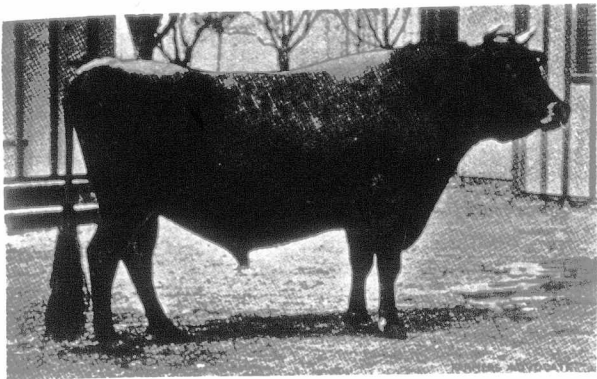


White Scour in Calves.

The important investigation into the causes of the mortality of calves in the province of Munster, which Professor Nocard, the eminent French bacteriologist and veterinarian, is conducting for the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, has reached the conclusion of its first stage. Professor Nocard, with whom has been



GOLDEN MONPLAISIR.

Four-year-old imported Jersey bull, sold for \$3,500, at T. S. Cooper's sale, Coopersburg, Pa., May 30th, 1901.

associated Professor Mettam, Principal of the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, and a qualified staff, has been fortunate in being able to observe numerous cases of the disease in almost every phase of its development, and has made a large number of post-mortem examinations. The full significance of the results of these examinations cannot, however, yet be stated. Professor Nocard has returned to his laboratory at Alfort, where he will continue the experiments with the materials collected at the laboratory at Limerick. He will visit Ireland again this month, for the purpose of carrying out a fresh series of experiments with a view to verifying or correcting any conclusions he may have arrived at.

Meantime, Professor Nocard has carried his researches far enough to enable him to say that he has discovered the nature of the disease and the modes of its transmission, and to justify him in recommending, with full confidence in their efficiency as preventive measures, the following course of procedure.

White scour is generally the consequence of an umbilical infection which occurs at the moment of parturition, occurring through the wound resulting from the rupture of the navel cord. Farmers may ward off the disease if they will conform with the following rules:

1. Provide the cows that are about to calve with dry and clean bedding, and keep it in good condition until after the calf is born. If possible, a special stall or loose box should be provided for calving cows. Strict regard to cleanliness is of the utmost importance.

2. When the cow shows signs of being about to calve, the vulva, the anus and the perineum should be disinfected with a warm solution of lysol in rain water—20 grammes of lysol to one litre of water (i. e., two parts of lysol to one hundred parts of water). The vagina should also be washed by injecting, by means of a large syringe, a considerable quantity of the same warm solution of lysol.

3. Whenever possible, the calf should be received upon a piece of clean sacking or some such material, or at least upon a thick bed of fresh clean straw, unsoiled by urine or excrement. Or the calf may be received into the arms of an attendant, and held there until the treatment is completed. The object is to keep the umbilicus or navel cord of the newborn calf from being soiled or infected before treatment.

4. The cord should be tied immediately after birth, with a ligature of twine which has been steeped in the lysol solution; the cord should then be cut about an inch below the ligature.

5. The portion of the cord still attached, as well as the region of the umbilicus, should be dressed with the following solution, applied by means of a large brush:

Rain water,	1 litre = 1 1/2 pints.
Iodine,	2 grammes = 31 grs. (by weight).
Iodide of potassium,	4 grammes = 62 grs. (by weight).

6. The disinfection of the region of the umbilicus and the cord should be completed by dressing them with another brush dipped in the following solutions:

Methylated spirit,	1 litre = 1 1/2 pints.
Iodine,	2 grammes = 31 grs. (by weight).

7. The operation is finished, after this spirit has evaporated, by painting upon the cord and the region of the umbilicus a thick layer of collodion and iodine (1 per cent.), applied with a third brush. When the collodion is dry the calf may be left to the care of its mother.

