

THOROUGHBREDS.

In Thoroughbreds, the entries were not numerous, but the quality was good. In the aged class, four good horses were forward. Mr. Wm. Hendrie's well-known horse, Versatile, by Rayon d'Or, dam Valleria, won first. Rothervale, by Morglay, dam Happy Girl, owned by the Telfer & Climie Co., Montreal, won second. This horse is the pick of the lot imported by Col. Dent to produce remounts in Canada. He won first at the Pan-American. The third prize was won by Dr. Smith's chestnut horse, Kapanga, by Imp. Spendthrift; while Rillet, by Riley, dam Plette, a brown horse owned by W. H. Smith, Toronto, won fourth.

In the three-year-old class there were but two entries. Mr. E. B. Clancy's brown colt, Pick Time, by Pickpocket, dam Fast Time, won first. This is a colt of considerable substance and quality. Mr. H. Gidding's good colt, Wire In, by Wickham, dam Lady Lightfoot, won second. This is a very breezy, racy-looking colt.

In the class for Thoroughbred stallions qualified to improve the class of saddle horses and hunters there were four present. It was probably harder for the horsemen present to understand the awards in this class than in any other class at the show. We do not like to criticise the work of the judges on general principles, as we recognize how hard it is for those outside the ring to detect defects or merits in horses viewed at some distance. Still, all will acknowledge that in a Thoroughbred we must have quality, and when the red ribbon was placed on Dracula, one of Col. Dent's importations, owned by the Telfer & Climie Co., expressions of wonder were heard all around the ring. This is a large horse, but he lacks quality to such a marked degree that it is not easily understood why he was imported. Still, he was placed first, and it would be interesting to horsemen to know what the judge sees in him to warrant the award. The second prize went to Sleight-of-Hand, by Uncas, dam Necromancy, owned by W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont. This is a large horse, of good style and quality. The Telfer & Climie Co.'s Irish horse, Ballymore, by Hollywood, dam Highland Girl, won third place; while the fourth went to Gamole Orr, by My Lud, dam Bee Bird, owned by Thos. Meagher, Toronto. Messrs. R. R. Pringle, Cobourg, and Geo. Torrance, Toronto, were the judges in this class. The judges of Harness horses were Messrs. R. P. Stericker, East Orange, N. J.; G. B. Hulme, New York, and W. J. Stark, Stouffville, Ont.; and of Saddle horses, the judges were Mr. J. N. Scatched, Buffalo, N. Y.; Major Ormsby Gore, London, Eng., and Capt. J. G. Miller, Toronto.

The attention of teachers of rural schools and trustees is directed to the article entitled "School Gardens" in the Farm Department of this issue, and to the three prizes offered in connection therewith.

STOCK.

