

Sheep Raising is Profitable.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Conditions in Canada are as favorable for raising sheep as for cattle, horses or swine, yet we find these latter have rapidly increased during the past thirty-five years, while there has been a considerable decline in the number of sheep raised during the same period. Various reasons are given for this falling off. Mutton and wool prices fell, and sheep-keeping, conducted carelessly, brought little profit. The thorough-going sheepman, however, did not find it necessary to abandon the business, and he has consequently reaped the reward of good prices and cleaner and richer land.

Much effort has been put forth to further the swine and cattle industries, but sheep culture has been allowed to drift along with the current of indifference. In 1911, however, work was undertaken by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, having as its object to stimulate this neglected industry and to demonstrate that sheep-raising pays. Nine flocks, of from ten to twelve grade ewes per flock, in various parts of Ontario, were used in the demonstration. These were owned by the farmer in each case, and the work was conducted in a manner quite within the reach of all other farmers who own, or could own, sheep. Interest on the capital invested in the flock, and the cost of feed were in each case deducted from the receipts. In every instance substantial net profits were made, the average being within a few cents of \$39.00 per flock per year, or \$3.50 per head. Leading sheep papers are forecasting good times for sheepmen, and they do not seem far wrong; when it is considered that during the war there will doubtless be thousands of sheep destroyed in Europe, it would seem to be an opportune time for those contemplating entering upon the breeding of sheep to get a few breeding ewes and start a flock.

It does not cost much to start into the business, and the monetary returns are rapid, the wool and the lamb crop being saleable annually. Sheep eat almost all classes of weeds, and their manure being rich and evenly distributed, they are great soil improvers. Expensive buildings and constant care are unnecessary.

Sheep-Raising Pays. Try it with a flock of ten or twelve grade ewes, and a pure-bred ram, and increase the profits from your farm, and at the same time, you will be cleaning and enriching your land.

Conservation Commission. F. C. NUNNICK.

Foot and Mouth in Michigan and Indiana.

The following is an official order from the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture:

Under the provisions of The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, for the period of six months from the date hereof, the importation into Canada of cattle, sheep, swine or goats, or of the flesh, hides, hoofs, horns or other parts of such animals, (with the exception of cured meats, lard and tallow), or of hay, straw, fodder or manure from the States of Michigan and Indiana, two of the United States of America, or that have been within either of the said States within the two months immediately preceding their offer for entry into Canada is prohibited.

Provided that dressed meats and the dried skins or hides and the horns, hoofs, wool and bristles of animals may be imported into Canada when originating outside of the said two States, and not produced from animals grown or slaughtered in either of the said States, although shipped through the said two States under regulations to be made by the Department of Customs approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

Provided also that animals and their products, also hay and fodder, in carloads, which have been shipped from points without the said States and have passed through the said States without unloading in the area quarantined by State or Federal authorities, may be permitted to pass through Canada between the ports of Windsor or Sarnia and Bridgeburg or Niagara Falls under the seal of a Canadian officer.

Shippers from the United States into Canada will be required to furnish, at all Canadian ports of entry, evidence of compliance with this Order.

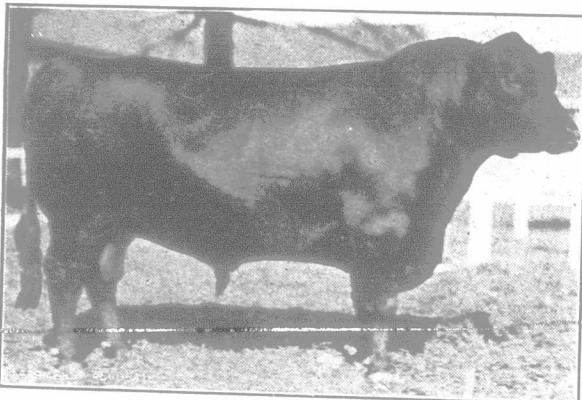
Sgd. M. BURRELL,
Minister of Agriculture.

Bulls and Citizenship.

