

money, but better care must be taken of the colts than in the past in order to develop them into the highest type of draft horses. The man who has some Belgians is the best off, as war will nearly devastate Belgium of good horses. However, the situation is critical everywhere. America should develop into the greatest breeding ground in the world."

It would seem that farmers may increase their horse stock almost with perfect assurance that there will be a market in Europe for both breeding and work animals

Effect on Beef Cattle

The effect of the war on the future of fat cattle is easier to predict. There was a worldwide beef shortage when the war started. It is reasonable to infer that the production of beef has been seriously interfered with in at least four countries of Europe, owing to the absence of husbandmen at the front. At the same time, breeding stocks will be largely drawn on for the feeding of the army. Peasants may be ill-nourished in times of peace and get along with

little meat, but in times of war good nourishment is a necessity to military success. In Germany and Austria in particular will the native breeding stock be seriously depleted, as the supplies they might get from the New World are practically shut out by a naval blockade. When war commenced, there were 37,000,000 head of cattle in Germany and Austria. This supply must already be seriously depleted. If the proprietors of fancy restaurants in Paris cannot secure fresh milk and cream because the dairy herds of the country have been commandeered to feed the army, what must be the situation in Berlin and Vienna? High prices for beef cattle seem certain for a long time to come, and the clearing away of the war clouds will not be accompanied by a drop in beef prices to the old peace level.

The Future of Dairying

The situation in regard to the dairying industry is a little more difficult to predict, but here, too, the situation is promising from the farmer's standpoint. A good dairy cow has ever

been a more economical producer of human food than the beef animal. The financial stress that will inevitably follow war, as it is accompanying it, will force people to search out the most economical foods, and this must result in an enhanced appreciation of the nutritive qualities of milk, butter and cheese. Valuing foods according to their caloric value, Prof. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has determined the fuel value of one dollar's worth of each of the following foods as follows.

	Calories.
Milk, 8c a quart	10,402
Butter, 30c a lb.	12,000
Cheese, 20c a lb.	10,960
Beef, hind quarter, 14c a lb.	7,563
Sirloin steak, 24c a lb.	4,132
Eggs, 25c a doz.	3,853

These figures speak for themselves. They show, for instance, that milk at eight cents a quart is two and one-half times as efficient a food as sirloin steak at 24c a pound. Comment-

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The Dairy Cattle Uplift in Sweden

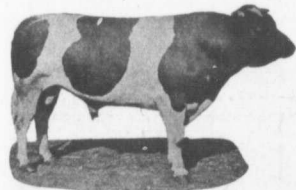
What the People of Sweden are Doing to Improve their Dairy Herds.

AS dairy countries Sweden and Canada have much in common. Both countries are in the north temperate zone. In both the providing of winter feed is the great problem of the live stock farmer. And in Sweden as well as in Canada, the native breeds of dairy cattle are of comparatively little importance. If efficient herds are to be produced it must be by importation and breeding.

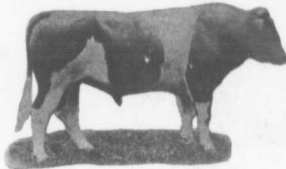
Sweden had the earlier start, and Swedish dairymen have made good use of their time. From the success that has been their dairy farmers of Canada may derive inspiration and learn many lessons. No mere recital of facts, however, could fill one with such appreciation of Swedish methods as is afforded by an hour's chat with such an enthusiast as Paul A. Boving, Root Specialist at Macdonald College, Que. Although he is known only as a field husbandry authority to the Canadian public, Mr. Boving is an enthusiastic dairymen, as I had abundantly proved to me in the course of an interview some months ago. I was on my way to the Chateauguay district of Quebec, so it was natural, when I met Mr. Boving in one of the corridors at Macdonald College, that our talk should drift around to the dairy cow. I had never thought of Sweden as a country in which dairying was carried on with any degree of perfection. Mr. Boving soon set me right.

Wonderful Swedish Records

"In my native province, Scania, in Southern Sweden," said he, "we have 18 herds, numbering from five to 202 cows, that in 1908-09, the last years for which I have definite information,



This One, too, Has Producing Ancestry



A Swedish Holstein Bull of Merit

It is sires such as this that have given Swedish dairy cattle a position of pre-eminence in the dairy world. This fellow's dam had a five-year average production of 17,535 lbs. of milk and 553.77 lb. of butter fat. He was sold to a breeding society for use in several good herds.

had an average production of over 11,750 pounds of milk, test-g 3.22 per cent. butter fat in the year. One man with 80 cows has had a herd average of over 11,750 pounds of milk for a period of six years."

Such figures were an eyeopener to me. I could not call to mind a single Canadian herd of any size with such high average production. "Were the records official?" I asked.

"These records would correspond for accuracy with those published by the Canadian Record of Performance," replied Mr. Boving, as he ushered me into his office. "The milkings are weighed each day and the inspector visits unexpectedly three times a month to verify the owner's figures."

"What proportion of the dairy cows of the province you mention would have such records to their credit?" I next asked.

"The official cow testing societies include about 60 to 65 per cent. of all the cows in the province," was the answer. "Good cattle are very generally distributed. I doubt if any country, with the exception of Denmark, has a higher percentage of good dairy cattle than Sweden. And we started partly with common scrubs, such as formed the foundation of the dairy herds in Canada." There was justifiable pride in Mr. Boving's voice.

"How did you do it?" I asked.

"By importing good, pure-bred stock from Holland and Ayrshire," was the reply. "The

An Interview with Paul A. Boving

present high excellence of our dairy herds is in a measure due to a process of grading up. We have imported a number of pure-bred females, but the major portion of our imports have been males. And we have bought the best. We are now at the place where we can breed better sires than we can import. A good first-class bull will readily bring \$600 to \$1,200 in Sweden."

My conception of the Swedish farmer was not of a capitalist with hundreds of dollars to invest in a herd sire. Mr. Boving cleared away this difficulty. "These prices are mostly not paid by individuals," he hastened to assure me, "but by the cooperative breeding societies, who buy the sires for the use of their members. A sale of sires is held at Malmo, in the province of Scania, each year. Every bull offered has to pass a severe test, not only in regard to health, but in reference to its performance pedigree. Its dam and grand-dams must have averaged over 9,000 pounds of milk a year or the bull will be rejected." Stepping over to his bookcase Mr. Boving secured a sale catalogue. Records of production were published along with the name of the animal offered. All of the offerings were home bred.

"If you have imported few females," I remarked, "you must have a small number of registered animals."

Two Registration Books

"Some years ago we kept two distinct herd books," replied he. "In the first book a record was kept of all first six crosses. Starting with common stock—although it had to be of desired type for the breed in question—and using

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Another of the Type Favored in Sweden

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THE good or breed respect of the have my favor but I have a cow that can I realize to breeds. No statistics that dairy have im have been as keeping this in a but Ayrshires on admiration for and beautiful and their in agreeable to application w as a breed w as to mating advantage th it may not al to dictate the circumstances,



Canada. Many of the Canada. Several

will be obtained to stimulate handling of

With us, I find them pr as an invest herd of Ayrsh proposition t impressed o than I care t in Scotland herd of cow shires, a sys As I was le fairly intima and soon ing herd of herd in ques cow from m erage of onl entire year. This was forced metho spring fresh grain feedin alone and r

*From Kimbo