

Canadian pedigree records exist, certificates of registration in these must be produced in order to secure admission free of duty. No animal imported for the improvement of stock will be admitted free of duty unless the importer is domiciled in Canada or is a British subject, and furnishes a certificate of the recorded pedigree in accordance with requirements of these regulations. In case such certificate is not at hand at the time of the arrival of the animal, the duty must be paid, subject to a refund upon the production of the requisite certificate and proofs in due form, satisfactory to the Collector of Customs, within one year from the time of entry.

In the case of the importation of animals from a foreign country, of a breed for which no record in this country exists, the Accountant of the National Records at Ottawa, is authorized to issue an "import certificate," provided that, on examination of the certificate of registry, he finds that the animal is duly recorded in an accredited breed record in the country of origin. The import certificate, on presentation to the Collector of Customs, will entitle to entry free of duty.

The British Meat Situation

British consumers are paying a higher price for beef these days than they have paid for this commodity for some time. The beef trade is in a critical condition. Live-stock imports have fallen seriously off. Importations from the United States decreased by 463,147 cwt., between January 1st and June 1st of this year. Importations from this country fell off by 18,859 cwt. From the South American beef producing states importations increased by some 150,425 cwt. but there still remains a total shortage of 331,581 cwt., in the meat supply, a quantity quite sufficient in a country dependent upon foreign supplies, to largely increase prices.

Since November last there has been a remarkable rise in meat prices. The cost of American refrigerator beef has risen in price from three shillings and four pence per butcher's stone in December last to four shillings and six pence in June. Frozen meat from the south advanced five pence in the stone in the same time. All other grades of fresh and imported meats except mutton, which seems unaffected by the beef situation, increased in proportion and the British consumer finds himself paying a stiffer price for his meat than he remembers ever paying for it before. Naturally a good deal of discussion is going on in the public press; meetings are being held to consider the shortage in the meat supply, and angry demands being made that the government institute an immediate inquiry into the situation, for the great body of British meat eaters are convinced of one fact anyway: that the American beef trust is cornering the supply. Every day, before the session prorogued, enquiries were made in the House of Commons on the situation, and pressure brought to bear upon the government for the removal of the embargo against cattle imported on the hoof from this country. The pressure however, was without visible effect.

Opinions differ as to whether natural conditions or the strangle hold of the meat trust is forcing the Englishman to pay more for his meat. It is charged against the trust that in the Deptford market supplies of American and Canadian cattle arriving are not put up for immediate sale, as the rules of the market demand, but are held over by the trust, killed, and run into refrigerators, to be held there until the supply by further depreciation forces prices still higher. The real cause, very likely, is the world wide shortage in meat. Mature cattle are scarce in England. In the United States they are a scarcer commodity than for some years. In this country killing stock is none too plentiful. In fact on the North American continent the decrease in the number of finished beefing cattle offering during the first few months of the present year, was enormous. South America alone, of all the quarters from which British meat supplies are obtained, shows any increase in the amount sent over, and the increase is not sufficient to offset the serious falling off in American and Canadian deliveries.

The world is shorter on several staple food commodities this year than it has been in any year in this century anyway. The cause of the shortage in most things traces directly back to the crop shortage of 1907. Live-stock was sacrificed last fall over the entire continent. Feeders lacked supplies to carry their stock through, and the cost of feed in comparison to the meat prices prevailing at the time was exorbitant. Consequently cattle went for anything they would bring. The financial trouble last fall helped the selling along too. Men were turning everything they owned into cash, everybody wanted to sell, nobody wanted to buy very badly, prices fell, but the stampede to sell continued until a depreciated cattle supply sent values soaring, prices got up where corn, even at last season's prices could be profitably turned into beef. But America was sold short, and the British consumer is now paying an advanced price for his beef and bacon, because necessity compels him to buy in a market where natural and artificial forces have reduced supplies available for offering to the very lowest point. Improvement may be expected when the grass beef gets out of the country.

The Herd Law Grievance.

Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

After reading the article by Mr. Bradshaw re Herd Law, I desire to call attention to some principles of common law that not only Mr. Bradshaw, but law makers in Western Canada, appear to overlook. It is certainly a well-established principle of common law that one is entitled to the free and unmolested possession of his own premises so long as he maintains no public nuisance and does not infringe upon the rights of others. Now a person by breaking and sowing to cereals land that belongs to him by ownership or lease, certainly does not interfere with the inherent right of any other person to let his own stock graze upon land that belongs to him by

ownership or lease. Sowing grain in the one does not interfere with the pasturage of the other. Surely Mr. Bradshaw would not hold that the cattle man should build a fence around his land and have locked gates to keep the farmer from breaking it up and sowing to grain for his own profit. Then why should the farmer build fences to prevent the cattle man from pasturing his land for his own profit? To me it would look just as reasonable to say that a farmer must lock his granary to keep the cattle man from stealing his oats after they are threshed, as to say that he must fence his premises to keep cattle from stealing his oats before they are threshed. Although I am permitting cattle to run at large in conformity with the statutes in Alberta, I do not claim any inherent right to do so. To claim such right only betrays ignorance of the first principles of common law and a disregard for simple justice. The "poor homesteader," has the same divine and earthly right to his ten acres of grain whether it be fenced or unfenced, and the law makers of Alberta or any other land have no moral (and I believe they have no legal) right to require him to protect it from thieves because they—the thieves—walk on four legs and are, therefore, not amenable to law.

