

THE DAIRY

Good Rules for the Dairy.

Woll, in his Handbook for Farmers and Dairy-men, gives the following dairy rules from the United States Department of Agriculture:

Never use musty or dirty litter.
Allow no strong-smelling material in the stable for any length of time. Store the manure under cover outside the cow stable, and remove it to a distance as often as practicable.

Whitewash the stable once or twice a year; use land plaster in the manure gutters daily.

Use no dry, dusty feed just previous to milking. If fodder is dusty, sprinkle it before it is fed.

Clean and thoroughly air the stable before milking; in hot weather, sprinkle the floor.

Promptly remove from the herd any animal suspected of being in bad health, and reject her milk. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, especially tuberculosis.

Do not move cows faster than a walk while on the way to place of milking or feeding.

Never allow the cows to be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking, or unnecessary disturbance; do not expose them to cold or storms.

Do not change the feed suddenly. Feed liberally, and use only fresh, palatable feed stuffs; in no case should decomposed or mouldy material be used.

Provide water in abundance, easy of access and always pure; fresh, but not too cold.

Salt should always be accessible.

Clean the entire body of the cow daily. If hair in the region of the udder is not easily kept clean, it should be clipped.

Do not use milk within twenty days before calving, nor for three or five days afterwards.

Brush the udder and surrounding parts just before milking, and wipe them with a clean, damp cloth or sponge.

Milk quietly, quickly, cleanly and thoroughly. Cows do not like unnecessary noise or delay. Commence milking at exactly the same hour every morning and evening, and milk the cows in the same order.

Milk with dry hands; never allow the hands to come in contact with the milk.

Throw away (but not on the floor, better in the gutter) the first few streams from each teat; this milk is very watery and of little value, but it may injure the rest.

If, in any milking, a part of the milk is bloody, stringy or unnatural in appearance, the whole mess should be rejected.

Do not allow dogs, cats or loafers in the stable at milking time.

If any accident occurs by which a pail full or partly full of milk becomes dirty, do not try to remedy this by straining, but reject all this milk and wash the pail.

Weigh and record the milk given by each cow, and take a sample morning and night at least once a week for testing by the fat test.

Remove the milk of every cow at once from the stable to a clean, dry room where the air is pure and sweet. Do not allow cans to remain in stables while they are being filled.

Strain the milk through a metal gauze and a flannel cloth or layer of cotton as soon as it is drawn.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled.

Milk utensils for farm use should be made of metal, and have all joints smoothly soldered. Never allow them to become rusty or rough inside.

Clean all dairy utensils by first thoroughly rinsing them in warm water; then clean inside and out with a brush and hot water in which a cleansing material is dissolved; then rinse, and, lastly, sterilize by boiling water or steam; use pure water only.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Fall Care of the Flock.

"Shepherd Boy," in his book, "Modern Sheep Breeds and Management," gives the following paragraph on "fall care":

"Fall is a critical time for the flock and a busy time for the shepherd, since mating and such-like matters have to be attended to. Unless the flock is well taken care of at this season, heavy losses are likely to occur. Fall storms are bad for the flock. Warm showers won't hurt sheep, but cold rains will, and when such are in evidence the flock should be housed, but not too closely; that is, ventilation must be attended to. To house a flock when wet is to encourage such diseases as catarrh, etc. The ram needs special care at this season of the year, as the result of the lamb crop depends a good deal on how he is treated at this season. No matter how good the grass may appear to be in the fall, a little grain will not be out of place, as fall pastures are always more or less watery and innutritious. The ewes should never be allowed to run down in the fall, but should be kept in moderately good condition. A falling-off in condition is one of the causes of abortion in the flock. It is important that the flock go into winter quarters in as good condition as possible. Sheep should always be kept from frozen clover, or, rather, from clover when the frost is on it, as such not only injures the sheep, but the clover, as well. The stubble field is not a bad place to run the ewes at this season of the year. Fall losses are a species of ill-luck for which the shepherd is often responsible. If silage is fed in the fall, feed it sparingly, and never if frozen or moldy. Don't expect straw to take the place of hay at this season, for it will not answer the purpose."

