

er of Agriculture, was remarks stated that is necessary now for er as having to do Canada's Government, plan means of helping

stock in the countries rman of the Canada ures:

Sheep	Pigs
2,258,000	2,815,000
138,000	354,000
46,000	1,873,000
	352,000
2,788,600	948,200
	19,306,000
200,000	162,000

es are available, but ely serious.

missioner, who has moting the live-stock ne at the conference, The needs of Europe e national war debt dence of this country on live stock, suggest than ever during the n us for food supplies. has an opportunity and Europe such as er, the head of the States, has already of the United States w gives the United should not ignore. reeders and packers e-stock breeders and am and a harmonious to get the Govern- ad here. We should ad of us. We should est support of each ke a job of the live- opportunity we have lieve we shall ever do

the details of ways ion in this country, live-stock industry, ananiously approved

edit sanctioned and ents has proven of European countries, pted by the United e farmers of Canada markets, improving s, and in the better

the Department of mediate outline a ption by this Gover-

he demand for agri- rance, Belgium and o establish credits in credits do not now buyers for France, products in Canada

view of establishing n Europe in order to da, the Government, preferably H. B. is present capacity, n the fullest possible s in supplying such tion of the need of

ment be requested to facilities which will f a permanent and beef and other meat ifically recommended

that immediate steps be taken in connection with the Government's program of shipping and railway transportation to provide adequate controlled temperature space in railway cars at the terminal harbor fronts and on ocean going vessels, such as will make possible the delivery of our meats and produce in the best possible condition on the export market.

5. Resolved that the Government give authority and the necessary financial support to the Department of Agriculture in launching a propaganda throughout Canada, first, for the maintenance and immediate increase of production, in live stock, and second, for a campaign of education for the improvement of the breeds of live stock in the country.

These resolutions were presented to Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, who received the entire live-stock delegation in his own office. With him were N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, Hon. Dr. J. D. Reid, and Hon. A.K.

McLean. Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, introduced the deputation and supported its requests. The general situation was explained by Mr. Grisdale, and Robert Miller also spoke for the live-stock producers. E. C. Fox was the representative of the packing industry. Sir Thomas White pointed out that the rates of exchange were now against Canada, showing that she was extending credits to the limit of her financial ability at the present time. He, however, expressed the heartiest approval of the campaign for greater production in general, and of live stock in particular, and hinted that it might be possible to consider the establishment of credits for France and Belgium a little later on. "The war is over," said Sir Thomas. "You don't need to worry about credits, and the exchange system will gradually be restored."

The shipping situation was hopeful, declared the speaker, with a large number of new ships that have been added to the world's tonnage by Great Britain, the United States and Canada itself of shipping from purely war purposes. "With regard to the present situation, when sure of the facts the Government will be willing to do anything that is feasible," Sir Thomas assured his hearers. He promised that when the plans for the proposed educational campaign were completed by the Minister of Agriculture, if they proved feasible from the point of view of the country's finances, they would have the approval of the Government. In referring to transportation, Hon. Dr. Reid informed the conference that 300 new cars would soon be ready for service.

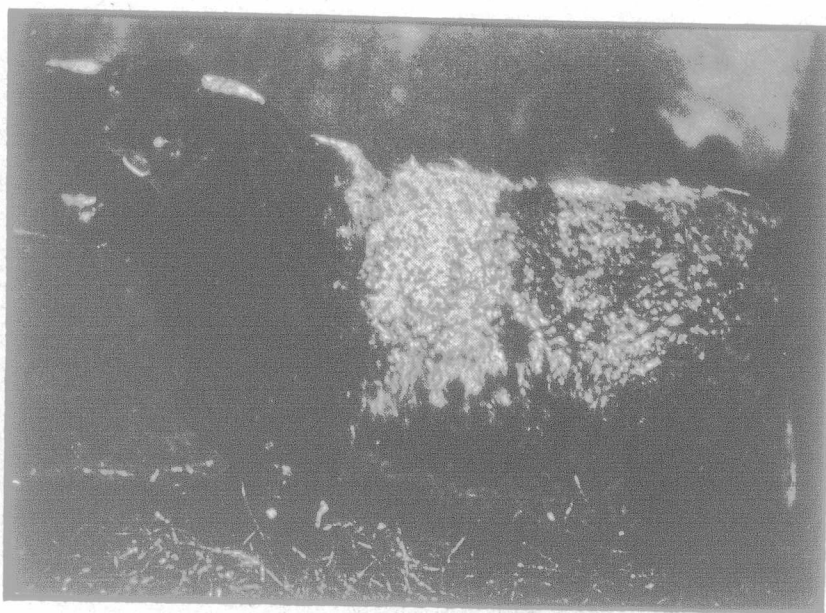
The producers were represented at the conference by the members of the Live Stock Council of Canada, including William Smith, M.P., chairman; John W. Brant, Secretary; George Pepper; Robert Miller; F. H. Auld; Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan; Andrew Graham, Manitoba; W. F. Stephen, Quebec, and J. D. Brien. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was accompanied by H. S. Arkell, the Live Stock Commissioner, W. J. Black, Commissioner of Agriculture; F. S. Archibald, Acting Director Dominion Experimental Farms, and J. D. Spencer, Chief of the Publications Branch. G. H. Hutton, of Alberta, and Antonion Grenier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, represented their respective Provinces. The different packing houses were all represented at the meeting.

