

made money and lots of it. This year there is more corn at a lower price, and the undoubted scarcity of both feeders and beef cattle and the growing demand by a steadily increasing population practically guarantee high prices on the finished product.

History has proven, in this as in other kinds of business, that the man who "sticks to it"—and learns it thoroughly—is the one who makes it pay, and the man who gets scared out easily usually does so at a time when the other fellow is preparing to reap his harvest.

Another mistake some cattlemen make, is in trying to beat the market. Like other speculators, they will hold out as long as the market is rising, perhaps beyond a slight slump, but invariably they ship when a decline is well under way—and help thereby to give the toboggan another shove!

Stockmen should also gradually work into raising their own feeders and should not begrudge the pasture necessary for this remunerative branch of the business. The silo would prove a mighty help in their development. In fact, silage and alfalfa are destined to solve the problem of how to make the most money raising live stock on corn-belt lands.

There is a world shortage of live stock, especially cattle. The populations of all civilized nations are growing much faster than the general meat food supply. South American live stock interests are crippled by three successive seasons of drought and "foot and mouth" disease, and the supply of meat animals in the United States has actually declined during the last decade, while the population has increased over 21 per cent.

Crops of grain and forage are bountiful in this country, and the nation is prosperous, at peace with the world, with practically everybody employed and both able and willing to live well.

Live Stock in British Columbia.

By W. T. McDonald.

British Columbia is peculiarly favored with climatic conditions conducive to the highest development of farm animals. Over a large part of the Province the winters are mild, and the summer months are free from excessive heat. This condition is a greater factor than would ordinarily be supposed. Where animals that have been reared west of the Rocky Mountains have come in competition with Eastern-bred animals, the greater development of the Western animals has usually been very noticeable. The favorable effect on the production of dairy cows is also quite marked.

The Provincial Government has been and is rendering excellent aid in the development of the live-stock industry. As a result, rapid progress has been made, and the Province has become an attractive field for people who are interested in any phase of the industry. The Government has also done much to eradicate disease, and, as a consequence, the live stock of British Columbia is probably more free from contagious diseases than any other section of North America. It is confidently expected that even tuberculosis will be entirely eradicated within the very near future, and the benefit resulting to animal husbandry can hardly be estimated. Not only will there be greater returns and a marked decrease in the mortality, because of the healthy condition of the stock, but also an increased demand for breeding animals produced within the Province. All of which will add to the profits of the producer, and at the same time make an extremely satisfactory market for the purchaser.

British Columbia is unexcelled in adaptability for the breeding of horses. The standard of the horses being raised compares very favorably with that in the older provinces, and excellent stallions, and pure-bred mares as well, are being brought into the Province for the further improvement of the stock. Owing to the extensive lumber industry and rapidly growing towns and cities, an excellent market is assured, especially for heavy horses. The farmer is able to raise colts at a handsome profit from mares that do their share of the farm work. Under careful management, the brood mare may be used in the harness continually, with the exception of a couple of weeks following foaling. In fact, success is more likely to follow such treatment than in cases where the mares are allowed to remain idle for an indefinite period previous to foaling. While we have no assurance that present high prices will be maintained without considerable fluctuation, we need have no fear regarding the future demand for heavy horses of the right type.

Dairying is destined to hold an important place in the agriculture of the province. The extensiveness of industries, other than agriculture, assures a large home demand for dairy products. At the present time some of our towns and cities are encountering serious difficulty in securing a sufficient supply of milk, and it has been found necessary to import whole milk, on

which a duty of 17½ per cent. ad valorem must be paid, from the State of Washington, for city trade. It is unfortunate that this must be done when there are such favorable conditions for home production. The cool summers and mild winters are ideal for the dairy cow. The excessive heat encountered east of the Rocky Mountains always tends to reduce the milk flow, and the more or less severe winters add to the cost of production. Another advantage afforded by the favorable climate is that it facilitates the handling of milk and its products, enabling the producer to market at greater distances, and at the same time to place his product on the market in first-class condition.

The dairyman west of the Cascade Mountains is blessed with conditions that make it practicable to have green feed the greater part of the year. A great variety of forage crops grow in splendid luxuriance. In addition to the grasses and clovers, kale and kindred plants produce immense yields of succulent forage. Alfalfa is being grown successfully in many sections, and will prove of great value as a hay crop.

While there is less moisture east of the Cascades, dairy cattle do exceptionally well, as the summers are pleasant, and, except in the higher altitudes, the winters are mild and the snowfall is light. The variety of forage crops that will thrive is probably not as great as on the coast, but sufficient to ensure profitable dairying. Under these conditions a number of grand records have been made during recent months, and the fact demonstrated that the future offers wonderful opportunities for the British Columbia dairy farmer, east, as well as west, of the Cascades.

The beef-cattle industry has not been increasing within the past few years. The majority of the beef cattle have been handled on ranges which are rapidly being broken up into farms, and the industry has not adjusted itself as yet to the changing conditions. The prices paid for beef cattle are excellent, and the supply not equal to the demand. In those sections suited to the

need have no fear regarding the future demand for his product.

Sheep raising on the farm offers many inducements in a large part of the Province. Much of the land is admirably suited for sheep, and, in general, climatic conditions are very favorable for the production of both mutton and wool. Parasitic diseases give very little trouble, and sheep scab has been practically eradicated. The fleeces produced are of excellent quality, and in some sections possess greater lustre than is secured farther inland.