Edensville, Alta.

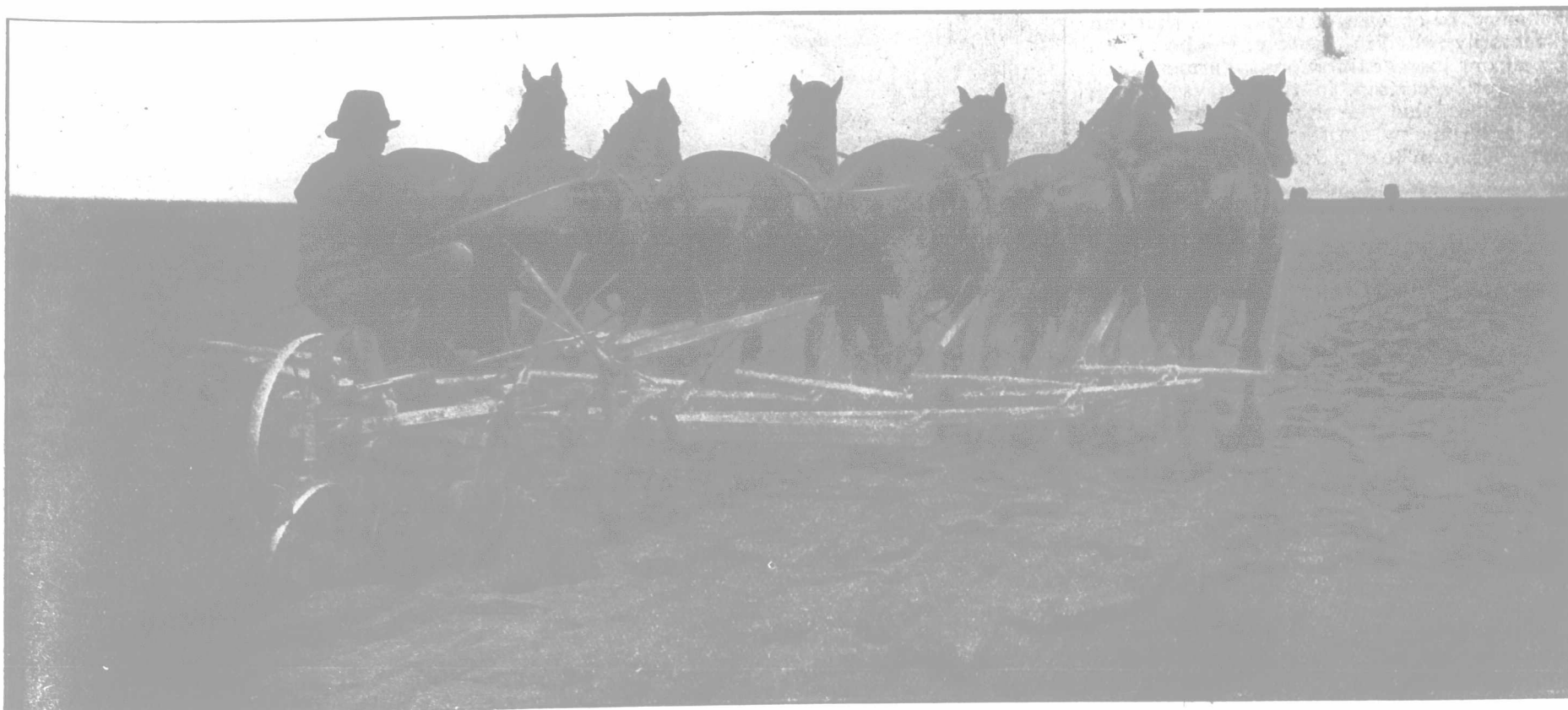
D. C. TIFFANY, JR.

The Summer Feeding of Calves

Keep the beef calf thrifty and growing whatever else you do. Have him fat if you can and keep him that way. A calf will not thrive turned out on the prairie to fight flies all day and feed mosquitoes on his life's blood all night. We believe in keeping summer calves inside, feeding on milk, grain and hay, in preference to running them out on the more nutritious grass. They will be huskier beef-making propositions in the fall fed inside than if run out. They will have lost less of the calf flesh, and will have acquired the fat forming habit. Fix that habit early in life and when the fattening period comes you can rest assured that the feed your steers are consuming is being turned into beef and money for you.

Separator skim milk is a good feed for raising calves on, but fat requires to be given in the form of grain or meal of some kind to supplement the fat which the centrifuge has taken from the whole milk. Flax seed jelly, linseed or ground oats, are the grains usually employed as substitute for butter fat. In addition give the calves all the hay they want to eat and plenty of clean straw to lie on. A calf can be raised in a hovel standing in dung to his knees, with his body completely plastered with the filth in which he has to wallow, but he'd thrive a good deal better on clean straw.

Some practise keeping the calves in during the day and turning them out to pasturage at nights. This plan works excellently. It saves the calves from the blistering heat of the sun and the constant annoyance of flies.



THE RIVALS OF THE MOTOR