To Remedy Engine Troubles.

"Gasoline Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun, a book reviewed in the Nov. 2nd issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," will be a welcome hand-book to users of gas and gasoline engines. It is a substantially-bound volume of nearly 450 pages, and numerous illustrations add to its interest and value. The section on installation and the trouble chart are unique. Copies may be secured at \$1.00, postage paid, through this office, or, still better, may be obtained by any present subscriber by sending in one new subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," accompanied by \$1.50.

An Elaborate Toilet.

I have been reading with some interest the letters on hired help, especially the one entitled, "More Light on the Farm Labor Problem," written by "The man in the Overalls."

I am surprised that the farmers of Canada would allow the hired men to stretch the truth about them to such an extent, although I have no doubt that the great majority of farmers take it, and consider that it comes from such men as "The Blooming Englishman" and "The Man in the Overalls." Judging from certain parts of the letter above mentioned, the writer is one of these men who work seven days in the week, fourteen or fifteen hours a day, and never have a holiday from one year's end to the other. Now, I agree with him in the first part of his letter, concerning the "Farmeress," but as the subject was worn out even before our friend "The Man in the Overalls" had his say about it, I will not touch on it.

I will venture to say "The Man in the Overalls" gets off every Saturday night, and his employer does not see him again till Monday morning; and if he is sick in any way, his considerate employer tells him to go home until better, and does without his help or takes in his place an inferior substitute. On coming in from the field, after plowing till half-past five or a quarter to six (it gets dark then), if he does not find the stable cleaned, the hay down, and the bedding in, why then the boss is a slink or as lazy as sin.

Now, if a hired man cannot attend to the team he works, who, then, is supposed to do so? Certainly not the boss who pays his man twenty, twenty-five or even thirty dollars a month; and if the hired man cannot do this, it is about time he should quit.

Now, who ever heard of a farmer saying that the hired man made more money than himself? Perhaps "The Man in the Overalls" found an example of this in a miserly man who would say such things, hoping to get his hired help cheaper, or, again, perhaps in a man who is heels over head in debt, and is almost unable to keep the interest paid; but certainly no man in his right mind and in decent circumstances would think of saying such a thing, and so this saying is like the man who built his house upon the sand—without foundation.

Whose place is it to do the gossiping that is done by the men on the farm. "The Man in the Overalls" says it is not the boss' place, so, then, it must be the duty of the hired man. I have no doubt that a great many hired men, including "The Man in the Overalls," could do their own share of gossiping and their employer's as well, if allowed; but, as it is the farmer who must attend to the business of his own place, he surely can do his own business better than his hired man.

As for hired men received from the immigration agent, there are very few who earn more than they are paid, because a man who has never been accustomed to farm work cannot expect the wages of an experienced man.

Now, I will give you an example of an immigrant (who, by the way, was English) that one of our neighbors employed for a month on trial, and I will leave it to the readers of this paper to decide as to how much he earned. Here was his daily routine before breakfast: While the boss and his sons were milking the cows, first he must have his bath, then he must clean his teeth, cut his nails and clean them, comb his hair, brush his clothes and clean his shoes, and then he was ready for breakfast. Now, how much should a farmer pay such a man as that?

For my part, I believe the greater part of the hired men here in Bruce County are fairly used. Although some men may be very hard-working, they pay big wages, and a man who receives big wages must expect to earn them.

