

CANADIAN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

2184 Lakeshore West, Oakville, Ontario

January 5, 1965

NOTICE OF MOTION # 1

Tattooing

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, at the 76th Annual Meeting of Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association to be held in Toronto, Ontario on Thursday, February 18, 1965, the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association of Calgary, Alberta will cause to be moved the following Amendment to Section 16 of the Constitution:-

That beginning with the 1965 lamb crop, it will be compulsory to identify all Canadian purebred sheep with both tattoo and ear tag, the ear tag to be used for easy identification and which must correspond to the tattoo.

And further, THAT only sheep identified by tattoo will be paid for under the Scrapie Idemnity Policy after 1965.

NOTICE OF MOTION # 2

Corriedale - birth date

Also, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Ontario Corriedale Club will present the following Resolution at the 76th Annual Meeting:-

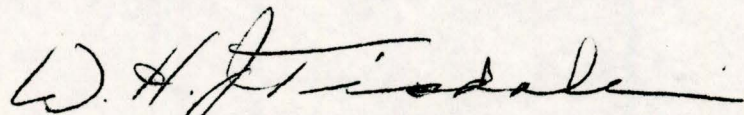
WHEREAS the highest returns to producers of market lambs can be secured during the Easter season; and

WHEREAS lambs born prior to the first of January are those most likely to reach market at this time of highest return; and

WHEREAS, for many years, professional people interested in sheep have urged sheep producers to plan their breeding programs to take advantage of this higher priced market; and

WHEREAS the sheep classification at major shows and exhibitions in Canada provides for the ages of sheep to be computed from the first day of January, with the exception of the Dorset breed; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Ontario Corriedale Club request and urge the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association to take such steps as are necessary to provide that the ages of sheep in the Corriedale breed, for the purposes of registry in the Canadian National Live Stock Records and for exhibition at all shows and exhibitions, be computed from the first day of September.



W. H. J. Tisdale.
SECRETARY.

*new ink or
paste each
year.*

CANADIAN
SHEEP
BREEDERS'
ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31st DECEMBER 1964

JOHN C. ROSS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

- AUDITOR'S REPORT -

To the Members of Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association:

I have examined the Statement of Assets and Equity as at December 31st, 1964 and the related Statement of Revenue and Expenditure and Equity Account for the year ended on that date and have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. I have verified the investments by actual examination and confirmed the account receivable from the Canadian National Live Stock Records at Ottawa.

In my opinion the accompanying Statements of Assets and Equity and Revenue and Expenditure and Equity Account are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Association as at 31st December 1964, and of the results of its operations for the year ended on that date according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Association.

4 Heather Street,
Toronto, Canada,
January 22, 1965.

John C. Ross
Chartered Accountant

CANADIAN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

BALANCE SHEET

31ST DECEMBER 1964

A S S E T S

Cash In Bank \$ 3,937.88

Investments - At Par Values

Canadian National Railways
(Canada guaranteed) 5½% Bonds due
December 15, 1971 (CN 7-E-11138) \$1,000.00

Hydro Electric Power Commission of
Ontario 3½% Debentures - Due Oct.
15, 1979 4,000.00

Halton and Peel Trust Company Limited
Special Savings Certificates
#9096 - 5½% - Due April 4, 1966 1,000.00
9098 - 5½% - Due April 4, 1966 1,000.00
9315 - 5% - Due May 7, 1966 1,000.00
13546 - 5½% - Due March 31, 1969 2,000.00

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
Guaranteed Investment Receipts
#R72218 - 5% - Due April 1st, 1967 5,000.00
#R70200 - 5½% - Due December 23, 1969 2,000.00

Shares of Canadian Co-operative Wool
Growers Limited 400 Common Shares -
par value \$10.00 4,000.00

\$21,000.00

Accounts Receivable

Due from Canadian National Live Stock Record Office 2.28

\$24,940.16

MEMBER'S EQUITY

Balance 31st December, 1964

\$24,940.16

CANADIAN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS' EQUITY

AT 31ST DECEMBER 1964

<u>Balance 31st December 1963</u>		\$23,334.82
<u>Add:</u> Account Receivable from Canadian National Live Stock Records Office at 31st December 1964	\$ 2.28	
Surplus on operations - per statement attached	<u>3,462.60</u>	<u>3,464.88</u>
		\$26,799.70
<u>Deduct:</u> Account Receivable from Canadian National Live Stock Records Office at 31st December 1963 - received during current year		<u>1,859.54</u>
<u>Members' Equity at 31st December 1964</u> (as per Balance Sheet)		<u>\$24,940.16</u>

