ahead with their programmes for increasing their herds, with the fairly certain prospect that their business will be on a substantial basis for some years to come. The improved status of the whole dairy industry, due to slaughter of poor animals, and to better co-operative methods through organization, practically assures a constantly increasing improvement in dairy cattle and dairy products. If the farmer and stockman will devote more time to a study of the marketing of stock and dairy products, so that it will become a more scientific process and less of a gamble, and if the Government can be induced to pass legislation to control the export and marketing of Canadian live stock, meat and dairy products, the outlook will indeed be bright. The shrinkage of cattle in Europe during the war has been enormous. France has 2,366,000 less cattle to-day than in 1914; Italy, 996,000; Denmark, 345,000; Sweden 599,000; Germany, 2,200,000-a total of 6,306,000. The demand for meat and dairy products is great. For example, Great Britain imports 452,795,264 pounds of butter annually, of which Canada supplies 6,000,000 pounds and she also imports 29,680,000 pounds of beef. There is, at present, a favorable disposition toward this country's products

disposition toward this country's products in Europe. Canadian cheese holds a permanent place on the world's market.

The beef industry in Canada has reached a high point of efficiency during the past year because of the foresight and skill of the leaders of the various breeders' associations. In buying cattle, the first essential is to get cows of good quality. The profitable cow is the one that will give the greatest production on that will give the greatest production on the smallest quantity of feed. The next essential is the right kind of sire for the future development of the herd. Cooperative bull associations have helped considerably in the buying and selling of good sires. The profit comes from the consumption of cheap home-grown roughages as the basis for market topping beef production. There are many rough stump lands, timbered lands and hill lands, and many farmers have waste patches. Beef cattle are particularly fitted to turn the feed from these rough areas into cash, as the country becomes more thickly settled, dairying will take the place of beef production, and ultimately the beef business will be based on the intelligent use of rough lands, for of all the farm animals, beef cattle can utilize

rough feeds to best advantage. During the first two years of the war because of the slaughter of so many cattle. Further analysis of the situation, however, discloses the fact that most of the animals slaughtered were an undesirable kind for the breeding herds. They were poor, both as individuals and as producers. The non-profitable animals have been weeded out and animals of approved individual excellence and sure breeders have come to take their place. There may be fewer pure-bred cattle on the farms to-day than in 1914, but it is also true that the improvement in the quality of the cattle more than offsets any numerical decline. The programme of the intensive live-stock breeder is to make one animal do the work of two. In most cases the pure-bred herds of to-day are

much more valuable than those of 1914. As the population continues to grow, the demand for dairy products will increase. The demand for products in Europe, due to the war, is likely to continue for products. Europe, due to the war, is likely to continue for some time. In the United States exports of condensed milk rose from 16,000,000 pounds in 1914 to 530,000,000 pounds in 1918. During the re-construction period following the war, Europe will need dairy animals to start anew her depleted herds. During the last few years the dairy industry has been improved by means of cow-testing associations, by means of cow-testing associations, bull associations, medical science and co-operative methods of marketing. The cow-testing associations have helped the dairy industry by determining the producing capacity of individual cows and assisting the farmers in economical



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