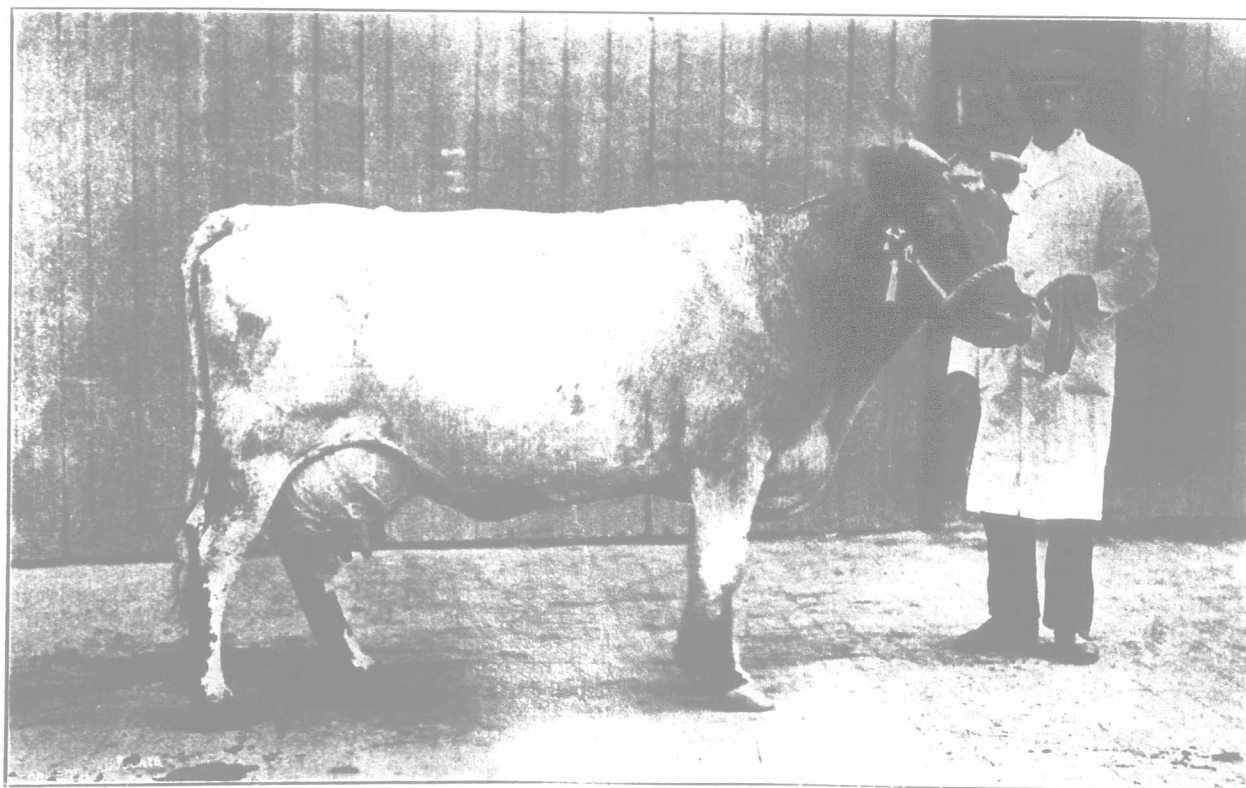
A FARMER'S SON.

A Place for a Good Man.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Following the correspondence re labor problem in your valuable paper, I have been amused at some of the letters that have already appeared. First we had "Rube," and now he writes a second letter, explaining his first. Then we get "Rainy River Farmer," who roused the ire of "Farmeress." She says, "Court the farmer's daughter, indeed!" Well, what about that? Because she does not like "Blooming Englishmen," has she to judge for everyone? Some of these hired men are quite as well educated as "Farmeress," and have come out here because Canada needs good men. I will say that some who came out ought to have stayed at home. Possibly a quotation will suit Farmeress' case, and may be the line upon which she works:

"God bless the farmer and his relations, And keep the men in their proper stations." I was glad to see the advice given by "Hired Man." We have the case in our own hands. Let



Darlington Cranford 6th.

Dairy Shorthorn cow, winner of the Lord Mayor's cup in milking trial, London Dairy Show, October, 1911.