

those period of usefulness
tain seasons it must take
and a very considerable
se to obtain sufficient
some mountain pastures
therefore, after having had
to better quarters and at
ed for their living as in
these circumstances that
h their south country
thers. Robert Bakewell
respect. He insisted on
that it was said that he
ce horses." He insisted
e rule and if any roughs
his stock by any of
once dismissed.

MARGARET RAIN.

Feed Trough.

fed over a high partition
over the trough. Lifting
our-foot partition is hard
feed is sloped on the
s. It is difficult to keep
ail. The accompanying
Collier, of the O. A. C.,
of hanging a swing door.
the door swung back so
with the feeding. Figure
o position. It will be
an iron pipe by means
nds. This swings quite
stall the swing fronts to
re 3 shows the method
the door. This method
hinges. The bar which
as desired, slides up and
y blacksmith can readily

Canada's

block (not the show-ring)
purpose as outlined

interested in how the
ow the steers were fed,
information concerning
nducted by the Experi-
ork would be exceedingly
be translated before the
assimilate them and

l be exhibited at pro-
l with the steer exhibits
tive features of the live-
ood breeding condition.
e aim so the progressive
ception of what con-
ld profitably maintain
t trade demands. The
work but their duties
heading of Provincial

ored Herds.

the producer be shown
ood breeding herd for
Government pure-bred
f breeding stock to the
ntry. The herds should
e breed they represent
with the best bulls
er side of the water.
15,000 to \$20,000 for
\$1,500 to \$2,000. So
und foolish in this mat-
ion in the world markets
e proverbial snowball.
extremely high-priced
cent herds; that would
At the Ontario Agri-
ood herd of Shorthorn
eding, and with them
the best bulls Scotland
-stock province of this
can we expect of the
he Animal Husbandry
gladly endorse this
ructure for Ontario
cept the proposal if
ment as a unit would,
in a minute it felt
move, and there we are,
ment alike, are think-
ructure is concerned,
in terms of dollars.
rds, and those main-
ges, should be of the
at to prevent heading
ada, United States, or
t consider the Govern-

ment herds (Provincial and Dominion) good enough at present to warrant the importation of exceedingly high-priced Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn bulls to mate with them. There are many good herds among them, but some culling, selecting and improving is first necessary, but when this is accomplished the only thing to do is to procure suitable sires.

Importers ought to be encouraged to bring in more high-grade bulls but the way to encourage them is to create a demand, and to do this we must work from the bottom up. The farmer must want a better bull to mate with his grade herd for steer and heifer production. Then the breeder of pure-bred cattle will need a better sire in order to produce better bulls, and to supply him the constructive pure-bred breeder must get the very best because the demand will force him to. The importer will be influenced via the route just outlined and when the country requires better bulls he will bring them.

The Premium Policy.

The Live-Stock Branch at Ottawa will shortly announce its Premium Policy which in its operations will be similar to the federal assistance to horse breeding. We understand the idea is to assist in the purchase of high-class certified bulls and thus help to keep the good ones in Canada. If it is possible to go far enough with this work it will no doubt make for improvement. If we thought, however, that the Provincial Governments could work in harmony with the Dominion, we would suggest that the scheme be augmented by provincial grants, and that the plan be still further recognized by county councils so as to awaken local interest and a wholesome rivalry.

There is nothing like getting a community spirit awakened, and to do this the municipality should in some way or other endorse the undertaking. In any event, the work carried on in accordance with the Premium Policy should create a demand for better bulls and keep the best at home. Then more and better bulls will be bred.

The scrub and grade bulls must be brought into greater disrepute. We have been too lenient with this menace to the live-stock industry. With the ordinary scrub and grade must go the scrub pure-bred. He, too, is hindering progress as much as, and perhaps more than, the nondescript product of chance matings.

More Federal Obligations.

One great necessity is a thorough grading system established at all public stock yards, and so operated that a producer can sell according to grade and receive a corresponding price. For more than fifteen years the farmers of this country have been plead with and exhorted to produce the bacon hog. The majority have done so, but there has been no recognition and no extra compensation for the good over the bad. We can never get anywhere when the industrious, careful farmer is penalized for his efforts and the indifferent one is encouraged in his slothful ways. All the premium any farmer can rightfully ask is to be paid to the full value of his product, but this can never be done so long as inferior quality is pooled with the best and appraised the same. When the Canadian producer can feel that he is getting what his product is worth, he will be satisfied and that is all the bonus, premium, or subsidy he will ask.

