

DECEMBER 21, 1918

in a sanitary condition are admitted, and are not for disinfection. With the exception of swine, which are not admitted under any circumstances until they have been first detained in quarantine for thirty days at the boundary, lengthy detention periods are not now enforced upon animals presented for entry from the United States and Newfoundland.

There are 28 quarantine stations and 39 inspection ports along the international boundary, through one of which consignments of animals must be presented for entry, as at no other point are they admitted under any circumstances. All such animals, however, are subjected to a careful inspection, and if any suspicious symptoms are detected are immediately returned. They must also be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit, made by the owner or importer, stating clearly the purposes for which they are imported, viz., whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing, feeding or slaughter, or whether they form part of settlers' stock, as provided by the regulations. The said declaration or affidavit must be presented to the collector of customs at the port of entry, who decides whether the animals are entitled to entry under the regulations, whose duty it is also to notify the Veterinary Inspector of this Branch in order that the necessary inspection may be carried out.

In view of the difficulty and frequent impossibility of making a rigid inspection of range horses, mules or asses, their importation is forbidden unless they are gentle and broken to harness or saddle. They must, nevertheless, be accompanied by a satisfactory mallein-test chart, dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, signed or endorsed by a Bureau Inspector, in default of which they are detained at the boundary and submitted to mallein by the veterinarian in charge of the station, and if any are found diseased the whole consignment is immediately returned to the United States and the authorities of that country promptly notified.

Owing to the large influx of settlers' horses at certain periods of the year it is impracticable at times to detain them for the mallein test at the boundary. Under such circumstances they are carefully inspected, and if no suspicious symptoms are detected are allowed to proceed to destination to be there tested. If any reactors are found they are destroyed without compensation. A provision is also made for the testing of other horses at destination when undue hardship would result by their detention at the boundary. In such cases, however, the terms of the special license served upon the owner prohibit him from bringing his horses in contact with others, or disposing of them until they have been tested by an officer of this Branch and released by him. Such procedure, however, is only considered in cases where the greatest possible hardship would otherwise result.

Cattle for breeding purposes and milk production, six months old or over, if unaccompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin-test chart, signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, are detained in quarantine for one week, or such further period as may be deemed necessary, and subjected to the tuberculin test; any animals reacting thereto are returned immediately to the United States, or slaughtered without compensation. All range cattle, however, entering Canada, except those for transit in bond, are detained at the port of entry and dipped, or otherwise treated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Inspector, unless such cattle are accompanied by a certificate from the United States Bureau, stating that they are not affected with and have not been exposed to the contagion of mange, or that they have within the thirty days preceding the date of their arrival at the Canadian boundary been dipped or otherwise treated in a manner satisfactory to the officers of the said Bureau.

All other ruminants undergo rigid inspection at port of entry, and if the officer has reason to suspect the animals have been exposed to contagion they are detained, isolated, dipped, or re-

turned to the United States. All swine entering Canada must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises on which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding the date of shipment. Such swine are, nevertheless, inspected and subjected to a quarantine of thirty days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian animals.

Fair Profit from Hog-feeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your December 3rd issue I noticed your Prince Edward County correspondent giving his experience feeding hogs this summer, also your invitation for anyone else to give his experience. I was somewhat in doubt last spring whether there was anything in feeding hogs at present prices of feed or not. I bought five hogs from a neighbor for \$12; they had been weaned about a month. I put them in a pen and kept a barrel for them, out of which I fed them only. They got middlings almost entirely, which cost me \$24 a ton; they also got a little pea meal at the last. They were very seldom out of their pen; occasionally I would let them out for a run. At first they were given a little skim milk, which was not charged, but all they had did not amount to much; they got none at all the last three or four months I had them. They were sold a couple of weeks ago for \$6 a cwt., and when I figured up the returns I found I had \$16.48 for my work, which, while not a very large profit, still is on the right side of the account—considerably better than our Prince Edward County friend's experience, I think. I have been in the hog-feeding business for seven years, in a small way; have always bought the feed, and have never lost a dollar, while I have cleared as high as \$6 a head sometimes.

