

\$18,000,000. This is truly a wonderful advance and shows the remarkable vitality of the dairy industry. No other branch of agriculture has organized itself as has dairying. It has organized itself for the acquisition of knowledge, for the manufacture of its product, for the transportation of the same to market, and for its sale to the consumer. The dairy farmer is ahead of all other farmers in his understanding of the value of organized co-operative work, and the wonderful advance and steadfastness of his industry in the United States and Canada shows the value of such understanding.

Hoard.

CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Valuable experiments reported to the committee of agriculture.

Ottawa, June 22.—At the meeting of the Committee of Agriculture of the House of Commons on Wednesday last the special subject which engaged the attention of the committee was that of tuberculosis in cattle. A report was submitted of experiments which have been conducted on the farm of Mr. W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, under the direction of the chief inspector of stock, Dr. McEachran, which has proved most instructive, and is an ample ratification of what is claimed by Prof. Bang, of Denmark, in connection with his efforts in that country to eradicate this disease. Dr. McEachran briefly explained this system to the committee, consisting, as he stated, of removing all diseased animals out of a herd, those which presented clinical symptoms of the disease in an advanced stage being slaughtered. Those in which the disease can only be recognized by means of the tuberculin test are placed in isolated buildings, and are bred from. The calves as they are born are immediately removed from their mothers, and are nursed by healthy cows, in perfectly non-infective buildings, and it is found that 95 percent, in some cases more, can be raised as perfectly healthy animals. At Mr. Edwards's farm other experiments were made which show that this can even go further. It was explained to Mr. Edwards by Dr. McEachran that it is quite possible to bring up the calves healthy by using the milk from the diseased cows, provided that it was sterilized by raising it to 185 degrees tempe-

ature, and where there was no udder infection calves might even be suckled by their mothers in open yards but not in infected buildings. This however, was not to be recommended, as while a cow may have no symptoms of diseased udder today, to-morrow the diversion of the infective bacilli by means of the blood channels to the udder may render the milk highly dangerous. Thorough isolation, perfect disinfection, drainage, ventilation and sunlight are all essentials to success in such an experiment, but the possibility of thus preserving the improved strains of blood and raising healthy calves born of diseased parents under proper conditions, has been demonstrated, a fact which must prove to be of immense value not only to cattle breeders, but to the human race as well. The value of such an experiment made by Mr. Edwards, entirely at his own expense, to the live stock breeders of the Dominion cannot be over-estimated. The experiments are to be continued for another year, at the end of which time Mr. Edwards will have entirely rid his herd of all tuberculous animals without interfering with his breeding operations, and while the experiments are conducted by Mr. Edwards have been costly, the same thing can be done by ordinary farmers, as is done in Denmark continually, and this system will be an important factor in ridding the herds of the Dominion of this disease, which is not only contagious among animals, but is communicable from the bovine to the human subject.

Witness.

TAINTED MILK.

At this time of the year, especially, will it be noticed that milk has sometimes a very peculiar odour combined in very many cases with a characteristic flavour. The spring coming on rather gradually as it did at first, until the very cold weather we have just experienced, did not give such a fruitful supply of milk "off colour" as usual. During the cold, however, it was very noticeable, and particularly in milk being made into cheese.

A backward spring, with a very poor growth of grass, has fortunately been changed by the recent wet weather, which has given pastures a good start, although for the present growth is somewhat at a standstill, owing to the prevalent low temperature.