

## OPPORTUNITIES IN ONTARIO

**CATTLE.** Dominion returns for 1913 show that in Ontario there were 1,141,071 milch cows and 1,460,015 other cattle. During the year 1913, 880,303 cattle were marketed for \$38,751,801. For dairy cattle the Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey are the favorites, yielding about one-third more milk than the corresponding grades. In Eastern Ontario a cow produces 24,000 lbs. of milk a year. The Shorthorn has its champions especially as a dual purpose cow. For beef cattle the Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled Angus and the Galloway are most popular. There is a large export trade with the North-West. Large shipments are made from Toronto to Great Britain. The remission of the duty upon cattle exported to the United States has resulted in large purchases of Canadian animals by U.S. buyers. The consequent depletion of promising young stock is regarded with apprehension.

**HORSES.** Ontario is the leading province for the breeding of horses. Numbers are shipped from the province in every direction every week. Heavy draft horses, 1,600 lbs. upwards, bring from \$325 to \$350; the agricultural horse, 1,300 lbs. to 1,500, from \$225 to \$275; the general purpose horse, 1,175 lbs. to 1,350 lbs., from \$250 to \$300; the carriage horse brings from \$200 to \$500. Motor cars notwithstanding, the demand is good.

**SHEEP.** The climate and soil conditions of Ontario are particularly adapted to sheep raising. This has been demonstrated by Ontario breeders winning a large number of the prizes at the large American Expositions, such as the World's Fair at Chicago, the Pan-American at Buffalo, the Exposition at St. Louis, and the annual International Show at Chicago. According to Dominion returns for 1913 there were 705,848 sheep and lambs in the province. Of pure-bred sheep there are about 20,000 head in the province of the following breeds: Shropshire, Leicester, Oxford, Lincoln, Cotswold, Southdown, Dorset, Hampshire and Suffolk. On 14th Oct., 1914, good quality of mutton was selling on the Toronto market for from \$7.00 to \$9.00 per hundred weight, and spring lamb for from \$10.00 to \$11.00 per head. At the same time washed wool was quoted at 20c. per pound. The home consumption of mutton and lambs has greatly increased during the last few years. The American cities afford a profitable market for the surplus stock, especially if the animals are of high quality. The abolition of the duty on wool by the new U.S. Tariff Act will give an impetus to sheep breeding.

**SWINE.** There is a growing Canadian demand for hams and bacon, which, with the present export trade, will for the

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