

The lands most usually infested with this disease are those on the surface of which there is found a large amount of vegetation.

Thus, old pasture lands, for years untilled, where, perhaps, grass is left for some time uncut, or not sufficiently grazed down, or where clumps of bushes or brambles have been allowed to spring up; where, as is too frequently the case, fences have been allowed to run wild; and, again, where grass has been spared during summer to afford "winterage" for cattle.

All such lands are liable to become infested with the disease because they provide the necessary shelter for the ticks.

It has been noticed that cattle which have been brought from a distance to an infected farm, are more likely to take "redwater" than those which have been bred on the farm.

From what has been said, it will be understood that, in order to banish this disease from a farm, it will be necessary to pay increased attention to the care of the land.

If other means fail, it will generally be found that tillage of the rough pasture has a marked effect in lessening the possibility of the animals being attacked by "redwater." Where the tillage is not convenient, to take a crop of hay early in the season is useful, provided that the after-grass be grazed as soon as possible, and never allowed to grow too long.

In rough, stony land, where meadowing is not practicable, bushes and brambles, and rank spots, with overgrown fences, should be cleared.

A top-dressing of about three tons of lime or ten cwt. of crushed rock-salt per statute acre, has been found of service in lessening the number of cases on land so treated.

The treatment of this disease is by no means simple, and, owing to the serious complications which so frequently arise, the stockowners will be wise if they call in veterinary advice as early as possible.

It must be remembered that the blood, on which life depends, is being practically destroyed by the parasites introduced by the ticks. Therefore it is not sufficient to depend, as so many do, upon violent and repeated doses of purgative medicines. Such treatment of the stomach or bowels, or of the kidneys, is directed against the symptoms, and often misses the true seat of the disease—which is the blood.

Nursing in this, as in other diseases, is very important, as while the constipation makes it advisable to avoid giving solid food, yet the rapid wasting makes it necessary to try and maintain strength. For this purpose, it is well to give good, well-boiled oatmeal gruel, boiled flaxseed; even milk, eggs, ale and stout may sometimes be profitably used.

Weaning the Lambs.

Lambs that were born in March will, as a rule, do better if weaned about the end of July, provided a fresh pasture of clover or a patch of rape is available, and access to clean water possible. The lambs will depend more upon their own foraging ability and less upon their mothers, and will make more rapid growth, while the ewes will improve when relieved from the tugging of the lusty youngsters, and will be in better condition for sale in the fall, or for early mating for the next crop of lambs. The ewes should be kept on short pasture for a week after being separated from the lambs, in order that the flush of milk may be lessened, and in a field some distance away from the lambs, so that their calling may not unduly disturb them. It is well to observe, for a few days, whether any of the ewes are likely to suffer from over-full udders, and to milk out such once or twice to relieve them, and prevent possible future trouble. It is good practice to trim the tails of the lambs square at weaning, to improve their appearance and prevent the accumulation of dung on those parts, which is liable to occur in case they become scoured to any extent on the fresh pasture. At weaning is also a good time to place numbered tags in the ears of the lambs and make a record of the ewes to which they belong, while the relationship may be ascertained, in order to having the lambs registered at any time desired.

Lambs intended for exhibition purposes, or for early sale for breeding purposes, should be fed a light ration, twice daily, of oats and bran, to improve their condition and fit them for enduring the privations incident to shipping, as experience has proven that lambs having been fed a little grain stand the racket of the fairs and of transportation much better than those having had only green food. The indications are that there will be an unusual demand for show sheep this fall, as well as for strong ram lambs for service, and for breeding sheep of all ages and classes. It will therefore be wise to give a little extra attention to the flock, in order that those intended for sale may be in attractive and salable condition.

Bang Method Successful in New York State.

In the fall of 1900, by tests with tuberculin, more than half the animals in the dairy herd of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva were found to be tuberculous—a discovery at once surprising and disheartening. Many of the affected animals were in excellent physical condition, so far as all outward appearances were concerned. They were animals of excellent breeding, and they were needed to carry on experimental work; so it was decided not to slaughter them outright, but to adopt the Bang method and to attempt the restoration of a sound herd, using the pasteurized milk from the reacting animals as needed in the dairy, and benefiting by their good breeding in raising calves from them.

This method involved the separation of the herd into sound and tuberculous sections by the tuberculin test, isolation of the reacting animals, disinfection of the stables, keeping the two sections in separate quarters under the care of different attendants, removal of calves from reacting animals soon after birth, feeding them on milk from the healthy animals, or on milk from the other herd, pasteurized to destroy the tuberculosis germs, and regular testing of the sound herd to detect and remove any new cases that might occur.

Many obstacles were encountered that interfered with rapid renewal of the herd: Burning of the barns destroyed some stock, lack of room led to lessening the number of cows, contagious abortion prevented the raising of any calves one year, and some of the cows produced only bull calves. Notwithstanding these mishaps, four years from the application of the method saw the healthy herd again 30 in number. In this time 25 animals had been replaced, 11 calves coming from the 13 healthy cows, and 14 calves from the 17 diseased animals.

