

LIVE STOCK.

Why Canada Should Produce Beef.

A few points from an address by Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., at the Ottawa Live-Stock and Poultry Show:

Canada's population is increasing rapidly, but statistics prove that her beef cattle are decreasing in numbers.

It is absolutely necessary for every farmer to keep cattle of some kind.

We have a growing home market. Two years ago market quotations showed choice export cattle to be worth from one to two cents per pound more than butchers' cattle. To-day very few export cattle are offered at all and the top of the market is reached for best butchers' cattle.

Export buyers cannot compete with the prices being paid for cattle for home consumption, as prices paid in Great Britain do not leave them sufficient margin to pay them to ship these.

Beef raisers make profitable returns in Great Britain on much high-priced land than that being farmed in Ontario, but on land no better for beef production.

Because our land is less valuable our feed is produced at smaller cost.

Many farms are becoming less productive year after year. Beef raising would check and overcome this loss.

Good live stock is necessary to change the raw material produced on the farm into a marketable product at a profit.

We must supply food for the people, and there is none better than first-class beef.

There is sure to be a growing demand for good beef cattle, and to the man favorably situated for producing them, nothing could be more profitable.

Tuberculin Testing in British Columbia.

In a recent issue of a Canadian contemporary there appeared an editorial criticism of the new Dominion regulation relating to the tuberculin testing of pure-bred cattle received for shipment to British Columbia. The article appeared to be somewhat misleading, and the writer apparently assumes that this is the first step taken to eradicate tuberculosis from the herds of British Columbia. A brief resume of work already done would not be amiss.

We beg to state that the regulation in question was not "recommended at the instigation of the veterinary profession of the Pacific Province." At the request of the farmers of the Province, the Provincial Department of Agriculture began the work of eradicating bovine tuberculosis in 1903, and consistent efforts have been put forth ever since that date. The progress made has been even greater than was anticipated by the most sanguine, and it is expected that within a few months the disease will be practically eradicated.

Diseased animals are slaughtered, and remuneration made to the owners to the extent of one-half of the value of the animal. The maximum valuation, however, is limited to \$75 in the case of a grade animal, and \$150 in the case of a pure-bred.

Looking at the situation from all standpoints, we cannot believe that an unprejudiced person can see any injustice in the regulation. Surely the farmers and stockmen of British Columbia have the right to purchase healthy animals. Furthermore, we believe that, indirectly, the regulation protects the breeders in other provinces. Should a farmer of British Columbia purchase an expensive pure-bred animal, and shortly after have it condemned for tuberculosis, neither he nor his neighbors would be likely to purchase another from the same source.

We sincerely hope that in the very near future the regulation will be amended to include all animals shipped into British Columbia except those brought in for immediate slaughter.

Quoting from the editorial: "This regulation strikes at the very foundation of this (inter-provincial) trade, and, if allowed to remain in force, will deal a death-blow to live-stock trading between the different provinces." Surely not. We do not believe it is fair to the live-stock industry of Canada to insinuate that in any part of the Dominion there are not enough animals free from

tuberculosis, and our inspectors give instructions as to how the sanitary conditions may be improved.