Is there a scrub bull or scrub stallion in your neighborhood? If so, now the weather is right, grass good, etc., do a little tactful missionary work, and explain that the cutting of that male will be a public benefaction.

FARM.

Doings at Annandale Farm.

SIR,—My sixty cows are doing exceedingly well, giving an average of over 30 lbs. milk per day. I have two silos full, not yet opened, and any quantity of nice alfalfa clover now ready to cut, thirty inches high. We cut and weighed a piece on 18th of May that gave seven tons to the acre. We cut and feed green to our 300 hogs twice a day all they will eat. They love it; it does them good, and saves other feed. We have four acres alfalfa, besides five acres seeded down this spring. It is the cheapest and best feed to grow for either soiling or hay.

As for our hogs, we have had splendid luck all the past year. Had sows farrowing litters of eight to twelve nearly every week right through the winter, in the coldest weather, and lost but very few young pigs, scarcely any. We now have about 150 beautiful young pigs and as many more older ones. We will have thirty fat hogs to sell next week, averaging 180 lbs., at \$6.75, or more than \$12 each. We have some to sell nearly every week, and find it the best paying business on the farm. We turn off 400 to 500 a year. We have lots of skimmed milk and alfalfa clover, both good, cheap feeds. I intend to try feeding alfalfa hay next winter. Nice, well-cured alfalfa hay, I think, will make a good and cheap feed along with roots and a little grain feed and milk. Alfalfa hay, cut fine, steamed, and mixed with mill feed, shorts, meal, etc., will be fed warm in cold weather. What would you think of this experiment? It's worth trying, is it not?

E. D. TILLSON.

"Annandale Farm," Oxford Co., June 1st, 1901.

[NOTE.—It is always a pleasure and a help to hear from "Annandale Farm," as the proprietor, Mr. E. D. Tillson, and his farm manager together figure out the most economical methods of producing milk, cream, butter, and pork. Mr. Tillson's letter shows the success attained in these things, and teaches lessons that should be of value to many dairy farmers. Regarding the experiment in using alfalfa hay next winter as hog feed, we bespeak for it success, as it does well on some of the large hog-raising farms in the West. There, we believe, it is fed, not cut up and steamed, as Mr. Tillson proposes, but the hogs consume the dry leaves and finer portions of the plant right from the stalks. We will watch for results of Annandale hog-feeding experiments, and expect to hear that alfalfa can be used to cheapen pork production in winter as well as during the summer season.—ED. F. A.]

The Universal Beneficence of Grass.

Perhaps never throughout many sections of the country did the foliage and herbage spring so quickly and luxuriantly into full growth as they have done the present season. The knee-deep greenness over which the herds and flock have been grazing recalls the following immortal eulogy paid to grass by Senator Ingalls, of Kansas:

"Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than those minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass; and when the fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.

"Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown, like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality, and emerges upon the solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outlines of the world. It evades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and pinnacles of mountains, and modifies the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and fields, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed or the dynasty has perished it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, yet should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world."

Do you own a Government butter brand? Isn't it ridiculous that you or I who may have a few pounds of butter to sell weekly, should have to tattoo the package with a brand making the package resemble a Chinese tea-chest. It is probably all right to brand the creamery packages, and so get on to the man who is spoiling our reputation in foreign markets, but for farmers the parchment paper and man's name is sufficient without the convict-like system of numbering our products.

Haymaking with Little Labor.

