

necessary preliminary education, and had driven her a few times to a breaking cart. I brought her and her foal in from pasture early in October, and commenced to wean the foal and handle the mare. She is now quite safe, and handy in single and double harness, and I expect to teach her to lead in a tandem in the spring. Her foal is now well trained to halter, will lead well, stand tied, allow me or my man to groom her, clean out and pare her feet, etc. She is also so well used to a bridle that she will eat hay and be quite contented in her loose box stall with a bit in her mouth, and I will soon put harness on her, and get her accustomed to that.

So you see, sir, I am not quite out of the business yet, and I think I am justified in repeating that, when your correspondent claims that my inability to judge the essays is due to want of experience, he is mistaken. "WHIP."

LIVE STOCK.

International Tuberculosis Commission's First Session.

The American Veterinary Medical Association has recognized for some time that the question of tuberculosis-control work among domestic animals was a big and very difficult problem of universal interest and fundamental importance, and one that must be met sooner or later.

This Association clearly recognized that certain great interests are concerned in any dealing with this problem. Fundamentally, these are: First, general society interested in this question as a public-health measure; second, the live-stock producer, especially interested in the financial questions of profit and loss—the producer of animal foods for human beings; and, third, there was the manufacturer of these animal foods, the packer; and, fourth, the veterinary profession, involved as sanitarians and practitioners, intimately related on one hand to the producer, and on the other hand to the consumer.

With these considerations in view, the American Veterinary Medical Association made provision at its last session for the creation of an International Tuberculosis Commission, which should fittingly represent all these great interests. The essential duty of this commission was to study thoroughly and report upon the general problems of control work, rather than upon technical research problems.

The following gentlemen were selected to represent the United States on this Commission: Hon. W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, a practical dairyman, breeder, farmer, and editor of Hoard's Dairyman; Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Pathological Division of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. V. A. Moore, Professor of Pathology, and Dean of the Veterinary College at Cornell University, New York; Dr. M. P. Ravenel, Professor of Bacteriology, University of Wisconsin, and member of the Wisconsin State Live-stock Sanitary Board; Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Professor of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, member and organizer of the Minnesota State Live-stock Sanitary Board; and Dr. E. C. Schroeder, Superintendent of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry Experiment Station.

The members selected to represent the Dominion of Canada were: Hon. W. C. Edwards, Ottawa, one of Canada's most famous breeders of Shorthorns; J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto, a prominent Canadian packer; Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, Chief Health Officer for the Province of Ontario; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa; and Dr. F. Torrance, Winnipeg, Professor of Veterinary Medicine, University of Manitoba, and a prominent Canadian veterinarian.

So far as the writer knows, credit for the original suggestion, and for pushing the movement along until it finally resulted in the creation of this commission, belongs especially to Dr. Rutherford, of Canada.

The first session of this Commission was held recently, at Buffalo, New York. Dr. J. G. Rutherford was elected Chairman, and Dr. M. H. Reynolds, Secretary, of the Commission.

It was recognized that this was necessarily a preliminary meeting, and should be devoted to a discussion of organization, and plans for work, with the members getting acquainted with each other, and with each other's views.

It was soon agreed that the Commission could not wisely, at this stage, adopt specific resolutions or recommend specific methods, but a number of general propositions were taken up for consideration, and on some of these the Commission reached unanimous understanding:

1. That general compulsory tuberculin test and slaughter is impractical, and should be dropped from further consideration.
2. That voluntary testing for owners as a general State policy should be retained, provided it be recognized for what it really is; i. e., a very efficient means of public education, and as serving somewhat to keep further spread of tuberculosis among domestic animals in check.
3. It was unanimously agreed, recognizing fully

its limitations, that we can and should accept the tuberculin test under certain conditions, as a basis of suitable control legislation.

The general problem before the Commission—i. e., control work—was divided into four sections, and assigned to sub-committees as follows:

Education and Legislation—Dr. Reynolds (chairman), Governor Hoard, Dr. Rutherford, Dissemination—Dr. Moore, (chairman), Dr. Schroeder, Dr. Ravenel. Location of Tuberculosis—Dr. Mohler (chairman), Mr. Flavelle, Dr. Hodgetts. Disposition of Tubercular Animals—Senator Edwards (chairman), Dr. Mohler, Dr. Torrance.

One of the serious difficulties in our problem was recognized as the indifference of purchasers of valuable breeding stock who want certain blood lines, and are willing to take the tuberculosis in order to get the breeding.

It was recognized that marked change in public sentiment in most States and Provinces must be secured, and that this can be expected only as a process of slow development.

In this informal discussion, the Commission found and recognized the importance of certain doors admitting the sanitarian to the tubercular herd; i. e., (1) By way of the killing floor and local stock-yards to the farm; (2) through clinical cases recognized in practice, inspection, or otherwise; (3) tuberculin testing for interstate and export traffic.

