

# The Ontario Agricultural Gazette

The Official Bulletin of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations, and of the Farmers' Institute System of the Province of Ontario.

## THE DOMINION CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders' \$1; Sheep Breeders' \$1; Swine Breeders' \$2.

### BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Each member receives a free copy of each publication issued by the Association to which he belongs, during the year in which he is a member. In the case of the Swine Breeders' Association this includes a copy of the Swine Record.

A member of the Swine Breeders' Association is allowed to register pigs at 50c. per head, non members are charged \$1.00 per head.

A member of the Sheep Breeders' Association is allowed to register sheep at 50c. per head, while non-members are charged \$1.00.

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale, are published once a month. Over 20,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

A member of an Association will only be allowed to advertise stock corresponding to the Association to which he belongs, that is, to advertise cattle he must be a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, to advertise sheep he must be a member of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and to advertise swine he must be a member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 9th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

F. W. HODSON, Secretary.  
Parliament Buildings Toronto, Ont.

### TO STOCKMEN.

Persons having thoroughbred stock to be shipped to Manitoba, the North-West or British Columbia should avail themselves of the privilege of shipping in the car forwarded under the management of the live stock associations. The next car will be shipped about the last week in September if a sufficient number of animals are available. A competent man is placed in charge of each car, and animals are given the best possible care and attention. Space in the car has already been secured for two bulls and eleven sheep. Shippers should correspond at once with F. W. Hodson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for full particulars.

### Farmers' Institute Department.

Reports concerning the work of the Farmers' Institutes in Ontario will be published weekly under this head, also papers prepared for this department by Institute workers. Secretaries and officers having announcements to make are invited to send full particulars to the Superintendent.

### FARMERS' INSTITUTE AND LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS' TENT AT THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Arrangements have been made by F. W. Hodson, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, to occupy a tent, as an office, on the grounds of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition from August 30th to September 9th. It will be located east of the cattle ring, and just in front of the horse and cattle shed, on the site occupied last year.

Officers and members of farmers' institutes, of live stock, dairy, poultry, fruit growers', and kindred associations, exhibitors of live stock, poultry, agricultural products, etc., are cordially invited to make this tent their headquarters during the time of the exhibition. Associations connected with agriculture are at liberty to use the tent, free of charge, for holding public meetings, for which ample accommodation will be provided. The superintendent of farmers' institutes will be pleased to meet there institute officers and members, also members of other kindred associations, to discuss the best means to advance the work of the farmers' institutes in their respective districts.

A table and writing material will be available at any time.

### THE COW AND HER CARE.

By MRS. L. M. JONES, Brockville, Ont.

(Continued from last issue.)

When fairly started, we feed our calves 4 quarts of new milk a day, one quart at each feed, the hours are 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 4 p.m., and 9 p.m. This may seem troublesome, but it is less work than to nurse a sick animal, and it gives the calf a good start that it never forgets. Soon the calf will do on three feeds a day, given at morning, noon, and night, three pints of new milk at each feed. At two weeks old, a little warm skim milk is added, so that the calf is soon getting six quarts a day, but still divided into three feeds, and before six weeks old our calves are fed entirely upon skim milk, of which they get nine quarts a day, three quarts at each feed. They are then getting a little early cut clover hay, which is renewed each day, and we begin to feed porridge, giving half a tea-cupful only, in *just one* of the daily feeds. Next day it gets a half cupful in two of its meals, then in three, and by degrees the quantity is increased, till it gets a half-pint or more in each feed, as it seems to need. To make this porridge I put into an empty tin (that has held two pounds of *pure* ground linseed meal, not cottonseed, or oil cake, but the pure ground flaxseed. I fill up the can with good Scotch oatmeal, add a little salt, and then stir into a pot of hard-boiling water, and cook as thoroughly and as carefully as if for the table. In cool weather we make it every second day, as much as needed. We *never* feed in a wooden pail—they soon sour. Always in galvanized pails, and we *always* rinse each pail thoroughly, immediately after use, and turn up to drain and air. In addition to this they are often scalded, and occasionally all the calf pails are dropped into a big boiler in the yard, and actually boiled. The great causes of scours are three things: overfeeding, irregular feeding (as to time, quality, warmth), and dirty feeding; but the first of the three evils is *dirty* feeding. More calves die from this cause than

people imagine. Another thing in feeding. In each loose box, near the floor, is a stationary wooden button, kept out from the wall by a tiny block one-half inch thick, which is fastened on the button and between it and the wall; one moment slips the edge of the pail under this, where it is firmly held; no delay, no spilt milk, and by the time a man has got to the last of the calves he can go back and begin to gather up the pails and rinse them.

