



A FLOCK OF HAMPSHIRE EWES.

CHAPTER X.

Some Statistics

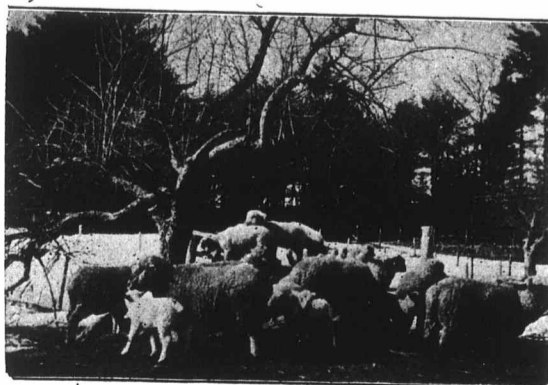
The leading sheep-raising countries of the world are as follows: (Most recent available statistics and estimates).

Country.	Year.	Number.
Australia	1915	82,011,606
Russian Empire	1911	80,500,000
Argentina	1913	80,401,000
Turkey (estimated)	1910	50,000,000
United States	1915	49,956,000
British South Africa	1913	46,590,000
British India	1914	31,691,000
United Kingdom	1915	27,824,000
Uruguay	1908	26,286,000
New Zealand	1915	24,465,500
Spain	1912	15,830,000
Austria-Hungary	1913	13,477,000
Italy	1908	11,163,000
Algeria	1913	9,315,000
Bulgaria	1911	8,131,000
Germany	1914	5,451,570
Roumania	1911	5,269,000
Greece	1912	4,568,157
Chili	1913	4,169,000
Serbia	1910	3,809,000
Mexico	1902	3,424,000
Canada	1914	2,058,045
Denmark		1,502,925
Norway		1,393,000
Sweden		1,021,000

From this it will be seen that the sheep population of the world numbers well over 600 million, of which over 200 million are within the British Empire. It should also be noticed that the combined flocks of Germany and her ally, Austria-Hungary, number only some 21 million. This, coupled with the fact that neither of these countries are producers of any of the principal vegetable fibres of cotton, hemp and jute which enter into the manufacture of textiles and the making of gun-cotton explosives, is conclusive evidence of the inability of our enemy to provide herself with these necessities very long after being cut off from the rest of the world.

The United Kingdom, France and Germany are the principal consuming countries, and the principal countries importing wool and mutton, while Australia, Argentine Republic, British South Africa and New Zealand are the principal producers, proportionate to their population of these commodities and hence are the principal exporting countries.

The people of the United Kingdom are great mutton and lamb eaters. Over 22 per cent of the meat consumed in the United Kingdom is mutton and lamb, while only about 4 per cent of the meat consumed in United States and Canada is provided by the sheep. In addition to her own home produc-



ON THE FARM.

tion which in itself is considerable, the United Kingdom imports 270 thousand tons annually of frozen mutton and lamb, of which about 40 per cent comes from New Zealand, 32 per cent from Australia, and 20 per cent from Argentine Republic.

The United Kingdom is the world's greatest wool market by reason of the fact, first that she is the greatest manufacturer of woollen yarns and textiles, and second because much wool is bought in her markets for manufacture in other countries. The wool handled in the British markets amounts to nearly a billion pounds annually. The exports of wool from Great Britain in 1913 aggregated over 350 million pounds. The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in the same year were valued at £4,994,000, and of woollen and worsted manufactures, £25,987,000.

The wool imports into the United Kingdom in 1913 were derived from the following sources:

Australia and New Zealand	2,296,000 bales
South Africa	484,000 bales
River Plat Countries (Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay)	437,000 bales
All other sources	503,000 bales

Total 3,720,000 bales

According to returns compiled by the United States, the countries which imported wool for consumption and the amount of their imports during the year 1913, were as follows:

	Lbs.
United Kingdom	553,539,000
France	514,075,000
Germany	433,827,000
United States	130,183,000
Belgium	110,881,000
Austria-Hungary	58,650,000
Russia	49,258,000
Japan	13,451,000
Switzerland	10,444,000
Canada	8,587,000
Netherlands	8,246,000
Sweden	6,703,000

The same authority gives the following as the principal exporting countries:

	Lbs.
Australia	603,271,000
Argentine Republic	264,728,000
British South Africa	194,343,000
New Zealand	193,338,000
Uruguay	178,441,000
China	43,327,000
Spain	32,358,000
Chili	28,418,000
Turkey	24,084,000
British India	20,915,000
Algeria	11,635,000
Peru	9,770,000
Persia	9,438,000

According to the Dominion Government returns, the imports of mutton and lamb into Canada during the year ending March 31, 1914, were 5,610,812 pounds, valued at \$566,794. The value of wool and woollen yarn imported during the same year was \$6,508,460. The value of the importations of woollen manufactures was \$24,920,763.

