

to Improve the Market.

Breeders' Association held a Toronto to discuss some matters of army horses in Canada. The army horses in this province, shipped through from the United States Stock Commissioner, denied on the other side had been of the 30,000 animals purchased by the thousands passing through 300 rejects have been sold, veterinary inspection before Bright is also reported as the Premier that the Government buy horses in Canada, and not to dispose of their good horses in Canada would of this war. Because of the horse and horse breeders over committee composed of John G. Graham was appointed Minister of Agriculture the question of Dominion of Canada.

that a committee has been matter, for there certainly without reason. We attended at this meeting was called in a good team of heavy draft with a large crowd present, coming. The men at this little, but would not bid on back to their stalls without such as \$25 for them. Now, for a little more than a year 0 for one of the team. This market conditions the province at horses are scarce in Britain exceedingly high prices, and ads that the Allied Government of dollars for horses in the a's horses are unsaleable, it to the cause of the trouble. fee is able to bring enough powers that be that Canada the trade now being carried the Government has never so nearly done so on many important factor in the horse- industry.

m and Mr. Smith have and we know them well enough given any opportunity to do feeders of Canada, they will that horse-market conditions greatly improve. There is ing has been done that could sets of Canada. If it had, action at the present time, try's surplus horses would my purposes.

STOCK.

Phan Pigs.

CATE:

of my experience in raising Twelve hours after giving pigs our sow died suddenly, allow such a profitable lot nined to do my best to save and hungry before experi- taking each separately, I down their throats. This in a little while they were and I took about three parts and sweetened this slightly rigged up two boxes with , and put them beside a outside kitchen and put the 1½ hours, night and day, a time and, as it was fed, I had a small round dish, I keep their noses pressed and would soon drink greedily. cond box, the first one was put in ready for their next 0 days, and at the end of well-cooked porridge made ats in equal parts. Then I ne between feeds from 1½ is time they were thriving own and drinking from a t off feeding them at night, ever before going to bed, ever lived. They knew me call, and would follow me my delight they grew and greedier until I knew my success. Between six and ing so nicely that I found of pig feed. My troubles ths my porkers averaged

iries about raising young may prove helpful to any phans on their hands.

MRS. M. WARAM.

Live Stock Business in Britain in 1915

EDITOR OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Shire horse in England is undoubtedly going stronger to-day than ever before. The demand caused by the war has been remarkably helpful. During the present year horses have been making good prices, at least \$120 each more than heretofore. At Peterborough and Wrexham the average for foals has worked out at an advance of nearly \$55 per head over similar sales there last year.

There is a growing desire making itself very manifest among English Hackney breeders at the moment that the time has now come when the breed might receive Government aid, specially so in the light of the undeniable fact that the Hackney has provided the British Army with a large quota of its utility horses, either pure-bred or bred on Hackney lines, which have proved themselves abundantly useful for many services, either in the field or at the bases. To-day the Hackney is the only breed that does not receive the British Government's assistance. Those days when it did flourish amazingly with the aid of "the private enterprise" of exceedingly rich men have gone; the breed has completely changed its ground, and now needs all the assistance the Government can give it in the way of subsidising classes for stallions (and mares) considered of the type which will produce and throw gunners' and officers' cobs, sans flashiness of action, but examples of the virile type of Hackney which once did exist, possessed of bone, substance and that indefinable something called quality. The Hackney undoubtedly is the ride-and-drive breed, pure and simple. It made its reputation as such in the days of long ago; it has stood near unto losing it in present times, because the ride abilities of the breed were neglected to catch the straw of fashion which has floated on the tide of ring-craft and driving.

The Suffolk horse is thrusting ahead well beyond the borders of his own county. As an indication that the newly-established studs in Norfolk and counties more distant from Suffolk are likely to be well founded, it need only be stated that stallions and mares acquired this year by the distant buyers were invariably the best obtainable.

There is nothing wrong with pony-breeding in Britain to-day. The encouragement the Government has given to the small horse of England has done a power of good in a little time. In those obscure places of the country where the many old-time native breeds were fast running to seed, something very valuable has been achieved by the Government's help, timely as it was to stir up fresh enthusiasm among those people whose ways of raising their small but useful animals had certainly grown haphazard.

