

to come be a strong demand for breeding stock, particularly from that section lying to the north and west in the Prairie Provinces. The most alarming situation has developed in the hog trade; Alberta produced this year practically 1,000,000 hogs, and these were rushed to market shoving the price down below profitable production, but, as pointed out in the Hon. Duncan Marshall's address which followed, the price is going up and likely to advance higher. It is significant to note that whereas a few years ago meat moved from east to west now the reverse is the case and the meat is moving from west to east, one million pounds coming east during the last two months. The West had during the past year a great producing boom in breeding stock, and grain growing is giving place to mixed farming. In the speaker's opinion agriculture does not under present conditions obtain the requisite results for the work being done. There is a lack of that organization which is so prominent in other lines of endeavor. Energies must be combined to secure desired ends. There is a need of a body representing the selling end of the business. In other words the producer must in some measure control the marketing, else we cannot overcome the over-stocking of the market at certain times.

In a rousing address the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, warmed his audience up to the need of greater effort and a wider education for farmers and farmers' sons in their own business. In his own province in 1901 there were 92,000 horses, while in 1913 there were 580,000. In 1901 there were 323,000 cattle in 1913 1,000,800, while hogs had grown from practically nothing to over one million. He believed that there was such a thing as too high prices for live stock, citing the case of the farmer starting farming in the West and who a short time ago was obliged to pay from \$600 to \$700 for a team, which he considered too much, and he believed it would be better business all the way round when horses sold at a lower figure. The very foundation of a lasting agriculture, he stated, was live-stock breeding, and he believed that the live-stock man was himself the most important consideration in the development of the business. We must train the boys and give them the agricultural education which they need. In no other business do the men engaged therein lack the training to such an extent as do those which enter upon a life work in the calling of agriculture. We must have good judges and lovers of live stock, and we must take the education to them in the form of colleges and schools at their door wherein they can get the necessary training at small cost and in as short a time as possible. Too many of our farms have scrub stock, and too few are laying stress on the pure-bred variety. The average boy on the land, according to Mr. Marshall, does not know anything about his business, and to prove that education can teach him something about it he cited the case where 88 cows, which were bought for the Alberta Government in Ontario last year, made in one month, after a long hard trip to the West, 1,100 pounds of milk each, and one of which cost \$125 made 17,258 pounds in 12 months. These were selected by a man trained at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and speaks well for the training of that institution. It is this education which we must take to the boy on the farm. In conclusion he believed that the world's market offered to-day the best inducement ever to the intelligent live-stock breeder.

Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., outlined the live-stock situation in his province and by a comparison with Ontario, and of Canada with the United States vividly depicted to his hearers where this country and his province stand in the live-stock business. His was one of the best addresses of the entire meeting. Comparison with other countries shows that Canada does not hold the position in live stock which she should. On the farm we possess roughly in fractional form about 1-63 of the world's cattle, 1-47 of the world's horses, 1-28 of the sheep and 1-58 of the swine, while United States possesses a little over 1/2 of the world's cattle, about 1/2 of the horses, 1-12 of the sheep, and almost 1/2 of the swine. Even per capita the advantage is still with the United States, and yet we have a great live-stock country in Canada. Since 1900 we have made slight progress in all classes of stock with the exception of sheep but the numbers show no great increase, while a favorable situation is shown by the substantial increase in value. In total value of farm animals in Canada, Ontario stands first, Quebec fourth, but the value in Quebec has almost doubled since 1901, and an increase is shown in every class. During the last four or five years, however, swine have not been gaining and milk cows have lost. Quebec had more sheep forty years ago than she has to-day. This is true of the entire Dominion, but in 1909 the tide turned in Quebec and sheep are gaining in favor. During the last decade the value of live stock per farm in Quebec has increased from \$387 to \$600, or fifty-five per cent. per farm of 97.63 acres.