A. G. TAYLOR.
Waterloo Co., Ont.

Another Successful Hog-feeder.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In response to your inquiry for itemized statements in regard to hog-feeding, in issue of Dec. 3rd, I would like to give our experience with last shipment. Sow farrowed May 23rd; pigs shipped Oct. 22nd; No. of pigs, 10; weight of 9 pigs, 1,635 lbs.; average, 181½ lbs. Pigs were sold at \$5.90 per cwt.; cash received, \$96.46; value of feed, \$76.55; charge for weighing, 15c.; leaving a profit of \$19.76; also one pig of about 150 lbs., which was not shipped. The feed charge includes the feed of sow for about two weeks before farrowing. The feed consisted almost entirely of middlings till the pigs were three months old; after that heavier feed was introduced gradually, and this mixed feed was valued at \$1.50 per cwt. The sow was a grade Yorkshire, and the hog a pure-bred Chester White.

LENNOX FARMER.

Sheep-breeding Records.

A flock of about 240 breeding ewes has been kept for some years at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and during the last five seasons very detailed records have been kept. An analysis and study of these records bring out some interesting facts, which appear to be common to all the breeds kept. The only exception to the latter statement is that Shropshire ewes appear to be more prolific than any other breed. So far as more are concerned, it was found that ram lambs weighed about one-half pound, on the average, heavier than ewe lambs at birth; that the age of the ram does not have any effect on the sex of the offspring, neither does its size nor weight have any effect on either the number or size of the lambs, and that a ram is at his best size at from two to three years old. The ewes seem to play the most important part in connection with the lambings. Ewes six years old produce

the largest percentage of increase, being found to be due to twin lambs, younger ewes having invariably the largest percentage of single lambs. The percentage of ram lambs were found to increase, and the percentage of ewe lambs to decrease, as the age of the ewe advances. The larger and heavier the ewe, the larger and heavier the lambs were found to be, the ram's weight and size showing no effect in this respect.

With regard to the period of gestation, this was found normally to range from 145 to 151 days, the greatest percentage of ewes lambing 147 days after service. The gestation period was slightly longer for ram lambs than for ewe lambs, and the number of male and female lambs were about equal. The larger percentage of lambs born on or before the 147th day after service were invariably strong; after this time, the number of weak and dead lambs increased. The number of days a lamb was carried had no effect on its size, but it was found that, generally, the production of twins and triplets was detrimental to the strength and vitality at birth of such lambs.

Milk Fever Discussed.

The discussion of common ailments in cattle, forming an important feature of the lectures at the Provincial Winter Fair, at Guelph, and in which Dr. H. G. Reed, of Georgetown; Robert Miller, of Stouffville, and W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, Quebec, were the chief speakers, showed that milk fever, a common disease in newly-calving cows, was a source of great loss. As a rule, the best cow in the herd was affected. Preventive treatment was advised. According to Dr. Reed, a careful dairyman need not have a case to give him worry. No stimulating food, such as pea meal or crushed wheat, should be given for a period of two weeks previous to calving. Feeds of a succulent and juicy nature, such as silage or large proportions of succulent roots, were recommended. Then, for a week or ten days after calving, also, withhold the concentrated foods. Cases have been frequently caused by too completely emptying the udder of milk during the early milkings after calving. If conditions similar to those given when the calf is left with the cow were provided, the udder would not be emptied for at least forty-eight hours.

