

### Ontario Stallion Inspection.

As it has been reported that a number of Ontario stallion owners did not have their stallions inspected on account of not having information as to the time the inspectors were to be in their district, it has been suggested that some arrangement should be made which would give the owners an opportunity to have their stallions inspected, and thus to have an "Inspected Certificate" instead of being required to use for the coming season a certificate stating "not inspected."

The Stallion Enrolment Board, owing to the impossibility of procuring anything like a complete list of stallion owners, were unable to notify each person individually regarding the working of the Act. Attention, however, may be drawn to the fact that all stallions standing for public service require to be enrolled with the Stallion Enrolment Board, and at the option of the owner may be inspected by inspectors appointed for that purpose.

If the owner decides to have his stallion inspected the report of such inspection forms a part of the record of enrolment, and the enrolment certificate is issued in accordance therewith. If the inspection is not desired by the owner the stallion will be enrolled according to the breeding, and the certificate issued stating "not inspected."

During the recent inspection between one thousand and twelve hundred horses were inspected, showing the large number of owners who had decided it to be in their own interest to have the highest form of certificate available. There are, no doubt, others as stated above, who, if they had had more complete information would have had stallions inspected. Owing to these circumstances, therefore, it has been decided to see if some arrangement could not be made for further inspection. Before doing so, however, it will be necessary that full information regarding desired inspections be sent to the Secretary of the Stallion Enrolment Board. Such application should be made not later than the 7th of February. Immediately after that date further information regarding inspection will be sent to those making application.

The name and address of the Secretary of the Board is A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## LIVE STOCK.

### The Provincial Winter Fair.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" an article pertaining to the Guelph Winter Fair problem. A winter fair of this calibre is certainly a splendid educational feature and a fair that any province might well feel proud of; and while the building is of fair size, we must admit that it has outgrown its capacity, and I am sure the management are to be congratulated for having brought the Fair so near to perfection. It is undoubtedly the best fair of its kind in the Dominion, and I feel justified in saying that if it makes the rapid progress in the future that it has made in the past, in the space of a few years it will be unsurpassed on the continent. We are not to look at what it will be one year from now, but what it will be ten years from now; and to provide ample accommodation for all future expansion. It seems a pity that so much money has been spent on the buildings. They are in crowded quarters and also out of date. Some are of the opinion that they should pull up stakes and move to West Toronto where it would be more likely to become of a national nature like the International Show at Chicago, but I think the sentiment of the people is that it should remain in Guelph.

A very important point in connection with this problem is the inadequate accommodation for visitors. We must admit that Guelph is crowded in this respect, and it is only with great difficulty that visitors are able to find lodging. What will it be ten years from now? This is perhaps the most important point in connection with the Fair, as there is nothing that spells success so plainly as to have the visitors feel assured that they will have the best accommodation available, and it is in this respect that Toronto scores one point, it is the largest city in the province and would, no doubt, be large enough to give adequate accommodation to all visitors to the Winter Fair.

Some have suggested that the poultry and seed exhibits remain in Guelph and that the livestock department locate in West Toronto; I should think that this would be a very good plan. It would save building a poultry and seed department in Toronto, and Guelph would not feel that she was robbed entirely.

This question should appeal to every stock-breeder in the province, and I think that any suggestions that can be made will be welcome in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Halton Co., Ont.

RUSSELL LINN.