Numbers are increasing also. Quebec carries less stock per farm, but is gaining on Ontario in annual output. In 1913 she had 19.1 animals per holding, 2.3 horses, 4.7 milk cows, 4.3 other cattle, 3.7 sheep and 4.1 swine, an increase in ten years in horses, cattle and hogs, but a decrease in milk cows and swine per farm. Ontario farms average 26 head, and show an increase in horses, milk cows and swine, but a decrease in other cattle and sheep.

Quebec is also making a rapid increase in live stock sold, jumping about 325% in the last decade, and last year the output was valued at \$20,406,385. In ten years Quebec's dairy products increased from \$20,207,862 to \$31,663,220. The number of dairy cows increased in the Dominion in the past ten years by only 7%, but the production of these cows has increased 43%. Winter dairying is advancing in Quebec because of the increase of the milk and cream trade, much of which is going to the United States as well as to the big city of Montreal. Quebec far exceeds Ontario in the output of factory butter; the export of cheese is decreasing materially.

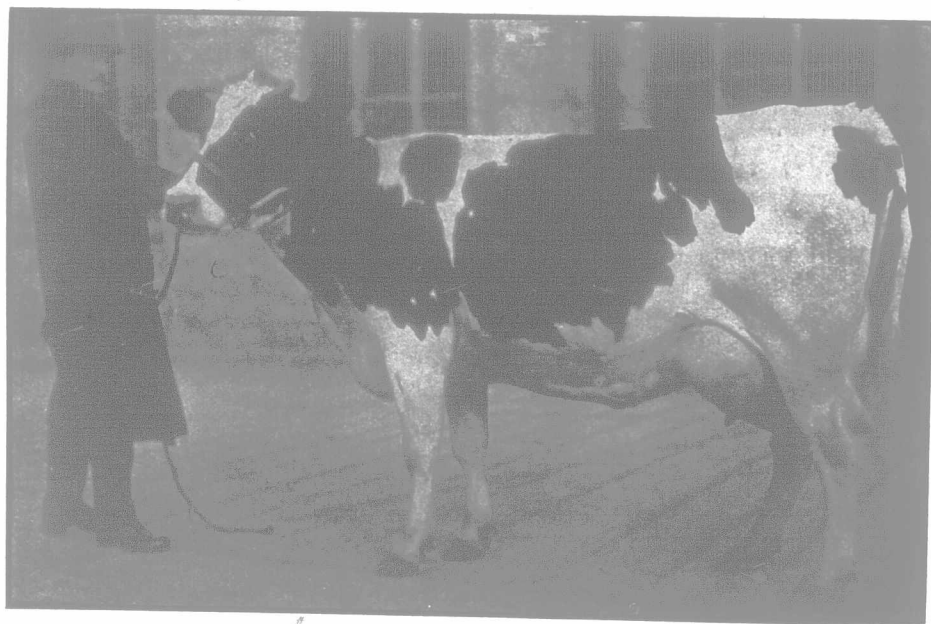
Every year sees improvements in Quebec where the farmers are more and more dependent upon animals and animal products as the main source of return, and there is a noticeable improvement in the quality of stock going to the stock yards. Big sales of pure-bred stock are made in Quebec, and with "Farmers' Clubs," of which there are 62,000 members, receiving government grants and with government agencies and live breeders progress is being made. Quebec is a ready market and a fine field for Ontario live-stock breeders, but must not be considered as a dumping ground for the inferior stock from this province. Quebec in pure-bred stock is not a leader, neither is she a tail ender. Less than 1% of her horses are pure-bred, about 1.25% of her cattle are pure-bred, and 1.04% of her hogs are pure. Quebec is in a good position to forge ahead. She has a

men should not, in the time of slack demand, neglect their horses.

