

In this treatise on Live Stock Improvement for P. E. Island the suggestions and recommendations are arranged and treated under the class of Live Stock they represent. Community breeding is treated as a separate subject as it affects all classes of stock and merits the foremost recognition of all Live Stock men in uniting and directing community effort as a unit instead of individually.

**DAIRY CATTLE.**

During the past years in the history of Dairy Cattle breeding there has been an increasing recognition of the value of Dairy products stimulated largely through increased prices. This improving of affairs is placing the Dairy Cattle breeder on a more independent plain than he has been and is supplying an incentive for improvement which must be fostered and encouraged in every conceivable way.

The main branch of the subject of improvement is closely connected with the use of pure bred sires and is dealt with under "Community Breeding" but a word might be added here. The demand for the pure bred sire is increasing and special notice is being taken of the producing capabilities of each which is a valuable step in the right direction. Encouragement to pure-bred breeders to find the records of their cows can be given and will become a necessity as the demand increases.

The problems of winter dairying must be made clear and formulated into an encouraging note for all sections where it can be successfully carried out. Winter dairying offers a solution for such problems as the distribution of labor throughout the year a greater yearly production per cow a greater yearly profit from the herd and others which cannot be treated exhaustively here. Incident to this is the subject of feeding. An abundance of the usual crops can be grown in any part of the Province but many dairymen have been hampered by no being able to grow corn which furnishes an abundance of excellent feed for winter use. This corn is largely substituted by the use of roots which can only be grown in limited areas on account of the labor involved. Another valuable substitute, which has never been grown extensively as silage, can be found in a combination of Oats, Peas and Vetches. This crop is being experimentally grown on a few farms this year with the expectation of ensiling it. The hope that it will be a success are based on the experiences of the Truro Agricultural College which are as follows:

In 1914, 5.7 acres were seeded with 1 1/2 bus. Oats, 3/4 bus. Peas and 1/2 bus. Vetches per acre. The crop yielded 11.4 tons of green feed per acre which tested 28 per cent. dry matter or 8 per cent. more than the corn crop of the same year. In 1915 six acres were seeded with 2 1/2 bus. Oats, 1 bus. Peas and 1-3 bus. Vetches per acre. Prof. Trueman, who conducted the work advises the use of such a combination as 2 1/2 bus. Oats, 1/2 bus. Peas, and 1-3 bus. Vetches, which will give 8 to 10 tons of Silage per acre.

With other feeds the justification of using Bran, Oatcake, and Cottonseed Meal must be governed largely by the market prices, hence the necessity arises of buying as economically as possible. This may be done by buying co-operatively in large quantities.

This season, 1916 a number of farmers and Dairy Companies have purchased a supply of Oatcake at a saving of approximately \$500.00 on a 90 ton lot. This system of buying may be carried further and yield commensurate savings and will be a means of establishing a recognition for feeds of high productive value.

**BEEF CATTLE.**

The scarcity of beef during the period since the European War began is responsible for a rapid rise in price of beef cattle to almost an abnormal extent. Breeders of Dairy cattle are feeling the pressure of inflation and should be encouraged to remain true to their class. Nothing is to be gained by changing from Dairy to Beef or vice versa as the occasion prompts. The establishing of a community breeding will bear valuable results and should be a factor in the establishing of Beef Cattle breeding on a permanent basis. The problem of properly finishing a beef animal for market should receive more general attention. Many of the animals marketed are only in an ordinary state of flesh and are not profitable to the feeder or the butcher. Some feeders have found a paying proposition in the buying of low fleshed animals and finishing them on rough feeds and a small amount of grain. Thus the inference may be drawn that what is profitable for a feeder should be more profitable for the original owner.

The recommendations in connection with the Co-operative buying of feeds and the use of O. P. V. Silage arising under the subject of "Dairy Cattle" will find application here.

**HORSES.**

The market for horses is undergoing a period of low prices and care should be exercised by all through the year that a state of demoralization might be reached and the industry assume proportions of stagnation. It is hoped and expected that in the near future a demand will stimulate prices so that horses will be sold on a parity with other animals. With this expectation in view the Canadian Live Stock has issued the following circular letter:

Ottawa, Canada, May 27th, 1916.

