May 19, 1909

coming from the valva. Then wait until the cow has

Now a word concerning germ abortion. An ex-stands, it is usually due to bacteria. perienced man can usually tell when he sees the foetus born whether germs caused its expulsion, by the appearance of the placenta, which will show more or less semi-putrid spots, mingled with dark red or purple spots on it, and the foetus will, as a rule, be covered with a yellowish slime. In all such cases it is safe to say the uterus of that cow is infected with abortive germs; therefore, not only use the solution named, but for a month give the cow from twenty-five to forty drops of the liquid pure carbolic acid twice a day. Give it by first putting the acid in a half pint of water, and using the water to wet her feed with. Again, fearing that there may be germs still left in her

Keep in mind that the bull that has perchance served an infected cow-especially when there reason to fear he has -may carry infection. Wash his sheath well with the same disinfectant before he of the cows in the barn, but use a little of the same solution on the floor of the stable where it was dropped, and use the same precautions in the pasture field. begin accidentally, gives the ducklings a taste of In a general way I will say this disease is increasing blood and the vice is started. One learns from anothas better milk-producing cows are being raised, er and in a remarkably short time an entire flock will and it is worse than folly for dairymen to neglect to be confirmed pullers. Treatment consists of separatgrow the heifer so that she will be strong, or neglect ing the offenders from the unaffected birds just as soon to feed her well during pregnancy. feeding her on any old thing during the winter, precaution is taken the vice may be stamped out at thinking it wrong or dangerous to take good care of once, but if the trouble becomes general about all her before she becomes a mother, must be abandoned that can be done is to feed meat and try to keep the the first thing. This practice may have done for ducks busy. A few large bones with some meat on our fathers' cows, which were bred to produce milk them, placed in the yard will help in this. only six or seven months in the year; but it won work in this day when we expect our cows to milk ten months and produce from five to ten thousand pounds of rich milk yearly.

DR. C. H. SMEED, V. S.

Causes of Flavor in Milk

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For some time our cows have been giving milk that is of undesirable flavor. What is the cause of abnormal flavors and odors in milk?

There are various ways in which milk may acquire undesirable flavors and odors. Before a definite pores in the insect's body. Insect powders act in the answer can be given as to the cause of the trouble it would be necessary to know whether the taste and odor were present when the milk was drawn, or

1. The cow may, through some pathological condition, produce milk with an unusual flavor. This may occur when the cow shows no outward sign of disorder and usually lasts for a short time only.

2. Highly flavored foods may impart their peculiar flavors to the milk. The disagreeable results of feeding even small quantities of wild onion, turnips, and similar feeds are unfortunately too familiar to need comment. Other feeds with a less pungent taste no doubt affect the flavor of the milk to a less degree.

Milk, especially warm milk, takes up the odors and flavors of the surrounding air with great rapidity The flavor thus acquired may be so slight that it ordinarily passes unnoticed, or it may be so pronounced that anyone may recognize its source.

4. The flavor of milk may be materially changed by the growth of bacteria, with the infinite variety of by-products which result from their development. one kind of bacteria, a certain flavor, frequently very with small insects. pronounced, will result; and under the same conditions this particular variety will always produce the pronounced but entirely different flavor, while some species may grow for a long time without causing any Editor Farmer's Advocate

When a number of different kinds of bacteria grow is not equal. One variety finds the conditions of food or temperature or acidity more suited to its peculiar habits of life and develops more rapidly than any other kinds. In a short time this rapidly growing form may so change the milk that, while the come less and less adapted to the needs of the others. In the course of time this form crowds out all others and an examination would show large present would have entirely disappeared or would occur only occasionally. It is in this way that the special fermentations develop.

The trouble with your chickens is feeding them to the very day.