A conference of this nature, when the various interests of the live-stock industry meet together to discuss ways and means of expanding that industry, should bear fruit. Undoubtedly the future of the live-stock industry in Canada will be dependent upon results which can be obtained during the next few years. There is a great future for the live-stock industry if everyone concentrates on its development. The resolutions endorsed by the conference when put into effect should be conducive of much good.

### The Duroc Jerseys

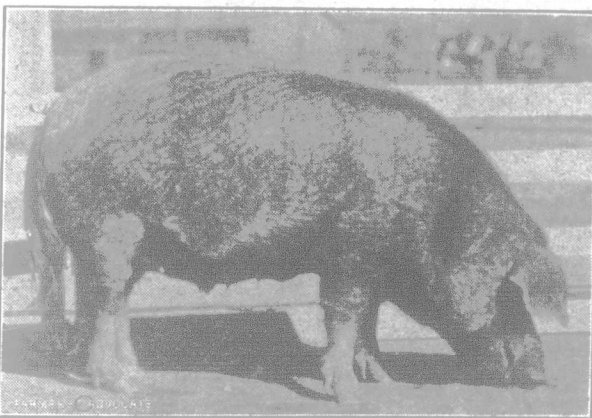
The Duroc-Jersey breed of pigs originated in America. Red pigs have been common for many years, and from the red pigs which existed in the early days no doubt the Duroc Jersey is descended. What was known as the Guinea breed of pigs were referred to more than a half century ago, in that section of Western Africa known as Guinea. It is possible that these sandy-colored pigs were transported to America through the natural channels of shipping. These pigs were large and squarely built. Red pigs were also imported from Portugal about the middle of the nineteenth century, and in 1837 Henry Clay imported pigs red in color which met with the favor of the breeders in the Eastern States. Some claim that the Duroc-Jersey pig is descended from the Sandy-colored Berkshire. Red pigs were favorites in New Jersey, where they attained a weight of from 500 to 600 pounds. The characteristics of the Jersey red pigs, as given in "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, are as follows: "Red in color with snout of moderate length; large lop ears; small head in proportion to size and length of body; bone coarse; body long; the pigs standing high and rangy on their legs." The Duroc breed of pigs is believed to have been established in 1823. The Duroc was finer in the bone and carcass

than the Jersey Red, and possessed a long, deep body and a heavy ham and shoulder. The amalgamation of the blood of these two red breeds of pigs gave the Duroc-Jersey breed of today. From the time that the breeds were amalgamated a gradual improvement in the conformation and utility of the breed has taken place. The present-day Duroc-Jersey is of less scale than the Jersey Red, has easier feeding qualities and a better quality of flesh. The aim has been to produce pigs of medium scale, instead of immense size. "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals" gives the characteristics of the breed as it is known today as follows: "The head is usually regarded as small in proportion to the size; the face is either straight or very slightly dished, and the nose is of medium length, being either short or too long; the ears are of medium size and droop forward, the top third more or less breaking over; the back inclines to considerable width in contrast to length, showing a wide



A Champion Bull in England Which Sold for Over \$3,000.

spring of rib with a slight tendency to arch though not to so great a degree as with the Poland-China. The body often shows unusual depth. The shoulders and hams are rather heavy and thickly-fleshed, the latter specially so. The legs in the modern Duroc-Jersey are short, and the bone good, yet a tendency to too much refinement is manifest. Weak pasterns are becoming too common with this breed, notwithstanding the inheritance of strong legs from the old Jersey Reds. The body as a whole, back of the ears, today resembles the Poland China more than the Berkshire. The color of the Duroc Jersey is red although the shades vary from light to dark. Young pigs are usually a bright red, and with age the tint changes; some pigs are cherry red, a popular color, while others are yellowish-red or a shade of chestnut. A very dark red or shady brown, very light or pale red, and black spots on the skin are objected to by breeders. Black spots on the belly and legs are not desired but are permissible."



A Champion Duroc-Jersey.

