

Tubercular Free Milk for Towns

PEOPLE in towns of 5,000 or more may have the aid of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in controlling bovine tuberculosis in the herds supplying milk or cream to that town or city. All that is necessary is that the town shall signify in writing to the Veterinary Director-General its desire to have the aid of the Department. This legislation is comparatively recent, it being promulgated on May 8th, 1914. It may vitally affect farmers in the next few years, and it is well that we acquaint ourselves with the provisions of the Act.

THE DUTY OF THE TOWN

Briefly the duty of the Town Council is that dairies in which milk and cream are produced for sale shall be licensed, and no license shall be issued unless the dairy conforms to the required standard. These requirements are simple. There shall be ample air space, at least two square feet of window glass for each cow, a good ventilating system, good drainage, and the stables kept clean and sanitary. The dairy farmer has two years from the date of the first test of his cattle for tuberculosis to clean the disease from his herd. If he cannot then show a clean bill of health his products are prohibited from sale. The town also appoints an inspector to see that these provisions are fulfilled.

NOTICE OF DEPARTMENT

On receiving notice the Veterinary Director-General makes inquiry to see if conditions are being lived up to and sends a veterinary inspector to inspect and test the cows for bovine tuberculosis. Cows that, in the opinion of the inspector, are affected with open tuberculosis and already infecting the milk shall be sent to the abattoir for slaughter under inspection. When there is no abattoir within reasonable distance, the cows are slaughtered in the presence of the inspector. The inspector will also see that reactors to the test, but not judged to have open tuberculosis, shall be separated from the non-reactors as effectively as possible, and the owner given his choice of disposing of them by immediate slaughter, slaughter after they have been prepared for the butcher by drying off and fattening, or retaining in the herd and selling no milk or cream until it is pasteurized.

COMPENSATION

Naturally dairy farmers are not expected to clean their herds in this radical manner without compensation. The Act further provides that the Government shall pay the owner one-half the appraised value of the cow if destroyed as a case of open tuberculosis, one-third the appraised value if

destroyed as a reactor at the request of the owner. The value of the carcass, if it can be disposed of, is paid to the owner, providing that compensation and sale of the carcass together do not amount to more than the appraised value. If more, the surplus is paid to the Government. If the owner objects to the operation of the Act in so far as it affects his herd, and does not follow the instructions of the inspector, he need not be paid compensation at all.

The regulation of the health of herds supplying milk and cream to our cities is certain to come, in every municipality in Canada. Farmers are coming to realize that town and city people are strictly within their limits in guarding the healthfulness of their food supply. Farmers can take time and necessity by the forelock by starting to clean their herds of tuberculosis now. By the Bang system it is quite possible to build up a healthy herd from a herd of which all are reactors. Herds which are proved to be healthy should be kept healthy by applying the tuberculin test to all new purchases. It is well, too, to keep stock recently purchased by themselves for a month or so, and then test again to see if the disease has developed in the meantime.—F.E.E.

The Protectionist Farmers of Germany

Prof. W. W. Swinson, in *Journal of Commerce*

THE Agrarian Party of Germany are prepared to go to almost any lengths in their opposition to the importation of foreign food supplies. The Agrarians are led by the East Prussian aristocracy, and posts of honor at court and civil service positions are occupied by members of their families. There is a political organization behind the influence wielded by Agrarianism, and though its methods may be challenged it is hardly less effective an organization than that of the Social Democracy.

There is a tendency to protect the interests of agriculture in every branch of legislation. Duties on foreign food supplies are levied more with a view to their prohibitive effect than as a means of raising revenue. In the case of certain commodities, such as fodder, the duties in no way benefit the small farmer, who is in no position to store fodder. A bad season in Germany for fodder means that the small farmer must sell off his cattle to avoid the expense of keeping them over the winter. For a time meat may thus be cheapened, but the result in a few months becomes apparent in a rapid rise in prices, especially in veal, beef and pork, the staple articles of German consumption. The small farmer is not in the least profited by the high prices, which go into the pockets of the big cattle farmers and the middlemen. On the other hand, the German consumer pays a fearful price for this policy of national agricultural independence.

FARMS AND PRODUCTS

The actual surface under agriculture (including viti-culture) is about 80,000,000 acres. Five per cent., or about 4,000,000 acres, is divided into small holdings of less than five acres each. Of these small holdings one-third is vine-growing land, and another third is garden land. Of the next largest holdings, up to 10 acres, rather more than one-third is vineyard, and 10 per cent. is in cornland. The middle-sized holdings up to 50 acres, show still one-third vineyard and one-third cornland. Of the big estates up to 250 acres one-quarter is in sugar-beet, a third cornland, 5 per cent. vineyard, and the rest roots, and so forth. The biggest estates of all, 500 acres and beyond, are 55 per cent. sugar-beet, and only 20 per cent. cornland. These are the large North German properties of the "sugar barons," as the Socialist press describes them. The biggest estates include nearly one-quarter of all the agricultural land in Germany; the 250 acre estates make up one-third, and the medium estates also about one-third.