CANADIAN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1964

<u>1963</u>	<u>REVENUES</u>	
\$19,671.95	Registration and Transfer Fees	\$18,926.55
168.53	Sale of Flock Record Books	85.11
<u>901.70</u>	Investment Income For Year	<u>951.06</u>
<u>\$20,742.18</u>	<u>Total Revenue For Year</u>	<u>\$19,962.72</u>
	<u>DEDUCT: EXPENDITURES</u>	
\$11,549.86	Record Levy-Canadian National Live Stock Records	\$ 9,828.46
1,448.70	Expenses of Directors	1,597.65
428.00	Staff Expenses - including travel	469.00
400.00	Grant to Royal Agricultural Winter Fair	400.00
845.00	Grants to Provincial Associations	778.00
698.16	Office Expenses including rent	585.37
500.00	Remuneration to Secretary	500.00
35.00	Audit Fee	35.00
1,109.00	Printing, Stationery and Advertising	1,082.17
45.50	Expenses of Representatives to Meetings	235.00
-----	Canadian Sheep Producers Council	989.47
<u>309.19</u>	Certificate Micro-filming	<u>-----</u>
<u>\$17,368.41</u>	<u>Total Expenses For Year</u>	<u>\$16,500.12</u>
	<u>Surplus For Year - Excess of Revenues over</u>	
<u>\$ 3,373.77</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>\$ 3,462.60</u>

CANADIAN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1964

<u>Cash Balance in Bank - 31st December 1963</u>		\$ 3,475.28
Add: Receipts For Year - per Bank Deposits		<u>19,962.72</u>
		\$23,438.00
Deduct: Cash Expenditures For Year ended December 31, 1964	\$16,500.12	
Purchase of Investments - Halton & Peel Savings Certificates	2,000.00	
C. N. R. Bond	<u>1,000.00</u>	
		<u>\$19,500.12</u>
<u>Cash Balance in Bank - 31st December 1964</u>		<u>\$ 3,937.88</u>

CANADIAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK RECORDS

CANADIAN SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Members, 1964: 783

Sheep registered in 1964: Shropshire, 352; Leicester, 540; Cotswold, 53; Oxford Down, 407; Lincoln, 111; Dorset Horn, 413; Suffolk, 2925; Hampshire, 428; Southdown, 467; Cheviot, 348; Romney, 34; Rambouillet, 267; Corriedale, 890; Blackface, 0; Merino, 0; Ryeland, 1; Kerry Hill, 0; Karakul, 32; North Country Cheviot 1042; Montadale, 178; Columbia, 32; Romnelet, 104.

Pedigrees recorded to December 31st, 1964: Shropshire, 116526; Leicester, 62401; Cotswold, 10132; Oxford Down, 114485; Lincoln, 9004; Dorest Horn, 15130; Suffolk, 168498; Hampshire, 51079; Southdown, 55924; Cheviot, 17934; Romney, 1719; Rambouillet, 11851; Corriedale, 6815; Blackface, 159; Merino, 78; Ryeland, 279; Kerry Hill, 469; Karakul, 1309; North Country Cheviot, 12462; Montadale, 961; Columbia, 246; Romnelet, 1184.

REGISTRATIONS, ETC., BY PROVINCES FOR 1964

Province	Registrations	Transfers	Exports	M e m b e r s		
				Annual	Life	Junior
Ontario.....	3848	2729	339	318	3	3
Manitoba.....	491	472	66	41	2	-
Saskatchewan.....	500	369	1	54	-	5
Alberta.....	1628	962	144	72	1	5
British Columbia.....	792	681	44	90	2	9
Quebec.....	829	483	---	103	-	-
New Brunswick.....	160	140	5	15	-	-
Nova Scotia.....	195	157	---	29	-	-
Prince Edward Island.....	122	53	----	20	-	-
Newfoundland.....	45	49	---	11	-	-
United States.....	---	9	---	--	-	-
TOTAL.....	8610	6104	599	753	8	22

F. G. Hodgkin
ACCOUNTANT

Ottawa, January 11th, 1965

CSPA^{cc} Annual Meeting

Dick Graham

Industry supported by Gov. assistance yet not profitable. type of livestock.