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come in normal heat not less than three times before allowing service of the male. Most cows thus treated by bacteria but by the cow, usually through somewill breed again, and if fed as heretofore indicated will breed again, and if fed as heretofore indicated thing in the feed. If, on the other hand, the fresh first few weeks, you can change the feed, and make a milk is normal and the flavor develops as the milk start by giving them cracked wheat once a day,

POULTRY

Feather Pulling in Ducklings

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Last year I had some trouble with my ducklings. when they were a few weeks old they started pulling at all times. uterus, about two months after she is supposed to be the feathers from each other's wings. Once they much green feed. pregnant begin giving the acid again once a day and continue for a month. Then skip a month, and so alternate until the eighth month has passed.

The feathers from each other's wings.

When the chicks are from six to eight weeks old tasted blood it seemed impossible to prevent the vice what they may be fed exclusively on cracked wheat and alternate until the eighth month has passed.

When the chicks are from six to eight weeks old tasted blood it seemed impossible to prevent the vice when all the hard grain should be kept to prevent the vice when all the hard grain should be continued for a month.

MRS. R.H.

Sometimes when ducklings are kept in large numbers in small yards, they develop the habit or vice of is allowed to serve another cow. When cows abort feather pulling, and it is a rather difficult trouble to in the barn not only remove the foetus out of sight deal with. There is no sure cure. The price begins grass range. Under these conditions the birds thrive when the large quill feathers on the wings are coming through the skin, and pulling them out, which may er and in a remarkably short time an entire flock will The practice of as the trouble is detected. It is best to put the pulturning the heifer on some poor pasture after service, lers by themselves in single coops if possible. If this

> Dusting a fowl with insect powder is of no value unless it is thoroughly done and repeated at least three times at intervals of a week or ten days. way to dust a fowl is to hold it by the legs, head down, over a box or some receptacle to catch the surplus powder, and then, with the free hand, work the powder thoroughly into the feathers and down to the skin. Chickens, when but a day or two old may be come infested with lice from the mother or from surroundings. For them the best plan is to place a few drops of oil on the head, wings and perhaps the Sweet oil or lard oil is best for this purpose Oil destroys the lice by clogging up the breathing same way.

Prevention is better than cure, especially in poultry whether they were acquired afterwards, for the source of the trouble can be discovered only when this fact were known. The flavor and odor you speak of may be traced likely to one of the following causes:

The source of consumption will convey their method of setting the geese eggs under then, and disease attack the healthliest of stock. Purmethod of setting the geese eggs under then, and disease into a breaking up the geese to obtain more eggs, is pracevarious stages of consumption will convey their various stages of consumption will convey their geese as sitters, although the rearing of the gos-malady to flocks of fowls. All poultry-keepers should lings is apt to be more difficult. Set the hen in keep a few simple remedies at hand, such as Epsom a nest with a sod in it. Grass is preferred by many salts, for all liver and digestive disorders, also overfat to straw, as it contains more moisture. Dampen and overheat of blood, dose half a teaspoonful in hot the eggs three times a week with tepid water. When water to each bird daily; sulphate or citrate of iron, the eggs are expected to hatch under the goose, have an excellent tonic for birds of all ages, dose one tea- a close basket or box handy, and in it put a woollen spoonful to two quarts of drinking water; glycerine cloth large enough to fold over it. In this basket or and olive oil for bronchitis and lung troubles, the box place the goslings as soon as hatched, as the goose latter is also useful for crop-bound fowls; perman- is liable to crush them to death. anate of potash for washing the mouth, eyes and beak of roupy birds, also add a little to drinking and her brood in a yard where there is no pond, water; spirits of camphor for coughs and colds, ten as swimming is harmful to the young goslings, drops in water, gives relief; powdered chalk with often chilling them fatally. Give plenty of pure ground ginger for cases of diarrhea, sprinkle on nests water for drinking, and feed hard-boiled eggs, bread water for drinking, and feed hard-boiled eggs, bread the footbase of values of values of the footbase of values of the footbase of the foo and dust into the feathers of young or old fowls, to or bran. The former is the best. After the goslings prevent the growth of lice; paraffin, to saturate all are a week old heavier food may be given. Supply perches and mix with sulphur and lard for scaly legs; plenty of grit and green food, if grass is not near.