Dear Sir:-  
The breeding of horses has become a matter of prime necessity. Before the war commenced there was a slump in prices owing to financial conditions and the inroads of motor power that led to a cessation of breeding. Then came the war with its demand for certain classes. Following the previous decline in the demand many farmers sacrificed their mares. The result is a serious depletion and sure scarcity. The demand is increasing and will continue to increase long after peace has been declared. If Canada is to take advantage of the situation the time to start in is now. There will be an assured market demand for foals at weaning time from mares bred now. Not only has the war been waged by reason of the war has been enormous, but in all the belligerent countries, not omitting Great Britain, there has either been a partial stoppage or a whole stoppage of breeding by reason of the scarcity of labor, the disturbed condition, or entire devastation.

Whether the war lasts or ceases there must continue an undiminished demand for horses. When peace comes there will be a long period of replacement. Hence the evident call to every Canadian farmer to breed and to breed the best available, to utilize his mares for production and to secure the immediate services of the best purchased sire of type in his neighborhood. It will pay. The appeal is addressed to you with the endorsement of the various Horse Breeders' Associations of Canada, who urge decisive action by the farmers of Canada, to remedy the serious situation that has arisen.

Yours truly,  
Canadian National Live Stock Records  
JOHN W. BRANT,  
Secretary.  
WILLIAM SMITH, M. P.,  
Chairman.

Our provincial conditions demand that more encouragement be given to the use of registered stallions of a type and quality that could be approved of by competent judges. The stallion enrollment has done much to eliminate the grade but a further step in advance might be taken to strongly advertise grades, crosses and others of nondescript type and breeding. The latter class of horses stand as an impediment in the way of superior horses being imported and hinder the progress that would be forthcoming more rapidly than it is.

**SHEEP.**

No class of Live Stock is more adaptable to a system of Co-operative handling than is the sheep. A system of Co-operative Breeding will show results in a comparatively short period and can combine such phases of flock management as:- the use of pure bred rams, dripping, docking, castration, shearing and marketing of wool and the marketing of lambs. At present all these branches of co-operative handling are being established but there is yet considerable room for improvement and a general application of the work.

One feature which needs special attention is the finishing of lambs for market. Many of the lambs are only in a half-fleshed condition when they are sold, while many are only half grown and small. This is largely a matter for educational attention where demonstration work would play a prominent part. The result would be a more uniform lot of lambs and greater profit for those concerned.

**SWINE.**

The swine raising industry of this Province is not on a scale that compares favorably with its natural advantages. The Province is pre-eminently adapted for the pursuits of dairying and to this industry swine raising is closely allied, yet dairying is far in advance and prospects would indicate that the extent of its proportions will still be greater. Among the factors that militate against the greater productions of pork is the prevalent system of buying on a set scale without regard for differences in quality. Buyers in most cases are satisfied with the type of hog being raised but mention lack of finish and lack of uniformity as occurring faults. The latter state is largely coincident to the former. If a system of buying on a quality basis were established there would be considerable more attention paid to the merits that would warrant a profit-

table sale. Considerable interest was manifested in the buying of hogs on a quality basis by the William Davies Co. of Montreal during the season of 1915 and such a system should receive the recommendation of everyone interested.

A community system of handling breeding sires is established in many sections but there is a tendency to cross the breeds in an unprofitable way that results in years of lost effort. This tendency can be prevented largely by educational work.

**COMMUNITY BREEDING.**

Among Canadian farmers there has existed a lack of loyalty to home enterprises and a prejudice against working together for vital common interests. No large community can really prosper unless there is team work, because the individual members become a prey to outside interests. Such is true where prices are set by large firms or corporations instead of by producers or by supply and demand. Farmers should follow the example set by the commercial organizations of the cities. This tendency on the part of the farmers to work against, instead of with each other, has been influential in the breaking up of country society, and the leaving of the farm by many men. A spirit of trust in one's neighbors instead of a spirit of distrust or jealousy, should be cultivated. Every man should be ready to fight for his neighbors instead of working against him. Two neighbors producing the same kind of crops or stock should be aids to each other and not competitors. Had the Live Stock men of this Province co-operated in systematic breeding since Live Stock were introduced, the Province would now be known as the best Province in Canada to go to for good Live Stock. Instead of this, comparatively few buyers come from the other Provinces and we have not enough good animals for our own needs. Anything like extensive improvement must come by concerted or contemporary action. The sooner this is started, the better for all concerned.