The Middle West appears to furnish the environment to which the Duroc-Jersey is particular adapted. The breed has also met with favor in the warmer climate of the South. The breed matures early. At six months of age individuals quite easily weigh near the 200-lb. mark. As a rule the breed is classed as a large type of hog, and as a feeder ranks high. It does well on pasture, and in slaughter tests holds its own with other breeds. Duroc-Jerseys are crossed with other breeds and the progeny feed well. The breed is very prolific. Throughout the Central States the Duroc-Jersey is to be found in large numbers. As yet it has not gained a very strong foothold in Canada, owing no doubt to the fact that Canadians cater to the bacon trade. At our leading exhibitions a few herds of Durocs are usually to be seen, and while they are not of the strictly bacon type they are a good commercial breed. Their quiet disposition, early maturing and easy feeding qualities are strong points in their favor.

Is it not worth while to have the herd tested for tuberculosis annually? Tuberculin can be obtained free from the Veterinary Director-General at Ottawa if you send him the name of the veterinarian who will make the test and, also, the number of cows to be tested.

## THE FARM.

### What Farmers Think of Daylight Saving

It was reported late in October that the Government were well satisfied with the result of the Daylight Saving Act, and that a similar Bill would be introduced next session. Sir George Foster, who fathered the Act under which we worked this season, said that the only objection to the measure appeared to be limited to certain farm papers. We are publishing here a few of the statements from readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to show that the objection is not limited to certain farm papers.

#### Daylight Saving a Failure.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The new time has proved to be like a lame back—not much good to the farmers. Last harvest time I noticed that the dew in the morning kept right to the standard time and had not the slightest idea of changing, no matter what laws the Government made. Farmers were handicapped by the new time. They were paying harvest help for an hour or two in the morning when nothing could be done. Then, if something went wrong with the machinery they would have to quit work in the middle of the afternoon, (the best time of day for harvesting) and go speedily to town for repairs in order to get there before the closing hour. Instead of saving time the Daylight Saving Act wasted time for the farmers. For the majority of farmers the new time was a failure in our locality.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

LOUISE COLLINS.

#### Daylight Saving Time in N. B.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I would say, as a farmer, that it is almost an impossibility to carry on farming profitably in the Maritime Provinces using daylight saving time. In the first place, we have Atlantic standard time, which is one hour faster than the Standard, then add one hour to this to bring it to daylight saving time, will give the hired labor about six or seven hours' work in the field during hoeing, haying and harvesting. For instance, a man with a large acreage of potatoes cannot start his teams cultivating, hoeing or spraying, until ten o'clock or later, owing to dampness, which means a loss of three hours or more a day per team for five or six weeks; while during the best time of the day for such work, the teams are standing idle. The same applies during haying and harvesting.

Again, the farmer finds it very inconvenient to get up to feed the teams at five o'clock, by the aid of the lantern, and the best part of the day going to waste. On the other hand, if we work on the Standard time, with railroads, schools, stores, churches, etc., adopting daylight saving time, we also find it very inconvenient.

I think the above reasons go to show that daylight saving time is far from being beneficial to the farmer, and does not by any means aid "More Production."

Carleton Co., Ont.

A POTATO GROWER.

#### A Plea for Standard Time.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The article in your issue of November 7, re daylight saving, and your invitation for an expression of opinion is timely. The article expressed the minds of the farmer so well that very little need be added. Perhaps, in no place has "daylight saving," so called, worked out in practice worse than along the head waters of the Bay of Fundy, where there is so much fog and moisture. Naturally, a hay-growing country, every available minute of sunshine is needed to get the hay crop into the barns in the best condition. Owing to the presence of heavy dew and fog, hay that was in cock could not be spread out to dry until the afternoon, and the afternoon was far too short to make hay, with the result that it had to be put in cock again, and the same process gone through the following day. Added to that it was very disconcerting to the hired men to see their chums from town enjoying car rides while they were toiling in the hay fields, that is where the men were induced to remain the extra hour that is called "daylight saving."

No doubt, as your article suggests, daylight saving will be asked for again, and the powers that be will grant it, (for whoever heard of a Government refusing a request from the city?) unless the result of the Man-toulin election will be an eye-opener to them and reveal the fact that farmers are at last beginning "to sit up and take notice." By all means let "The Farmer's Advocate" keep up the agitation for Standard time.

Westmorland Co., N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICKER.

#### The Old Time Best.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In answer to the article in "The Farmer's Advocate" (November 7) asking us to give our opinions about Standard time and the new pleasure-giving time for the city people. I can say it is true the city folk have had one whole hour more time for recreation and motor-ing, and while it may be beneficial to the health of the people there, it is no earthly good to the agriculturist. This was well proven during the past summer. Many farmers tried the new time, only to go back to Standard time; this goes hand in hand with nature, which cannot be changed like the work in factories and stores. Now