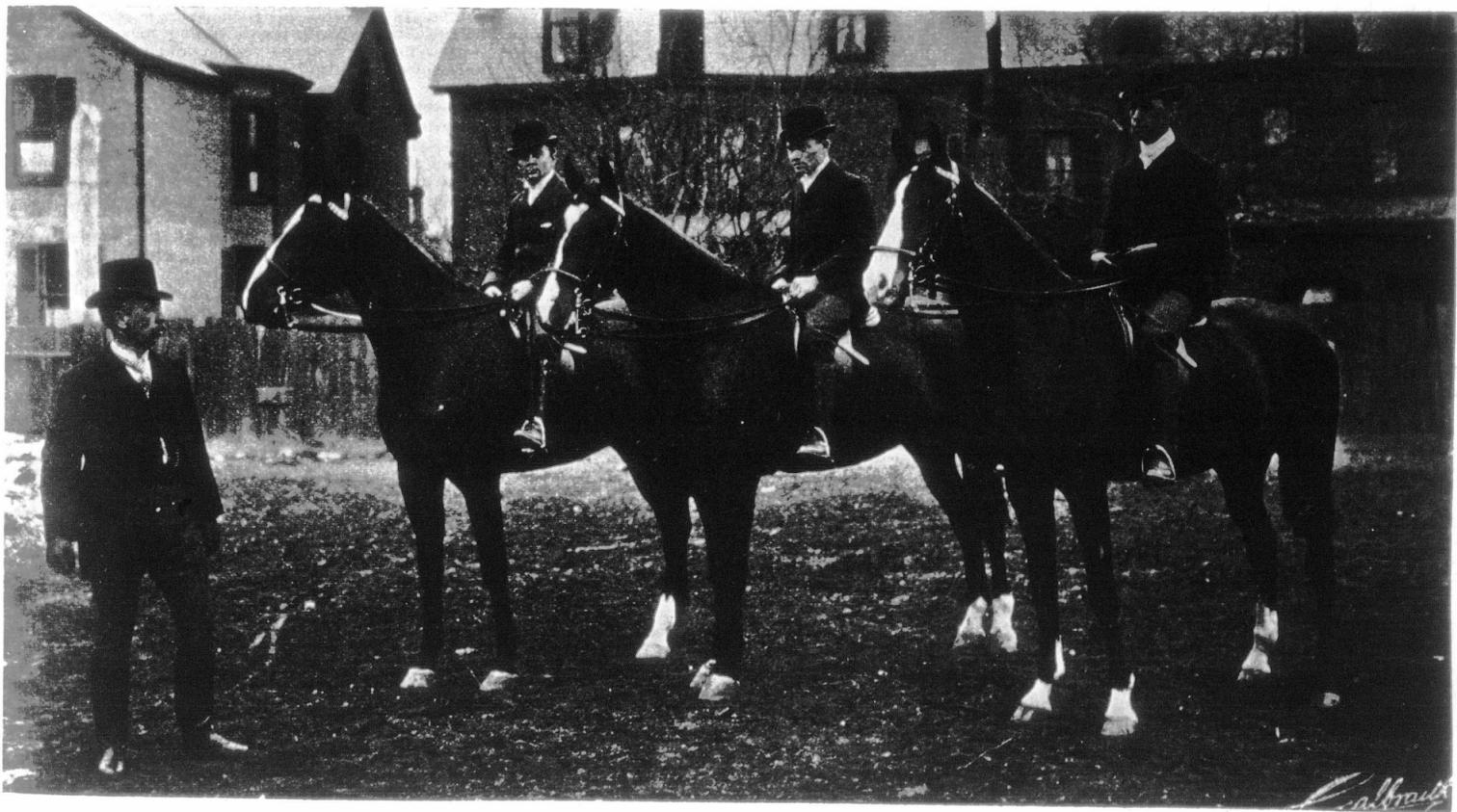
Dealing with Bovine Tuberculosis.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—Tuberculosis and the tuberculin test have very much agitated the public mind for some years past, and more particularly the minds of importers and breeders of pure-bred cattle in the past three or four years. In those years a great deal has been said and written on the subject, a very large portion of which we have read, as we are close readers of a large number of American and Canadian live-stock and farm papers. We have, therefore, been observers of what has been transpiring, pro and con, upon this subject rather than taking part in any controversy upon it. But, for the past four years, we have been carefully experimenting with what is called the Bang system, and very successfully so. We are, as a consequence, in a position to offer some opinion upon the subject, and we think it but fair that we should give to the breeders of pure-bred cattle, both in the United States and Canada, a short statement as to what we have been doing and the results. It will be four years in May or June next when, on having tested some young bulls for shipment to Wisconsin, we discovered that tuberculosis existed in our herd. The news came to us as a great shock, for we had no idea of its existence, and we had for years, with pride and satisfaction, been building up, at considerable expense, what we considered a great herd, so that our feelings of remorse at the discovery with us of tuberculosis can well be understood. After a few days' reflection and consultation upon the subject with veterinary authorities, we decided to have our entire herd tested, and at once separated all reacting animals from the sound ones, and before the time arrived again for going into winter quarters, we built an entirely new stable and yard for the reacting animals, well removed from our original farm buildings, and the reacting animals have been, both on pastures and in stables or barns, kept entirely separate and distinct from what we call our sound herd, since the day of separation. The stabling where the entire herd were originally housed was emptied of every animal and the building thoroughly cleansed, every window and opening closed up tight, and sulphur was freely burned for some twenty-four hours in iron vessels distributed over various parts of the building. Then a large steam jet was introduced and poured into the building for several hours, and, after drying, the whole inside was thoroughly white-washed, using carbolic acid in the whitewash. From the time of making the separation, we have raised calves steadily from what we call our diseased herd, and most successfully. We raised a number on sterilized milk, heating it to 185 degrees, by using two vessels, one inside of the other, giving a water space between, so as to avoid burning the milk. A much larger number

we have raised on nurse cows and a limited number we have raised by their own mothers, kept in other buildings entirely separate, and only allowed to come together long enough to nurse in an open yard. From the fact that of all the calves raised by us as we have described, only two have responded to the test, it may be regarded that each plan is successful. Our preference, however, is for the nurse cow, and it is this plan we practice most. By removing immediately from the cow on being dropped and using sterilized milk, we lost several calves when practicing this plan, added to which the system is more or less troublesome and laborious, and, as a consequence, we have discarded it altogether. Keeping the calves entirely separate and nursing in the open yard we think reasonably safe, and particularly so if there is no disease of the udder or in the glands of the milk secretion, but as our cows are generally very valuable ones, both in breeding and individuality, our practice is most largely to raise the calves on nurse cows, allowing them to suck the dam two or three times before removal. We regard our experiments as having been most successful. We have, of course, met with some serious disappointments and discouragements. Not one single animal of our own raising has responded after repeated tests, except the two we have named, but several of the animals purchased by us and quarantined (we quarantine all cows purchased and test them before we allow them to enter our herd) have responded to the test and have joined what we call our diseased herd. But, having set out in the direction we have, nothing will cause us to turn, and we shall continue on in the direction we have planned out.

Now, in all we have done there are certain conclusions we have arrived at, and among them are the following: That the veterinary authorities, in some instances at least, have been too exacting and perhaps a little too extreme on one side; and on the other, breeders and importers have gone, in our opinion, too far in denunciation and condemnation of the tuberculin test. In the inception, the veterinary authorities, or some of them, would have gone in for the destruction of every animal that responded to the test, and while in the light of subsequent events we do not think any could now be found who would do so, yet it is far too common among them to exact such conditions as to deter the ordinary breeder from an attempt to eradicate tuberculosis from his herd. As to the exactions of the Governmental authorities of the United States and Canada, in so far as it is possible for them to prevent the importation of tuberculous animals from beyond the seas or from crossing the international line, pro and con, and what is regarded by them as their duty in the premises, we make no remark further than this: that, in so far as practical results are concerned, their efforts cannot be effective unless the home herds in both the United States and Canada are first made sound. No good can be accomplished by an inflow of sound animals into diseased herds, and who can



PROFILE OF MR. GEO. PEPPER AND HIS GREAT TRIO OF HUNTERS—LORD MINTO, KING EDWARD, AND THE BARD.