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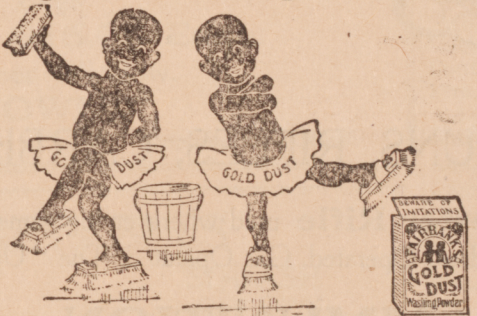
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SHEEP RAISING INDUSTRY IN CANADA RECEIVING ATTENTION

Canada's Poor Showing--Government Has Appointed Commission to Investigate--Large Chances Wasted by Farmers of Canada.

For a number of years it has been evident and it is now a matter of common knowledge that the sheep industry in Canada, particularly as regards the general production of market sheep and of high class wool, has been in an increasingly decadent condition. Not only has the number of sheep owned in the country been gradually lessening but the interest in sheep-growing has itself been on the wane. The census of sheep in Canada reveals the fact that the Dominion as regards the number of sheep kept compares not at all favorably with other great agricultural countries of the world. Indeed, as compared with them it has permitted sheep-raising to become a somewhat insignificant phase of its agriculture, notwithstanding its great adaptability both as regards soil and climate for the growing of mutton and wool. In 1909 according to Agricultural returns there were in the United Kingdom 31,838,833 head of sheep, in the Argentine 67,211,764 head, in Australia 77,043,266 head in New Zealand 23,480,707 head while the latest returns for Canada place the number at not more than 2,705,390 head. In view of the fact that sheep have not only a direct and primary value through the actual financial returns which they make to their owners, but because they represent as well in themselves a peculiarly important asset in agriculture owing to their ability to increase soil fertility and to check and destroy the growth of weeds upon the land, the situation which the above figures suggest appears to be a rather critical one and one which may well receive careful consideration.

The reasons for the decline in the sheep industry in Canada have been the subject of much comment in various ways and while these need not be discussed in this note it may be well to state that the Live Stock Branch has had its attention very urgently directed toward the present unsatisfactory status of the business and in recognition of its importance to the country generally, has now decided that the time is ripe for the Canadian Government to consider a comprehensive policy and to undertake definite and extended measures likely to operate toward the encouragement, improvement and development of the industry as a whole.

As a preliminary to the adoption of any settled policy and in order that the Live Stock Commissioner may inform himself thoroughly as to the details of the sheep and wool trade in Great Britain and the United States and as to conditions as they actually prevail in Canada, the Minister of Agriculture has authorized the appointment of a committee of two competent men to investigate the sheep situation in general in the three countries named. At the same time, it is the expectation that without an actual visit, they will gather as much information as possible concerning the trade of the other great sheep producing countries in so far as it may be of interest in the development of the industry in Canada. It has been thought advisable to have this Committee consist of, in the first place, a wool expert whose special training has made him familiar with all the technical and practical phases of wool markets and woolen manufacture in the United Kingdom and Canada in the second place, a capable Canadian sheep breeder or whose experience has given him a somewhat extended knowledge of sheep farming in this country. These gentlemen have already been appointed and are at present pursuing their investigations in Great Britain. The personnel of the committee consists of Mr. W. T. Ritch of Manchester, England, and of Mr. W. A. Dryden of Brooklyn, Canada.

Mr. Ritch though perhaps unknown to the members of the Sheep Breeders' Association has had familiar and honorable relationship with tradespeople in Canada for a period of years, having represented while in this country certain English cloth manufacturers whose interests he served efficiently and acceptably. Mr. Ritch's experience has made him thoroughly familiar with the woolen industry in England and Scotland with the wool markets and manufacturing districts of that country and has besides given him a general knowledge of the woolen trade including that in staple and shoddy articles and in the manufactured product both of England and America. He has visited also in a business capacity Australia and New Zealand and has made careful observations concerning the growing and marketing of wool in these two countries. Combined with his technical knowledge, Mr. Ritch has acquired a practical understanding of the growing and

handling of wool on the farm and together with this has evidenced an enthusiastic and intelligent comprehension of what may be expected from the development of the sheep industry in Canada, thus commending himself to the attention of the Commissioner in connection with the appointment to the Committee. It is felt that Mr. Ritch will be able to place such information at the disposal of the Minister, his officers and of all interested in sheep breeding in this country as is likely to be particularly valuable in the furtherance of the scheme for the upbuilding of the industry which is now in contemplation.

The other member of the Committee, Mr. W. A. Dryden of Brooklyn, Ontario, is very well known to the Stock Breeders of Canada. The present owner of Maple Shade has fallen heir to many of the qualities which gave his father so large an influence in his own province and, although as yet a comparatively young man, has acquired a knowledge of the stockmen's art which has already brought him to the fore amongst Canadian breeders. Mr. Dryden's Collegiate and Agricultural education has been such as to bring him into demand in a more or less public way and in recent years, he had been about Canada a good deal in connection with judging and other work under the supervision of the Live Stock Branch. Mr. Dryden's judgment is practical and his recognized popularity speaks well for the confidence which may be expected from his fellow breeders in his ability to perform, with credit to himself and them, the work which he has now undertaken. In combining the services upon this Committee of a practical sheep man with that of a technical expert the Department had reason to believe that the problems of production and of marketing both as regards wool and mutton will be studied and discussed in such close relationship that the results of the inquiry will most successfully serve the purpose for which it is undertaken.

