

WHICH—DAILY OR MONTHLY MILK WEIGHING

WEIGHING the milk from each cow night and morning may seem impracticable to most farmers. It is not necessary to weigh daily to determine approximately the amount of milk a cow will produce in a year. By weighing the milk three days in a month, about the 1st, 10th and 20th, a very close estimate can be made of the total amount for the month.

But the greatest value of keeping a record does not always come from knowing the production of each cow at the end of the year. Through the daily record, a man is sure to learn things that would escape his notice if he weighed the milk only three times a month.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION
Through weighing every day, it will soon be observed that there are many things which affect a cow's milk flow. When a cow drops off a pound or two in her milk, it is sure to be observed, and the owner will look for the cause and avoid it in the future.

For example, a man who practices weighing the milk daily knows that if the cows are left out at night when there is a hard frost, in either fall or spring, they will, as a result be down in their milk the next day, and probably for a number of days. He will know that if, in the winter, the cows are left out-doors for any length of time during the day, they will give less milk than if kept in the barn. He quickly observes the results of a change of feed, whether for good or bad, if weighing the milk

daily instead of weighing monthly.

THE MILKHER'S BAROMETER

As a matter of fact, for the farmer who will use it and watch it closely, a milk-sheet in the barn will prove a good barometer of all conditions that exist about the barn. It will tell what kind of a milker the hired man is, and it will almost always make the average man a better milker. A milker who weighs the milk will have to be exceedingly careless in his work if he does not look to each cow to produce as much as each cow as she did at the milking before, even to one-tenth of a pound. The farm boy and girl will find milking more interesting when the daily record is kept, and in many cases it may prove the means of keeping the boy on the farm, by awakening his mind to the fact that business methods may be applied to farming.

THE MATTER IN A NUT SHELL

The daily weighing is to be recommended when the best possible results are sought; but the tri-monthly weighings are as much recommended for the farmer who, for lack of help or convenience, finds it impracticable to weigh daily. It will point out to him his best and poorest cows; and this is an important object of the record.

We urge, therefore, the weighing of the milk at each milking, then taking a sample for the butter-fat test once every month, using for this sample a composite sample taken from four consecutive milkings.

Our Veterinary Adviser

WARTS ON TEATS.—We have a cow with warts on teats. What will remove them without injuring the cow?—L. B. B., Russell Co., Ont.

Cut of those with constricted necks and to the flat ones apply butter of antimony once daily with a feather until they disappear. It might be wise to defer treatment until she goes dry.

ENLARGED GLANDS.—We have a cow that has a lump around her udder pipe. It causes her to cough at times and she can breathe heavily. She coughs as if she has a cold. Kindly advise what treatment to use.—E. M., Nipissing Dist., Ont.
This lump is an enlarged gland, probably tubercular, in which case nothing can be done. The only means of diagnosis is the tuberculin test applied by a veterinarian. If it is not tubercular the gland can be reduced by rubbing it well once daily with an ointment made of two drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium mixed with two ounces vasoline.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.—Have a three-month-old foal which seems to have proper shape of the abdomen. A couple of inches below the navel, the substance about the size of a lead pencil, extends about an inch below the abdomen, the end of which is attached to a bit of loose skin which forms a kind of sack about half the size of the navel. There is also a hole in the wall of the abdomen large enough to take the end of forefinger.—Subscriber, N. J.

This is a rupture or hernia in which the bowel has passed through the abdominal wall. The cure takes place in a few months. The application of a truss with a protuberance about half the size of a baseball in the center, so arranged that this protuberance presses the intestine up through the opening or hole you mentioned, and keeps it there. Kept on for three or four weeks will generally effect a cure. The truss or bandage must be arranged properly and be kept in position by straps or strings attached to it and running forward

and attached to a strap around the neck. The proper application of a truss for this purpose gives a man the opportunity of exercising his ingenuity as to the arrangement of the strap upon the size and conformation of the animal. It must be arranged so that it will not shift, and at the same time not scarify any part. If this fails to effect a cure there will have to be an operation, which can be performed only by a veterinarian.

COWS POISONED.—Kindly give me a few general directions for treating cows that have been poisoned. A couple of mine have died recently from getting into paint cans, and I would like to know what to do on future occasions.—B. Chateaugay Co., Que.

The only reasonably satisfactory treatment is prevention. Keep paint cans, etc., where the cows can not get at them. When poison is taken, if a stomach pump can be successfully used at once, the poison can be removed in this way. The antidotes given depend upon the poison taken, and are given very shortly after the poison has been eaten are practically useless. Arsenic is the most common poison used in paints. The antidote is hydrated arsenoxide of iron, made by adding liquid ammonia to tincture of iron, which forms a precipitate which must be given to the animal in about 10 times the quantity of the arsenic taken. This requires a veterinarian. As general treatment I might recommend a saline purgative in two to three pounds Epsom salts at once and get your veterinarian as soon as possible and be very thankful if this treatment is successful.

The grower should observe his pear trees closely. If there are 100 trees of the same variety in the orchard and some of them do not bear as fine fruit as others, there is sure to be a reason for it. It may be some lack in the soil that can be made up by the application of fertilizer. If the fruit grower is as interested in his business as he should be he will study his orchard and find out what causes this variation and remedy it.—Jno. Boemer, Brant Co., Ont.

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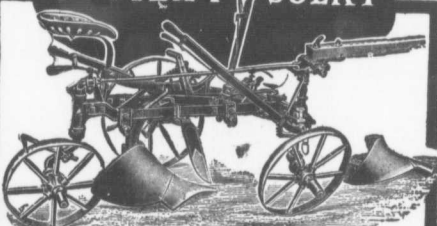
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