W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., gave a very interesting address on the outlook for the dairy farmer in Eastern Canada. The dairy situation is becoming more complex, and the dairyman is now surrounded by regulations and exactions imposed on him by municipal, city and provincial bodies, these causing increased expenditures. There is a growing demand for good dairy products, pure, wholesome and of choice quality, and the farmer who produces these will get a fair recompense for the labor involved. Quality counts as never before. The business is on a good footing and there is no cause for alarm, and there is no indication that dairy products will become lower in price, but with an improvement in quality they may go higher. Mr. Stephen believed that there is a good future before the breeder of high-grade dairy cattle. With an increase in demand for high-class milk in our cities so will the demand for cows of large production increase. Testing has proven the wisdom of keeping cows of large capacity, with the result that thousands of poor producers have gone to the canneries. Pure-bred sires from record families are necessary. There are still too many scrub bulls. The dairy business has received a temporary check owing to the financial depression caused by the war, but no uneasiness should be felt as a result of this, because there is a brighter future than ever before the dairy farmer. There is no surplus of cows or young heifers at present. In fact, there is a shortage in the Western Provinces both in high-grade cattle and in pure-breds, and when money becomes easier there will be a loud call from the West for dairy cattle, and profitable prices will result. Farmers now demand foundation stock from ancestry with a record. Production is the key-note of the situation. As a result of the conditions in Europe a market for good pure-bred dairy stock may be

opened in Europe. Mr. Stephen concluded that "optimism and patriotism should go hand in hand in stimulating the dairy farmers of Canada to do their best at this most critical time in the history of the British nation."

John Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., said in a brief address that in all his experience as a breeder of beef cattle that the future never was brighter. Canadians have got to feed the people of Europe, and the character of the war is sure to bring about circumstances that will be favorable to the stockmen in this country. He urged that every farmer should improve and increase his live stock, while the breeder of pure-bred cattle should not



Rosie Posch.

Champion producing cow at the Guelph Winter Fair, 1914. Her record can be learned from the report of the test.

large territory; her rural population is increasing, and the sentiment of the average farmer is keener towards live-stock improvement at present than has been the case for some time past. The numbers and value of live stock are increasing, and there is room for special effort in dairy cattle and sheep. The field in sheep is practically unlimited. The home market in Quebec ranks with the best, situated near Montreal and the larger eastern cities.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ONTARIO LIVE STOCK.

On Thursday, Dec. 10th, stockmen gathered in the lecture room for a session on the opportunities for Ontario live stock. Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., discussed the horse-breeding outlook. The trade has been dull owing to the slowing up of other lines of industry in the country. For instance, little building is being done, and horses usually engaged in this work are being thrown upon the market. This is also true of railway construction and of expansion in farming in Western Canada, where gasoline and steam power have been used to replace the horse. Also very little work is being done in the woods this year. Mr. Miller drew attention to the fact that large numbers of horses have been bought in Canada for the war, but that recently the British Government has been buying in the United States where they can get a more uniform class of horses at from \$15 to \$40 less per head than they can in this country; besides they are available in larger numbers. Mr. Miller predicted that horses would soon be in good demand in Canada, that all the activities now suffering because of the war must become active again in the near future, and that the man that has good horses will always be able to find customers. He urged that horse-

abate his efforts.

R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, commented upon the decrease of sheep in Ontario. We now have less than 1,000,000 sheep, and have suffered a decrease of 25,000 in Ontario during the last year. During the last four years sheep have decreased 135,000 head. Prices are not responsible for this condition, for they are now nearly double what they were thirteen years ago. Mr. Harding recommended that every farmer, where conditions were at all favorable, should keep a small flock of sheep upon his farm, and that he and all other sheep breeders should raise their standard and put a more finished article upon the market. The shearing for each sheep should also be increased. The average in Ontario is approximately three and three-quarter pounds per sheep, whereas it might as well be made five or six pounds per sheep. This is why Ontario is now importing wool, a condition which seems absurd for a province so well suited to sheep-husbandry. In order to raise the quality of the sheep and wool, breeders should look to the selection of their sires and choose only those which are grown and matured. In this way the crop of lambs will be made stronger, and the annual shearing will be very much increased.

The following Ministerial order went into effect on the 14th inst. "During the period of six months from the fourteenth day of December the importation or introduction into Canada of any hay, straw, fodder, feed stuffs, or litter accompanying horses from Continental Europe is prohibited."