

OCT.	MARE Sept.	COW July	SOW Jan.	EWE Feb.
1	2	9	21	25
2	3	10	22	26
3	4	11	23	27
4	5	12	24	28
5	6	13	25	Mar. 1
6	7	14	26	2
7	8	15	27	3
8	9	16	28	4
9	10	17	29	5
10	11	18	30	6
11	12	19	31	7
12	13	20	Feb. 1	8
13	14	21	2	9
14	15	22	3	10
15	16	23	4	11
16	17	24	5	12
17	18	25	6	13
18	19	26	7	14
19	20	27	8	15
20	21	28	9	16
21	22	29	10	17
22	23	30	11	18
23	24	31	12	19
24	25	Aug. 1	13	20
25	26	2	14	21
26	27	3	15	22
27	28	4	16	23
28	29	5	17	24
29	30	6	18	25
30	Oct. 1	7	19	26
31	2	8	20	27

NOV.	MARE Oct.	COW Aug.	SOW Feb.	EWE March
1	3	9	21	28
2	4	10	22	29
3	5	11	23	30
4	6	12	24	31
5	7	13	25	April 1
6	8	14	26	2
7	9	15	27	3
8	10	16	28	4
9	11	17	March 1	5
10	12	18	2	6
11	13	19	3	7
12	14	20	4	8
13	15	21	5	9
14	16	22	6	10
15	17	23	7	11
16	18	24	8	12
17	19	25	9	13
18	20	26	10	14
19	21	27	11	15
20	22	28	12	16
21	23	29	13	17
22	24	30	14	18
23	25	31	15	19
24	26	Sept. 1	16	20
25	27	2	17	21
26	28	3	18	22
27	29	4	19	23
28	30	5	20	24
29	31	6	21	25
30	Nov. 1	7	22	26

DEC.	MARE Nov.	COW Sept.	SOW March	EWE April
1	2	8	23	27
2	3	9	24	28
3	4	10	25	29
4	5	11	26	30
5	6	12	27	May 1
6	7	13	28	2
7	8	14	29	3
8	9	15	30	4
9	10	16	31	5
10	11	17	April 1	6
11	12	18	2	7
12	13	19	3	8
13	14	20	4	9
14	15	21	5	10
15	16	22	6	11
16	17	23	7	12
17	18	24	8	13
18	19	25	9	14
19	20	26	10	15
20	21	27	11	16
21	22	28	12	17
22	23	29	13	18
23	24	30	14	19
24	25	Oct. 1	15	20
25	26	2	16	21
26	27	3	17	22
27	28	4	18	23
28	29	5	19	24
29	30	6	20	25
30	Dec. 1	7	21	26
31	2	8	22	27

The man of the farm may not show as head in the procession as his fellow citizen in the town but if he does not pan out as well in the long-drawn campaign for King and Country we miss our guess and "The Farmer's Advocate" has known him now intimately for some fifty years.

What Stock Yards Indicate.

Large live-stock yards do not convey the same information as may be found in a census, but they voice pretty accurately the operations in the country and the condition of the live-stock industry in general. The report of the transactions at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, for the season of 1914 and nine previous years is a lecture in itself. The figures show an increase of 114,784 hogs and 18,082 horses. Arranged against this is a decrease of 83,415 cattle, 17,791 sheep and 7,019 calves. These increases and decreases are applicable only to the years 1913 and 1914. The report, as a whole, shows a wonderful development in the live-stock industry over a period of ten years.

Year	Cars	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves	Horses
1905	4,414	77,828	5,902	50,442	1,072	465
1906	4,805	88,808	12,021	30,088	824	666
1907	4,618	91,156	16,094	58,616	2,214	293
1908	4,654	70,730	25,237	60,774	4,083	5,957
1909	7,093	114,808	53,972	59,331	6,571	6,982
1910	9,456	165,586	56,342	67,463	6,531	6,140
1911	11,019	153,347	93,506	213,653	5,662	4,557
1912	13,649	191,657	132,919	248,962	15,590	5,607
1913	21,566	340,983	180,215	340,732	49,373	2,317
1914	20,152	257,468	162,424	455,516	42,354	20,399

The trend of prices and receipts in horses were upward until the year 1909, which was almost the summit of the prosperity experienced by horsemen in Canada during the first ten years of the new century. After that year there was a dropping off in receipts until the season of 1914, when a quantity were being purchased for military purposes. Dr. F. C. Grenside, speaking at the Experimental Union and reported in a recent issue, said that trade in horses moved in periods of approximately ten years each, and that the decade, 1900 to 1910, was one of the "ups" that the business recognizes. We are now, Dr. Grenside said, experiencing a "down." The Western Provinces, Alberta particularly, are especially adapted for rearing good horses, and the "up" which should commence about 1920, figuring from records of the past, may not bring with it the pleasing prices of former days, yet there will be remuneration to those who breed with caution and intelligence.