A Product of the B. C. Climate

This splendid heifer, with an udder indicating potential milk-making power, is Agulbah Agrie Pieterie, one of the herd on which H. Abster Thomson, New Westminster Dist., B.C., is depending for name and fame as a Holstein breeder.

In the south and west the political organization controlling the agricultural vote is very largely Catholic; in the north and east it is Prussian-Conservative.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS

There are approximately 3,000,000 agricultural laborers in Germany. The majority are employed on the extensive estates of the north. A little over a century ago serfdom still obtained in Germany (being abolished in 1807), but many of its abuses still remain. The maltreatment of agricultural laborers is still frequently reported; and there are particularly heinous abuses in connection with the electoral laws. It probably required the industrial development of the Empire, with the threatened depopulation of the country, and the rush to the industrial centres, to put an end to actual, if not legal, serfdom. It was, and is, the drainage of labor to the towns to produce tolerable conditions for the laborers on these big estates, since the landowners on the big estates were required to do something to stop the drainage.

Exchanging Farm Labor

A FARMER would find it well worth his while to keep account of exchange labor with neighbors for a year, says the *Farm Management Monthly*, published by U.S. Department of Agriculture. The complete labor records from farmers who are cooperating with the Farm Management office in farm cost accounting investigations show interesting data on this problem of exchange labor.

During 1912 one Wisconsin farmer on a 67-acre farm helped his neighbors to the extent of 217½ hours of man labor and 112 hours of horse labor; in return he received 103 hours of man labor and 78½ hours of horse labor. No mention was made in his financial account of a further settlement with these neighbors whom he helped. Valuing man labor at fifteen cents an hour and horse labor at ten cents an hour, which is only a reasonable wage for summer work, the difference amounts to \$17.21 for man labor and \$3.55 for horse labor. This man was a good neighbor, but it is doubtful if his neighbors realized how good, for few, if any of them, had a record of exchange with them.

Fitting a

Jas. Armstrong

ANY otherwise able of judging recognizing its good conformation, with good condition, will not a buyer. Most of the farm to buy horses will be well rounded before a price. Hence it is the horses that have the very best of condition sale does not come into methods of the fakes have made the words for all that is crooked the horse is just good.

The first requirement is horse is flesh. The horse is not rolling fat, but out, perhaps in a little favorable to hard work proportions by weight quicker than oats alone meal and find it excessive must be used sparingly on a horse, and the largely on lined meat reputation that would business. Never feeling a horse. Proving of clean water. being conditioned is proper feeding.

CONDITION

Secondly, we must may be obtained by and keeping the horse mer, if finishing a horse, to show a very light blank takes on a shiny, attractive

A horse, to show have lots of mettle. You keep it there and get a shiny coat, but the horse when you take it out of use is essential, and work for exercise, handle it to take it to the show. To be to best advantage. On horse that is to be sold and the question of exchange is that it will slacken up in the work a chance to flesh up action. Action is helpful and properly shown

All of these points are perfectly legitimate. A store window as attractive may sell you his goods as attractive as possible capable of lots of wear. Will condition his horse before he allows a buyer

Horse E

A HORSE is paid The pay is in its value, the amount of cost of feed and care. To daily whether the horse doing productive work, out over his pasture and idle there, he should as not have them at work. priced feed it pays to keep a full day's work demands further that the so as to keep them empl

The Threshing

PUFF, PUFF! along the road
The threshers comes at dawn.
The engine tugging at its load
Is like a thing of brass.
Treading the mud, with man the mind
Sitting a sentinel behind.
Shriek, scream! The whistle calls.
They gather far and near
They lead the horses from their stalls
And buckle on their gear.
Across the stubble in the mould
The morning sun throws down its gold.

Whiz, whir! The wheels begin
Their dizzy, tumbling roll
Swiftly the sheaves are pouring in
And dropping to its bow!
The wheat that shall be bread for man.
Over the seas in far Durban.

Puff, Puff! The straw rolls out.
The dust flies up like smoke.
The pitchers spread the stack about
With steady stroke on stroke.
Neighbors in spirit, so they fill
The earth with new abundance still.
—Chicago Tribune.