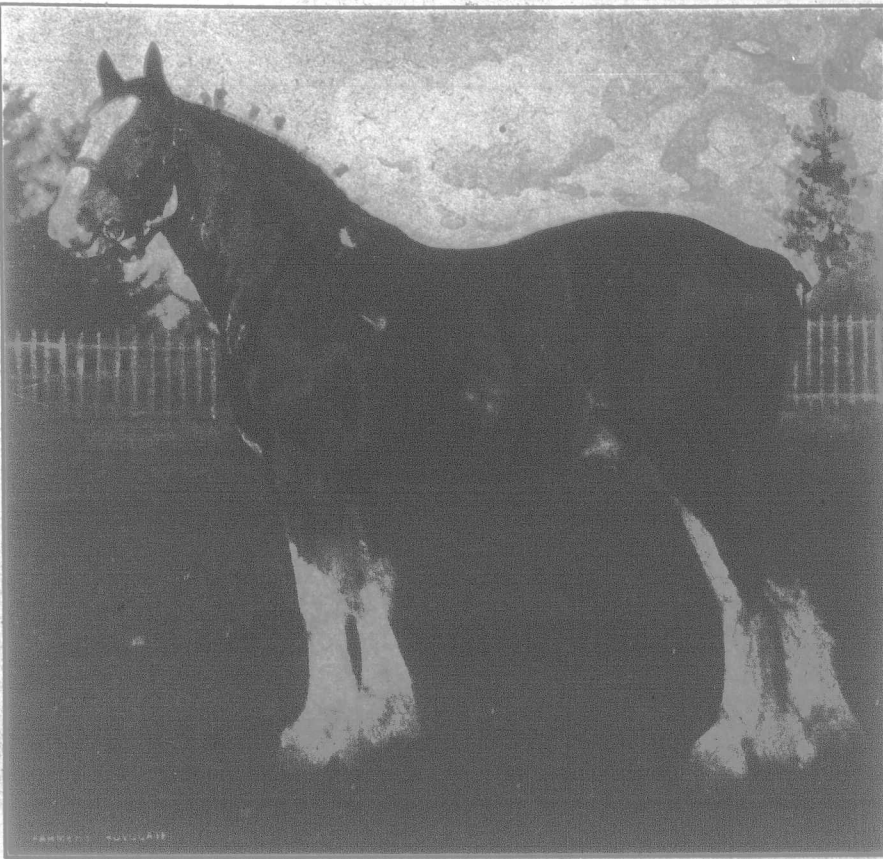
### A Small New Brunswick Flock.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Sheep raising in N. B. is not carried on to any great extent. To be sure, many farmers have flocks ranging from five to thirty in number, and the industry is sadly on the decline. Every year one will hear of some man who is going to get rid of his sheep—some because they can't fence them, another will say because they are too hard on the pasture, making it unfit for cattle-

sture on the highest part of my farm. There was an old ten-acre field which was coming up in hardwood bushes, now about three feet high; this I enclosed, and turned out my flock the very last of May. This pasture was entirely out of sight of my house, over a mile back—a fact which I very much regretted, and it seemed to be the only piece of land I could spare and fence most conveniently to keep them. I looked after them occasionally and was particular they had a good supply of water and salted them often. However, I lost one of the best ewes and a lamb by lightning, as I supposed. This left me with only three ewes and five lambs. Three of the lambs being males, had been castrated early, and I sold them to a buyer for four and three-quarter cents per pound, live weight, and they brought me \$12.25; the other two ewe lambs I wintered, making my flock five. I was very sorry to lose the sheep and lamb, as you can guess, for I fully counted on making my flock reach the number of seven, and I borrowed a good ram to use on my ewes, and the following year they raised me seven lambs—one of my yearlings raised one and my three old sheep each twins. That August I sold my one lamb for \$4 and my dry yearling ewe I traded for a yearling ram, half Dorset. I kept my other six lambs, making my flock up to eleven—ten ewes and a ram. I did not allow the ram with the ewe lambs that fall, as by that time I could see they never made as large sheep if they raised lambs the first year, so turned him with my four old sheep, which raised me five ewe lambs that fall, which was last fall, 1912; I did not sell any lambs, but kept them all. However, I put off one of my oldest sheep which was beginning to show age; so this winter I have as fine a flock of sheep as one would care to look at, five of them spring lambs that I will not breed, six yearlings, and three old sheep ranging in age from four to six years, and one ram. They are all large, well-wooled sheep. I expect them to average eight pounds of wool per sheep next spring.

