

of 300 cattle was driven from the south and disposed of to the Red River colonists. In the five eastern colonies, which afterward constituted Canada, the number of cattle, during the period from 1784 to 1861, increased from 98,591 to 2,316,022, the sheep from 84,696 to 2,507,044 and the swine from 70,465 to 1,228,166.

The Industry in 1870-1900.—During the decade following Confederation, a distinctive feature was the expansion of the live stock and kindred industries. The exhaustion of the Eastern lands and the competition of the prairie gave warning against reliance on wheat. The soil and climate of Ontario and the Eastern Townships proved admirably adapted for the live stock and dairying industries. Factory methods for the manufacture of cheese were introduced, and steamship facilities for the shipment of cattle developed, whilst a demand in Great Britain for cattle and other animals had resulted from plague and bad weather. Until 1871 no shipments of live stock had been made from Canada to Great Britain, but ten-years later 49,409 cattle and 80,222 sheep were exported to that market.

During the next decade, the live stock and dairying industries continued to expand. In 1891 exports of cattle to Great Britain amounted to 107,689, while the total exports of live animals were 117,761 cattle and 299,347 sheep. In 1892, however, the shipment of live cattle and sheep to Great Britain, where a few weeks' grazing gave a market finish, was seriously threatened by the embargo requiring slaughter at the port of entry. Canadian cattle had previously been exempted from this regulation, though it was applied to other cattle.

The pork packing industry had remained stationary throughout the 'eighties, the number of hogs slaughtered in 1876-7 not being reached again until 1890-1. The imposition of higher duties on meats in 1890, and the growing use of dairy by-products for feeding, helped both farmer and packer, and by 1895-6 the annual pack was six hundred thousand hogs. The transformation of flour milling by the introduction of the roller process, with the accompanying tendency to large scale production, had driven many small mills from the flour trade. These were glad to turn to the chopping of grain for feed purposes, and gave the farmer a second source of supply of feed for his animals.

The Modern Phase.—During the present century the separation between the farm and the manufacture and marketing of animal products has become more and more pronounced. Slaughtering at the factory instead of at the farm has become general and resulted in the development of a great industry. Similarly the manufacture of butter and cheese has become a factory rather than a farm operation, although the concentration of the dairying industry is not so marked as that of meat-packing. The growth of population, particularly in urban centres, provides a greatly increased market for commodities of all kinds, and is an important factor in the development of these industries.

Animals on Farms and their Disposal.—An examination of the data regarding the live stock on farms, collected in connection with the six decennial censuses, gives an idea of the growth of the live stock industry of Canada. The number of cattle on farms increased from 2,484,655 in 1871 to 8,391,424 in 1921. The growth was well maintained during the last decade, with an absolute increase of 1,741,442 cattle of all grades. The sheep industry, which had been steadily declining for five decades, effected a splendid recovery between 1911 and 1921. The number of sheep on Canadian farms during the last censal year was 3,196,078, which was slightly in excess of the previous high record of 3,155,509, attained in 1871. This recovery is also shown by the wool clip, which was 11,338,268 pounds in 1921, exceeding all previous records of the decennial census. If the survey is restricted to the six