Raising Chickens

Will you please tell me how to save my chickens? Out of 50 chickens hatched I only have 10 left, they when about a week old they get sick and die. I feed

If milk shows a peculiar flavor when it is first the feed. A hundred pounds of chick food goes a cracked corn is also a good feed, but we have trouble to get it in this part of the country.

Too many people feed their chickens when too young. When chicks are first hatched their stomachs contain the yolks of the egg unchanged. This is the feed that nature provides for them, so they do not need other feed for forty to forty-eight hours. can give them water if they will drink it. When they are two days old put fine grit where they can get it and do not fear that they will get too much. starting to feed them, just give as much of the chick feed that they will eat up clean. I feed dried beef scrap after the first two weeks, and lots of green feed There is no danger of giving them too

constantly before them, all the hard grain should be scattered in the litter for them to scratch for, the more work they have the better they will grow. soon as the chickens reach sufficient size, they should be transferred to colony houses and given a liberal and grow rapidly.

"Busy B."

The Rearing of Geese on the Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Geese-raising on the farm is, undoubtedly, profitable if properly conducted. The farmer may realize a neat sum of money by raising a flock of geese every year, and with hardly any cost for food, for they will wander about the fields picking up what would otherwise be wasted.

Two geese are enough to mate with one gander, if the Toulouse or Embden variety are bred. The African geese may be mated three to one gander, with good results. During the winter months oats should be the main food.

As spring approaches, make roomy nests in the place the geese have been accustomed to staying in at night. When they become broody, if more

eggs are desired, place the goose or geese in a small ard, and leave her or them for two or three days. Breaking up the nests or board them up, and let the By this time she will likely have forgotten

her former nest.

If the goose is to be set, select as many eggs as she will cover without overcrowding. These eggs should have been gathered as soon after being laid as possible, for they chill easily. After gathering pack in bran, little end up. While sitting, the goose should be allowed access to a pond of sufficient size for swimming, if the weather is not too cold. Where water is not within reach, the eggs may be

After the hatch is out, place the goose or hen erilized and then inoculated with some the heads of young chickens, which are often infested large. If there is no water to swim in, the goslings may be let run from the first, being careful to keep

If pasturage is abundant the growing stock will require little food after the first month till late in the fall, when, if the geese are to be kept till Christmas, as is usual, we advise feeding heavily and disposing of them as quickly as possible. Prices are as good,

Much discussion has arisen on the question of selecting a breed. Some breeders strongly advocate a variety because they breed it. We advise the

HORTI

Tree Planting

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVO Too much can hardl it is one which may ma of the prairie lands

The fertility of the so expanse does not appe who are or will be flo am safe in saying that accustomed to plenty of

I am certain that may civilization, if they can of trees, rather than devoid of this attraction will not spring up in a set about planting the can be planted the bet from the heavy winds. requires some 2722 to 1 or three acres off the t do they not add to the the value of the land a ness of the country.

It should be part several hundred at le how much non-produ farm, it seems poor pol when the benefit to wholesale planting of time, materially modif

I am afraid, howeve the dollars, but in this Every farm in the Wes in the way of cordwey considerable size; but prefer to use smaller w to fetch larger

The average farm i tenth of a quarter-sec there has enough fu-some to sell. Climati the circumstances; bu larger the farms are simply compensated for the lands of Western of what Brittany one: here is of less value.

The axe and fire ha denude the country thorough effort is not loss, farmers are liable

if not dangerous predi If a given acreage windbreaks were plan a period of eight or te relinquish that work a fuel in rotation every is doing good work a must follow suit and i

Apple Tra

Writing to the Tra J. B. Jackson, Trade (in discussing Canada' says that the fruit rapid strides. Nume dealt almost exclusive which name Canadian and sold when they have been induced t Canadian shippers and of regular shipments

the season. Some idea of the can be gathered from porting firm alone, upwards of 43,000 ba received by them instances could also advanced, but suffici by the fact that there in this district in Car was only one before ion products. A few induced to visit the Canada, where arran

Mr. Jackson furt shipments of Canad district every week the importers here that the shipments dian apples ever see is all also that could b were rather wormy defect has disappea from Ontario and I rival in the estimation The market in Leed and excellent prices