The sheep industry is the easiest of all stock industries to get a start in. Their wool more than pays for their keep, and if one has a few lambs to sell, more than he wishes to keep yearly, it is all clear profit. I had no shelter for my flock but an old tumble-down shed which had not been considered fit for anything, but I nailed a few boards on the roof, and it afforded them some protection at least. Last fall I felt able to put up a shed on purpose for my sheep, and I built it so I can increase my flock to fifty and still have plenty of room. In wintering my sheep I feed them clover and wild hay and any weedy hay I happen to have morning and evening. At noon I usually throw them a little oat straw in their shed, which, after picking over, makes them plenty of bedding. I always feed their hay on the clean snow in the barnyard, never in racks, as many do. I give them a few sliced roots every morning, less than a peck to the fifteen. Just before lambing time I start feeding a few

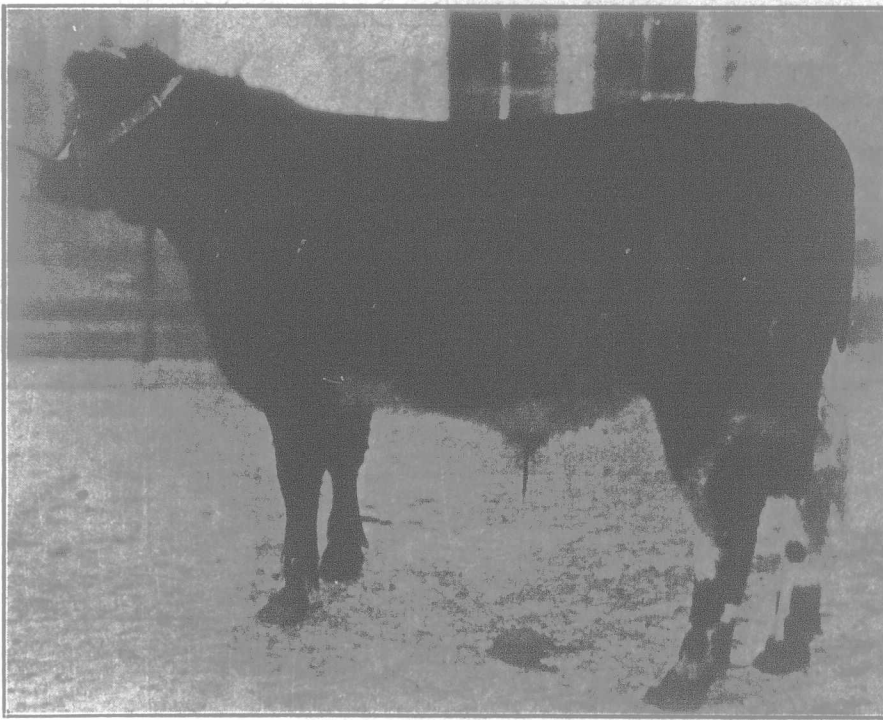


Prince of Aden [13763] (16922).

First-prize two-year-old Clydesdale stallion at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1912. Sire Sam Black. Owned and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.

grazing, and perhaps another will say there is no pay in them any way. Now, I am not in the sheep industry very largely myself, but I hope to be in the near future. I have heard them called "the animal with the golden hoof," and that is just what I consider them. My flock consists of only fourteen ewes and a ram, and they are certainly good ones, and they are not pure-bred, either, but well-bred. Three years ago I started in with four of the best ewes I could find—they

that time I could see they never made as large sheep if they raised lambs the first year, so turned him with my four old sheep, which raised me five ewe lambs that fall, which was last fall, 1912; I did not sell any lambs, but kept them all. However, I put off one of my oldest sheep which was beginning to show age; so this winter I have as fine a flock of sheep as one would care to look at, five of them spring lambs that I will not breed, six yearlings, and three old sheep ranging in age from four to six years, and one ram. They are all large, well-wooled sheep. I expect them to average eight pounds of wool per sheep next spring.



Pleasant Valley Again.

First-prize Shorthorn steer under one year, at Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1912. Exhibited by A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, Ont.

were large and well-wooled—and the following May sheared thirty-nine pounds of wool. A pure-bred Dorset ram had served them before I bought them, and they dropped six lovely lambs, five of which I raised. As sheep had never been kept on my farm for generations, you can imagine the fences were in poor shape to keep sheep. However, there was plenty of cedar growing, and I got out poles enough that winter for one pas-

weedy hay I happen to have morning and evening. At noon I usually throw them a little oat straw in their shed, which, after picking over, makes them plenty of bedding. I always feed their hay on the clean snow in the barnyard, never in racks, as many do. I give them a few sliced roots every morning, less than a peck to the fifteen. Just before lambing time I start feeding a few