Shorthorn transactions during the memorable year of 1915 have been almost entirely of a business character. The breeding of pure-bred stock has many attractions, not the least of them being the pleasure and interest it gives to men of money and leisure apart from any profit that may accrue. In 1915, however, with so much else at stake, many have not had the time to give to their herds and have used their energy in the service of the country. This, combined with the heavy financial calls entailed by the war, has had its effect upon the value of high-grade pedigree stock, which before the war was realizing very high prices. On the other hand, the enhanced value of ordinary stock, owing chiefly to the increased consumption of meat, has raised the price of the lower grades, consequently the all-round results have fully maintained and, in fact, are well above the level of the last few years. This levelling of prices has induced the more enterprising farmers to start pure-bred herds, and at many of the sales the number of fresh buyers has been quite remarkable. Once more Shorthorn breeders in England suffered in comparison with those in Scotland and Ireland owing to the Argentine ports being closed against them during the greater part of the year. All told, in Great Britain during 1915, sixty-nine sales of pure-bred stock were held, and 5,957 head sold for \$1,280,662.06, or a general average of \$214.97, the highest for years past.

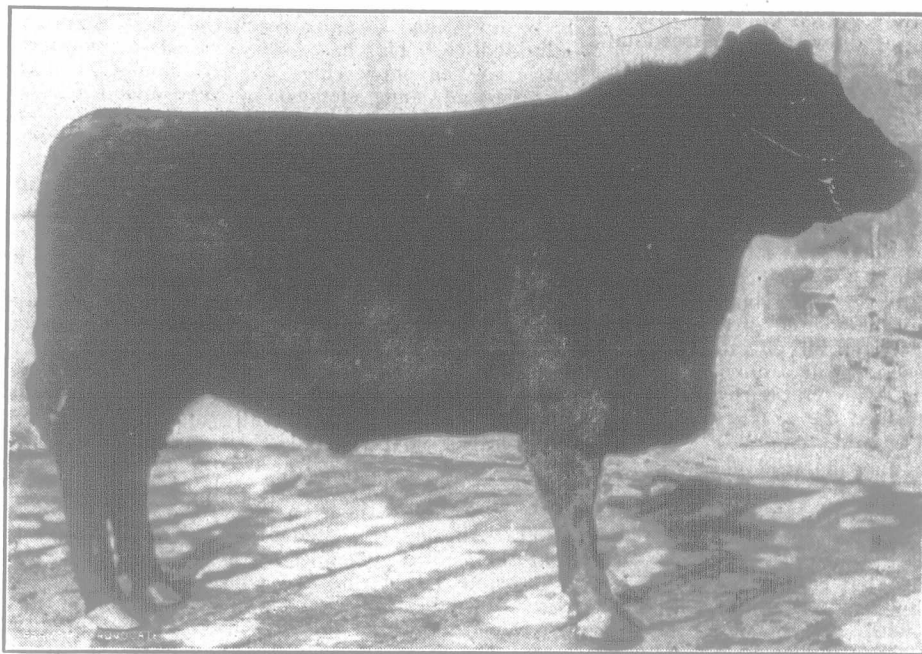
During the twelve months the exportation certificates for Hereford cattle issued were 278—i.e., Uruguay 76, U.S.A. 70, South America 66, South Africa 46, Australia 8, Brazil 5, British East Africa 4, Chili 2, and Rhodesia 1. The demand for export continues good, especially in Uruguay, where Herefords are gaining in favor more and more. The United States of America have been good customers.

Ayrshire cattle have been suffering owing to the all but complete stoppage of the export trade. Yet at home the Ayrshire herds are being increased in number and size in a satisfactory manner, and breeders are paying strict attention to the entering of their cattle in the herd-book and the compiling of milk records of their cows.

With the high prices that have ruled during the year for beef cattle the Aberdeen-Angus has flourished. In all those "lean" years which have passed since the boom of the early eighties, when Canada and the United States were being stocked with representatives of this beef breed, the fortunes of Aberdeen-Angus cattle have never just sunk to a low ebb—a fact which is wholly attributable to the record the breed has established in the matter of meat production. Its employment for crossing purposes has met with striking success, and thus the ordinary market values have been kept on a commercial basis. With the enhanced price of meat has come the increased patronage of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, and at the spring sales bulls of the breed brought very high prices, even in cases where they were bought

for crossing purposes and the raising of beef cattle. This has been the outstanding feature of the year. A number of new herds, it is true, have been formed both in England and Ireland, and one or two in Scotland. Only seventy-three animals have been officially certificated for export during 1915, and South Africa was the biggest buyer.

Highland cattle go ahead like wildfire. They have been selling at fine prices. Those paid for growthy sorts, privately and in the store stock rings, tend to encourage a reasonable amount of size, and slowly but surely make for improved wintering. The Scottish Board of Agriculture is doing excellent work in placing naturally well-bred and unpampered bulls at convenient centres for the use of small tenants, and useful hints on the keeping and handling of the stock are informally "passed along" by the practica officia of the Board.



Smiler.

