

## Tuberculosis in England

By Stockman

Recently the Medical Office of Health of Manchester, England, has had all the cows from which milk was sent to Manchester, examined critically for tuberculosis. Professor Delepiere, with T. S. Lloyd, M.R.C.V.S., made a most careful examination and have submitted their report. The chief advantage of the results regarding the prevalence of the disease amongst milch cows is the per centage of cases in which re-acting animals were found to have diseases of the udder. In the city itself, amongst Manchester cow sheds of 603 animals re-acting and examined, 12 were found with diseased udders, and of these 12 only one was found to be tuberculous. Of those outside the city boundaries, 555 were examined, and of 39 affected udders only two were tuberculous. The final examination included 2,060 cows on 108 farms, the milk from which came by railway. Of the large number tested only 12 were found tuberculous in the udder. The significance of these figures is great. One may accept all that has been said about re-acting dairy cows, and see with it all how small a ground there is for any danger to the health of the general public from the milk supply. 3,218 cows carefully examined by experts gave 15 cows whose milk if used alone would be suspicious. The report has given great satisfaction to the general public in England.

### BREED TYPE.

We hear a good deal about breed type at our fat stock shows and discussion as to whether the judges should place first the fattest animals or should in judging take into account breed type. Unless breed type and symmetry be studied the awards will not be of much use to breeders. Butcher judging will sometimes put forward very fat animals, lacking quality, and with humps and patches which indicate a very undesirable quality of meat. The animal with smooth lines will be found to have the greatest weight in the least bulk. We want now lean marbled meat and that upon the right places. The little points of breed type are those very useful to the feeder indicating valuable properties. A broad face usually gives good temper, and a short nose a kindly feeder. Light bone goes with aptitude to fatten quickly, while heavier bone is thought to give more lean meat with less fat. Quality of skin and hair indicate much to the breeder, and these and many other points altogether go to make up the ideal animal true to breed type.

### GROUND HOG.

The ground hog, or woodchuck, as he is sometimes called, is quite common in most parts of Canada—taking the place, in a less aggressive degree, of the English rabbit. It burrows and lives usually in the hay fields, where it feeds on the grass and clover, and sometimes makes its home in a grain field. The ground hog is solitary in its habits, seldom more than one in a burrow, unless it be a mother and her young. He belongs to the soil and his body is thick, heavy and flabby. His legs are short and stout and made for digging, rather than running. For a short distance he can make quite a spurt, but he does not often venture far from the mouth of his burrow. When overtaken and cornered he will put up a good fight with a dog. Ground hogs hibernate during the winter. They make a

long burrow eight or ten feet from the outlet, first down then coming up and running nearly parallel with the surface of the ground, and in this they make a warm nest. They are usually very fat in the fall. During October and November they curl themselves up in their nest and sleep till March or April. Respiration is carried on very slowly and all the vital processes are nearly at a standstill. If dug out during this time they may be rolled about like a ball without awakening. Put before a fire they will gradually unroll, open their eyes, crawl feebly about and probably make for a dark corner, roll up again and go to sleep. They do not do a great deal of damage to the farmers. What they eat is not much missed, but the holes are annoying in the hay field. The flesh is said to be quite good, though seldom used by people in the country.

## Eastern Dairymen Meet

### Large Crowds, Splendid Addresses, Enthusiastic Gathering

The dairymen of Eastern Ontario did themselves proud last week. It was the occasion of the annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, which took place at Smith's Falls. The attendance was so great as to tax the accommodation of the town to the utmost and sleeping room was at a premium. The annual gatherings of the Association have grown to such an extent of late years that only large size towns, with plenty of hotel accommodation and a large hall are sufficient to meet the needs of the dairymen. The local committee this year, led by Mr. M. K. Everetts, made a determined effort to make a success of the gathering, and this, coupled with the enthusiasm and energy of President Derbyshire and Secretary Murphy, would ensure the success of any gathering. Through the generosity of the Windsor Salt Co. the members of the Association were presented with an artistic medal and badge engraved to designate membership to the Association. This was greatly appreciated by the dairymen.

The great event of the occasion was the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General and his amiable consort Lady Minto. Their Excellencies arrived at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, and were presented with an address by the dairymen, to which Lord Minto replied in part as follows:

When he had visited Smith's Falls fifteen years ago with Lord Lansdowne, the place was but a small village; to-day it is an important divisional point on the C.P.R. The progress of dairying in Canada had kept pace with the progress of the town. At the Chicago Fair Canada won more awards than any other country. In 1890, continued his Excellency, our exports of cheese were valued at \$9,372,212; last year they were \$19,836,324, or an increase of upwards of ten million dollars in one decade. Our exports of butter, valued at \$340,131 in 1890, amounted to \$5,122,156 in 1899. For this progress much credit is due to the dairy conventions, which are bringing experts in cheesemaking in touch with progressive farmers. By this means much is being done to enable our farmers to meet the world-wide competition they are forced to face, but there is still room for progress in cheaper production, in extending and developing mar-