. If the prize is not worth a little effort upon the part of the exhibitor, then the value of the competition is lost, and he is better without the prize. Get your sheep in good condition. Have them clean and healthy. Wash and brush the wool so as to give your animal a clean, attractive appearance. Trim the wool to add style and shapeliness to the form. If you are going to show at all, do all in your power to win, as that is when showing counts in your favor. Bad advertising is worse than none at all, and that is what a man gets when he shows poor, badly fitted stuff. Trimming must be learned by experience, so it is wise to get some practice before you attempt to trim a show sheep. A pair of hand shears must be used for this purpose, and an attempt should be made to trim off the rough edges and give the sheep as smooth and blocky an appearance as possible. The feet should be trimmed so that the sheep will stand properly. Learn how to hold a sheep, and show it to the best possible advantage when in the ring.

BUILDINGS.

Discussion of the building problem will be necessarily brief, as I am of the opinion that the reader will get more from the ideas given by sheep breeders in the following pages of this bulletin. The matter of housing is less difficult with sheep than it is with any other class of animal. Sheds that give protection from rain and winds serve very well for handling sheep. However, if a man wishes to keep a permanent flock with satisfaction, he should have a fairly complete barn.

I would say that the Manitoba farmer who is keeping a large flock of ewes should have a small barn fairly well built and warm. This barn should accommodate 20 or 30 ewes, and should be built with the intention of using it for early lambs, sick sheep, or any sheep that require special attention. A barn 16 ft. by 35 ft. will do for this purpose. It should be left with an earthen or gravel floor. For walls, 2 by 4 studding set on top of a stone or cement foundation will be satisfactory. This may be double boarded, first with half-inch lumber, and this again boarded with shiplap, after having been covered with building paper. A peak roof will be found most satisfactory, as it will leave loft room above the barn. The ceiling should be about