

proved several things which converted the American to his support of protection to American wool."

Even the reduction in the duties on raw wool, which took place in the eighties in the United States, had a marked effect on sheep-raising, as another chart shows. It will be noticed that both these events took place between the census years, and, therefore, have not left their mark on those records.

It will be in place here to call public attention to the importance of sheep husbandry to Canada apart from the tariff. Canadian mutton

The Double Gain of a Restored Sheep Industry. and lamb compares with the best in the world in flavor, and it is now beginning to be understood that

mutton in general is a safer food than the meat of any other quadruped. The report of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1905 shows that of 6,000,000 cattle inspected 11,000 were found to be tuberculous, of 25,000,000 hogs 207,000 were tuberculous, while of 8,000,000 sheep inspected only 27 were tuberculous. In other words, only one sheep in every 291,580 is afflicted with tuberculosis, while there are 555 head of cattle and 2,390 head of hogs in the same number tainted with the germ of consumption. It is believed by some that the reason why the Jews have such a record for longevity is that they are a mutton-eating rather than a pork or beef-eating people. The inspections referred to seem to confirm this belief, and in any case they show that we would best serve our people and our trade if we raised more mutton for home consumption and for shipment to Great Britain, seeing that the Mother Land takes 200,500,000 lbs. of frozen mutton from the Australian colonies and 140,230,000 lbs. per year from the Argentine Republic, besides quantities from other countries. The incidental effect of a protected wool industry in developing this trade would alone make the policy a wise one. The conditions for such a trade are all in our favor. No country in the world bears a better record for healthy sheep than Canada, and this is in part the explanation of the strength of Canadian wools. There are large tracts of land in Central and North Ontario, in portions of