Relative significance of P.B. & Commercial

? Have we neglected the Commercial breeders.

First year all delegations reports presented in advance.

Western Feeders 1967 FOB Alberta, av. wt 75 lbs.

Resolutions

① Freight Assistance - Carried

Fed Dep. of Ag. "frowned on" Western movement.

② Tattooing: defeated

③ Commodore carried

Directors meeting is -

President Skinner

V.P. W.E. Dennis

Sec. W.H.S. Tisdale (successor Dick Groat)

Executive Skinner E. M. Comfort
M. Muller
Analog

CANADIAN SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

76TH ANNUAL MEETING

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS
John Wilson Jr.

and

PROVINCIAL REPORTS

British Columbia	- R.B. Bennett
N.B. and P.E.I.	- Almon Boswall
Alberta	- Wm. J. Shopland
Quebec	- George Mayrand
Saskatchewan	- W.E. Dennis
Ontario	- Louis Emke
Manitoba	- T. M. Perry
Nova Scotia	- Dr. L.B. Nettleton

Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario - February 18, 1965

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR QUEBEC

Georges Mayrand

Sheep breeding in the Province of Quebec is passing presently through a period of readjustment in the scope of the planification program of the Quebec Government to render farming more attractive to the young generation of today.

It is true that the sheep population in Quebec is still decreasing but the regression is located in some regions where the raising of sheep is replaced by the increase of other animal productions more suitable to the region.

Last year in many counties most suitable for sheep raising, the Government has still extended its incentive measures to develop sheep breeding, by the establishment of rentable flocks of 50 breeding ewes and more on farms when profitable dairying is difficult to operate.

Last year, the production of our five cross-breeding centres of N. C. Cheviot x Leicester ewes was not sufficient to supply the demand for the establishment of new flocks for the production of Market lambs. More than one thousand ewes were purchased in New Brunswick, and also in Northern Ontario to develop sheep breeding Abitibi County. This interest in sheep raising has had for result to offer to our purebred breeders a ready market for their purebred graded rams.

We look forward this year for a good year in sheep raising with possible new measures by our Government to render sheep breeding more prosperous.

QUEBEC, February 12th 1965.

February 18, 1965.

THE PRESIDENT REPORTS

Historically, ours is an old Association in the live stock industry of this country - 76 years to be exact - and looking over the Minutes of those earlier years one is struck by the similarity of problems confronting the sheep business. Moreover, the galaxy of names appearing in those Minutes makes me very humble and extremely proud to be numbered with them.

Although the sheep industry is still fighting more or less of a rear-guard action, as evidenced by the fact that we will shear less than a million sheep in 1965, there are many hopeful signs that any further decline has been arrested. The decline of recent years has been general on the North American Continent and perhaps the primary cause centres around extensive urbanization and mechanized agriculture. For the most part, the era is over in which sheep raisers were able to offer a dual product to our economy with cheap labour on cheap land though there are still large areas of cheap land where highly profitable enterprises can be conducted.

22.
44/1062
84
782
176
60

It seems to me that we are on the threshold of a new era in sheep production which will be intensive rather than extensive; where sheep will be adapted to a variety of situations and where mechanized operations will permit of specialization. It has been done with the poultry and dairy industries as well as, to some extent, with swine. Why not with sheep that are so much easier to house and handle?

Gradual disappearance of the larger range flocks of western Canada is being offset by the establishment of 200 to 500 head commercial breeding units in conjunction with irrigation farming where abundant pasture and grain assure a highly profitable enterprise.

Confinement rearing is coming to the fore whereby lambs are weaned as young as 30 days of age and finished under confinement for special markets. Just the other day I learned of a 44 ewe flock in Manitoba that, under the confinement method, gave a net return of \$1062 for labour expended after valuing the use of good alfalfa hay at \$20. per ton, oats at 60 cents per bushel and lamb pellets at \$72 per ton. This whole business of confinement rearing with its early weaning feature might conceivably result in three lamb crops during a 2 year period by way of intensification and certainly some research in that direction is badly needed.

