

DEHORNING CATTLE.

Notwithstanding the strong objection to it in some quarters the dehorning of cattle is largely practised in some sections. A common practice is to dehorn the cattle after they have reached maturity. This involves considerable difficulty and sometimes seriously injures the animal, especially if done by a novice. Many of these disagreeable features may be avoided by preventing the horns of the young calves from developing. This can be easily and effectively done when the calf is two or three days old by applying substances that will prevent the growth of the horn. Caustic potash is best adapted for this purpose and if applied to the growing horn at two or three days old, a hornless animal will be the result. The following directions for using caustic potash given in a recent bulletin by the New Hampshire Experimental Station will be of value at this season of the year:

The hair should be cut away from the young horn as thoroughly as possible so that the potash may come in intimate contact with the parts to be treated. The only secretion should be removed from the parts to be touched with the potash, by wiping carefully with a rag or sponge moistened with soap suds, or water containing a little ammonia. Parts not to be touched should not be moistened.

The stick of potash is rolled up in a piece of paper so as to leave one end exposed. The exposed end is dipped in water to moisten it and then rubbed on the button or embryo horn until the skin begins to start, care being taken that the whole of the button and the border or matrix is included in the treatment. In young calves a few days old a surface half an inch or a little more in diameter will cover these parts.

Caustic potash, or caustic soda, which answers as well, can be obtained at almost any drug store. When not in use it should be kept in a closely-stoppered vial, one with a rubber stopper preferred, or it will liquefy.

After the calf is two or three days old the sooner the potash is applied the better.

THE IDEAL DAIRY COW.

Those of our readers who have had the pleasure of hearing our good friend, John Gould, at the dairy conventions in Ontario during the past five years will appreciate the following extract from his pen on the ideal dairy cow.

The ideal cow is not large; she weighs about 1,000 pounds; she is something like a race horse, for speed in the horse and milk in the cow are allied. Beef in a horse and beef in a cow means strength always. It is a question of nerve power, and that is something food will not produce, only maintain. For the typical dairy cow you must have race horse type, bony and muscular, whether she is a Holstein, a Jersey, or whatever she may be. You will find her with bony head and strong jaw, long between the eyes and nose, with broad muzzle. She should have a very bright, protruding eye—I want a cow I can "hang my hat" on her eyes. Why? Simply on account of her brain power. It means strong nerve force, and that means action later on, I want a thin neck and retreating brisket. The lines above and below must not be straight, or she will steal from you; I want her slightly depressed behind the shoulders, with sharp chine; I don't want too straight a back bone. She must have large organs of reproduction—you want a cow with a straight back; I want her wedge-shaped. I want two wedges, large in rear, large in heart girth, i.e., wide between forward legs, sharp on shoulder. This gives me large heart action and the strong arterial circulation I want. Then last, but by no means least, she must have a good udder, for one-half of the value of the cow is in her udder. She should have a long udder from front to rear. Then she must have a good handle on each corner of her udder. And why? Because if she gives two pails of milk per day it is a matter of some labor to milk her.

THE HORSE SHOW AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The Horse Show and Military Tournament to be held in the Armories, Toronto, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week promises to be the greatest event of its kind ever held in Canada. There are considerably over thirty entries more in the horse classes than there were last year, and the interest in the show is greater than ever. The auction sale of boxes brought prices that were never realized before, and altogether the combined show will be the great event of the year.

The secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, has been busy for weeks past in receiving and arranging the entries. Mr. Wade is very desirous of having more of the farmers attend the show, and has made special arrangements to have most of the heavy horses shown on the morning and afternoon of the first day (May 4th). The attractions on this day will be specially for the benefit of the farmer, and it is to be hoped that a large number will attend. The events of each day will also be interesting. The general admission is 25 cents.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR USE IN CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES.

A subscriber wishes to know the rules and regulations generally adopted by farmers' co-operative cheese and butter factories. If a complete list is desired we would advise writing the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner Ottawa for a copy of a bulletin issued by him containing them. The following, however, are among those in general use by cheese factories and which may be adapted for use in creameries:

(1) The milk of each patron shall be tested at any time during the season; and at the discretion of the directors a statement of the quality of the milk of all the patrons shall be posted up in the factory in a conspicuous place where it may be seen by all the patrons and shareholders.

