

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.

DECEMBER 5TH TO 9TH, 1910

Large Prizes and Classes for

**Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle,
Sheep, Swine and Poul-
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HORSE SHOW

Entries close November 19th.

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Director of Colonization,
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Minister of Agriculture,
Toronto, Ontario.

The Feeders' Corner

The Feeders' Corner is for the use of our subscribers. Questions are invited to ask questions, or send items of interest. All questions will receive prompt attention.

Ration for Milk Cows

What proportion of oats, barley, peas and corn would it be necessary to feed with ensilage, cut straw and alfalfa hay, to milk cows? Would oil cake be any advantage in feeding, and what proportion would you advise feeding?—A. Thompson, Lambton Co., Ont.

The addition of bran to the mentioned grains would make a decided improvement in the meal mixture and at the same time lower the cost. A mixture of bran, 300 lbs.; oats, 100 lbs.; barley, 100 lbs.; peas, 100 lbs.; corn, 200 lbs.; and oil cake meal, 100 lbs., would constitute a most excellent meal for milk production and should, for best results in the way of milk flow and net profit (not always the same thing, by the way) be fed at the rate of about one lb. of meal to four lbs. of milk produced daily.

The amount of ensilage will, of course, depend upon the cow. Straw should be added at the rate of about one lb. of straw to 10 lbs. of ensilage. If alfalfa is fed liberally the meal part of the ration may be materially decreased. Our work here shows good alfalfa hay to be worth almost as much, pound for pound, as bran.—J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa.

Roots for Growing Hogs

To what extent can roots (mangels) be worked into a ration to advantage for hogs that are 100 lbs. in weight and are to be shovled along for market. Peas, barley and oats are available for feed. Please give through your feeders' corner a ration for hogs made up of these four feeds.—A. Shurter, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Mangels may be advantageously fed with such a meal mixture to fatten hogs up to two lbs roots for each pound of meal mixture fed. For a short time at first, say a fortnight, an even greater proportion of roots might be fed, but this should be gradually changed until hogs should be getting at finishing-off time only

about equal parts by weight of meal and mangels or even less mangels. The meal mixture might be made up of about equal parts of the three grains with a slight increase in the barley toward the last part of the feeding.—J. H. G.

Tuberculosis in Cattle

(Continued from page 4)

5. That any animal having given one distinct reaction to tuberculin should thereafter be regarded as tuberculous.
6. That the sub-cutaneous injection of tuberculin is the only method of using tuberculin for the detection of tuberculosis in cattle which can be recommended at the present time.
7. That tuberculin has no injurious effect on healthy cattle.

EVIDENCE FROM TUBERCULIN TEST.
Resolution No. 3.—That a positive reaction to tuberculin in any properly conducted test, official or otherwise, in any animal in any herd, shall be considered evidence sufficient upon which to declare the herd to be infected.

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION.
Resolution No. 4.—That this Commission recommends the passage of legislation providing for the compulsory notification by owners and by veterinarians of the existence of tuberculosis in a herd, whether such existence be made known by detection of clinical cases or by the tuberculin test.

LOCATION THROUGH SLAUGHTER.
Resolution No. 5.—This Commission recognizes that the discovery of tuberculosis in animals slaughtered for food purposes furnishes one of the best possible means of locating the disease on the farm, and therefore recommends the adoption of some system of marking, for purposes of identification, all cattle three years old and over, shipped for slaughter.
As tuberculosis hogs is almost invariably due to bovine infection, this recommendation should also be made to apply to hogs of any age shipped for slaughter.

It is further recommended that the discovery of tuberculosis in animals coming under Government Inspection should be used whenever identification

is possible, as a means of locating infected herds and premises. All such cases should be reported to the proper authorities for control action.

RESOLUTION NO. 6.—As a general policy in the eradication of tuberculosis the separation of healthy and diseased animals, and the construction of a healthy herd are recommended. In order to accomplish this the following recommendations are made:

- (1) If the herd is found to be extensively infected, as shown by the tuberculin test or clinical examination, even the apparently healthy animals in it should be regarded with suspicion, until they have been separated from the reacting animals for at least three months.

If after the expiration of this time they do not react to the tuberculin test, they may be considered healthy again, and so on.

It is recommended that a herd extensively infected should not be treated by the method of general separation, but that the construction of a new herd from the offspring only is advisable.

- (2) If the herd is found, by either or both of the above methods, to contain a relatively small proportion of diseased animals, separation of the diseased animals from the healthy animals, and the construction of a sound herd from the healthy animals, and the offspring of both, is advocated.

A WORKING BASIS

As a working basis in carrying out these principles, we advise, (a) That herds containing 50% or more of diseased animals be treated as coming under Section 1. (b) That herds containing under 15% of diseased animals be treated as coming under Section 2. (c) That herds falling between these figures be graded according to the opinion of the inspector. (d) That it shall be the prerogative of the owner to reject either plan and have his herd dealt with by removal and slaughter of diseased animals, with or without compensation, according to the public policy in operation.

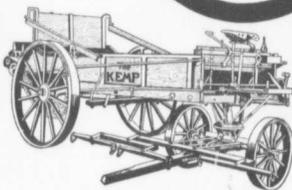
2. That when by any means the officials properly charged with the control of tuberculosis become aware of its existence in a herd to which a policy of slaughter and compensation cannot reasonably be applied, such herd must be dealt with by the owner, under Government supervision, on the principle of the separation of all sound animals from those affected. Such separation must be effected by treating the whole herd as diseased, and rearing the calves separately, either on pasteurized milk or milk of healthy cows, or when the number of those affected is so small as to warrant such a course, by the application to the whole herd, from time to time, under official supervision, of the tuberculin test, and the entire segregation of all animals found to react.

In the event of any owner refusing or neglecting to adopt either of the above methods, his entire herd to be closely quarantined and sales therefrom to be entirely prohibited.

COMPENSATION RECOMMENDED.
3. That a policy of compensation be recommended as useful and usually necessary as a temporary measure.

4. That, when slaughter is necessary, in order to avoid economic loss, every effort should be made to utilize as far as possible the meat of such animals as may be obtained and on being slaughtered under competent inspection.

I like Farm and Dairy very much and always find much valuable information in its columns.—H. G. Brigham, Grey Co., Ont.



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