\$22.00 per head

Most importantly, the evolution of a soundly organized Sheep Producers Council will present a united front in attacking our problems. The ground work for this has been laid, sufficient funds are in hand for initial operation and a Constitution is in course of preparation.

Quietly too, Council has been working 'behind the scenes'. During the early part of 1964, along with Past President Ray Clarkson and at the request of the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, I spent two days at a special Scrapie Disease Seminar in Washington, D.C. and from which resulted the much more realistic Scrapie control policy presently in effect. It means that the quarantine period for first progeny has been reduced from 42 to 30 months and that only infected animals with related individuals are subject to possible slaughter. The entire flock is no longer 'on the block'.

Last June, a very satisfactory meeting was held in Calgary with representatives of the New Zealand Meat Board and as a result they now have a better understanding of our seasonal lamb marketing problems. There is some evidence that this may have had something to do with the prevailing higher prices for Canadian lamb during recent weeks.

In July some very misleading and unethical advertising of Australian mutton appeared in West Coast papers. Distinctly mutton it was publicized as Choice Australian leg of lamb but upon request, Ottawa acted quickly to secure stoppage of such advertising which was militating against fresh killed B.C. Alpine lamb.

Then in August it was my privilege while attending the National Ram Sale at Ogden, Utah, to have quite a worthwhile discussion with officials of the U. S. National Wool Growers. They are most anxious to work with us and a resumption of the trade in breeding stock is quite evident. Moreover, our American friends have carried on a great deal of lamb promotion and as our Council work expands we can surely profit from their experience.

In my own province of Alberta there continues to be a reasonably good demand for rams and a very strong demand for young breeding ewes. For the first time in several years, U.S. buyers were active at the Calgary Sale last October. A load of Suffolk and Hampshire rams went to California and another lot to Montana.

Such sales combined with a late local demand will likely mean a smaller number of yearling rams available next Fall. Accordingly we should plan to give special attention to the selection and growing out of our 1965 lamb crop. Significantly too, it would appear that the re-appearance of American buyers indicates that we are now on the right track with regard to Scrapie control.

As commercial sheep raising expands so goes the pure-bred business and it is my confirmed belief that those who stay with sheep or those who establish new flocks can anticipate a sustained period of profitable returns subject to good care and intelligent management. One of the best omens in that direction is the

currently more favourable comparison of lamb prices with other meats and the stability of wool returns.

Concluding, I would be very remiss if I did not extend sincere personal thanks to a loyal, interested Board of Directors and a dedicated Secretary. It has been a pleasure to serve as your President during the past year and I wish for my successor the same kind of co-operation that has been accorded to me.

John Wilson, Jr.

The Provincial Government of British Columbia estimates the 1964 sheep population in B. C. to be approximately 120,000 sheep; a decrease of 2,500 head from the previous year. We believe this decrease is due to the largest ranch in B. C. disposing of its sheep and another large ranch reducing its numbers. A large number of sheep from these ranches were disposed of within the province. The balance moved east to Ontario and some were also exported to the United States.

Some 31,608 sheep and lambs as raised in B.C. were slaughtered during the past year. 9.8% originated in the Fraser Valley, 9.7% on Vancouver Island, 22.3% in the Okanagan and 42% in the Kamloops area. The balance were spread over the remainder of the Province. We imported from the U.S.A. approximately 11,850 lambs and exported 2,053 range sheep.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture conducted two one-day sheep short courses and three field days in the Province during the past year.

The British Columbia Pure Bred Sheep Breeders' Association again held its annual Pure Bred Ewe Sale last fall. The top price of this sale was \$80.00 with an average of \$40.82. Those responsible for the sale were disappointed in the number and quality of ewes entered. If this sale is to continue to be the success it has been in the past years, the breeders will have to put forth a greater effort in setting aside good quality ewes for the sale.

The sheep men of B.C. are very thankful to the Provincial Government for instituting a ram bonus policy this past year which amounts to 20% of the sale price, up to \$20.00 on approved rams at approved sales. The B.C. Pure Bred Sheep Breeders' conducted a ram sale with the Provincial Government's approval and we were very pleased with the results.

29 rams sold for an average of \$69.48
Top ram sold for \$130.00

There seems to be more optimism among the pure bred sheep breeders this past year than in previous years. A number of breeders reported private sales and more inquiries have been made about purchasing breeding stock than have been made in the past.