After consultation with the Live Stock Commissioner the members of the Committee have of course been allowed the liberty of depending largely upon their initiative in planning their route and in evolving the details of their investigations. The general procedure will, however, be somewhat as follows. Mr. Ritch preceded Mr. Dryden to England in order to attend a number of important wool fairs, in progress during August and September. There he will be in close association with wool merchants and with men interested or engaged in the woolen trade in its several branches and will thus be enabled to discuss with them in all its phases the various details of the industry in connection with both home and foreign markets.

Both members of the Committee are arranging to be present at the big late summer and autumn sheep sales which are annually held in the latter part of August, during September and in October. They will visit Smithfield and the larger meat markets of London and of other important cities. It is possible also that they will be present at the annual ram sales at Kols and at one or two other leading centres. This will bring them into intimate touch with sheep breeders, mutton raisers, dealers, butchers and provision men in all the important localities. It will give them an insight into conditions and methods as they prevail upon the farms throughout the country. It will direct their attention to the systems of marketing in operation in every stage of the business. It will furnish them with information concerning prices, profits and as to the extent and nature of the trade, and, in short, give them a knowledge of the great Sheep Industry of the United Kingdom and of the import trade in dead mutton and lamb. It is hoped that the investigations in Great Britain will put the Branch in possession of such information and of such facts and statistics as may enable it to intelligently assist in building up a great Canadian business in the raising of sheep and also in finding a place for the Canadian products of wool and mutton in the commerce of the world.

Returning to Canada, the investigators will visit all the provinces and interview prominent sheep men and manufacturers in order to familiarize themselves with the difficulties, drawbacks and defects in connection with conditions as they now prevail, and which have hitherto operated to retard the advancement of the sheep industry in the country. It is expected that they will gather information as to the injury inflicted on our agriculture through the de-

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Some folks have tried so long to find relief from Indigestion and Dyspepsia or an out-of-order stomach with the common, every-day cures advertised that they have about made up their minds that they have something else wrong, or believe theirs is a case of Nervousness, Gastritis, Catarrh of the Stomach or Cancer.

This, no doubt, is a serious mistake. Your real trouble is, what? you eat does not digest; instead, it ferments and sours, turns to acid, Gas and Stomach poison, which putrefies in the digestive tract and intestines, and besides, poisons the breath with nauseous odors.

A hearty appetite, with thorough digestion, and without the slightest discomfort or misery of the Stomach is waiting for you as soon as you decide to try Pape's Diapepsin.



A STRONG APPEAL

The Parson—What did yo fink ob de sermon on de leaves an' fishes dis mahnin', Brudder Snow?

Brother Snow—It wah all right, pahson, but if yo' had made it chickens yo' would hab doubled de collection.

"Don't you wish you had Alladin's wonderful lamp?" said the imaginative boy. "No" replied the practical youth. "I'd rather be sole proprietor of a city full of gas meters."

cline of interest in sheep raising that they will take note of the localities, where the growing of sheep could be most easily and profitably encouraged and that, bringing to bear the suggestions gleaned from their general inquiry upon the various phases of the situation as they find it in Canada, they will draft recommendations for the guidance of the Commissioner in framing in the very near future such a policy as will prove in the best interests of the industry.

If time permits Mr. Ritch and Mr. Dryden will also visit the United States. In many States of the Union, as compared with Canada almost uniform conditions prevail particularly as regards the advantages that are possible and which may be derived from an extensive sheep trade. Many single States own more sheep than are to be found in the whole of the Dominion and although to the south of the line there may be some discouraging features in the general situation, nevertheless there may be much in the way of suggestion to be learned from that country. Further, trade relationships between the two countries must always be more or less intimate and as the United States, notwithstanding a severe duty, imports annually from Canada a goodly quantity of wool, it would seem to be of direct advantage to have some specific information concerning the status of the trade in the former country and also as to its availability as a future market.

Canada has undoubtedly wonderful possibilities and large opportunities in connection with the development of its sheep population. The present investigations have been undertaken as preliminary to the adoption of a permanent scheme for the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. In the belief that Canadian agriculture must of necessity suffer severely while sheep remain so few in number in the country, the Minister and his officers will not be satisfied until statistics show a return of at least ten times the present estimate and until sheep raising has established itself as a recognized factor in promoting the national prosperity.

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WALKER BROS.

ADVANCE NOTES ON MILLINERY

It was the privilege of a correspondent to view the first authoritative importation of fall and winter hats which indicates the keynote to the millinery styles of the forthcoming season.

Several marker characteristics are to be noted concerning these hats. Beaver is again to be worn, especially the short-nap silk beaver, like a man's silk hat, and velvet covered brims, facings and phalanges will continue in popularity. It is worthy of comment that the large hats have not "gone out" but rather have increased in size, while equally fashionable will be the small hats, which are growing smaller. The two extremes will be quite marked.

The smaller hats are worn well over the face just slightly raised on the left side, but from the right view they conceal the eye and almost the nose of the wearer.

The smaller hat the larger the aigrette or plumage seems to be the

rule. Made wings and all fancy plumes are now much more fashionable than anything "near to Nature". Indeed, it would be a wise ostrich that anew his own feathers these days, so changed are they from the old-time article we used to know. They are flattened out and added to in length and fibre; they are flecked with white and smeared with black; they are made to stimulate the willow, and yet are quite unlike this once fashionable plume.

Pompons will continue to be worn, and the modish aigrette now has the round and subrust effect.

The large hats stand out very much in back with slightly rilling brims, and they are covered with satin and bound with beaver. The hats that are trimmed with fur have silk flowers mingled with the trimming. One Suzanne Weis model of black velvet has chinchilla caught in with large black satin roses.

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