Champion Aberdeen-Angus steer at the Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, 1915. Exhibited by John Brown & Sons, Galt, Ont.

The revival in the demand for good sheep, both for English flocks and for exportation, has been very apparent among the Lincoln and Longwool breeds, which have been sold at much higher prices, the foreign trade having considerably increased. The averages at the ram sales were decidedly higher, and there is every prospect of the continuance of a good demand now that mutton and wool sell so readily.

The export certificates granted from October 1st, 1914, to November 30th, 1915, comprised the following: 3 rams and 50 ewes to New South Wales; 1 ram and 2 ewes to Colombia; 3 rams to France; 1 ram to Chili; 1 ram to Ireland; 6 rams and 10 ewes to South Africa; 91 rams to South America; 197 rams and 7 ewes to the Argentine; 300 rams and 33 ewes to Monte Video; 581 rams and 15 ewes to Buenos Ayres; 99 rams to Uruguay, and 4 rams and 5 ewes to U. S. A. Total, 112 ewes and 1,277 rams. In 1914 the total was 877.



The Drummond Cup Winners.

The pen of Southdown lambs which won the Drummond Cup for Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont., at the Guelph Winter Fair. This is the third time in succession that this breeder has won this cup.

The export trade in sheep generally has suffered a considerable setback in consequence of the war, as the United States and Canada have taken few sheep this season, and the other importing countries have not made good the falling away of the before-mentioned markets. Suffolks have been making new friends in all the colonies.

Hampshire Downs have met with a fine "internal" trade, and the Wensleydale is being much sought after for crosses. The Welsh and Border-Welsh sheep continue to sell freely. The Border-Leicester breed is spreading through Northern England very quickly.

During the year pigs have been in great demand, and values for all good specimens have been very high. Bacon has been realizing prices which consumers have found to be almost prohibitory, and hams and pork

have also sold well. Unfortunately, for producers, the prices of feeding stuffs have also been very dear, so that the cost of fattening has reduced the margin of profits. The increase in the number of pigs reported in 1914 was not continued; on the contrary, there was a substantial diminution. As regards pure-bred pigs, exports were less than usual owing to the disturbances caused in many ways by the war.

Surrey, England.

G. T. BURROWS.

A Bright Outlook.

The official estimate of the Canadian wheat crop for 1915 contains an item to the effect that 10 per cent. of the production will not be saleable for milling purposes. That quantity comes out as a result of the cleaning process to which the wheat must be subjected. What will be done with the discarded wheat or through what channels will it be marketed? The prairie provinces will, of course, be in possession of the greater

part of the feed wheat, for they produce the major part of the millable wheat crop. The same part of Canada this year produced enormous quantities of the coarse grains, for which they can find a ready market if they wish to sell, which, of course, the majority of them do. However, there are a great number of Western farmers who have begun to look ahead and fortify themselves against just such misfortunes as have overtaken them in the past. There have been seasons when the crop became injured through untimely frosts, and had they been equipped with a fair amount of live stock, they could have precluded the possibility of any considerable loss. Many farmers in favorable circumstances, taking advantage of the ill-

luck of their neighbors, have purchased their frosted wheat and fed it with considerable profit. There are those who have had their crops frosted seven years out of nine, and one pioneer who arrived in Manitoba in 1883 recently related how after seven reverses he gave up the exclusive growing of wheat and purchased a few cows, a few breeding sows and a pair of brood mares. From that time he always had something to sell.

Circumstances of the past and present, and prophetic visions into the future all point to an awakening in Western Canada this year and next and to an exodus towards live-stock farming. There is now the money wherewith to commence the enterprise and there is sufficient live stock in the West to prove conclusively that the principle is outstandingly correct. In addition to this, it will be easy for the farmer to conserve and store about his place ample fodder and grain to nourish his foundation stock in proper condition. Unless fate

punishes the prairie farmer very relentlessly next season he can expect to produce adequate roughage and coarse grains for the winter of 1916-17. At no time in the history of the country has the outlook been so bright for a substantial business in sheep and cattle between breeders and those departing from the unwise system of exclusive grain farming. Raisers of hogs in the West were disappointed in the fall of 1914, but conditions in Canada and Europe at the present time all point to a market that will prevent a repetition of the unfavorable

circumstances that discouraged the Westerner one year ago. Feed and capital are great promoters of the live-stock industry. In these, Western Canada is particularly blessed this season. May it encourage a movement for better farming. We believe it will.

Exercise is essential to success with all live stock breeding animals. You cannot expect big, strong, vigorous lambs, calves, colts or pigs if you confine their mothers during the pregnant period and prohibit exercise. A few hours in the yard each day will greatly increase the vigor and general health of both dam and offspring when it comes.