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Notes, Queries and Answers

Diarrhoea

Diarrhoca

HAVE nine caives, seven of which have the white socurs and are rapidly good as a flown allowed they have good as an index and the seven as a seven of a seven as a se

food taken or to a germ that exists in the stable. If possible remove the calves to non-infected quarters or thoroughly sweep, dust and disinfect the present quarters, by giving all a thorough scrubbing with a five per cent. solution of crude car-bolic acid in hot water. We have no definite knowledge of the value or nature of the proprietary foods men-tioned, but it will be wise to make a change. Mix one part formalin with 15 parts water. Add to the water or milk given to drink one-quarter of its bulk of lime water, and to each part of this add a dessertspoonful of the solution of formalin, alf the calves are old enough to eat hay, give good cloone enough to eat may, give good cover hay, and for a grain ration give chopped oats with the hulls sifted out. It will be wise to thoroughly disinfect the quarters where cows are to calve, and to dress the calves' navels as soon and to dress the caives haven as soon as possible after birth and several times daily afterwards until healed, with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 20 grains to a pint of water.

Interference With Creek

Interference With Creek
WE have a large creek which drains
Whene-quarters of the township of
large and the common of the common of the common of
manded on A man bought if for burnt
large the common of the creek push
man at the mouth of the creek push
man at the mouth of the creek push
where it ensers Lake Erla. When rain
comes, it cannot carry the water out
passage there? If not, how can we make
him take it out? Have the councillors of
the township power to make him remove
meent? The people who use the creek to
under drain in, lose heavily by the water
beeking up. The man who bought the
amall trials.—W. S., Essex Co., Ont.
The owner of property along the

The owner of property along the banks of a stream or river is entitled to the normal flow of the stream. That is the water cannot be diverted from his lands from above, nor can it be damned up so as to overflow his lands by an obstruction or dam below. When either of these conditions ized prevail the riperian owners are en.

titled to damages against the one so is generally traceable to some specific backing up the water over their lands condition or set of conditions prevalor depriving them of its flow, and are also entitled to an injunction restraining future conduct of this kind. We can only suggest that you take this matter up with a good solicitor. Your legal rights have apparently been interferred with and the courts can easily remedy the matter.

Leucorrhoea

HAVE a cow that calved about eight weeks ago. Since that time she has discharged a yellow aubstance. She keeps thin in fiesh, and her appetite is not very good, although she gives a good amount of milk. What should I do with her?—G.R.C., Stanstead Co., Que.

This is called leucorrhoea or whites. The womb should be flushed out daily, with about a gallon of a warm one per cent, solution of one of the coal tar antiseptics, introduced by the use of an injection pump, a syringe with a long nozzle or a rubber tube and funnel, and she should be given 40 drops carbolic acid in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily until the discharge ceases.

Itchy Legs

W HAT will cure itching in a Clyde horse's hind legs from hock joint down. He scratches one leg with the other and is taking the hair all off. A Reader, Renfrew Co., Ont.

Purge him with 10 drams aloes and Furge him with 19 drams aloes and two drams ginger. After his bowels again become normal, give him two ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic, sprinkled on his food twice daily for sprinkled on his food twice daily for a week. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a pint of water. Heat this to about 105 degrees F, and rub a little well into the skin of the legs twice daily until the beauty of the legs twice daily until the legs twice the legs twice the legs twice daily until the legs twice the legs twice daily until the legs twice the legs itchiness ceases Some horses predisposed to this trouble and it requires almost constant attention to prevent it.

Wayside Gleanings By "Burnbrae"

Newmarket Workingmen Organize.

E have labor unions and brother-hoods of different kinds in plenty, but who, until recently, ever heard of a workingman's organization for the sole purpose of pur-chasing food at a price less than that paid on the local market? The workpaid on the local market? The work-ingmen in the town of Newmarket have such an organization, and it bids fair to fulfil, in a measure at least, the purpose for which it was organ-

The starting of any such movement

ent prior to its organization. It is true that there are cases where some true that there are cases where some bradny chap has seen where certain changes could be made in manufac-ture, sale, or distribution of a com-modity that, if put in force, would save money for hundreds of people, but unless conditions are favorable it is seldom that he is able to get the masses to adopt his ideas and thus derive the benefit that would come from them.

The conditions which led the Newmarket people to see their need of a united body to deal with them are similar to those existing in every town of similar size in the Province. The high price of all food stuffs makes it almost impossible, even with big wages, for the working people to live wages, for the working people to live in any degree of comfort. Conse-quently, that class, that is always present although not always in evi-dence in every body of men, began studying the causes of the high cost of living in their own town. They found that one of the main causes was the lack of unity of the buying public. This meant that daily three milk waggons went over the same route, one following the other within a few hours. Three butchers delivered meat to the different families, each keeping from one to three outfits for the purpose. Four bakers covered the same ground and in the same manner. Quite a large number of grocer wagons also were kept busy in the same way. It was seen that in some cases at least it would be possible to save the expense of one or more of these outfits and also lower the price of the commodity being distributed by a system of united buying. The sim-plest and easiest one upon which to demonstrate this scheme seemed to be delivery of milk

The matter was thoroughly discussed and finally it was decided to organize a workingman's club, with an an-nual membership fee of \$1, as a means to provide funds for carrying out the program, and also as a guarantee of the good faith of the members. About 15 men joined at the organizing meet-15 men joined at the organizing meeting, and within a few weeks the number reached 150 members, and is still growing. With this number of members and also the backing of \$150 in cash, they were able to go to one of the milkmen and offer him their united trade if he would reduce the price of milk from nine cents for unbottled and ten cents for bottled to eight and ten cents for bottled to eight cents for the former and nine for the latter, holding over him at the same lime the whip that if he did not they would put on a wagon of their own on the road. The milk dealer readily saw that if he did not accede to their de-mands he would lose his business, and he contracted for the ready and he contracted for three months

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