

The importance of the live stock interests is illustrated by the following census valuation of the live stock in Canada for the year 1900.

Milch cows.....	\$ 69,237,970
Other horned cattle.....	54,197,341
Horses.....	118,279,419
Sheep.....	10,490,394
Swine.....	16,445,702
Making, exclusive of poultry.....	\$268,651,026
Animal products, except eggs.....	144,066,921
Total animals and products.....	\$412,717,947

There was no Dominion organization of this work before. We now have an organized live stock association for the Dominion, and local associations in all the provinces. The live stock men of the different sections are brought into close touch. And—by means of auction sales organized under this Department, by means of the expansion and elaboration of the Guelph Fat Stock Show, the establishment of the Maritime Provinces Fat Stock Show at Amherst, the establishment of the Eastern Ontario and Quebec Live Stock Show at Ottawa, the establishment of a show at Calgary, and several minor gatherings—there has been developed a complete system of inter-provincial live stock trade.

There has been inaugurated and perfected a system of educational and illustrative work at the different fat stock and other exhibitions.

There has been an immense increase in the Farmers' Institute work, the Dominion Department supplying trained and expert lecturers to all the provinces. The local agricultural fairs have been supplied with expert judges, who not only have awarded the prizes but explained the differences between the competing animals and delivered lectures on the types which ought to be produced.

The stimulus to inter-provincial trade in live stock was very necessary. Before this work of the Department began, our Eastern breeders were sending their stockers to the United States to be finished, and the best of the profit from them was reaped in the foreign country.

Cattle Trade with Britain and the United States.

In 1896 the average price of Canadian cattle sent to the United States was \$5.39; in 1900 it was \$16, but in 1903 it was \$28. The numbers increased from 1,645 in 1896, to 86,989 in 1900, but decreased to 10,432 in 1903. This decrease was due to the demand on the part of Canadian feeders for stockers, and to-day these animals are finished largely on our own ranges and shipped in the best condition to England.

The result is that our export trade to Great Britain has increased from