Recently on a townline in the country we observed a Holstein bull feeding quietly by the roadside. About one-quarter of a mile away a cow was tethered on the road allowance. A mile away a schoolhouse was situated, whither the children were going. No great loss could result through the mating of the bull and cow, but the children were in danger, for no bull, however quiet, is to be trusted. A good Holstein bull is a valuable asset in a dairy district, but a poor one has no business anywhere, especially at large. Stockmen prefer to choose their own breed and the bulls to head their herds, and when a citizen

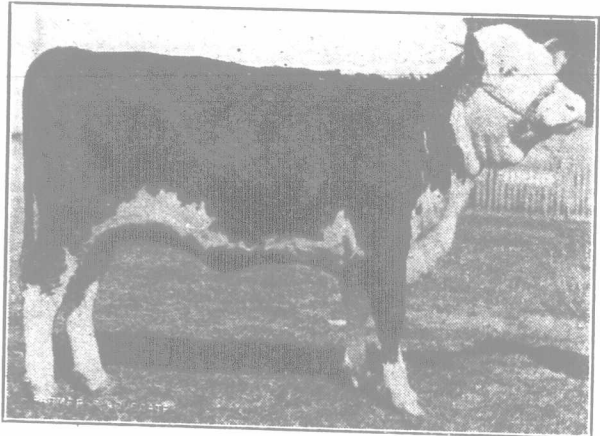
allows a bull to have his freedom the animal is a menace, and the man is a bad neighbor.

Apart from the course of law the ethics of the case should have some weight. Bulls formerly ran at large, but in those days they were, to a certain extent, proprietors of the land and pedestrians carried guns. Nowadays man owns the land, and the public the highways with all rights to bulls reserved. A good citizen keeps his bull confined.



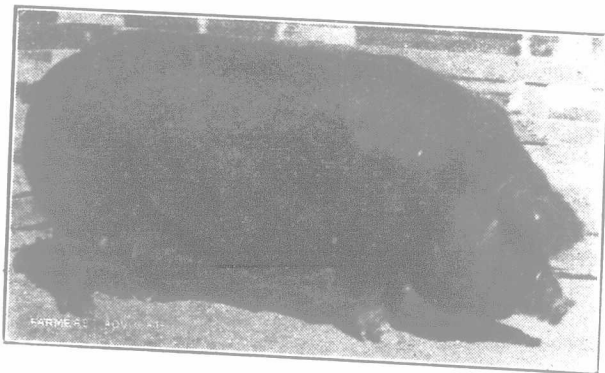
Black Abbot Prince.

First-prize two-year-old Angus bull at Toronto, and first and champion at London, for John Lowe, Elora, Ont.



Miss Brae Real 3rd.

Champion Hereford female at Ottawa, 1914. Owned by J. Page, Wallacetown, Ont.



First Prize Poland-China Sow, Toronto, 1914.
Owner, Geo. G. Gould.

FARM.

Our Duty, Our Opportunity.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Never in the history of our world has there been such a gigantic struggle between nations of power and influence, as that now going on in Europe. The influence of this conflict is being felt in every corner of the globe. Trade relations between nations have become so interwoven, that because a state of war exists between seven of the world's great producing and consuming nations, we may expect dislocation of trade on an immense scale.

With the factories of Germany and Austria practically idle, their merchant transport service tied up, the output of the factories of France reduced, much of the harvest of these countries un-reaped means an unusual condition, and one from which recovery will not be rapid. Russia with her great resources will not be so vitally affected, except that her export of wheat and other cereals will be somewhat lessened. Great Britain will be affected only in a measure. A noble effort is being made to keep the wheels of commerce turning. "Business as usual" has been adopted as the British business man's motto. This is backed up with a cool-headed determination that insures confidence on every hand. A friend who has lately returned from

England told me of a talk he had with a business man in Liverpool, who said: "I stand to lose \$40,000 between now and Christmas, but that is nothing, we must keep our factories running to give our people employment, and also to hold our trade." This is a sample of the patriotism, which permeates the Old Land,—patriotism that is the key to Britain's power, and the kind of patriotism that conquers in the end.

PATRIOTISM OF THE COLONIES.

History has no parallel of such patriotism as has been shown by Britain's colonies at the present time. They have sent large contingents of expeditionary forces, well armed and equipped, to the fighting line. These will stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of the Motherland. The end is not yet, and more will follow. No nobler exhibition of love of Motherland could be witnessed than to see the volunteers from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the troops of East India, banded together, fighting for one great and noble cause,—the maintenance of Britain's supremacy, which if lost now means that militarism will dominate. This must not be. The principles of justice, truth and equity, as maintained by British supremacy, must rule.

