

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN.

JOHN WELD, Manager.

F. W. HODSON, Editor.

1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the first and fifteenth of each month.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.

2. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s. or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.

3. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 30 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.

4. Discontinuances—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given.

5. The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

6. The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

7. Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible.

8. Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

9. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

10. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.

11. We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

12. Replies to circulars and letters of enquiry sent from this office will not be paid for as provided above.

13. No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.

14. Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

15. All communications in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,  
LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

## CONTENTS.

### EDITORIAL:—

21—Illustration. 22—Sheep at the Ontario Agricultural College; Annual Meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association; Annual Convention of Western Dairymen at Ingersoll; Editorial Notes; Errata. 23—Our Clubbing Rates for 1894; Wanted! Seed Grain Correspondents; Tuberculosis in the Dairy Herd of the Agricultural College at Guelph; Death of Mr. John Hope, of Bow Park. 24—The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. 25—Entry Fees; Illinois Sheep Breeders' Association.

### STOCK:—

26—The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in Cattle. 27—Mr. W. S. Hawkshaw's Shropshires; Studs, Herds and Flocks; A Profitable Crop. 28—Our Scottish Letter.

### FARM:—

28—Potato Contests; The Water Supply; Our Patrons' Experience. 29—Fertilizers; A Canadian Packing House.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:—

29—Legal.

### DAIRY:—

30—Annual Convention of the Eastern Dairymen's Association at Peterboro. 31—Sterilization of Milk.

### POULTRY:—

31—Poultry on the Farm; Cross-bred and Pure-bred Fowls.

### FAMILY CIRCLE:—

QUIET HOUR:—33.

MINNIE MAY:—33.

UNCLE TOM:—33 and 34.

STOCK GOSSIP:—35, 36, 37.

NOTICES:—37.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—35 to 40.

## Our Clubbing Rates for 1894.

We offer our subscribers papers at the following rates:—

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

—AND—

Winnipeg Weekly Tribune.....\$1 75

Toronto Weekly Mail.....1 50

“ Daily.....6 00

“ Weekly Globe.....1 50

“ Daily.....6 00

“ Weekly Empire.....1 75

“ Daily.....6 00

London Weekly Free Press.....1 75

“ Daily.....4 25

“ Weekly Advertiser.....1 75

The Canada Farmer's Sun.....1 50

Montreal Weekly Witness.....1 60

“ Family Herald and Weekly Star.....1 75

“ Weekly Gazette.....1 50

Cosmopolitan Magazine (Monthly).....2 25

Remit by Post Office order or registered letter.

Post Office order is cheapest and best.

## Wanted! Seed Grain Correspondents.

We request our readers to send us reports concerning the varieties of spring wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, turnips, mangolds and carrots that did best in their respective districts last season. If new varieties were tried, tell us what they were and how they succeeded. Send reports so that they will reach us not later than February 5th.

## Tuberculosis in the Dairy Herd of the Agricultural College at Guelph.

The subject of tuberculosis at the College Farm is by no means a new one to the people of this country, but the facts concerning it are not so well known. Party organs have, as is their custom, tried to make a great deal of capital out of the matter. We have endeavored to learn all the facts concerning the late outbreak, as many of our contemporaries style the last trouble at Guelph.

As we all know, tuberculosis does exist in the dairy herd at the college. Almost a year ago an imported Guernsey cow was known to be diseased and slaughtered. Two more cows of the same breed began to show symptoms before spring and were isolated and ultimately slaughtered, along with a calf from one of them, which gave evidence of having contracted the disease from drinking the milk from a cow when in the advanced stages of the trouble, as the calf's intestines alone were badly diseased, the lungs being perfectly sound, so far as Professor McKenzie, the Bacteriologist of the Agricultural Department, could determine with the naked eye. This slaughter was made publicly and all the students were invited, and most were present to witness it and listen to Professor McKenzie's explanation of the tuberculous test. During the summer a Red Poll and an Ayrshire cow were noticed to be unhealthy, and were isolated to await development or cure. In July nine animals were tested with the Koch lymph, when four gave a reaction indicating the presence of tuberculosis, while the remaining five gave no rise in temperature. Three of the affected animals were destroyed, and the other, the imported Guernsey bull, was isolated for experimental purposes. One of the slaughtered cows, a healthy looking grade, was so slightly diseased that an unprofessional eye could not detect anything wrong with her, and, according to authorities, might have died of old age without harm to man or beast through tuberculosis. It was decided to test the whole herd, but lymph could not be obtained before October, when twenty-six quite healthy-looking animals were tested, seventeen of which gave a rise in temperature. Since that time they have been kept far enough from the healthy animals to insure no contagion. Their milk has been heated to a sufficient temperature to destroy any germs which might be present in it.