In communities where the herds and flocks are small and the individual Live Stock man does not feel that he can afford to purchase a pure bred sire for his own use, it is a good plan for two or more men to own one in partnership. An entire community may own one or more sires and co-operate in their use. In such cases it will be necessary for the community, or at least the persons co-operating, to select and advance the interests of one breed; that is, sires of one breed should be used, whether on grade or pure-bred animals. This plan would make it possible to shift the sires from one herd to another without the bad effects of breeding the offspring of a sire on one breed to a sire of another breed; and the necessity of disposing of a valuable animal rather than use him on his own progeny.

Where more than one sire is used, an association should be formed and the business conducted by honest, competent officers. This association could cover a large territory and handle a large number of sires. In this way the grade animals of a section can be improved rapidly without great cost to any one individual. The association. Such organizations are being operated in other Provinces and are meeting the expectations of their members.

Breeders of the Howick section of Quebec point with pride to their Ayrshires and Clydesdales from which they have gained wealth during the years they have been in co-operation.

Brockville, Ontario, is noted for its enthusiastic Holstein breeders and is only one section among the others that are gaining prominence in some one line. Waukesha County, Wisconsin, U. S. A. is known as the Guernsey Capital of America, while other counties in neighboring states are known for Holsteins. Such work would be highly commendable in our own Provinces and would raise the status of our Live Stock industry as nothing else could.

The following are some of the advantages of community breeding:-

1. Systematic and rapid improvement of Live Stock can be brought about.
2. A section where there are many careful breeders will attract more and better buyers of both surplus stock and products. If a man cannot fill an order, it is to his advantage to have a neighbor who can fill it.
3. Local educational meetings can be held and by co-operating with other organizations better interest will be taken.
4. Good literature can be easily and systematically distributed among the members and their neighbors.
5. The same association can co-operate in the testing and the sale of animals and products, and better prices can be obtained for the same.
6. Co-operative advertising can be made useful and a Breeders' directory can be published.
7. Community sales of surplus stock can be held annually, if desired.
8. Better sires can be secured and retained. One excellent sire wisely used may make a wide reputation for a community.
9. An efficient scheme of testing the transmitting power of sires can be devised and carried out. With the most careful selection, some sires fail to transmit good qualities; this loss could be largely avoided.
10. They can be a strong factor in securing better laws regulating the control of animal diseases, etc.
11. Local shows or fairs can be held, or better exhibits at county fairs provided.
12. By no means the least advantage would be the social spirit gained by common interests, and the learning to work together as a unit.

Respectfully Submitted,  
W. J. REID,  
Provincial Animal Husbandman.

**Carvell Censored By Commissioner**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)  
OTTAWA, June 6.—Evidence in the fuse inquiry is all in. The re-examination of General Bertram and Col. David Carnegie of the shell committee this afternoon concluded the taking of testimony and final argument by counsel is scheduled to start tomorrow morning, the enquiry closing either tomorrow evening or at the latest on Thursday.

Features of the afternoon were the practical withdrawal by Mr. E. F. B. Johnston from the opposition case in the matter of the presentation of final argument, and a last minute gallery play by Mr. F. B. Carvell which brought upon him the censure of the commissioners. Mr. Johnston, who was named by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and has all along been regarded as chief opposition counsel, announced that he did not see fit to put in any final argument as his counsel will do. The reason he advanced for this unusual course was that being paid by the government he was in the peculiar position that he could not attack its case while he did not feel that he could add anything to what Mr. Hellmuth might say in outlining the scope of the enquiry as the

latter has announced he will do. It was pointed out by Mr. Hellmuth, however, that Mr. Johnston had all along been acting as a free lance and never as Mr. Hellmuth's associate. Why did he not continue to do so. The reply to the latter question in the minds of those who have been present to hear the evidence was presented in the enquiry is that as a lawyer of standing Mr. Johnston considers the opposition case unproven and wishes to disassociate himself therefrom.