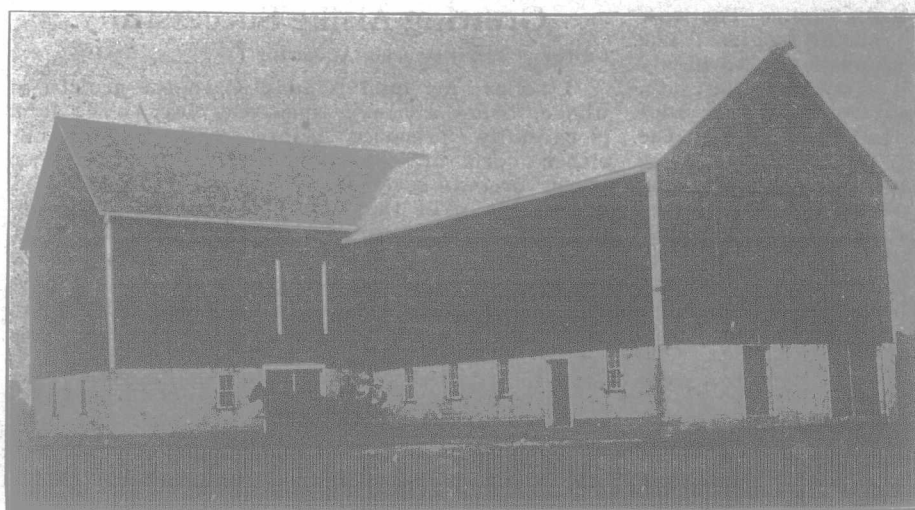
In conclusion, we would venture the opinion that, in addition to giving protection to the British Columbia farmer, the new regulation will stimulate trade between this province and the other provinces of the Dominion. Furthermore, it will lend encouragement to the breeders in other provinces who have been keeping their herds free from the disease, and, in general, should encourage the fight against bovine tuberculosis. We are convinced that the new regulation will be welcomed by all progressive cattle-breeders as an important step in the right direction, and trust that what British Columbia has been able to accomplish may serve of value to the other provinces, indicating, as it does, that bovine tuberculosis may be successfully combated.

W. T. McDONALD,
Live-Stock Commissioner.

THE FARM.

"L"-Shaped Barn for 100-Acre Farm.

The accompanying illustrations show the exterior appearance and basement and upper floor plans of a barn in satisfactory use for a couple of seasons on the farm of Alonzo Pearson, Middlesex County, Ont.

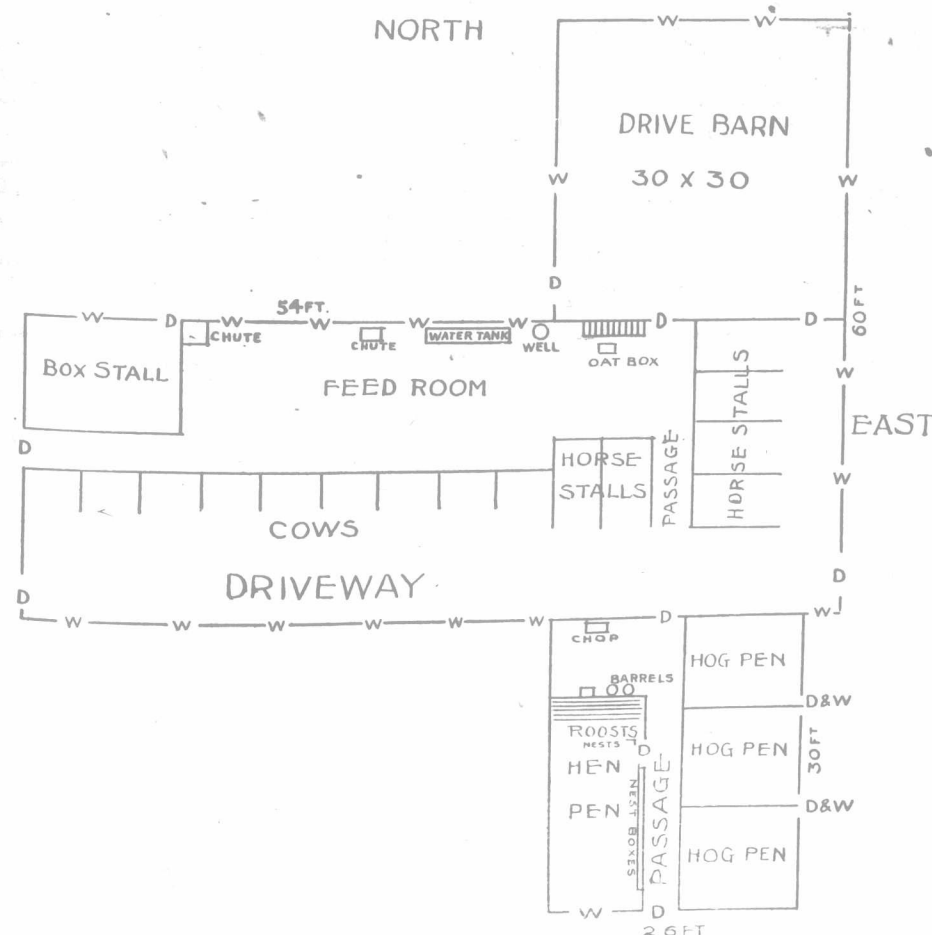


A Handy L-Shaped Barn.