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION IN CANADA.

- Maritime Sheep Breeders' Association:  
President—Col. H. Montgomery Campbell, Apohaqui, N.B.  
Secretary—Howard W. Corning, Chegoggin, N.S.
- Sheep Breeders' Association of Quebec:  
President—L. Lavallee, St. Guillaume, P.Q.  
Secretary—Dr. J. A. Couture, Quebec, P.Q.
- Pontiac Wool Growers' Association:  
President—H. H. Walsh  
Secretary—J. K. King, Shawville, Que.
- Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association:  
President—J. D. Brien, Ridgetown, Ont.  
Secretary—R. W. Wade, Toronto, Ont.
- Manitoulin Wool Growers' Association:  
Manager—Wm. Hilliard, Kagawong, Ont.
- Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association:  
President—A. J. McKay, MacDonald, Man.  
Secretary—George H. Greig, Winnipeg, Man.
- Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association:  
President—A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.  
Secretary—J. C. Smith, Regina, Sask.
- Cypress Hills Sheep Raisers' Association:  
President—J. D. Wilson, Forres, Sask.  
Secretary—F. W. Martin, Maple Creek, Sask.
- Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association:  
President—Bryce Wright, De Winton, Alta.



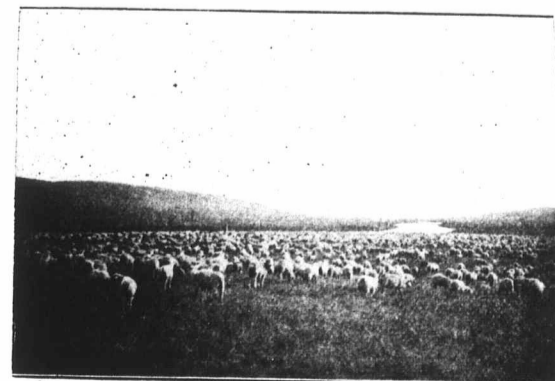
SHEEP ON THE SASKATCHEWAN.

- Secretary—E. L. Richardson, Calgary, Alta.
- Southern Alberta Wool Growers' Association:  
President—R. C. Harvey, Raymond, Alta.  
Secretary—C. S. Crest, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Lacombe Wool Growers' Association:  
Secretary—Thos. F. Robert, Lacombe, Alta.
- Edmonton Sheep Breeders' Association:  
Secretary—W. J. Stark, Edmonton, Alta.
- Vermilion Wool Growers' Association:  
Secretary—H. W. Scott, Vermilion, Alta.
- Pincher Creek Wool Growers' Association:  
Secretary—L. A. Langton, Pincher Creek, Alta.
- Vancouver Island Flock Masters' Association:  
President—G. H. Hadwin, Duncans, B.C.  
Secretary—A. L. Aitkin, Duncans, B.C.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

The secretaries or presidents of these sheep-breeders' or wool growers' associations are in a position to give any information regarding the carrying on of the sheep-raising industry in their respective districts. The purpose of these organizations is primarily co-operative, in the protection of the producer and the development of the industry along the proper lines. Their scope is designed to include every sheep-raiser in the Dominion, whether his flock is large or small, and the co-operative facilities are such as to be available to every farmer. Information as to the most suitable grades of sheep for each district, where breeding stock may be obtained, what husbandry methods should be followed, and the co-operative methods of preparing and marketing of the products is readily given by the officials of these organizations. The work is under the direction of the Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, in collaboration with the Provincial authorities. The investigations of the branch have had to do with the industry throughout the Dominion, and in the Western Provinces it has dealt directly with the sheep-raisers. One result of these investigations has been the publication of a number of valuable pamphlets dealing with husbandry methods and methods of preparing and marketing the products, which are distributed free of charge to any person making application to the branch.

In the Eastern Provinces this work is carried on under the direction of the Provincial authorities, in co-operation with the Live Stock Branch. The officials of various agricultural colleges have actual charge of the organization and deal directly with the sheep-raisers in the formation of association and such other development work which is necessary. The directors in charge of Animal Husbandry in each of the colleges are always ready to give every possible assistance to the sheep farmers. The results of their investigations are published in the annual reports and pamphlets of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, where copies may be obtained free of charge. These publications are specially designed to assist the farmer and should, therefore, be obtained and studied by them.



ON AN ALBERTA SHEEP RANCH.