

Keep More Sheep

We publish elsewhere in this issue an article by Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., especially written for these columns, on the care and management of sheep, which should be carefully read by every sheep-raiser. Mr. Smith has had a wide and successful experience as a sheep-breeder, and his practical views on the subject are of value. The picture he draws of the manner in which many farmers care for and manage their flocks is only too true. The inevitable outcome of such management cannot but result in loss to the farmer and lead him to believe that there is no money in the business of sheep-raising. But there is a better way, as Mr. Smith points out, and one which, if carefully and thoughtfully carried out, cannot but bring profit and satisfaction to the farmer.

If there has been one thing emphasized in these columns more than another it is that farmers should keep more sheep. But don't keep sheep in the wrong way. There is a right and a very profitable way that involves little care if it is only followed in the proper manner. To expect to reap a profit from sheep-rearing without giving the flock some care and attention is about as foolish as to look for a grain crop from a field of thistles. Sheep can be made to pay on every Canadian farm, especially in the older provinces, if they are only handled properly. Every Ontario farmer, at least, should have a flock of sheep managed in the right way.

Canadian Breeders Warned

May Lose B.C. Trade Unless Special Efforts Are Made

The report of the Provincial Fair held at New Westminster, B.C. on October 2-5 as published by the *Rural Spirit*, an Oregon paper circulating widely in British Columbia and the neighboring States contains food for serious thought for breeders, more particularly of Shorthorn cattle, in Ontario and Manitoba. The following extracts from this report are worthy of careful attention by Canadian breeders:

The live stock show was next in point of excellence to the Oregon State fair. There were more Shorthorns in competition, but the Oregon cattle had no difficulty in winning.

The Jerseys were scarce, as were also the Ayrshires, Guernseys and Polled breeds. There was a very nice exhibit of sheep and our Oregon stock again took their share of the honors.

The swine exhibit was larger and more extensive than at any other fair. Some very fine specimens were on exhibition in all classes. Some very fine Herefords were on exhibition.

The British Columbia people had their eyes opened by the Oregon stock. They show what feeding and grooming will do. They were completely surprised when they were left completely in the Shorthorn class. Mr. Ladner, who has always had a good thing of it, took one third prize and was shut out in the rest.

The Oregon Shorthorn cattle which are said to have taken all the prizes were bred in Ontario, sold to Americans, and exhibited as American cattle in British Columbia. This strong American competition at western shows means that breeders to the south of the line are making a determined effort to capture the Pacific province as a market for their pure-bred stock; and unless the breeders of Manitoba and eastern Canada are prepared to fit up first class herds of cattle and send them to the Calgary Exhibition and to the British Columbia Provincial Exhibition next year, and for several years to come, they will lose the British Columbia and far western trade, both for Shorthorns and all other kinds of pure-bred stock. This trade ought not to be allowed to slip away in this fashion. Every effort should be made by Canadian breeders not only to find new markets but to retain our own markets for their stock. Mr. Hodson during the past few years has accomplished a great deal towards opening up this western trade for eastern breeders and now that the markets are opened up, special care should be taken to retain them for Canadian pure-bred stock.

We learn on good authority that the C.P.R. is prepared to grant specially low freight rates in order to assist Mani-

toba and eastern breeders to exhibit at these western Canadian shows, and we would suggest that the Shorthorn Breeders Association take this matter up and see that a good exhibit of pure-bred cattle is made at Calgary and New Westminster next year. Ayrshires are destined to take a prominent place in British Columbia in the near future and it would be good policy for the Ayrshire Breeders' Association to take steps in the same direction and make a good display of typical Ayrshires at our western shows next season. The farmers there are looking for good stock such as eastern breeders can supply.

Canadian Cattle for the United States

To be Tested by American Inspectors

Following upon the announcement made last week that the United States authorities had decided to send veterinarians to Great Britain to test before shipment cattle destined for America comes one that has a much greater significance for Canadian breeders. Secretary Wilson has also decided to send United States inspectors to Canada to test all cattle purchased here for shipment to the United States. Since the removal of the quarantine regulations between Canada and the United States through the good offices of the Hon. Mr. Fisher, the certificates of Canadian veterinarians have been accepted at the ports of entry upon all cattle going into the United States from Canada.

This new change more especially in regard to the application of the tuberculin test is not likely to put any serious hinderance in the way of shipping cattle to the south of the line. Canadian cattle on the whole are very free from disease and breeders are not afraid to have their stock tested so long as a proper test is conducted, which we have no reason to doubt will be the case under this new regulation. We must confess, however, that we fail to see the necessity for a change from the present method even from the American breeders point of view. Canadian veterinarians are just as competent and as well qualified to perform the test as those to the south of the line. In fact a large number practising in the United States, have received their training at the Ontario Veterinary College, an institution that ranks high in the various states of the Union. But this is perhaps irrelevant to the question. The change has been decided upon and we will have to submit. It will be more a matter of convenience than anything else. If only one or two inspectors are appointed for Canada, considerable delay may be caused by having to bring an inspector from a long distance to make these tests. And if a number of shipments are to be made in a short time it might be difficult for one inspector to get around to all of them on time.

Dr. Saunders Returns

Some Interesting Notes on his European Trip

Dr. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, returned on Oct. 29 from an extended visit to Europe. While away he visited Paris in connection with his official duties as one of the commissioners for the exhibition, the special work assigned being the bringing together of the agriculture and fruit products of the Dominion. During his absence he spent some time in other parts of France and Great Britain, inquiring into the progress of agriculture and horticulture in those countries, and visited as many of the agricultural schools and experiments stations in both countries as was practicable. He expresses himself as much pleased with the excellent display made by Canada at the Paris Exposition, particularly in agricultural