Both producer and consumer are interested in the retail meat business and any branding that will distinguish cuts so the hungry public will not be obliged to pay as much for a roast from an old cow as from a two-year-old bullock would be welcomed gladly. The Western Canada Live-Stock Union are looking into this matter and the Government should assume a sympathetic attitude. It would not be a bad plan either to have specified brands for Canadian product which would follow as a natural sequence to the grading system at the stock yards. This is the only way which presents itself at present when by we may still have some control of the product after it leaves our hands. The producer must have some guarantee that the fruits of his labors are honestly and properly handled.

Until a Bureau of Markets is organized the Markets, Intelligence Division of the Live-Stock Branch should extend its usefulness. It would be in its field to sound the world markets, gather information concerning what other countries are doing in the live stock line, where their products find a market, how much it is realizing, and keep the public fully informed concerning the live stock business both in regard to live animals and animal products. When producers know they are getting value for value they will work with greater zest and put more energy, foresight and capital into the business.

The erection of a cold-storage plant at Montreal is evidence that the Government endorses a fundamental principle. We must ship chilled meat, instead of frozen meat, and we must ship animal products rather than

live animals. Our live stock must be finished in this country and our industries should be advanced by the business afforded them through the slaughtering and processing of our animals. At one time we exported live cattle, but that practice is now antiquated and not recognized as suitable or expedient. There has been some agitation to have the British embargo on our live cattle removed, but the desire is more to have the stigma removed from Canadian cattle than to export on the hoof. The Maritime Provinces stand in need of abattoir and cold-storage facilities, and one of the first steps in our expansion movement should be to provide these facilities for the Maritime Provinces where development is standing still on account of the lack of them. Western Canada, too, will have the same requirements in proportion to her progress. The acquisition of plenty of refrigerator cars must synchronize with the erection of cold-storage plants, and then we must have a fast ocean service providing plenty of air-controlled space so as to place us right at the back door of the British market.

Then there is the matter of credits. The banking system must recognize the fact that turn-overs in the agricultural industry do not take place so frequently as in the business world. If our present banking system is not flexible enough to permit farmers to borrow money on feeder cattle, then some form of rural credit will have to be devised making it possible for the live-stock man with little capital to carry on.

Provincial Activities.

The provinces will have to co-operate with the Dominion Live-Stock Branch in all the endeavors and enterprises we have suggested. Provincial exhibits at fall fairs should be featured and the object should be to impress upon producers the correct type of breeding herds and finished animals. The Agricultural Representatives in their short courses should demonstrate the different grades of steers, and emphasize market requirements. A splendid opportunity is afforded here to impress the standard on the minds of producers and to tell them why certain grades must be produced in order to meet competition.

The export type of steer should be made a class in all student judging competitions. When the junior farmers once grasp the significance of this movement and the requirements of the foreign demand progress will be rapid.

Colleges and agricultural schools should carry on the same breeding and demonstration work as conducted by the Dominion Experimental Farms and their branches.

The Provincial Governments might find it feasible to co-operate with county councils who will take an

good pure-breds can be purchased. If the breed associations would take an interest in this phase of the business and instruct their members, the breed represented and the live-stock industry would be the better for it.

The trouble with many at the present time is to find a bull cheap enough. We should change this and make producers feel that their great difficulty is to find a bull good enough. This means education, illustration and demonstration. The breed associations can lend valuable aid and there should be a get-together movement launched which would embrace the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the agricultural colleges, the breed associations and, last but not most important of all, the Canadian producer.

February A Memorable Month in the British Live-Stock World.

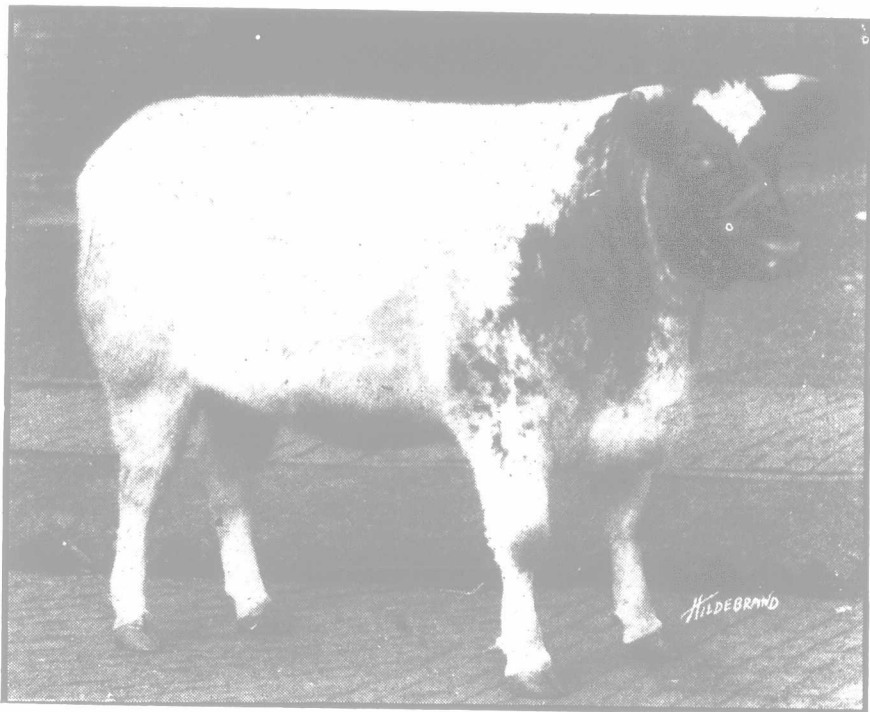
BY SCOTLAND YET.