In common with other meats, mutton is high priced, and there is a very keen local demand. Much of the mutton now used in the province is shipped from Australia. The Government is rendering liberal aid for the encouragement of the sheep industry, in order that farmers may take advantage of the wonderful opportunities along this line.

Either as a side issue or as a sole occupation, poultry culture offers an inviting field. The market for eggs and poultry is always good, and, despite the increasing supply, the prices have been rising rapidly during the past few years. The consumers are becoming more discriminating, and are willing to pay very high prices for first-class eggs and poultry, thus encouraging the best efforts of the producer. All classes of poultry do well, and the opportunities are all that could be desired in any branch of the industry.

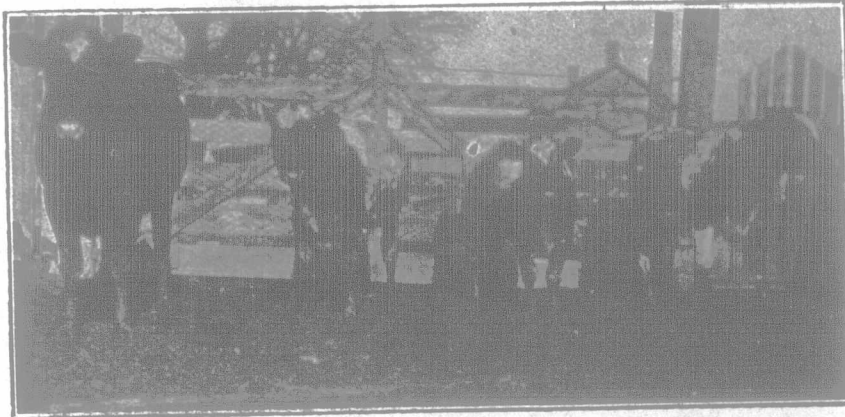
The Veterinarian, the Public and The Farmer's Advocate.

Among the many great benefits that science has rendered the farmer, some of the greatest are those which have come through the aid of veterinary knowledge and skill. Notwithstanding the outlandish fads and theories that have obtained at one time or another in medical practice (both human and veterinary) the fact remains that skillful veterinarians have succeeded in alleviating untold misery and preventing property losses which, in the aggregate, would amount to a volume simply stupendous. This remains true, despite many errors in diagnosis and treatment made by ill-trained, inexperienced, inefficient practitioners. It used to be the case, and still is in some localities, that "the horse doctor" was called in only as a last resort, after the hollow-horn and wolf-in-the-tail specialists had failed, and with little hope that the professional would do better than kill the patient. Often he was not called in time to treat the case successfully, even had he possessed the knowledge and skill.

All this is rapidly changing, thanks in part to a more thorough training and broadening experience of the veterinarians, and a steady diffusion of rational veterinary knowledge among the laity. The profession is rapidly winning a dignified public respect, while a better informed clientele stands ready to call the veterinarian in time to be of service to the patient, and to carry out recommendations with judgment and skill. For in veterinary as in human practice, medical treatment is at an utter loss without skilful nursing.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has laid the veterinary profession as well as its lay readers under a lasting debt of gratitude by disseminating for years past a rudimentary knowledge of veterinary practice, at the same time developing a respect for veterinary science. There was a period when the veterinary editor of this journal was the victim of resentment on the part of certain of his fellow practitioners, because they thought he was reducing their practice. Time has pretty well effaced this narrow prejudice, and the better-informed members of the profession to-day welcome the diffusion of sound knowledge through our veterinary columns. They have learned by experience that readers thus informed make their most ready, most intelligent, most reasonable and most satisfactory clients. Well informed stock owners know better than to expect miracles, and on the other hand are receptive to suggestions calculated to cure and prevent diseases, especially infectious and contagious ones. They have learned to respect bacteriology. While qualified to act wisely in emergencies and to treat simple ailments, they do not trifle with serious ones, but send for the professional in time to do some good. Much suffering and many losses are thereby avoided, with advantage to all parties concerned, including the live-stock.

While on this subject, it is pertinent to note that although good feeding and care go a long



Registered Shorthorn Cow and Her Triplet Calves at 8 Months Old.

Owned by Samuel L. Braun, Bruce Co., Ont.

production of beef, the prospect is very bright. The fact that much of the farming land is pre-eminently adapted to dairy ranching, means that the supply of beef cattle must continue to be somewhat limited, and that there will be a fine market for those produced.

The number of hogs marketed from within the Province is small compared with the consumption, and the increase in production is not keeping step with the increase of the population. Where cream or butter is being sold, dairy farming and hog raising go hand in hand. Clover or alfalfa makes an excellent pasture for hogs, and, where such is available, pork can be produced at a comparatively low cost. A small grain ration should be used in conjunction with the pasture. The character of the feeding stuffs which prevail enables the farmer to produce a high-class bacon hog, and, while the limited supply has a tendency to make the market less discriminating than in the east, it is best for the beginner to select the bacon type. Whenever the supply reaches a point that will warrant it, the poorer grades of hogs will bring a lower price, and a premium will be paid for quality. Hogs are selling as high as 11 cents per pound on foot. At such a price the profits are large, even when just fair management is exercised.

The mild winters lessen the cost of feeding the hogs, as less of the food consumed is required to maintain the heat of the body. In order to provide adequate quarters, less expensive buildings are necessary than in a more severe climate. Hogs are also very sensitive to heat; hence the summers, as well as the winters, are conducive to their best and most economical development. Even with such desirable conditions, it will be a long while before we are producing enough hogs to supply our own local markets, and the man considering the advisability of entering upon this phase of animal industry