Two important general sources of dissemination (not individual infection) were recognized: First, the traffic in tuberculous cattle, especially in pure-bred stock; and second, in pasteurized creamery skim milk.

In view of these various considerations, it was also agreed that the Commission needs the assistance of two more members, one of whom should directly represent American packers, and the other should represent American State Health officers.

M. H. REYNOLDS, Secretary.



Royal Gretna (Imp.) [9599].

Clydesdale stallion, four years old, sire Royal Citizen. Winner of third prize at the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph; first and championship at the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair, also special gold medal as best draft stallion exhibited. Owned by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

Vealing Calves on Little Milk.

Donald Bain, Perth Co., Ont., who sends milk to the factory to be made into cheese in summer and cream in winter for buttermaking, yet manages to veal ten or twelve calves every year. Being at his place a short time ago, the writer saw a calf two weeks old, which was being fattened, and was certainly an excellent animal, being as thrifty and fat as any calf sucking its own mother would be. When seen, this calf was just finishing its breakfast, which had consisted of, first, a quart of new milk given alone, and afterwards two or three quarts of warm separator milk into which had been stirred three handfuls of low-grade flour. Mr. Bain gives only new milk for four or five days, then changes to a quart night and morning, followed each time by a feed of skim milk mixed with uncooked, low-grade flour, a handful only at first, the quantity being gradually increased, according to the size and appetite of the calf. In four or five weeks they are fit for the butcher. He has practiced this method of fattening calves for over two years, and has never had a case of scours. Much, however, as he says, may depend on the feeder. This method of calf-feeding might not be suitable for those that are being raised to maturity, but it is surely worthy of some experimenting.

From Beef to Dairying.

The Village of St. Mary's, in Perth County, is one of the prettiest towns in Western Ontario. Built on the valley slopes of the north branch of the River Thames, its appearance, as seen from the railway train, which runs on the high ground, never fails to call forth admiring remarks from the passing traveller. But it has more than beauty to recommend it. It is the center of one of the finest sections of farming land to be found out of doors. The soil of this section is almost invariably rich clay loam, though once in a while a gravelly field occurs. In the flats of the river below the town are the limestone quarries, in which the rock is found in level layers from three to six inches thick, easily pried up with crow-bars. This rock has been used so freely in the building of St. Mary's that the town is known in newspaper phrase as the "stone village."

Ten or twelve years ago, the winter fattening of cattle was almost universal among the farmers within a radius of twenty miles from St. Mary's. At that time there was scarcely a farmer who did not have from four to six feeding cattle every winter, and some who made a specialty of the business would have as many as forty. In those days, during the time when export cattle were being shipped in the spring, it was not uncommon for four or five hundred cattle to be driven into St. Mary's in one day. That is all changed now. A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" visiting that neighborhood recently, was informed by a resident who has been in the cattle-buying business all his life, that at present not more than two or three carloads of export cattle left the town during the whole season. A few butcher cattle are shipped still, one or two being picked up at a place, but the old-style feeding has vanished. Practically everyone has gone into dairying. Why? The answer on every hand is very simple, "There is more money in it." Besides the St. Mary's creamery, which makes butter only, there are cheese factories accessible to every part, which manufacture cheese from the middle of April till the end of November, and make butter during winter.

A few farmers, however, still stick to the production of beef for export, and if prices hold up, as they promise to do, these men will come out all right this season. Among them is Hazel White, who has a stableful of twenty steers. The most of these are loose in a roomy pen, without any divisions in the manger. Water can be had at will in a trough at one side. Mr. White is not quite satisfied with loose-box feeding, as he thinks that some of the more aggressive animals get more

than their share, while others are left with too little. He intends, by next fall, to have stalls for all his feeders. His cattle are bought in each year, Shorthorn grades being three years of age being preferred. His bunch this season are doing well, and are pretty even and well-bred. He feeds silage mixed with cut straw, as much as they will eat up clean, night and morning, putting on this cut feed each time five quarts of oat chop for each steer. Clover hay is fed at noon.

Douglas Martin keeps ten grade Shorthorn cows, whose milk is sent to the factory for cheese-making in summer, and for butter in winter. He aims to have his cows freshen in fall or early winter, so that calves can be raised on skim milk. His calves are all sired by a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull, owned by himself. He crosses no further than once, selling all the progeny for beef as they come to the proper age. He has six handsome three-year-old steers in the stalls. Mr. Martin likes the Shorthorn-Angus cross, as they fatten on less food than ordinary cattle require, and are so smooth and round that they can be sold at any time. Almost every one is pure black. The ration for these feeders per day is, 35 pounds silage mixed with cut straw, 2 gals. mixed barley and oat chop, and 1½ pounds oil cake, besides a few roots, divided into two feeds, with uncut

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