

THE DISINFECTING OF THE DAIRY STABLE

"Milk Shipper," York Co., Ont.

FARMERS are getting a new conception of their duty to humanity. I can well remember the time when any one who had temerity to suggest "clean up" to a farmer would be met with some remark about folks minding their own business. We who are engaged in producing milk for the city now recognize that the city man, with children whose health and perhaps life depends upon a clean wholesome supply of milk, is vitally interested in how the milk is produced. We now know that he is minding his own business" when he asks us to take proper precautions in the producing of milk. Farmers are realizing this and are taking active measures to curb disease for the good of humanity. There are few stables around Toronto that are not now disinfected periodically. I believe, however, that there is a loss of much energy through using wrong methods. We will give a few ideas on the various methods of disinfecting, and of methods that we have seen recommended by high authorities.

The first point in disinfecting any stable is to clean it thoroughly. Spashing a strong disinfectant over cowbats and piles of manure is not going to rid the stable of disease germs. We first sweep down the walls and ceilings and then thoroughly clean the mangos, feedways and floors. Where there is hay or straw lying on open rafters, which constitutes the ceiling in many stables, it should be removed and burnt every year. Where there are earth floors in a stable (these are found most frequently in the calf pens) the earth should be taken up and removed to the fields being replaced by fresh.

TWO METHODS OF DISINFECTING

After we have cleaned out thoroughly there are two methods of procedure. First there is the ordinary method of disinfecting that we practice in our own stable as a precaution; as far as we know there is no disease in our stable or stable. Secondly there is the more stringent disinfectant that must follow the detection of any disease such as abortion, tuberculosis, lock-jaw, anthrax, etc.

In the first case our standby is freshly made lime wash applied with a spray pump. To this lime wash we add a small proportion of zincalum or one pound of chloride of lime to three gallons of wash. I would emphasize that old lime wash, which most farmers keep from one stable cleaning to another, is absolutely no good as a disinfectant. It is only the new, live, vital wash that will do the work. I would also like to advise strongly the use of the spray pump. The spray pump drives the wash into every crevice and corner where the brush would never reach. A couple of us can whitewash our whole stable, which is 100 by 40 feet in one day, covering everything from the ceiling to the floor.

Occasionally, in spite of our precautions, disease will get into the stable. We have no experience in disinfecting in a case like this we will have to draw on an authority for information. Dr. A. S. Alexander, one of the best known veterinarians in the United States, gives the following ideas on fighting disease in the stable:

GOOD DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS

"A 1:1000 solution of bichlorid of mercury is a strong and effective disinfectant for ordinary purposes. It is made by dissolving one part of bichlorid of mercury in 1,000 parts, by weight, of water. A 1:500 solution, however, is twice as strong and should be used as a second application to kill the spores. Bichlorid of mercury solution is colorless, extremely poisonous, irritating and must be care-

fully handled. It is somewhat unsuitable for use on iron or other metal fixtures on account of its corroding effect.

Other efficient disinfecting solutions are made as follows: Formaldehyde solution, six ounces of formalin to one gallon of water; sulphate of copper, four ounces to the gallon; a five-per-cent solution of standard carbolic acid, lysol or commercial caustic disinfectant. These solutions are best used hot and should be applied by means of a spraying apparatus, so that every portion of the inside of the stall, stable or building is thoroughly saturated. This means that the disinfecting solution should penetrate into every crack, cranny and crevice. Also use the disinfecting solution to scrub out all feed-bins, feed-tracks, mangera and water-troughs.

BURN WATER-TIGHT

"It is a mistake to believe that the burning of small quantities of sulphur in a solution of commercial sulphur candle produces suffocating gas, but is quite ineffective for the destruction of disease germs. Sulphur fumes are most useful for the destruction of animal parasites, such as lice, fleas or ticks. To get the desired effect of the gas, the stable must be shut up perfectly tight, and before the gas is generated everything within the stable must be made wet with steam. When used as a disinfectant and for the destruction of parasites it will be necessary to burn five pounds of sulphur for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space in the stable, and the stable should be kept tightly closed for at least 24 hours. As a sanitary measure in connection with perfect disinfection of premises, animals which have died from the disease prevalent should be absolutely destroyed by fire. Burial is not a safe disposal.

"Virulent diseases of animals are commonly spread from shallow graves or from carcasses thrown into rivers."