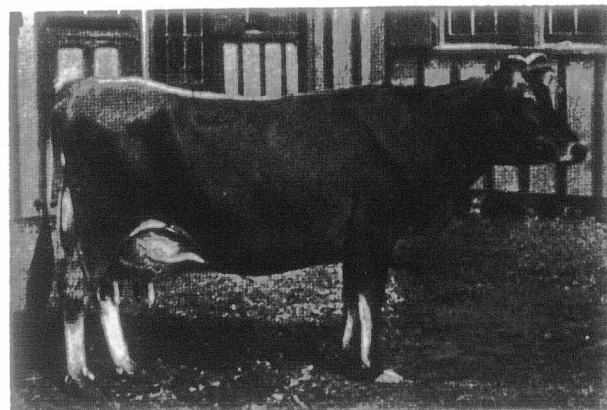
To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In curing hay we rake it into windrows sufficiently close to admit of driving between and loading from each side. The hay cures better in these small windrows than by being left very long in the swath exposed to the scorching sun. It is also safer in case of rain; therefore, we rake just as soon as it is well dried about half way through the swath, and after allowing the lower half to dry awhile in the windrow commence to coil. With us this is a simple and speedy process. It is first "bunched" by driving the rake lengthwise of the row. Then each bunch being as large as the rake will make it, usually is sufficient for one good coil, which saves carrying the hay. And although the coils may be a little small, they dry out better and are easier handled. Moreover, they need not be put up forkful after forkful, but rolled up, and a forkful set neatly on top, which, unless a very heavy rain comes, is sufficient to cure the hay in a nice green condition.

Then comes our low, flat-racked wagon between the rows, and one man on each side can throw on these coils almost as fast as the team will walk. The hay, having settled in the coil, lies compactly on the wide surface of the rack, so as to make a good load without anyone on top. It can be easily loaded from the coil so as to unload quickly by either horse fork or slings. If the former, it is loaded in two sections, and in either case it is dragged promiscuously into the mow "while the sun shines," and if a rainy day should come it is levelled with horse power by fixing a pulley at different places on the wall plate, detaching the rope and fork from the car, and by attaching the latter to one end of the former, drag the center of mow to the side. This is another preventive of overheating and deterioration; it likewise helps to make a more uniform quality by mixing the over-dried portions with the green. We never use an ounce of salt on our hay, never had any spoil, and usually save it without exposure to rain, and consequently have it come out almost as fresh and green as new-mown grass. And two of us handle from fifteen to twenty-five acres every summer, and enjoy the work.

Owing to lack of barn room it is not all housed every year, and last year we adopted a novel method of stacking. We selected a stout tree in the hayfield and attached a pulley high up on the trunk, and ran one end of the rope through. Then, as the distance for drawing was short, we constructed a big but light-draft stone boat out of 2x4 scantling and inch boards, and by attaching four horses we could take a small load, which was thrown on a sling rope on the boat, and on arriving at the stack one end of the rope was quickly hooked to the sling and the other end hooked to front end of stone boat, and with the weight of a man on this front end, the four horses drawing slid the bundle up over the end of the long stack, made slanting on purpose. This plan has many advantages over hand stacking, chief of which is the better form of stack for shedding rain, owing to the hard center. This hay kept excellently, though not quite equal to that in the mow handled by the other method. Then the labor is reduced to a minimum, the loading being nearly all down pitching instead of up or even level, but this method is only applicable to short-distance drawing, on account of small loads. However, this could be partly remedied by replacing the single pulley with a double-block one, thus increasing the leverage so as to allow for larger bundles.

Our low, flat-racked wagon was constructed from an old wagon with hind wheels cut down, and the front axles supported by two iron wheels from a binder truck. The platform is made flat by simply nailing scantling crosswise, and nailing on



GOLDEN ROSEBAY.

Five-year-old imported Jersey cow, sold at T. S. Cooper's sale, Coopersburg, Pa., May 30th, for \$2,775.

two rows of inch boards on the sides and rear end, the whole thing not costing more than \$5.00. We have used this truck for all kinds of work on the farm, and find it saves an immense amount of labor in pitching manure, sheaves or hay. Our method of using is usually for two to load and unload in all cases. By this method, particularly with sheaves or hay, the work is done much more expeditiously. Perth Co., Ont. J. H. BURNS.