The University of B.C. is spending a lot of time and effort in carrying out various experiments on sheep. The following are research studies in progress at the present time on adult sheep as reported by Dr. W.D. Kitts, animal physiology laboratory of the University:

1. Hormonal control of the estrous cycle of the adult ewe during the normal breeding season and during the non-breeding period. (Synchronization of estrus, ovulation and conception). Included in this broad study was to determine if synthetic progestational compounds could elicit estrous cycle of the lactating ewe.

2. Studies on the metabolism of estrogenic substances of adult sheep. The effect of the natural female estrogen, estradiol - 17B; synthetic estrogen, diethylstilbestrol; and plant estrogens, coumestrol on the general metabolism of the adult sheep is being investigated.

a. Studies on the effect of estrogenic substances, as given above; on the activity of the rumen micro-organisms.

a. Continued

Investigations are underway to determine if the various estrogenic substances, primarily those found in forages, have any effect on the processes of digestion in the rumen.

b. Studies on the metabolism of volatile fatty acids in the adult sheep.

These studies are designed to indicate the effect of various combinations of acetic propionic and butyric acids on the blood picture of the ewe.

3. A number of senior student research projects using the ewe, ram and wether are underway. These studies include:

- a. water intake and output studies
- b. buffering capacity of rumen contents
- c. The effect of natural estrogens on the hemoglobin level and packed cell volume.

N. B. and P. E. I. - Reported by Almon Boswall, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The number of sheep on the farms of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island continue to show a substantial decrease from previous years. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the number of sheep on New Brunswick farms dropped to 34,500 in June 1964 from 41,000 reported the previous year.

In Prince Edward Island, the number reported in June 1963 and 1964 remained the same at 18,000, but the numbers reported in December 1963 were 10,500 while in the same month in 1964, these were down to 8,500.

The lambs slaughtered through inspected plants have also shown a corresponding decrease. In 1963 in New Brunswick, 13,877 were reported to have been slaughtered and in 1964, this number dropped to 10,878. In Prince Edward Island, there were 8,872 slaughtered in 1963 and 8,226 in 1964.

During the past year the demand for lamb was good especially on the early market and prices remained steady to slightly higher for a good quality product.

The sale of better quality rams has shown some improvement over the past year which could mean more interest in breeding better quality lambs to meet market requirements.

In the province of Prince Edward Island stray dogs continue to be a menace to our sheep breeders and each year assistance is provided by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to those farmers who lose sheep in this manner. I feel that sheep raising has been a profitable enterprise for anyone who had a substantial flock which made it worth the farmers time to give the sheep the care and attention which is necessary if one is to make a success of this branch of farming.

A measure of assistance is provided to the sheep breeders in the purchase of phenothiazine tablets and thibenzole. This assistance is provided by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association in the hope that breeders will make use of these products in the control of worms and parasites.

A L B E R T A - Reported by Wm. J. Shopland, Rochester, Alberta

To start with I must admit that some of my figures really cover the whole province. The Edmonton Sheep Show and Sale held the first week in November, 1964 was better pricewise than in 1963. The Suffolk rams averaged \$80.22 and the Suffolk ewes averaged \$56.42. The average price of Suffolk ewes at the Edmonton Calgary sales was \$57.78 up \$21.09 from 1963. Price increases on all ewes were noted with the exception of Oxfords. The Government paid a bonus on 34 Grade A rams, and 35 grade B rams. In 1963 they paid a bonus on 36 A's and 26 B's. In our area this higher percentage of grade B rams might be attributed to our very dry spring and summer making pastures quite short of grass.

The commercial lambs did not have the weight and finish as well as uniformity of other years. The average price on the 78 commercial lambs, based on dressed weight, was \$41.18 per hundred pounds. This was the first time the commercial lambs were sold on a dressed weight basis and it had some advantage over the live weight selling, especially the break on large scales for our single class lambs.

Our Association in Edmonton would like to bring to the National Association our support in asking that the deficiency payment price on lamb be calculated over the two half year periods instead of the present 12 month payment. This would help our sheep producers who raise late lambs and have to market later in the fall.