Average Yields

C. F. Whitley, In Charge of Records, Ottawa.

A common question around the factory receiving platform is "How are the cows doing?" That a volume of thought that suggests! If they are doing well it is because of good feed and careful attention; or may it be despite the feed and care they deserve, but do not get? Leaving aside the questions of weather, breed, heredity and persistency of flow of milk, is it possible to account for the difference in the average yield in yield that are to be found? For instance, the dairy division at Ottawa found in one locality 100 cows that gave 3,000 lbs. of fat last month, but 100 cows close by in the same county gave only 2,500 lbs. of fat. Another lot of 100 cows in a near by county gave only 2,200 lbs.

In the ordinary factory patron's herd kept up to the pitch of creditable performance, or is it just joggling along in the old rut of "average" yields? Suppose the patron ascertains that his herd is doing "about as well as his neighbor's, does it not seem a great pity that his ambition should end there?

Average cows can do vastly better if their owners train them and train themselves for better results. If each one of 100 cows that the Dominion gave an additional 500 pounds of fat a month, would that not make a startling difference in the amount of the patron's cheques? Cow testing has helped many a commercial farmer to a far larger banking business, because it shows that scores of cows and average herds can be made to produce far more than they do at present. Make each cow pay a good profit.

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Present: offering a few young bulls nearly fit for service, sired by S. F. and a few choice young cows bred to him.
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The little metal ear markers you will want in the spring. Send now large circular and sample, send name and address.
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Reg. Clyde Pilly, 2 years. Holstein Bull. Calif. mos.; sire, Rag Apple Korndyke 5th; dam, R. of F. 15,200 lbs. of milk at 2 yrs. More white than black. Young heifer bred to Rag Apple Korndyke 5th, whose dam has A.R.O. sisters and 1 daughter, 20.57 lbs. fat, 55 lbs. milk in 7 days at 2 yrs.
C. R. DYKE, UNIONVILLE, EAST YORK, Ont.

Campbelltown Holsteins

Herd headed by the great young bull, Korndyke Verman Pontiac. Come and look our herd over. We can please you.

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DAIRY FARM

We have for the bull calf, Pontiac Keges; sire, Bir Doran Segis Pontiac; dam, Lulu Koga, to Mr. Robt. J. Maloy, Oxford Mills, Ont.

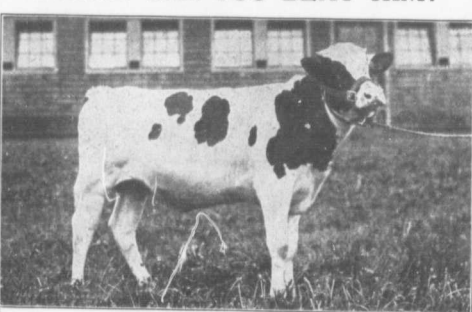
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Come and inspect or write and let me know your needs. **BESTED** **OR UNTESTED FEMALES**, any age, but 1 year. Only one Son of Vermont Beauty Hartog left. His dam is Lucy De Witt, record 1 day 23½ lbs. butter from 40 lbs. milk. In one year she made over 900 lbs. of butter, 10 of F. He is a thrifty chap. Who is the first one to say "He mine!"
Write for particulars about sending you what you like. Try to get a 100 per cent return to you, if not you may return them before you wish. Not be examined at once and the ELIAS RUBY, TAVISTOCK, ONT.

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is out of Palmont Neerland Posch, 29.41 lbs. butter in 7 days—within a few hours of being a senior 2-year-old. HER MILK AVERAGE 6.0% BUTTER FAT.

The sire of this bull was the highest priced bull ever sold at public auction—his dam having made 30.87 lbs. butter in 7 days at 3 years 2 months.

Records of 100 of nearest dams of this bull average for the 10.32 lbs. butter in 7 days; records of his six nearest dams average 31 lbs.; records of dams and sires of the being one or 13 cows, sisters to—

I have gotten this great bull to use on the daughters of Prince Leenger, world's greatest butter cow, Spring Farm Pontiac Lass, 44.125 lbs. butter in 7 days, her milk testing 6.02% butterfat. And she is the being one of 13 cows, sisters to "Prince," that have broken world's records.

You will agree with me that this breeding makes the strongest combination in Holstein heavy-producing, high-testing blood, in Canada, or elsewhere, to-day!

Probably we can arrange service fees to your satisfaction from either of my two great bulls, should you have cows that will be opposed.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM
The Manor Farm - Bedford Park, Ont.