The receipts of hogs have been gradually growing for the last six years without a break. During the year of 1914 a considerable quantity appeared in Toronto and Montreal from the West and that condition promises to remain, yet prices must revive or breeders of swine will curtail their operations in the pen and thus restore values to a more profitable level.

The decrease of 17,791 sheep in one year is not surprising when one considers the status of the sheep-rearing enterprise in Ontario. It is estimated that Ontario to-day has less than 1,000,000 sheep, and that the province suffered a decrease of 25,000 during 1914, and 135,000 head during the last four years. Prices are not responsible for this, however, for they fetch almost double what they did thirteen years ago.

Over 83,000 head of cattle is a big decrease in one year. It is due partly, perhaps, to the large numbers of stockers and feeders that were shipped to the other side when the duty was removed, and consequently lost to Canadian markets when sold in the finished condition. Breeding cows have decreased in Canada, but it is urged that only the poorer and non-producing cows have been disposed of. Whether this be true or untrue it is difficult to ascertain, but one thing is certain that the three Prairie Provinces are increasing their output of dairy products by leaps and bounds. This increase spells more breeding cows, and perhaps more growing stock in the future.

A Profitable Sow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have a young sow which proves herself to be very profitable. On January 15th, 1914, she had her first litter of ten pigs. After they were weaned, one died, the other nine at the age of six months were sold, averaging 210 lbs. each, for nine cents per pound. On July 1st, 1914, she had sixteen more, of these, two died, leaving fourteen. At the age of six months I sold six of them averaging 260 lbs. each, for seven and one-half cents per pound, the other eight at six and one-half months old weighed 236 lbs. each and I sold them for seven and three-quarter cents per pound. Both litters together making \$152. Then on December 20th, 1914, she had eleven more, they are now six weeks old. These pigs are bred from a Yorkshire sow crossed with a Tamworth boar.

We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about ten years and appreciate the reading of it very much. It is a very helpful paper for farmers.

Durham Co., Ont.

THOS. JACKSON.

THE FARM.

Increase the Supply of Foodstuffs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your article entitled "More than Usual—How" impels me to ask the courtesy of a little space to set down a few things on the other side. I must confess that I read your article with surprise and regret. The regret was occasioned perhaps more by the tone than the actual contents of the article, as it seemed to me the whole tone was such as would discourage what you yourself say is a "great enterprise." You say Governments are fond of evolving schemes. I might also say that journals are

fond of asking questions for other people to answer. But in this instance I feel that the questions are such as I would have expected an intelligent and progressive journal such as "The Farmer's Advocate" usually is to be answering instead of merely asking in a general way.

Now in reply to your plaintive "how," may I say that this will no doubt be dealt with by the speakers who go out under the joint auspices of this Department and the Federal Department. After making allowance for all you say about the overworked farmer and about the scarcity of labor, I am still satisfied that a great many farmers will be able to find a way to increase production. Some may do it by adopting the most approved methods of farm practice, by which larger returns it has been proven may be expected from the same acreage. Others may do it by securing additional labor, and I think that even at the worst, labor conditions will be better this year than during the past few years; by securing additional labor and working additional land, perhaps ploughing up old sod pastures which have not yielded very large returns for many years. Others may adopt other plans, for it is admittedly something which each farmer must work out in his own way. The whole purpose of the special Patriotism and Production Campaign is to show the need that will exist and the opportunity and duty of Ontario farmers as a consequence. If this is shown clearly, I have every confidence that the farmers themselves will do the rest to the very best of their ability.

It must be remembered that Canada is at war, and that therefore the old conditions and old standards do not obtain. During the past few months almost every person in this country to a small degree, and every person in England and France and Belgium to a much larger degree, has been doing things which seven or eight months ago they would have regarded as impossible.

The simple elementary fact is that we farmers of Ontario have the land, we have the equipment, we have the inestimable boon of peace as far as our own homes are concerned, and with these advantages we should, if the duty and the need is clearly presented, do everything possible to prevent the cause which we have at heart suffering through any lack of food supplies which it may be in our power to provide.

This disposes to a considerable degree also of the other point you raise in reference to markets. I am quite sure that both Governments will be glad to do everything they can to assist in the marketing of the products, and in this connection it should be noted that the products on which emphasis is being laid are non-perishable products. At the same time I quite agree with you that no man can tell two months ahead what the market price may be. If the war continues there is little reason to doubt that prices will be adequate or more than adequate. If the war does not continue, there is equally little doubt but that there will be a big slump in prices, but surely the farmers of the Province would view such a slump without any very great concern if it were caused by the great boon to humanity which the termination of this cruel war would mean.

In this again the farmers are fortunate in that their problem is providing foodstuffs for others not for themselves. There are unfortunately many in our larger cities to whom the problem is of a much more personal nature. Conditions are such that I do not think the farmer should be encouraged to look at matters from the old standpoint. The issues are too grave and the duty too obvious to be met by merely asking questions and raising hypothetical conditions. There is only one plain, simple thing to do, and