(2) In case any milk furnished should be of such a doubtful quality as to warrant the assumption that it has been adulterated, a committee appointed by the directors shall visit the premises of the patron, see his cows milked morning and evening, and have the quality of such milk compared with the record of the tests made of the milk which he was previously furnishing, and if a substantial difference in quality is evident, it shall be optional with the directors as to whether they shall (1) prosecute the patron according to law, (2) effect a settlement with him upon the payment to the funds of the manufacturer, of such a sum as may be agreed upon, or (3) exclude the patron from the privileges of the factory for a stated number of years. (Where a factory is paying for milk according to its quality this clause would not be needed.)

(3) Each patron upon being notified shall convey in a wagon or otherwise his or her share of the cheese manufactured from the factory to the point of delivery, as agreed upon by the salesman, and failure to comply with this rule will subject the patron to a fine of \$2, which shall be deducted from his share of the receipts from the sale of cheese.

(4) If any patron upon being notified shall send to the factory milk which is sour or unfit for use in cheese-making, such milk shall be returned to his or her milk-stand and a charge sufficient to pay the manufacturer for the expense of drawing it to the factory, and to the milk-drawer for returning it to the milk-stand shall be made in every case. The decision of the directors in this matter shall be final.

(5) In the case of any patron who does not continue to furnish the milk from his or her herd to the factory until the close of the manufacturing season, a sum equal to — cents per pound of all the cheese manufactured from the milk which they have furnished during the

season, will be deducted from his or her share of the receipts, unless he or she shall first have obtained the consent of the directors to such discontinuance.

(6) Milk shall be supplied from only healthy cows, which are fed upon wholesome food, with access to plenty of pure water and salt.

(7) The pastures, yards and lanes shall be kept free from carrion and all decaying matter which may cause noxious smells.

(8) Each patron shall furnish pure, sweet milk, to which nothing has been added and from which no part has been removed or kept back; and if any be reserved it shall be of the average quality of milk given by the herd of cows.

(9) Milk must be drawn from the cow in a cleanly manner; the udders should be brushed or washed, and milking with dry hands is preferable to the practice of dipping the fingers in the pail in order to moisten them.

(10) Immediately after the milk is drawn from the cow it should be strained through a wire or cloth strainer.

(11) The milk shall be aerated by dipping, pouring or stirring, or by the use of an aerator.

(12) The milk must be kept in a place where the atmosphere is free from foul and injurious smells.

(13) All milk to be conveyed to the factory on the public milk wagons shall be delivered on the side of the public highway (unless otherwise arranged by the directors) upon a milk-stand of convenient height.

(14) The surroundings of the milk stand shall be kept clean and free from bad smells; and the feeding of swine within 100 feet of the milk-stand is strictly forbidden.

(15) The milk shall be delivered on the milk-stand at a time to suit the convenience of the milk-drawer, who shall not leave any milk-stand before 5.30 a.m., and who shall reach the factory with his load not later than 9 a.m.

(16) The cheese-maker shall reject any milk

which he considers to be unfit for use in the manufacture of the finest quality of cheese; and his judgment in the matter shall be final.

(17) Each patron who furnishes milk to the factory is thereby considered as having agreed to the foregoing rules and regulations.

YOU CAN'T DO IT.

You can't keep chickens in health without grit.

You can't make eggs from food that produces fat.

You can't make a hen set until she wants to.

You can't keep fowls thrifty without green food of some kind.

You can't make profit with a crowded yard.

You can't succeed without hard work.

You can't keep fowls in good condition that are literally covered with lice.

You can't put brains into an incubator and brooder.

You can't have a good growth by in-breeding.

You can't get any satisfaction out of a lazy hen.

You can't become a successful fancier until you have become well versed in poultry culture.

You can't afford a big expense in this business; the less help you have the better.

You can't speculate on the markets. Prices change with the whirlwind.



This is a picture of a scene that happens all over the world of Farming. The pigs are off for a ride in the express cars for their houses in the big cities. The horses are ready to leave for the train time is nearly up. & trains wait for no one.

Jas. H. Shaw
Sincere Anti