

trade was at its height—in the middle and latter portions of the 18th century—that authentic record was made of the breed's progress in Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire and Forfarshire. In Aberdeenshire we find the breed described as having been "improved" by breeding the best males to the best females, rules being laid down for breeding for both beef and the dairy, which proves the breed to have been originally what we might term of a dual purpose nature. In fact, in their early history they are said to have been excellent milkers, and possibly until the present time they have retained that excellent quality quite as much as any of the other prominent breeds of beef cattle have done, as they practically all produce enough milk to raise their calves well.

The earliest improvers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle include the Watson family, William McCombie, Lord Panmure, Lord Southesk, William Fullerton, Mr. Bowie and Mr. Robert Walker. While many other breeders assisted materially in improving this breed, none accomplished as much as the first two named.

The introduction of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to America was comparatively recent. In 1873 George Grant, of Kansas, brought the first to America. In 1876, Professor Brown, an Aberdonian, who occupied at that time the position of director of the Ontario Agricultural College, imported the bull, Gladiolus and the heifers Eyebright and Leockel Lass 4th. These formed the nucleus of the breed in Canada, achieving a reputation not only as beef cattle but also as producers of milk.

The breed fast became popular especially during the past 50 years, both with farmers and ranchers, many finding their way to Australia, New Zea-

land, Argentine, the United States and to our Dominion of Canada. This smooth early maturing breed is now well scattered from Prince Edward Island in the east, to British Columbia in the west, and has made exceptional records from time to time at the larger exhibitions, fat stock shows and on the block. For the rancher, the Aberdeen-Angus has proved an ideal breeder. They are good rustlers, and being of polled character, there are few losses from cows dropping calves prematurely due to injury.

Great as has been the progress in every department of agriculture during comparatively recent years, there is probably no problem that deserves more attention than the production of meat animals. The war created a demand for foodstuffs, which is continually increasing at a rate nothing short of critical and is of immense importance. We must not overlook the fact that it is to us Canadians that the Allies look for much of their sorely needed wants. The export of meats is of no less importance than the maintaining of a goodly supply of grains to our fighting army and to those of our allied nations.

The war is depleting the breeding stocks of Europe to a far greater extent than most of us know anything about, and before it is brought to a successful conclusion the world's greatest livestock breeding grounds may be so stripped of their good cattle that they will have to depend upon the American Continent for the necessary high class blood to lay a foundation for their breeding work in years to come. This is our opportunity and it is right now that Canadian breeders should be looking ahead and laying their plans to meet what seems almost certain to be a steady demand.

To meet the immediate demand