Every calf is kept separate, and every pen is thoroughly cleaned once a day, and dry bedding added. If a calf does scour, it is generally in some way the fault of the feeder. Stop all food for a time, giving a dose of castor oil, then feed only one pint, or less, of fresh warm milk at a time, with a little lime water added. If milk still disagrees, make flaxseed tea, with a raw egg beaten up in each feed. But you will find the "ounce of prevention" much easier than the "pound of cure." After three or four months, the calf has a little ground oats and bran mixed put before him, and it will take to this by degrees and eat all it wants, but salt must be kept near it, as the porridge is now passed on to younger ones. If only nine quarts a day of skim milk can be spared, instead of heating it on the stove add hot water (not boiling) till of the desired temperature and it is a good big drink for the calf; a handful of shorts stirred in each time mixes readily with the milk and is most acceptable. No young calf is put on pasture. I have seen valuable ones turned out in a weedy lot or in an orchard, where they can get green apples, steal each other's milk out of filthy wooden pails or troughs that you could smell rods away, the calves scouring and stamping, and fighting flies in the heat, and then chilled by a night rain. Then I have looked with increased satisfaction at my own calves, in their cool, shady boxes, and their healthy looks, bright eyes, and glossy coats more than repaid for their extra care.

Another valuable hint is this: After two or three months old, especially in hot weather, offer every calf a drink of cold water each day, even if they sometimes refuse. Try it. The first winter my calves are fed all the clover hay they want, and a little mess of pulped roots; also *linseed* and ground oats mixed, with a little oil meal added (not too much). I begin with a pint of this mixed feed, night and morning, and the roots at noon, and increase till they get a quart at each feed night and morning. If any older calf seems to need more, we give it an extra feed on the noonday roots. Fresh water in abundance, what salt they want, sweet corn fodder to pick over; at night, separate stalls, dry beds, and a minute or two brushing daily, and take my word for it, your calves will do you credit.

Next summer supply them with the best pasture you can give them and *see them often*. The following winter much the same treatment as before, only a larger allowance, and a little

good ensilage, which I *never* feed to a calf under a year old, and, if a heifer begins to take on fat, her feed is reduced. I like to have them calve at about two years or twenty-eight months old, and the first year I aim to have them milk from calf to calf. Indeed, most of my cows do that anyway, and I never force one dry, although if I find it can be done safely I dry her for a month. But with Jerseys I can seldom do it, they are most persistent milkers and buttermakers. I have Grace of Belvedere, that dropped her first calf (a heifer) in July, 1897, milked splendidly all winter, and in the end of April of this year, as I found she would not go dry, I churned her cream by itself for one week. She was then just three years old, and had been in milk nine months, and was due with second calf in two months, and she made just eight pounds of beautiful butter. This is the sort of cow that pays.

For three months before calving I allow a cow no grain at all, but feed her cooling bran mash, with a little oil meal, and plenty of good hay. If on rank pasture, I move to shorter grass and near home at the last; and, unless the bowels are quite loose, I give one-quarter pound Epsom salts every two or three days, or oftener. Almost any cow will take this in her mash. If the udder is too full and hard, we don't hesitate to milk regularly. When about to calve, we almost always give 1¼ pounds Epsom salts, with a little saltpetre and ground ginger. This is dissolved in boiling water, and, when cool, is put into three beer bottles and easily given to the cow. Many use less water, but I think the dose too strong, and not so effectual. The calf being taken away, the cow is given an "old country" white drink. A quart of oatmeal is put in a pail and wet with cold water; then half-a-pail of actually boiling water is poured on, and, when stirred, it is frothy, like cream. Then add cold water till the pail is full, and drink only comfortably warm, and if your cow is all right, she won't leave a drop of it. When she is on her feet she is partially milked, but do not empty the udder at once, by any means—that is to be done by degrees. If the udder is swollen, hard and painful, rub gently and often, and keep milk pretty well drawn—you won't be apt to get very much any way—and give her doses of salts and feed on low diet. Should it not improve try hot fomenting, but, unless you are prepared to do this faithfully, better not attempt it. I have seen a cow bathed in water so hot that she nearly jumped out of her skin, but, soon the water got too cold; afterwards she was just turned with the others, left out all night, and finally she lost the use of half of her udder. In the first place, whatever the season, your cow should have been in a loose box for days, or, better still, for weeks, before calving. Now lead her out of the box, but where no draught can reach her, and, with a very large sponge or woollen