

advisability of treating such cows. A noted Wisconsin veterinarian, Dr. David Roberts, is quite certain that it is worth while to treat the difficult milkers, and he writes upon the subject as follows:—

Many a valuable cow and heifer have been sold at a sacrifice by the owner owing to the fact that they were hard milkers.

The cause of hard milking cows is so little understood by the average stockman that the disposal of such animals is accounted for in that way, but if stockmen knew how easy it is to overcome hard milking in both cows and heifers, I am sure that no animal would be disposed of for the lack of treatment.

Hard Milkers.

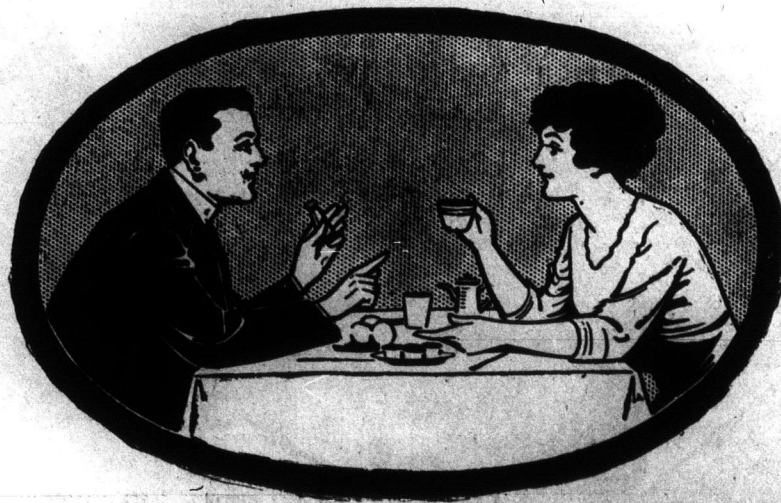
Hard milking is due to an abnormal contraction of the sphincter muscle, regulating the stream of milk from the point of the teat. On the other hand, a cow losing her milk is due to a relaxation or an abnormal expansion of the sphincter muscle at the point of the teat.

Many a valuable, hard milking cow has been ruined owing to the fact that the milker has been compelled to use a milking tube and by the use of the milking tube the cow has become infected, oftentimes losing one or more quarters. It is not advisable to use a milking tube if one can possibly get along without it.

thrifty dairy calves when feeding them milk from the pail, but it need not be difficult if a few general rules are followed. Very good calves may be grown when fed skim-milk supplemented with grain. The skim-milk contains all of the food elements that go to make growth of bone, muscle, hide, hair, and organs of the body. The small amount of fat removed from the milk does not greatly decrease its feeding value.

When calves are to be raised by hand they should be taken from the cow soon after birth, for they will then learn to drink much more easily. If the cow's udder is feverish or caked, or if the calf is weak, it may prove beneficial to allow the calf to nurse for a few days. This nursing seems to decrease the inflammation of the udder. The calf should always receive the colostrum or first milk of its mother. If the little animal is not allowed to nurse, the cow should be milked and the milk fed to the calf. The colostrum milk has a beneficial effect upon the alimentary tract. It clears away impurities and causes the digestive organs to act.

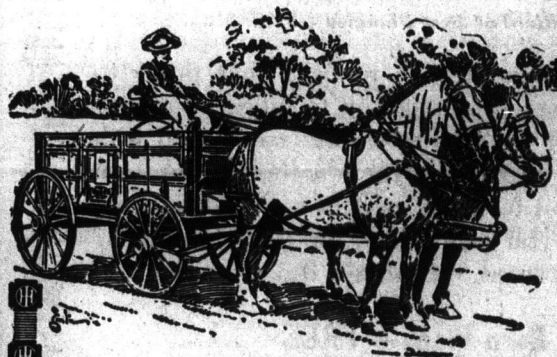
The teaching of the young calf to drink seems to be a difficult task for some men. There is also a difference in calves, some learning to drink readily and others requiring several days. The calf should be allowed to become slightly hungry before any attempt is made to induce it to drink. The use of a rubber tube fastened to the pail does not usual-



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Good, hardwood lumber is becoming so scarce that it is difficult for manufacturers to obtain wood of the highest grade. Foreseeing this difficulty and having ample storage facilities, the builders of the I H C Wagons made contracts far in excess of immediate requirements. As a result of these contracts I H C wagons:

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are made of choice material throughout. Read a few interesting facts about I H C wagon material.

All the wood used for the more important parts of I H C wagons is carefully selected and then air-dried under cover in buildings with concrete foundations, which raise the wood above the moisture line. The lumber is held in these buildings at least two years; most of it three years; some of it, particularly that for hubs, which receives special attention, even longer. Air-drying produces tough wagon lumber because the sap, instead of being driven out as by kiln-drying, dries naturally with the wood and forms a resinous glue or cement, which binds the fibres of the wood together, gives the lumber flexibility and resilience, and retains its maximum strength and toughness. Air-drying of selected lumber produces just the qualities necessary to make it resist constant vibration and load strain. All the wood used in I H C wagons is air-dried.

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A



The Remedy.

The proper method of handling or overcoming hard milking in cows or heifers is by the use of a teat plug. The teats should be washed with a germ killer solution and the teat plug dipped in the same solution, then dipped in a little healing ointment and passed into the point of the teat. The teat plug being self-retaining should be permitted to remain in the teats from one milking to another. This will positively overcome hard milking in cows and heifers.

This same treatment is exceedingly valuable in the treatment of sore teats where the sore is at the point of the teat, where it interferes with milking.

The Care of Calves.

By H. C. Mills.

A successful dairyman says: "The rearing of the heifer calves from the best cows in the herd sired by a good dairy sire is one of the cheapest and best ways of getting good dairy cows." There is much truth in this statement, but many maintain that it costs too much to rear a calf if it is allowed to nurse the cow and that they have never been successful in raising good calves by hand.

It must be admitted that a certain amount of skill is required to grow good,

ly prove of much assistance, since the calf has an instinct to reach up for its food. The best plan is to get astride the animal and back it into a corner of the stall, then allow it to suck the fingers and push its nose into the milk, still allowing it to suck the fingers. After a few lessons of this kind the fingers may be taken from the calf's mouth and it will continue to drink for a few minutes until it discovers the change. After a few feedings it will drink after being started with the fingers and soon it will drink without being started in this manner.

Points on Pail Feeding.

In feeding calves from the pail it is important that the milk shall be of the same temperature at all times. The young calf's stomach is sensitive and best results will be obtained if the milk is fed at a temperature between 90 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit. If a hand separator is used the skim-milk will be at about the right temperature except in very cold weather. Calves two or three months old may be fed cold milk during the summer, but warm milk will give the best results during the winter. The feeding of cold milk at one time and warm milk at another soon causes digestive troubles. Best results have always been obtained by feeding sweet milk.

The Kansas Experiment Station compared sweet skim-milk with buttermilk and found that the calves which were fed skim-milk made the better gains.