In treating the disease, the services of a competent veterinarian were advisable. It was dangerous even to try to drench the cow, because the muscles of the throat are partially paralyzed, and the drench was likely to go to the lungs. Practitioners have been successful in introducing oxygen into the udder. The udder was emptied of milk, and then filled with pure oxygen, according to the manner so often described in these columns. Many readers will recall that the oxygen treatment was first introduced on this continent by "The Farmer's Advocate." When a veterinarian is not at hand, a bicycle pump may be used to pump ordinary air into the udder, tying the teats with a tape to prevent its escape for some hours. There is an element of danger, though, of introducing germs into the udder by this means, and causing complications, particularly when thorough antiseptic precautions have not been observed.

Question.—What are the first symptoms?

Answer.—The cow would appear to be nervous or excited. The disease is one affecting the entire nervous system, and not of the udder, as commonly thought.

Q. Would milking for a time previous to calving tend to prevent a cow having milk fever?

A. No. In the case of garget, milking in this way may have good results.

That greater loss was due to garget than milk fever, was the opinion of Robert Miller. He had known successful treatment by giving no water for ten days or two weeks previous to calving, excepting that which had been prepared as follows: Three-quarters pound bicarbonate of soda dissolved in a pail of water, and 1½ pounds Epsom salts dissolved in a pail of water, and the two pails emptied into a tub already containing four pails of water. This treatment scarcely ever failed to prevent either garget or milk fever. If the animal became more feverish, she naturally drank more of the preparation, which was just what she needed.

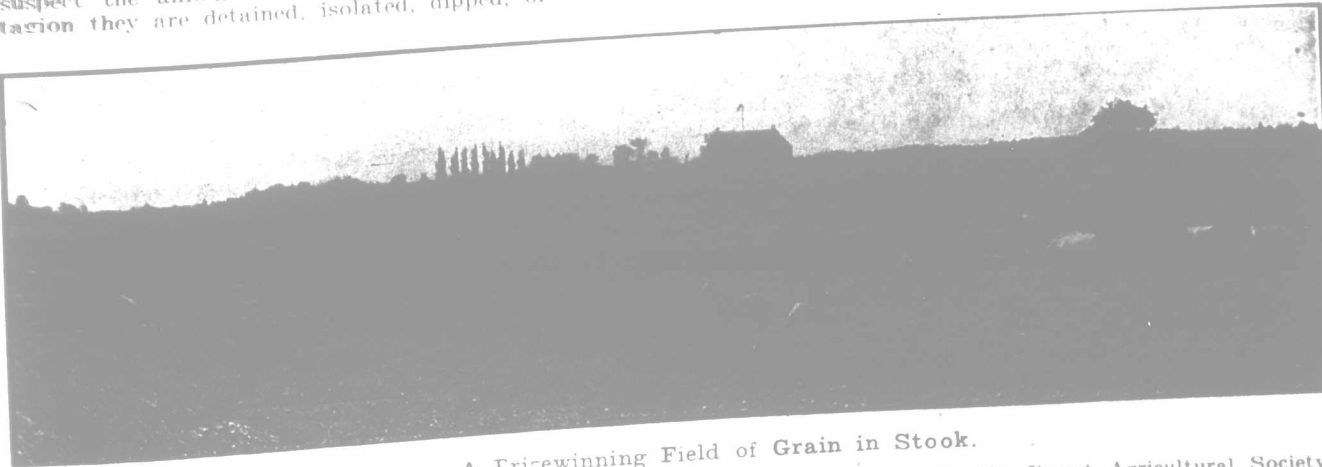
Success with the air treatment for milk fever was reported by W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, P. Q., but prevention was the best remedy. For several weeks previous to calving, the food should be reduced. On no account should the cow be allowed to gorge herself, and the bowels must be kept open.

Q. Did you ever have a heifer with first calf to become affected?

A. No, never. It usually occurs in cows about five years old.

Q. Have you known the disease to come two weeks after calving?

Dr. Reed.—I cannot say that such



A Firerwinning Field of Grain in Stook.

Field of oats on farm of Thos. Grills, Wellington Co., Ont. One of the winners in the Mt. Forest Agricultural Society's competition in fields of standing grain, 1908.