We are very much in favour of ribbon branding of lamb. When 86.8% of Alberta lambs slaughtered graded Canada Choice or Canada Good, we feel the producer has little to fear from ribbon branding and the consumer has much to gain by knowing at a glance what he or she is buying and also knowing that they are buying fresh Canadian lamb and protected against misrepresentation of off-grade types of lamb or from mutton advertised as lamb.

The average price of choice and good lambs was \$19.33 per hundred weight, compared to \$19.00 in 1963 reaching a high of \$26.00 per cwt. during the week of May 26, 1964 and lowest was \$16.25 during the week ending September 12.

It was noted in the butcher shops in 1964 that there were fewer weekend sales of "lamb in the basket" as low as 29¢ per pound which occurred on a number of weekends in 1963. This price increase is doing much to stimulate a renewed interest in the sheep industry.

The number of lambs on feed in Alberta feed lots was considerably lower than a year ago. In 1963 there were 62,000 lambs fed while in 1964 it is estimated approximately 35,500 lambs were on feed. This reduction is possibly due to fewer range lambs being available.

I would think for our area there would not be many ewe lambs kept for breeding. The shortage of feed and the good price for lambs resulted in many good replacement lambs being slaughtered.

It could be that in a few years there will be quite an increase in the number of small flocks in Northern Alberta. Some of the municipalities and counties are starting a programme of sharing part of the cost of grass seed with the farmers and the agreement is that the land seeded to grass must be fertilized, cut for hay or used for pasture in order to keep down the amount of black summer fallow. We feel that if the price of lamb and wool can be maintained at 1964 levels, it will encourage these men to use some of this land to raise sheep.

A lot of areas in our district have been using 10-80 poison and are not having too much coyote trouble as compared to a few years ago. There are still some areas having trouble with coyotes but the use of 10-80 poison in 52 districts with 448 sets and the use of Strychnine pellets as well as cyanide cartridges, the Government estimates 21,900 coyotes killed in 1964. Our Associations are still asking for government help as they have been doing in supplying our municipalities and counties with these forms of poison to keep the coyotes under control. Of course there is quite a lot of opposition from some of the members of wild life organizations. Strychnine pellets are preferred by flock owners being easy to use after a sheep or lamb has been killed and they quite often get Mr. Coyote.

Six combined sheep field days and shearing schools were held in Alberta in 1964, as well as three straight shearing and wool handling schools. The objective was to give beginners an opportunity to learn and obtain some knowledge of shearing and handling sheep along with insecticide control and general flock management. Godfrey Bowen, world renowned shearer with his shearing demonstrations at the summer exhibition did much to stimulate a public interest in sheep by the easy way he could handle and shear sheep.

The approximate wool clip for Alberta was 1,882,000 pounds a reduction of 2% from last year. The clip averaged 9.6 pounds per head.

The Alberta Government has been carrying on a series of crossbreeding trials with R. O. P. records kept. The crossbreeding has been done on a rotational basis using pure bred rams. The objective is to find a three breed rotation which will give a high wool yield and early maturity along with a uniform type of meaty carcass, free from excess fat. To keep sheep raising in pace with other segments of the live stock industry such as swine, dairy and beef we should be improving quality and performance through performance testing. The industry has come a long way, but there is much more that can be done and that we hope will be done.

S A S K A T C H E W A N - Reported by W. E. Dennis, Parkman, Sask.

Once again I have the honor to present the Saskatchewan report.

Our sheep population is remaining about the same which is 80,000 head of mature sheep.

There was a real good demand for feeder lambs this year. We could have sold three times as many as we did if they had been available. The biggest percentage of these lambs went to Ontario. The ewe lambs often brought a cent premium. Most of these went to Montana and no doubt would be kept for breeding stock.

We had a very good Fall Sale at Regina with higher prices and more sheep sold. The highlight of the Sale was a Suffolk ram lamb selling for \$200 to a new breeder. A total of 78 rams and 34 ewes were sold.

The Fairs were well attended this past season. We were fortunate enough to have Mr. Godfrey Bowen, champion sheep shearer of New Zealand attend the Regina and Saskatoon Exhibitions. His visit was received with enthusiasm by both sheep breeders and the general public.

There were four sheep field days and all were well attended.

...../5

We have only four active 4-H Sheep Clubs this year - a drop of two from the previous year.

Four of our major centres are practising ribbon branding of Canadian lamb. We feel it would be beneficial to the Canadian sheep producer if ribbon branding was done right across Canada. This way the housewife would know whether or not she was getting Canadian lamb.