Now, as to the dairy stock offered at the last sale, seven calves were taken from the dairy stable to be sold, all of which were dropped a considerable time before the October test was made. They have never suckled their dams, and had not been fed with diseased milk. They have been kept in box stalls in the part of the stable farthest removed from the tubercular cows, and were considered by Prof. Dean and Dr. Reid, the college veterinarian, to be safe and sound. We contend that it was a gross mistake to offer any stock for sale out of such a stable. The Minister of Agriculture left the selection of stock to be sold to Prof. Dean and Dr. Reid, instructing them not to offer any animals that were in the least tainted with the disease. Should the Minister have personally supervised the selection of the stock? Some will say yes, but when a professional veterinarian and the professor of dairying, men who knew all about the dairy stock so far as could be known, were given charge of the selection, with strict instructions not to offer any animals that had come in contact with diseased ones, we cannot blame the Hon. Mr. Dryden for the mistake. Had Prof. Reid and Dean exercised reasonable judgment in the matter, no reasonable man would have thought of blaming any one. We contend that those who selected the stock, and perhaps President Mills to some extent, are the ones on whom public censure should fall.

We understand that Mr. Dryden, on learning that some of the calves being sold were from condemned cows, was horrified to think such a blunder had been made, and immediately instructed Prof. Dean to make the facts known to those who had purchased calves. This was done, and what might have been a source of danger to the country was avoided.

A short time ago a wholesale slaughter was made; a number of healthy-looking animals were destroyed; some of them were so slightly affected that only the most careful examination could detect disease. In one or two only a mere speck was found on dissecting the liver, which goes to show the value of the tuberculous test, as even the smallest trace of disease is shown long before it could possibly interfere with the health of the animal or other animals drinking their milk.

We wish to correct a statement which some of the party papers have circulated, that is, that the disease in the College dairy herd is pleuro-pneumonia. Why such a statement has been made is not known, except the desire to make a bad matter as much worse as possible. It has been clearly demonstrated during the last year that no pleuro-pneumonia exists in Canada. The most careful examination by skilled veterinarians, wherever the slightest suspicion presented itself, has proven conclusively that Canadian cattle are entirely free from that dread disease.

Several writers in Reform papers have justified the college authorities by stating that the herd at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, had suffered very much from tuberculosis, and that a number of animals were killed, which is true. The officers of neither of these stations are at fault, because the disease exists in their herds. It is their misfortune, not their fault. The same trouble may overtake any breeder. The disease may appear and does appear in the best managed herds, both pure-bred and grade. The difference between the two stations is this:—At Ottawa the officials offered no animals for sale; at Guelph animals were put up and sold at public auction that were a menace to the public health. The Ontario Minister discovered the error in time to check it. No harm in reality has been done, but a severe lesson has been taught the officers at Guelph which will prove valuable to the country.

## Death of Mr. John Hope, of Bow Park.

We regret to be called on to chronicle the death of one of Canada's agricultural leaders. On the evening of January 3rd, Mr. John Hope, who had been suffering from a severe attack of la grippe and neuralgia, asked one of his men for a bottle of laudanum, from which he had been in the habit of taking doses for neuralgia. It was given him, and in a short time afterwards he was found lying unconscious at one of the stable doors. Medical aid was summoned, but consciousness could not be restored. He soon passed peacefully away, without being able to recognize those about him.

Mr. Hope was born near Aspatria, in Cumberland, England, Jan. 5th, 1844. He, along with the other members of the family, were left fatherless while quite young, which circumstance caused them to separate shortly afterwards, the deceased coming to Markham, Ont., where he was engaged in the cattle trade for a number of years. He afterwards went to Missouri, U. S., and finally came to Bow Park Farm, where he has been for twenty-three years, acting first as manager under the Hon. George Brown, and latterly sole manager for the company owning the estate. He has long been regarded as perhaps the best authority on Shorthorns in America. His opinions have frequently been sought by persons in all quarters of the continent with regard to matters pertaining to live-stock breeding and management. The fame gained by this farm and herd is due almost solely to the capabilities and untiring zeal of John Hope. He has occupied a position in the pure-bred stock industry of America which will be exceedingly difficult to fill. Very few men are capable of managing so large a business successfully, while every detail connected with this great enterprise has been carefully looked after. Although Mr. Hope will be greatly missed in agricultural circles, his decease will be most keenly felt in his own family circle and among those with whom he came into daily contact. Although he was frequently called away from home on matters of business, his own family circle and neighborhood was by far the dearest spot to him. He was honored by all classes of men, and esteemed as an upright gentleman in all matters of business. He was a man of action under any circumstances, and was always ready to help deserving causes which came under his notice.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, who spoke very touchingly of the excellent qualities of a man with whom he had been in intimate acquaintance for seven years. Notwithstanding the inclemency of a very rough day, a large number of friends from the city and other places throughout the Province and adjoining States congregated to pay their last respects to their departed friend. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brantford, Ont.