This work was carried out in the face of as many natural difficulties as can ordinarily be expected in an average dairy. It is accordingly believed that, with good care, the rebuilding of a similar herd can be regularly accomplished in from three to five years.

The experiment proves the Bang method a success in New York State, as elsewhere, and points out to the owner of a herd a feasible method of utilizing the good breeding of valuable animals that become tuberculous.



Gun Hill Mater.

Tamworth sow, first and champion, Bath and West of England Show, 1906. Exhibited by R. Ibbotson, Warwickshire.

THE FARM.

Eradication of Twitch Grass.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your July 12th issue was an answer to a query re killing of twitch grass. A few years ago I had a farm that was very bad with twitch grass, and the tenant cleared it all out in one summer by the following way: Immediately after harvest he gang-plowed the ground containing the twitch grass, and from this time till nearly time of freezing up kept working the ground on top, first with harrows, then with the cultivator, and plowing over in the usual way with the single-plow the last thing in the fall. The principal points are to commence work at the pest immediately after the crop is off, work it on top only, and work it at very frequent intervals, till nearly freezing-up time, being careful to work it only in the very driest weather. (This will rid the worst field of twitch grass in one fall, and not interfere with the year's crop on the field.) York County, Ont. J. H. W.

The Seed Control Act and the Farmer Again.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of July 5th, I noticed a criticism on the Seed Control Act from the pen of an "Elma Farmer," in which he says he concurs in the opinion of Lambton Co. Farmer, "that the Act is of no use to the farmer."

I will not state again what I said in defence of the Act in your issue of June 21st, but I wish to clear up, if possible, one misapprehension so many have concerning the Act.

It is generally agreed that the laws of supply and demand control the price of any commodity placed upon the market. I do not wish to be understood, however, that the Seed Control Act played no part last year in the price of seed, at both the buying and selling ends of the business, for I believe it did. An unfair use of the Act may have obtained in some cases; it is quite possible. That should be nothing against the Act itself. It is, perhaps, a little unfair to condemn any Act in the first year of its application, unless it is very apparent that the sooner it is off the statute books the better. Respecting the Seed Control Act, I have met with almost universal approval of the object it has in view. The point I wish to make clear is, that the term "Government Standard Seed," and the lead seal on the bags of seed which the purchasers saw in the hands of dealers this year for the first time, misled a good many, among them "Elma Farmer." He takes it that "Government Standard" means "Government inspected," and that the "lead seal" was the "inspector's tag." Nothing could be farther from the truth in the matter. The facts are these: "Government Standard" was a term which originated in the seed trade among the seedsmen, and the lead seal was put on by the seedsmen for their own protection, to prevent their goods being tampered with. So far as quality of the seed is concerned, "Government Standard" covered anything from No. 1 down to what is prohibited from being sold by the Act, viz., that which contains more than five noxious weed seeds per 1,000 of the sample. In seed sold as "Government Standard," there was plenty of seed which would measure up to the requirements of No. 1 fixed by the Act (see section 4 of the Act). Such seed would be the best brands of the leading seedsmen; but there was plenty of so-called "Government Standard" seed offered by the trade that I do not believe "Elma Farmer" would buy for seeding purposes. Not that it was so full of noxious weed impurities—some of it had too many—but there was a lot of small, shrunken, dead-looking seed, which lowered its vitality, and often it was mixed with other seeds of less value. It is the dearest seed to buy, all things considered, even if the price is \$1.00 less per bushel. I believe that frequently there is too little difference made in the price of really good seed and the lower grades. While it is freely admitted that first-class seed could be bought in 1905 from reliable seedsmen, yet I believe it is true that very much more first-class seed was available this year, and that there was far less low-grade seed being offered a fact which certainly should be credited to the Seed Control Act coming in force in time to affect this year's trade.

The only connection the seedsmen had with the Government in fixing their grades, was that they availed themselves of the opportunity to have samples of their seed tested free of charge at the Seed Branch, a privilege which is extended to every farmer in the country who has seed to sell, or who wishes to know what he is buying. The value of the test will depend entirely on the sample which is sent for examination, as to whether it is truly representative of the whole lot offered for sale.

In buying seed, farmers should not be content with seeing "lead seals," "Government Standard," or anything else, but they should make a close inspection of the seed offered, and if they wish to be sure of what they are getting, they should send a sample to the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, where an analysis will be made, and a report sent back on short notice, conveying the necessary information, and this will be done free of charge. T. G. RAYNOR.

When to Drag the Roads.

When the smiles of spring appear,

Drag the roads.

When the summer time is here,

Drag the roads.

When the corn is in the ear,

In the winter cold and dear,

Every season of the year,

Drag the roads.

Reading (Kan.) Record.

The North Dakota Experiment Station, in an experiment, some years ago, found that some wild oats would grow after having been buried twenty months, but all were dead after fifty-six months. Some of the mustard and French weed seeds grew after being buried fifty-six months. A season of careful cultivation, however, will bring most of the weed seeds into conditions which will cause their germination. The few remaining, to grow later, can be removed cheaply by pulling or subsequent cultivation.