February, 1919, has gone out, and with it has passed a month of the most extraordinary prices ever realized in the history of British stock. Week after week during the short month we have had a succession of sales of pure-bred cattle, chiefly young bulls, at which individual prices and averages have been realized unparalleled in the history of Great Britain. All records for all breeds have been eclipsed. The superiority of Scottish-bred Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus cattle has been established beyond possibility of cavil. Whereunto these things will grow it would be hard to determine. There is an abundance of unrest in labor circles, and among employees on the land there has been exhibited the same determination as among town workers to share in the higher range of prices, and to secure a larger proportion of leisure than has hitherto been the rule in rural occupations. For our own part we have no sympathy with the notion that men should work as little as possible and get as much money as possible. Our view is that men everywhere should work as much as possible, and that the laborer, under all circumstances, is worthy of his hire. A good workman can never be over-paid, but it is grossly unfair to the good, efficient workman that he should only be paid the same as the inefficient slacker. All men are not equal, and never while time lasts will the man of superior gifts and greater industry be justly dealt with when the duffer and he are put upon the same level. But this has little to do with the high prices ruling for pure-bred cattle. It is suggested by the fact that the attendants on such stock are largely enthusiasts. Their duties are constant and laborious, and seldom are they rewarded as they ought to be. On the other hand, it has to be acknowledged that many owners of pure-bred herds make their head men, in a manner, partners with themselves in unusual success. Payment of bonus is not unusual in such cases—and in our judgment a good herdsman or shepherd or stud groom can never be over-paid.

That reminds me to offer a brief comment on the passing of one of the best-known men among herds-men—the late Robbie Wilson, who for between 30 and 40 years was chief herdsman at the Royal Farms, Windsor; first under the late Henry Tait, the land steward or bailiff, then under his son, the late William Tait, and finally under the present land steward, W. S. McWilliam, a son of that noted breeder, James McWilliam, Garbithy, Fochabers, Morayshire. Robbie Wilson was a native of the Abergour region in Banffshire, a famous breeding ground for expert cattlemen. He was a very prominent figure at all the great shows, and combined devotion to duty with great skill and characteristic Scottish reticence. Whatever his views might be as to showyard decisions affecting representatives of the Royal herds, Robbie Wilson kept his own counsel. If he was dissatisfied none knew it; if he was satisfied, his countenance never betrayed undue exultation. A faithful and loyal servant, liked by the present King George V, his father and his grandmother, the typical Scot from Banffshire was held in honor. Such men are invaluable, their services can never be requited in gold, but they ought always to be paid much more than a living wage.

Aberdeen-Angus Sales.

The sales began in the first week of February with the Aberdeen-Angus gatherings at Perth, Aberdeen and Inverness. Extraordinary trade was experienced at all three centres. Averages were nearly all on an ascending scale, and the top prices were exactly double those made in 1918. Twice the sum of 2,800 guineas (£2,940) was paid, first for the reserve champion, Emblem of Harvestoun, for exportation to the Argentine, and again for the first-prize bull calf in the March class. Euripus of Ballindalloch, which was secured by J. Ernest Kerr. The champion bull was the leader in the February class, Erodeas, bred by I. F. Cumming, of Kinerinony, Aberlour, which made 2,100 guineas (£2,205) his buyer being A. Cochrane, Parkhead, Alyth, a Perthshire breeder. The highest herd averages were these: Kinerinony (3), £822 10s.; Ballindalloch (6), £757 15s.; Harvestoun (7), £699; Aberlour Mains (2), £599 11s. The highest price made for an Aberlour Mains bull was 1,100 guineas (£1,155), paid by P. D. Robertson, of Ross-shire, for Proud Eric of Aberlour, the second prize winner in the January class. The champion group of three came from Harvestoun. The average price of three was £1,165 10s. The reserve group was from Ballindalloch, and their average price was £1,274. Two general observations may be made on the sale of these black cattle. The best bulls in the champion lots were of the famous Erica race on the dam's side. The reason why the champion bull did not make the highest price was doubtless the fact that



Hercules Topsy.

Sold for \$2,600 at Shorthorn Congress at Chicago.