

FARMING

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Dollar Book Free.

Our Premium Talk this week is a very interesting one. A dollar book is given free for one new yearly subscription. An \$8.50 Silver Watch can be secured for only ten new yearly subscriptions. For three new subscriptions you will receive a reading glass free. Now is the time to begin.

Illustrations Wanted

We are desirous of procuring some good photos of Canadian farm scenes for reproduction in these columns. Any of our readers having such photos will confer a favor by loaning them to us for reproduction. Making a photo-engraving from a photo does not injure it and we will see that all photos sent us for illustration purposes are returned in good order. Photos and descriptions of modern and up-to-date farm-houses, barns, cow stables, pig pens, etc., are preferred, though we will be pleased to have photos of any farm scene including stock.

Dominion Live Stock Matters

The letter from Mr. John I. Hobson, president of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, and of the Provincial Winter Show, which appears in this issue, should be read with interest by live stock breeders generally. He endorses Mr. Gibson's views as published in FARMING for October 17th, in regard to the development of trade in pure-bred live stock with the Argentine Republic. That this trade is worth looking after cannot be doubted. We received the other day a copy of Thornton's record of Shorthorn transactions in Great Britain, from April 1st to June 1st, 1898. In this circular we find that 106 Shorthorns were shipped to Buenos Ayres, as against 55 to all other countries, including 45 to Canada. Though this report shows that Canada is largely increasing her importations of pure-bred stock, yet the Argentine is still by far the largest purchaser of pure-bred live stock in the world. A country that buys annually from five to six hundred pure-bred cattle is certainly worth trading with.

Mr. Hobson also refers to Mr. J. A. McDonald's letter published in FARMING a few weeks ago, and deals very effectively with his statement that Mr. Hodson may favor Ontario breeders too much when he gets to Ottawa. There is no man in Canada better qualified than Mr. Hobson to refute a statement of this kind, and consequently his remarks on this point are timely and well taken. During the past few years Mr. Hobson has visited almost every province in the Dominion several times, and during these visits has addressed live stock meetings, and come in contact with all the leading breeders from the Atlantic to the

Pacific. He is therefore in a position to speak authoritatively as to the influence of Mr. Hodson's work in moulding and shaping the live stock organizations, where there are any, in every province of the Dominion. As Mr. Hobson very aptly points out, the great work that Mr. Hodson has done for breeders in the other provinces in connection with reduced rates on the railways for pure bred stock and inter-provincial trade has not cost those breeders a cent, but has been paid for by the Province of Ontario. The people of Ontario are not, however, complaining of this, but rejoice that the work that has been carried on by Mr. Hodson through the Live Stock Associations has served to bring the outlying portions of the Dominion in closer touch with each other, and to promote a trade between the provinces that in the future will no doubt spread into other lines than pure-bred cattle, sheep and swine. There can be no stronger evidence of Mr. Hodson's ability and disposition to deal fairly and generously with the live stock interests of all parts of Canada than the fact that he was selected by the authorities at Ottawa to fill the important position of Live Stock Commissioner for the whole Dominion.

Canadian Competition in Agricultural Products

Viewed with Alarm in the United States

Some of the agricultural journals in the United States are becoming somewhat alarmed as to Canadian competition in agricultural products in the markets of Great Britain. There was a time when the United States had almost a monopoly of many of the products of the farm so far as the English market was concerned, but this is not the case now. Canada is gradually supplanting the United States in the Old Country markets in many lines, and will continue to do so so long as our farmers adapt themselves and their practices to the conditions necessary in order to supply the kind and quality of product required by the English consumer. This the Canadian farmer is doing to-day as he never did before, and it is not at all likely, now that he has entered upon the good way, that he is going to turn back till he has sifted the possibilities of the English market to the very bottom.

We have a striking example of how Canada has supplanted the United States in the British market, in the cheese trade. There was a time, and it is not so many years ago, when all the cheese imported by Great Britain came from the United States, and Canada supplied none. That condition of affairs is almost reversed to day, as the following table of exports of cheese for the two countries will show:

	United States.	Canada.
1870.....	57,296,327 lbs.	5,827,782 lbs.
1880.....	127,553,907 "	40,368,678 "
1890.....	95,376,053 "	94,260,187 "
1895.....	60,448,421 "	146,004,650 "
1898.....	46,000,000 "	150,000,000 "

From this table it will be seen that since 1880 the American cheese exports have gradually decreased, while those from Canada have increased at an enormous rate, being now nearly four times larger than they were in that year.