Controlling Tuberculosis

It is a fact that many of our lierds are infected to a greater or less extent with tuberculosis. Some are inclined not to recognize the disease and take no steps to keep it in check, to keep it from the herd, or to eradicate it, once it is established. With a disease so terrible in its effects as is tuberculosis, it is the height of folly to permit it to have full swing. While one, ostrich like, is covering his head and failing to recognize the danger, this end of the desired of the desired shades and the desired of the desir It is a fact that many of our herds

tical and common sense plan of eliminating bovine tuberculosis, known as the Bang method, was recently given by Prof. Bernard Bang, the originator, at a meeting in the New York State Veterinary College at Itherapt attempts of the Professor Bang held the rapt attempts of the Professor Bang held the rapt attempts of the Professor Bang held the rapt attempts of the Professor Bang held the P neatiny dows nave contracted the disease when allowed to come in contact with affected ones, or when permitted to drink milk from such cows, or to be housed or yarded in dark, dirty quarters, especially where tuber-culous animals have at some time been kept.

Abundant sunlight and cleanliness.

Abundant sunlight and cleanliness, he emphasized again and again, are sure preventives of this disorder. In fact, the disease can be taken as a positive index of improper methods of management. Where farmers breed from healthy herds and maintain strict cleanliness there is no dareer of having the disease come on the premises.

ABSOLUTE CONTROL POSSIBLE

ABSOLUTE CONTROL PUSSIBLE
So the question resolves itself pri-marily into one of sanitation and management. Hence the farmer him-self can control the situation absolutely

management. Hence the farmer himself can control the situation absolutely. Such being the case, the popular notion that tuberculosis exists of itself everywhere is seen to be erroncous, and there is no reason with the control of this, Professor Bang showed that healthy and unhealthy herds have been kept close together without the spread of the disease. In these cases the herds were not allowed to come in actual contact, nor was any transfer of milk from the affected to the healthy herd permitted. In the reverse case, where milk was taken, and where healthy animals were allowed to come in contact with diseased ones the disease was spread; and this was most evident among the young animals, the older ones seeming to contract the malady with less certainty or severity. Here again the control is shown to the with the herdsman or owner, hown that milk, buttermilk, whey, etc., secured from a creamery, cheese factory, or from any infected herd, may be the means of introducing the disease in a healthy herd. For where the milk of only one diseased ow is mixed with that of healthy animals, or where milk from only one fifthy stable is allowed with that from clean than the control of the healthy animals as are fed on the mixture. But where such milk is heated to 80 degrees centigrade there is no danger whatever. Here again the furner can be in absolute control of the health of his herd.

THE BANG METHOD

In Denmark farmers are encour ed by the government to eliminate the disease from their herds by the Bang do by the government to eliminate the distanse from their herds by the Bang distance from their herds all tested by the tuberculin method, which, when honestly applied, is the most satisfactory, in fact, the only, way to discover the presence of the disease in its early stages. All healthy animals are separated from the adfected ones and given nothing but pure feed; that is, all milk, buttermilk, whey, etc., fed to them is rendered harmless by heating. The quarters are made light and kept clean, or at least once, the animals in the healthy herd are tested with tuberculin, and those that have become affected are put back with the unhealthy ones.

healthy ones. The two the universe to the color of the co use the mink of his tuberculous cows to feed his young animals, provided it has been heated, as shown above. At all times he has a positive check on his healthy herd through the tuberculin test, which shows what animals must be sent back to the affected

SUCCESSFUL CASES NUMEROUS

stables, yards, etc., and put the healthy herd in them, with no ill ef-fects. The affected animals were trans-ferred to the other quarters.

Vitality of Weed Seeds in Manure

It is well known that there is considerable risk of introducing new weeds by the purchase of manure and hay and other feeding stuffs. E. I. Os-wald, of the Maryland Station, underwald, of the Maryland Station, undertook to obtain more definite information on this point, especially as regards dissemination through manure,
by studying the effect of the fermentation of manure handled in different
ways and passing through the digestive systems of animals on the vitality
of various seeds, including
seeds of the worst weeds
found in the state of the worst weeds
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In each the manure for a short while in yard he for a short white in pped in carload lots between the control of the public as well as found that in the first case was no danger and in the second case little danger of discoverable of the control of the public of the control of the publication when writing to advertisers and the control of the publication when writing to advertisers are control of the publication when writing to adve

manure handled in various ways it

manure handled in various ways it was found that—

(1) Where the manure was hauled directly from the stable as a top dressing an average of only 12.8 per cent. of the seeds fed to animals germ-

inated.

(2) Where manure was hauled di-rectly from the stable upon the land and plowed under, 2.3 per cent. of the seeds fed to animals came up.

(3) Where the droppings remained on the pasture fields unadulterated as they fell a a average of only 3.1 per, cent. of the seeds fed to animals germ-inated. inated

inated.

The results indicate that in general it is safe to assume that the vitality of weed seeds is destroyed in well-rotted manure, but that many pass unharmed through the digestive tracts of animals and may be carried to the land if the manure is not well rotted

Profitable and Unprofitable Cows

This subject has frequently been discussed in bulletins and the methods of determining profitableness or un-profitableness of individual cows has been quite fully explained. The folprofitableness of individual cows has been quite fully explained. The fol-lowing "true story" from records made by the Massachusetts Station enforces so strongly and concisely the I-sson of the importance of studying the performance of individual cows in a herd with a view to weeding out those that are not only not profitable but are being carried at an actual loss that are being carried at an actual loss that THE PROFITABLE COW

THE PROFITABLE COW THE PROFITABLE COW

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testing 4.87 per cent. fat equal to 340
pounds fat, equal to 396 pounds butter. Food cost of one quart milk 2.76
cents; one pound butter 22.9 cents.
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