Our "Ram Grading Policy" is still in effect and is working satisfactorily.

There is a lot of dissatisfaction among those sheepmen who are geographically situated so that they have to ship their lambs to Saskatchewan markets which are the poorest markets anywhere in Canada. According to the Live Stock and Meat Trade Reports the prices paid for lambs during the week of January 23rd were: Prince Albert 17 cents, Saskatoon 18.60 cents, Regina 16.75 cents. Yet Winnipeg was 21.35 cents, Toronto 27.35 cents and Montreal 24.35 cents.

Freight differential between Saskatchewan and Toronto is not the entire answer. It's time something was done about this, and we would like to have an answer before long.

With the lower beef prices and the average price of wool up to 37.4 cents as compared to 34.87 cents in 1963 and higher prices for lambs the sheep producer has enjoyed a better year financially than a year ago.

The outlook for the sheep business is as bright as any of the agricultural outlooks.

O N T A R I O - Reported by Louis Emke, Elmwood, Ontario.

There are many hopeful signs emerging in Ontario, and I think we are on the forward march again. Actually, we have just about held our own numerically, in contrast with the declines in some other areas of Canada.

Contributing factors have been the establishment of more large flocks under specialized management - proximity to the Toronto Market, one of the best in Canada and particularly for the early milk fed lamb at remunerative prices - profitable confinement rearing and the availability of western range ewes during the past 5 years. Another 5000 head of these western ewes moved into the Province last Fall thereby bringing the total movement to more than 15,000 and quite a number of orders could not be filled. The female progeny from these westerns is now becoming available for replacements and for new establishments, all of which is having a very direct effect upon the demand for purebred rams.

The sheep classes at local Fairs have been well maintained and large entries provided keen competition at both the C.N.E. and the R.W.F. where, if anything, the quality was more uniformly good than formerly.

Although somewhat fewer sheep were offered at our Zone Sales, the average, as well as the top prices, were somewhat higher than in 1963

		<u>No. Sold</u>	<u>Average</u>	High	
				Ram	Ewe
London	- Sept. 18/64	25	\$62.50	\$130.00	\$85.00
Keady	- Oct. 17/64	51	44.39	125.00	52.00
Paris	- Oct. 5/64	28	47.35	117.50	62.50
Ottawa Valley-	Oct. 30/64	48	44.12	105.00	35.00

Some 15 Breeders are already participating in the Provincial Department's Sheep Production Testing Policy and it is confidently hoped that this new move will provide a new look for our purebred industry. The breeds involved are Oxford, Suffolk, Dorset, Hampshire, Corriedale and Montadale.

Similarly, the influx of fine woolled western ewes has resulted in much commercial cross-breeding both for lamb meat production and for replacements. Our Live Stock Commissioner, R. H. Graham and his staff have been following through on this score and with 26 interested flock co-operators in 1964 some rather valuable results are anticipated. Using Suffolk as the pilot breed, comparisons are being secured by using rams of the following breeds - Leicester, Hampshire, N.C. Cheviot, Shropshire, Oxford, Dorset, Corriedale and Montadale.

All in all, one cannot help but feel that the sheep industry is showing a somewhat healthier tinge across Ontario.

M A N I T O B A - Reported by T. M. Perry, Kemnay, Manitoba.

In spite of the fact that lamb prices have held up better than either beef or pork, our numbers continue to decline, from over 40,000 in 1961 to a low of about 32,000 in 1964, in the Province of Manitoba.

Our summer shows, which are many, were well attended with most of the breeds represented, namely Suffolk, Cheviot, Hampshire, Oxford, Shropshire and Southdown.

Our Provincial Show brought out a good showing from our local exhibitors as well as two flocks from U.S.A., which all goes for keener competition.

In the past, the Manitoba Sheep Breeders Association has helped sponsor a Regional Sheep Show at one of the smaller fairs. This has contributed a great deal to a better show, a bigger show and the encouragement of better accommodation.

While the commercial breeders in Manitoba had a very good year, the Pure Bred Breeders had one of their worst as far as the Fall Show and Sale was concerned. They only sold nine rams at prices too ridiculous to mention. This we think was due to the fact that we had lost our Ram Policy and we do hope when these rental rams are out of the way the situation will right itself.

