

FARMERS' RIGHTS

A son of a pioneer of 1845 in the Queen's bush, Peel township, Wellington Co., Ont., and who is still robust at 57 years, Mr. J. Morrison, Arthur P.O., Ont., the subject of this sketch was born on the homestead that has been so long in the family and where he still resides. Mr. Morrison is the Secretary of the Dominion Grange of Canada to which office he was appointed at the annual meeting in Toronto last December.



J. J. Morrison

His early industrial life was spent in aiding his father on the farm in those trying times of the seventies and early eighties. After reaching manhood, leaving his place on the farm to be filled by a younger brother, he graduated from a Toronto Business College, after which he took a position on the staff of a Toronto weekly journal. Later he became identified with a wholesale manufacturing concern, acting in the various capacities of stock keeper, travelling mechanic and foreman for over a dozen years. This was during the Petron days and thus an opportunity for active affiliation with organized agriculture was never within Mr. Morrison's reach until after he returned to the farm, in 1900, although his close observation and his sympathy was always with the farmers in their brilliant but short career.

When the Farmers' Association was formed, Mr. Morrison was at the first organization meeting and became one of the original members. He set to work immediately to organize branches in East and West Wellington, both of which were successful. Mr. Morrison acted as secretary of the West Wellington branch, which perhaps was one of the strongest branches of that organization in Ontario.

BECOMES A GRANGER

Upon the Association amalgamating with the Grange, Mr. Morrison became a Granger, and gave active service in committee work, always attending the annual meetings. Last December he succeeded in arranging for his electoral district to send four delegates on the tariff deputation to Ottawa.

When the last Tariff Commission was in session in Guelph Mr. Morrison appeared before that body, and as assessor of his township gave good evidence regarding the increasing tendency of our rural population to leave the farm.

TRUSTEE ASSOCIATIONS

While organized agriculture has received Mr. Morrison's earnest support, educational opportunity for the toiling masses, that never get beyond the public school course, has always appealed to his sympathy. During the unsettled times in educational matters in 1905, as a means of encouragement Trustee Associations were formed in several places by him. This was made possible for rural trustees to attend the Ontario Educational Association and join in the discussion of educational problems. As a result active interest in existing conditions was created and a better opportunity for the education of those who intend to follow industrial pursuits is becoming a live educational issue. Through these trustee associations, problems affecting rural education are brought into form, placed before the Ontario Educational Association, and thus find their way to the Department of Education. By this action rural trustees have acquired a place

in the Advisory Council of Education, Mr. Morrison being at present their representative on that board.

An earnest, capable advocate of farmers' rights is Mr. Morrison, and he is doing effective work for the cause of organized agriculture in his capacity of secretary of the Dominion Grange.

Breed Susceptibility

A circular of practical information in regard to bovine tuberculosis, written by Dean H. L. Russel and Prof. E. G. Hastings of the University of Wisconsin, presents over 60 questions gleaned from the enquiries received at the College, is of great educational value to stockmen. Brief answers based upon the best scientific knowledge of tuberculosis, the tuberculin test and best methods of controlling tuberculosis in a diseased herd are given. The following questions and answers are from this circular:

What is tuberculosis? A transmissible disease caused by a specific kind of bacteria. The organisms leave the body of the diseased animal in various ways and enter the body of a second, healthy animal.

What animals have tuberculosis? All warm blooded and some cold blooded animals. In the northern portion of this country it is the most important disease of cattle. Of the domestic animals, cattle, hogs and fowls are most often affected; sheep, horses, dogs and cats, but rarely. Most of the wild animals in captivity die of tuberculosis.

BREED SUSCEPTIBILITY

Is one breed of cattle more susceptible to tuberculosis than another? Cattle of any breed, beef or dairy, acquire tuberculosis easily and quickly, when once brought in contact with diseased animals giving off tubercle bacilli. The reasons why more dairy than beef cattle have been found to be affected is because of the much greater interchange, the longer period for which they are retained, and the closer confinement to which they are subjected.

What per cent. of domestic animals have tuberculosis? It varies widely in different countries and in different parts of the same country. From July, 1908, to July, 1909, over 90,000 animals, largely milch cows, were examined for tuberculosis in Wisconsin and about five per cent. were found to be diseased.

TUBERCULIN TEST

What is the tuberculin test? If a tuberculous cow has a small quantity of tuberculin introduced beneath the skin, a temporary fever will result, which can be detected by taking the temperature of the animal; a healthy animal shows no fever.

Does the use of tuberculin injure animals? Tuberculin has no ill effect whatever on healthy animals, and no harmful effect on tuberculous animals. It does not, in the amounts used in testing, have any effect on the progress of the disease in the animal, nor can it in any way produce the disease. With many of our best herds it has been used regularly for 10 to 15 years with absolutely no injurious effects. The elements that the test causes abortion or other ailments are without foundation.

How can a diseased herd be freed from tuberculosis? Test the whole herd. Remove all reacting animals. Retest all suspicious animals in three months, and the entire herd again in one year and annually thereafter. Disinfect the stable.

How can a herd be kept free from tuberculosis? Test annually or at least every two years, and retest all suspicious cases in three months. Test every animal introduced into the herd at the time of purchase, and again in three months. Use a farm separator or feed only skim milk and whey that have been heated.



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