

Treatment of the Foal at Birth

A. S. Alexander, V. S., Madison, Wis.
Attend to the navel cord (umbilicus) as soon as the nose of the foal has been cleared of afterbirth. If possible then avoid tying the navel cord. It is best for it to break off naturally. If it fails to break and the mare is lying down, make her get up and the cord may then break.

If found necessary to tie the cord use a clean, disinfected string. A dirty string may cause infection. Soak the string in a five per cent. solution of lysol or carbolic acid, or a 1:500 solution of corrosive sublimate (Lichloride of mercury). Tie the cord



A Town in New Ontario

One of the streets in Cochrane in New Ontario, is here shown. Cochrane has sprung into existence as though by magic. A year and a half ago there was hardly a building in it. To-day it has several streets, a school, a bank and a six-room hotel is under course of construction. Notice the level nature of the soil. The whole country round about is similar in character.

one inch or a little more from the belly; then sever the cord with a clean knife. An emulsator or eraser (castrating instrument) may be used to sever the cord in place of tying it and then cutting through below the knot.

THE DISINFECTANT.

Saturate the stump of the navel cord immediately, whether tied or not, with the following disinfectant: Powdered corrosive sublimate, two drams; boiling water, one pint. When it has cooled, color the solution with two drams of tincture of iron, label the bottle "Poison" and keep it out of the way of children. Repeat the application twice a day until the cord shrivels up, drops off and no raw spot remains. To keep the solution from blistering the foal's belly smear carbolized vaseline or unsalted lard around the navel before making the first application.

A good way to use the solution is to put some of it in a shallow, wide-necked bottle, then hold the bottle against the foal's belly with the navel stump immersed so that it will be completely covered by the fluid. If the navel cord has been tied remove the string as soon as possible, squeeze out the blood clot and instantly soak the navel stump with the corrosive sublimate solution. Use the solution twice a day until the navel is perfectly healed. Remove sloughing portions of the cord each morning, so far as possible, to allow the solution to wet all raw parts of the cord.

GIVE ATTENTION TO THE BOWELS.

A strong foal will be on its feet and trying to nurse in less than an hour from birth. Such a foal needs no help, but a weak one will have to be helped up to suck until strong enough to do so without help. Wash the udder of the mare with a lukewarm two per cent. solution of coal tar disinfectant and then rinse off with warm water before the foal is allowed to suck for the first time. The external organs (genitals), tail and hind parts of the mare should be washed with a similar solution once a day for the first week or so after the birth of the foal. Keeping the udder free from infective matter in this way tends to

prevent the foal from scouring, for that condition of the bowels often is due to germ infection of the intestinal tract by way of the mouth. Disinfection of the navel cord also tends to prevent scouring. At birth the intestine of the foal contains a sticky mass of fecal matter (meconium). This should come away promptly and usually this is accomplished by the first milk (colostrum) which possesses purgative properties. To assist nature, either insert a small tallow dip candle (made for this purpose) in the foal's rectum, or, within an hour from birth, give an injection of either warm water, warm slippery elm bark tea, flaxseed tea, sweet oil, or a mixture of equal parts of cream, molasses and warm water, and repeat in 12 hours if required.

Harm may be done by injecting a large quantity of strong, soapy warm water with an ordinary "horse syringe." A fountain syringe is to be preferred and a small, hard rubber nozzle, or a small, clean rubber hose and funnel. Smear vasoline or lard on the nozzle and in rectum before giving the injection. If the bowels do not move within 24 hours from birth and the foal seems sick, shake up two to four tablespoonsful of pure castor oil and sweet oil, according to size of foal, and give as one dose. Then continue the injections at intervals of six hours.

Jersey Breeders' Outing

The summer session of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club will be held at "Hawthorne Lodge," the home of Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., on Wednesday, June 8. Every Jersey breeder or fancier and dairy farmer generally could not do better than remember this date and pay a visit to the home of the famous Brampton Jersey herd. The Brampton Farms comprise over 600 acres immediately adjoining the corporation of Brampton, and the Brampton Jersey herd is the largest herd of pure bred cattle ever owned in Canada.

The hospitality of Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son is well known to all stock men. We can bespeak for every farmer or dairyman who attends the meeting a hearty welcome.

Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son's new importation will have reached home and



A Bridge in New Ontario

The bridge across the Mattagami River, on the Transcontinental Railroad, in New Ontario, is here shown. The river is about 600 feet wide and is quite deep. It flows into James Bay. All the country round is well watered. There is room for hundreds of thousands of settlers in this section and the best of land for all. Land may be secured adjoining the railway.

will be on view, as will also their stock prior to being shipped to the Calgary exhibition.

Scours in Calves.—Never give milk to a calf in a dirty pail. Dirty pails, milk are the principal cause of scours in calves. A good remedy for scours is to quit giving skim milk, but give a pint of new milk, in which is stirred a small handful of powdered charcoal. Continue this treatment until the calf recovers.—H. Johnson, Middlesex Co., Ont.



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