I think Manitoba Sheep Breeders can boast of having the only Ladies Auxiliary in Canada, namely "The Ladies of the Golden Fleece".

These Ladies have not only helped our association financially but have been busy promoting the sale of lamb. They serve lamb stew and biscuits as well as lamb sandwiches at the Fall Show and this really put lamb before the public as not only sheep people but the swine and cattle people and other interested persons attend. They also serve the day of the swine sale.

The Ladies sponsor a single market lamb class and a judging competition for the Boys and Girls at the Summer Fair as well as a Trimming competition at the Fall Show. They sponsor one wool class at the Provincial Fair. They have also started five flocks with boys and girls where there are no sheep. This is a yearly project.

In closing, I would like to wish the Sheep Producers Council the very best and hope our Association can continue to support them to promote lamb and to merchandise our product in a way that it will be in front of the consumer at all times.

N O V A S C O T I A - Reported by Dr. L. B. Nettleton, Truro, N.S.

The years activities commenced with the organization of a series of meetings to be held throughout the Province during late winter. These meetings were intended to air the possibilities of commercial cross-bred ewe production and to weigh up the potential volume of suitable cross-breds available for sale in the Fall of 1964. The impetus for these meetings was, without doubt provided by the two man speaking team: Findlay Stewart and W.H.J. Tisdale. The success of these meetings must have been largely due to the wide experience of these two well known sheep men.

The idea of producing Half-bred ewes and ewe lambs for sale produced varying degrees of enthusiasm according to the significance of the market lamb trade in the locality of the meeting. It would seem that there are many sheep men in N. S. not satisfied with the returns for their flocks when on fat lamb production and who are well suited for Half-bred production which could well be more profitable in their situations.

The Annual Meeting was held in conjunction with a field-day in August. Pens of ewes and lambs illustrated the influence of the sire on the progeny, the advantages of twins over single lambs, and there was also a demonstration grades and sheep by-products rounded off the demonstrations.

September 7th saw the successful climax to the work of the winter meetings. 500 sheep and lambs came under the auctioneer's hammer and brought very satisfying prices. Sound white faced ewes were in keen demand and sold for up to \$24.00. Half-bred (Leicester x Cheviot) ewe lambs averaged a few cents over \$20.00. It is interesting to note that Ontario, the only province to increase its sheep flock, received 300 head of the sheep sold, i.e. these sheep represented 30% of the 1964 Ontario flock increase.

The highlight of the pedigree breeders year came with the second Atlantic Winter Fair in Halifax. 308 sheep from 21 exhibitors were placed by Harold Kellier of Fredericton. The breeds were represented as follows:

N.C. Cheviot.....	38	Suffolk.....	68
Cheviot.....	27	Corriedale.....	10
Shropshire Down.....	38	Kent or Romney Marsh....	4
Hampshire Down.....	8	Leicester.....	50
Oxford Down.....	29	Market.....	36

The Sheep Committee of the Winter Fair were delighted with the support received from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island exhibitors. We hope that next year we will attract entries from even further afield.

Finally a word on the future of the sheep industry in Nova Scotia. Though once again our provincial flock has declined by 10% since 1963, we are pleased to note that this is the least reduction of the three Maritime Provinces and we are sure that what we have lost in numbers we have more than gained in quality. Quite a number of keen new breeders have established flocks of both commercial and registered sheep. Also, it would seem that our methods of production which have remained static for so long are at last being revised to show some encouraging results. Most notable has been the development of the Scotia Half-bred as a commercial fat lamb producing ewe. Using rugged native sheep of Cheviot stock bred to carefully selected Leicester rams we have economically produced an attractive ewe which has proved itself highly acceptable to the Upper Canadian fat lamb producer.

Also encouraging on a long term basis was the recent recommendation by the N.S. Department of Agriculture Livestock Advisory Committee that there should be established a demonstration flock of 100 or more ewes and, secondly, a progeny and performance testing scheme for rams set up. This recommendation was wholeheartedly endorsed by a resolution passed at the February 10th meeting.

I will close by extending an invitation on behalf of the N.S. Sheep Producers to all shepherds of Canada to consider the possibility of a trip to Nova Scotia as a vacation next year, and I hope that any sheep minded visitors will not hesitate to introduce themselves if passing through Truro.