Mr. Carvell's eleventh hour bid for attention took the form of a demand after the evidence was all in, of an enquiry into all contracts for component parts of shells included in the five million order of which the fuses covered in the two United States fuse contracts investigated form a part. Sir William Meredith asked why this matter should be heard after all the evidence was understood to be in and Mr. Justice Duff pointed out that the commission had already ruled as to this matter.

If Mr. Carvell wished to inquire into the question of prices of parts with relation to war office work, why did he never attempt such a line of enquiry.

There was also further reference to the sub-judice statements reported to have been made by Mr. G. W. Kyle, M. P., on the Hustings in Nova Scotia and a strong hint from the Chief Commissioner that if such statements had been made in contempt of court the commission which had a court's powers, might proceed on such a basis. Mr. Carvell, who had promised some days ago to inquire as to the statements, today said he had not done so, but that he treated the whole matter as "hot air."

The re-examination of General Bertram and Col. Carnegie this afternoon cleared up a number of points which have been raised by previous witnesses, instances of apparent discrimination against the Russell Moto Company being clearly explained by the latter witness. Col. Carnegie also absolutely denied having told Mr. Lyod Harris or anyone else to see Col. J. Wesley Allison about getting contracts.

The feature of this morning's evidence was the testimony of Col. Mackie, an ex-Artillery Officer who helped to negotiate the contract made by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company for the supply of shells to the Russian government. Col. Mackie furnished most important independent evidence as to the wisdom of the placing of the contract being clearly explained by the shell committee. The witness stated he considered it would have "suicidal" for the Canada Car Co. to place contracts for its fuses in Canada. Experienced workmen were practically unobtainable in large numbers especially Great Britain was picking up large numbers of them for her own munition shops. Col. Mackie had obtained Senator Curry's pledge that he would place every possible order in Canada but the latter had found it impossible to do so, his investigators having reported against it.

Cross examined by Mr. F. B. Carvell, the witness maintained his story and said it had been found impracticable to place even shell orders in Canada.

**STORIES OF KITCHENER.**

Kitchener remained a bachelor and was commonly reported to be a hater of women. Though silent and grim, he had a command of words that made what he said long remembered. Many storied told of his epigrams. He was reviewing a drill of a home defence company shortly after the German bombardment of Whitby and Scarborough. The Captain asked K. of K.: "Should the Germans come, what

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uniform should we wear, sir?"  
"The one you want to be buried in" was the reply.  
An officer who had campaigned with Kitchener in Africa was asked how he spends his time:  
"He works," was the reply.  
"How does he amuse himself?"  
"By more work."  
"Has he no recreations?"  
"Yes, two: Still more work, and seeing that everybody around him works."  
Kitchener had no use for favorites. A young officer was sent to him in the Orient by the War Office. He reported to Kitchener, who asked him if he knew when the next steamer sailed for England.  
"I have not looked it up, sir."  
"Well," snapped Kitchener, "you look it up and sail on that steamer."  
In South Africa one of Kitchener's companies of yeomanry escaped from a Boer onslaught by retreating at full speed. When an officer reported the fact and asked, "What shall I do with your yeomanry?" he received this answer, "Keep them as far from me as they kept from the Boers."

On another occasion a surgeon wrongly diagnosed the illness of a soldier and it was necessary for him to summon two other physicians. Learning the truth, he sent for the first doctor and said, "Take this man to the hospital and yourself to England."

**QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

An officer who has just been discharged from one of the London hospitals, has been telling me a delightful story of Queen Alexandra. One day her Majesty visited the hospital, and chatted with my friend for a few minutes.  
"Do you know what she said to me?" he asked.  
"She sat on my bed for nearly five minutes, and as she was leaving, said: 'I know your needs are well looked after, but if there is anything extra you would like, tell me.'"

**Bringing Up Father**