The governments of the Dominion and the provinces are nobly doing their part, by sending troops, horses, oats, hay, flour, cheese, apples, etc.

The manufacturers are endeavoring to re-adjust conditions of trade that are more than temporarily dislocated. In doing so there are firms that will lose heavily, because of having a large trade in the enemy's country. Other firms who draw much of their raw material from Germany and Austria will be seriously affected. Ultimately the re-adjustment of trade conditions will result in the manufacture of new products, and the opening up of new and profitable markets.

The war will least embarrass the Canadian farmer. Instead, it will bring increased prosperity. As trade becomes adjusted, local conditions will improve. The harvests of the belligerent nations will only in part be reaped. The Department of Trade and Commerce, in a bulletin lately issued, says: "Of the 650 million quarters of wheat and rye annually produced throughout the world, 350 million quarters come from Germany, France, Austria and Russia. All the able-bodied men in these countries are now engaged in fighting, and as they will be unable to prepare the ground and sow their crops for next year, except to a small degree, it will be impossible for other producing countries to supply the deficiency."

Canada must do her share in making up this lack. It is estimated the wheat crop of Canada in 1914 was about 160 million bushels, almost 70 million bushels less than last year. However, owing to the increased price, it will realize about 28 million dollars more. There is a falling off in the oat and barley crop to the extent of over 80 million bushels, but these crops will realize 29 per cent. more than last year, and bring about 298 million dollars.

Much good advice has already been offered the farmers how to grow bigger crops, to increase their grain acreage, particularly wheat. I have noticed that much land in Eastern Canada has not been producing nearly the maximum return. The reason is evident,—too little labor on the farms, and much land too long in grass. The hard times in the cities will have the effect of driving many back to the land. The prospect of more and cheaper labor is before the farmer, and it behooves him to secure it, meet the conditions and strive to produce the maximum amount of crops, live stock, dairy products and fruit. For these products there will be a ready demand at an increased price for several years. This was the history of the farm produce market after the American Civil War, and also after the Franco-Prussian War, and the same conditions will prevail on a more extensive scale when the present struggle is over.

The truest patriotism demanded from our agriculturists is,—that they produce to the utmost limit of their land capacity,—to provide for home wants, and to send a good surplus to the Motherland to meet her needs. The dairyman, owing to the high price of milfeeds, and shortage of hay, will make little or no profit this winter. Let him not sacrifice his cows but carry them over if possible, as there is now a shortage of cows in Canada, and with the return of increased prosperity all and more cows will be needed. There may be cases where farmers, much as they desire to, have not the capital to develop and carry on their farm operations to the fullest extent, and thus their return falls far below the maximum. Herein is where our provincial governments could come to their assistance, and issue loans to farmers at a lower rate of interest than charged by the banks and loan companies. At present the profits of the farm will not justify the paying of a high rate of interest.

Just as this war is drawing the colonies into closer relationship to the Mother country, and to each other, so I believe it will tend to cement all classes of Canadians in a closer bond of union.

EDITOR

The mis-
interest
they en-
The pro-
produced
time spe-
ing wit-
each wit-
nation.
Que.

Unloa

Editor

Have
cent iss-
papers,
the prob-
much st-
not ma-
harvesti-
the root-
root cell-
days are
we natu-
harvest
ble while

Too
cannot b-
these ro-
which t-
worthy o-
help to
have a
our sci-
make no
at the
cylinder
ments, a
upward
entirely,
at the ba-

Make

and abou-
tate a h-
the grate
half inch-
Too wide
will clean
sufficient
a couple
apron of
much lon-
less slant-
equally
roots to
within a
grate, mo-
required.

back of th-
spreader
and is th-
By backin-
throwing
to the pr-
be lifted,
board on
lock and
is then c-
crank does
crowd the
they will
The grate
seconds, al-
the cellar
well, this
load. By
on to whic-
the load n-
itself, but

Although
plement th-
awkward,
turning is
ton and a
wagon.

When pu-
one. This
spreader b-
and admits
being lower
filling.

The spr-
ting roots
why so ma-
manure sp-
modern sp-
plements, a-
manure spr-
real time, n-
Bruce Co.

Consumer
make it a
ing but C-
manufacture
will be gr-
will reap th-