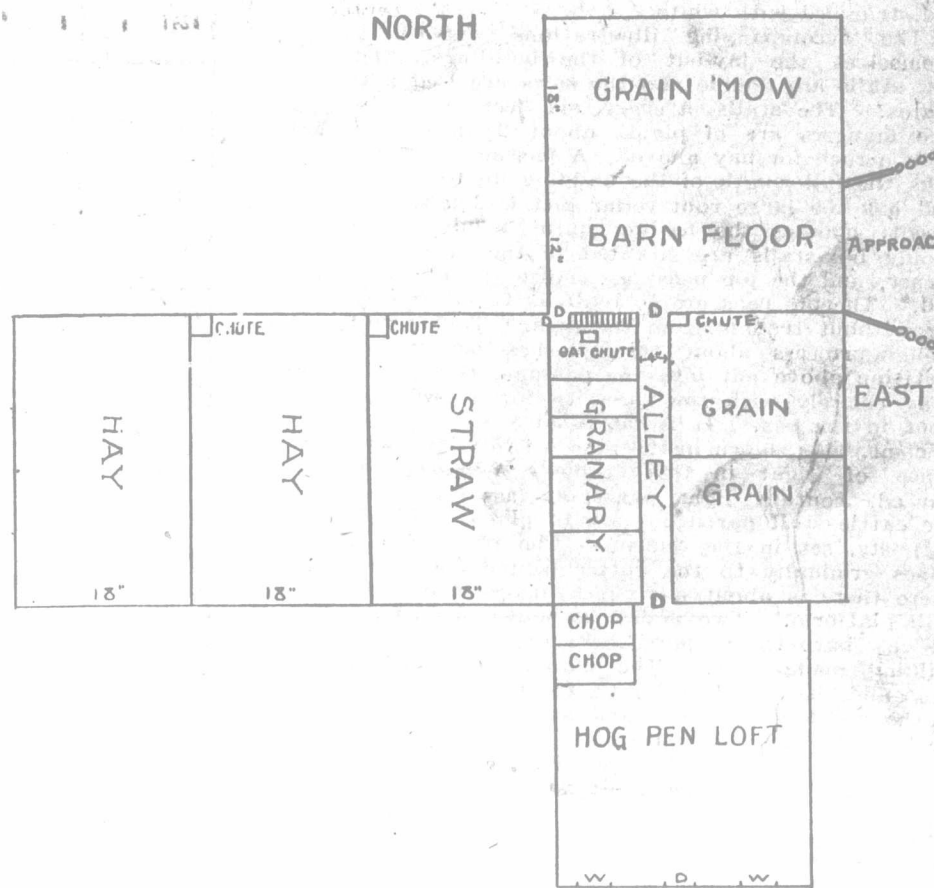
Property of Alonzo Pearson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

The large doors at either end of the stable passage-way and entering into the drive-shed are about eight feet in width to admit of a team passing through in clearing out the manure. The smaller doors are five feet in

width. The large doors are hinged in the center, so as to fold together in being swung open, which makes the strain of weight less than in case of a wide door all in one piece. The basement windows are upright in style, consisting of eight lights 8 x 10 inches each, with two sashes to slide up and down like a house window. This, with the several feed-chutes, constitutes the means of ventilation. The height of walls, which are constructed of large hollow bricks, make the in-



Basement Stabling, A. Pearson's Barn.



Upper Floor Plan, A. Pearson's Barn.