

and picket or wire fencing. In some cases too much of the old snake fence was in evidence; these are a harbor for weeds. We expected fences to be in good repair and with no weeds or brush growing alongside of them.

Lanes should be well graded, so as to shed the water; this is important on a good farm. Stone piles or stumps in the middle of fields can not be tolerated on a high class farm, and unbroken land should be quickly got under cultivation. On these points some of the farms were weak.

The supply of machinery and implements was complete. The danger to-day may lie in having an over-supply. The aim should be to have just a sufficient supply to meet the requirements of the system of farming followed. The amount of capital invested in farm machinery and buildings in which to house same, is no small item, and is a direct tax against the yearly income.

MEDIUM-SIZED FARMS AN ADVANTAGE

Our observations convinced us that the medium-sized farm, well tilled, has the advantage over the large farm where energy is divided and less thorough work is accomplished. Scarcity of labor was evident on every hand; undone jobs were too much in evidence. Only by a sufficiency of labor can all the details on a dairy farm be worked out to a successful conclusion and bring ultimate success from the standpoint of a true agriculturist, which I take to be that of a builder—building up the soil, building up strong herds and flocks, building up a good bank account; and, best of all, building up a home filling our part in the social realm of the community, and making a life.

Tuberculosis in Cattle

The great economic and sanitary significance of animal tuberculosis to the live stock industry of America and the many and varied factors which must of necessity be accounted with in formulating successful measures for its eradication render the report of the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis of special interest and value to all who have to do with cattle. The Commission has studied the problem of tuberculosis among cattle and has reported upon reasonable and economically practicable methods or systems to be recommended to both officials and live stock owners for eradicating that great scourge of domesticated animals, tuberculosis.

The disease is recognized as being widely prevalent among cattle and other animals. The frequency with which it occurs is increasing rather than declining. Tuberculosis is one of the strictly preventable infections and therefore there is good ground for the belief that through the formation and enforcement of proper regulations the disease may eventually be entirely suppressed. To that end the Commission have worked and have reported on the principal points essential to the promulgation of a comprehensive and practicable policy, such as may reasonably be adopted by any Governmental body interested in the control of bovine tuberculosis. Extracts from the report and part of the resolutions follow. More will be published in these columns from week to week.

UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY TESTING

It was felt by the members of the Commission, in view of the prevalence of the disease, especially in some localities and among certain classes of cattle, the difficulty of providing a sufficient number of trained officials and the large economic questions involved, to say nothing of the enormous expenditure, that it would be unwise, for the present at least, to seriously discuss a policy of universal compulsory testing and slaughter.

Such a policy might perhaps be adopted with advantage by a small community, or one in which the disease existed to a very limited extent, but speaking generally, especially in view

of past experiences in this line, it was thought better to omit it entirely from the recommendations of the Commission.

All other methods of dealing with bovine tuberculosis which have been recommended or tried in various communities, were thoroughly discussed, with the object of discarding weak points and adopting such features as might be deemed worthy of a place in the official findings of the Commission.

Some of the resolutions, based on the information contained in the reports of its Committees and on such information as was brought out in the general discussions of the Commission, adopted for presentation to the American Veterinary Medical Association, follow:

DISSEMINATION OF THE DISEASE

Resolution No. 1.—As a general policy to be observed all contact between tuberculous and



A Scene That, Unfortunately, is Becoming Too Common at our Fall Exhibitions

The past ten years have shown a very rapid increase in the demoralizing side show features at our fall fairs. In this we are following the example of the exhibitions in the United States where, in the State of Connecticut, for instance, the character of these shows a few years ago, became so degrading, the State Legislature passed a grading side shows to become common at our exhibitions? Would you like your sister or daughter to be taken around the country like this, wearing masks to hide their identity? Directors of societies that permit these features on their exhibition grounds, should hang their heads in shame. This photograph was taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy at the Sherbrooke, Que., exhibition. Similar shows were at the Ottawa, Toronto, Peterboro and other fairs. Public opinion needs to be aroused to prevent these elements from large cities polluting our agricultural exhibitions.

healthy cattle and between healthy cattle and stables, cars, etc., which may contain living tubercle bacilli should be prevented. To accomplish this the following specific recommendations are made:

1. There should be no sale or exchange of animals affected with tuberculosis except for immediate slaughter or for breeding purposes under official supervision.
2. That the managements of live stock shows should give preference to cattle known to be free from tuberculosis, either by providing special classes for such cattle or in some other practical way, and should also take every precaution to prevent contact between such animals and those not known to be free from disease.
3. All live stock shippers should take every precaution to see that cars furnished are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before use.

THE TUBERCULIN TEST

Resolution No. 2.—1. That tuberculin, properly used, is an accurate and reliable diagnostic agent for the detection of active tuberculosis.

2. That tuberculin may not produce a reaction under the following conditions: (a) When the disease is in a period of incubation. (b) When the progress of the disease is arrested. (c) When the disease is extensively generalized. The last condition is relatively rare and may usually be detected by physical examination.

3. On account of the period of incubation and the fact that arrested cases may sooner or later become active, all exposed animals should be retested at intervals of six months to one year.

4. That the tuberculin test should not be applied to any animal having a temperature higher than normal.

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Think Sheep! Talk Sheep! Raise Sheep!

I have so often wondered that the Canadian farmer, usually such a bright, intelligent character, and keen in the art of acquiring the rupee, is so slow to learn the old English truism that "The sheep has a golden hoof." A Canadian sheep census shows that the farmers have allowed this gold-producing industry to pass out of their hands, notwithstanding they have such excellent conditions both of climate and of soil for the growth of wool and mutton.

In days past when lambs were selling for \$1.50 a head and the market was all in the United States almost every Canadian farmer kept at least a few sheep. Now that the European markets are open, and cold storage insures the safe delivery of the carcass, so that mutton can be exported dead or alive, which has created a demand, increasing the price to about four times

the former selling rate, he has handed over this "kid glove" industry for the dirtier and more laborious business of cow farming. And still he complains about the hard work of the farm and the difficulty of securing satisfactory help, and persists in killing his devoted wife and disgusting his family with agricultural pursuits, because the "everlasting chores," i.e., cows and pigs, can't be left save for a few hours at a time, and therefore a little holiday, or a trip just to remind him of his "honeymoon" jaunt, are absolutely out of the question. Surely the Canadian farmer, who ought to be one of the happiest men under the sky, is not growing so sordid that he is willing to sacrifice the love and pleasure of his home and family to "live in earth, and work in earth, and die in earth," i.e., cow earth and pig earth, because he vainly imagines there is a little more money this way.

If Farm and Dairy, which should be in every farmhouse in Canada, could make this most patent fact clear to the farmer that the only hope of salvation for many farmers' wives and families is sheep, and sheep only, love will return to many a home from whence it is fled, and there will be less "complaining in our streets," that the boys refuse to stay on the farm, and the girls are only counting the days to get away, or anxiously waiting to get married—and thank their beautiful stars if they can throw the fascinating threads around anything but a farmer.

Just a little more time for love and recreation and mental culture, and a practical use of the hundreds of helpful hints thrown out by Farm and Dairy—and sheep, mere sheep—and Canada easily becomes the farmer's paradise. This is not mere rhetoric or poetic strain. The writer grew up among Shropshire flocks for over