

or the dyke grasses of the
or the prairie grasses; and
lower cutter bar than do
se European farmers are
all of the straw. However,
manufacturers want to put
possible because increase
the cost of distribution.
drying repair parts and
be to standardize types
rize repair parts and be-
cept by law. To stand-
essary to discard patterns,
ome changes in other parts
e agreed, however, that
standardize certain parts
y how far this could go.
nion, that if manufacturers
repair parts for all different
ines the cost of distribution
price to the consumer is
be the case.

ioned standardization of
es and standardization of
of machines are not now
Brant, recalled the great
and farmer of the amalga-
y and Patterson concerns
of many types of
ed. He pointed out also
of the Conservation
dustries' Board in the
of rubber tires had been
were reduced 50 per cent.
40 per cent. during the
tates manufacturers have
ine the existence of some
wards, Frontenac, thought
ome from this committee
but reiterated the opin-
ions of other speakers
that no move should be
made that would put a
damper on the initiative
and inventiveness of
manufacturers. The little
things that could be
easily standardized were
the most troublesome to
the farmer.

Dr. J. H. Grisdale,
Deputy Minister of
Agriculture was pres-
ent, and was asked to
speak. He stated that
the matter has been at-
tracting the attention
of the Department of Agri-
culture for some time and
that the Dominion Ex-
perimental Farms system
was very much interest-
ed in the matter in as much
as they were probably
about the largest users
of farm implements in
the Dominion. He could
see no reason why stand-
ardization could not be
easily accomplished with
any small articles and
nails and blower pipes.
ted on all the experi-
ence wear and tear on
and on different soils.
some results in four or

which was seconded by
a committee consisting
MacNutt (Saltcoats),
(Missisquoi), and Dr.
v up a resolution and
Committee.

AIRY.

le in Cows.

ent Apoplexy—Com-
k Fever."

cows. Its nature and
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has died of the disease
veal anything definite.
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parturition, but cases
rtly before or during
it may occur several
the symptoms of which
s disease, and which
occasionally noticed
on. This still further

confuses matters, re the nature of the trouble, as while
these cases of paresis are apoplexy, but cannot be called
"Parturient."

The first symptoms usually are uneasiness, stamping
of the feet, whisking of the tail, a staggering gait, a
dilation of the pupils of the eyes, and a glistening ap-
pearance of the same, (this is known as an amaurotic
condition) and an indifference to her calf and surrounding
conditions. The pulse at this stage is usually frequent
and strong, but soon becomes weak but more frequent.
The temperature is below normal and continues so
unless complications occur, hence "Milk Fever" is a
misnomer, but on account of its common use we may be
justified in using it. The symptoms increase in severity
sometimes very rapidly, in other cases very slowly.
She more or less gradually loses control of her muscles
and will lie or fall down. She may or may not be able
to regain her feet. If she should she will soon go down
again, and after a variable time is unable to rise, and
partial or complete coma soon becomes evident. She
will assume one of two positions, either lying flat with
limbs, head and neck stretched out, or lying well up
upon the sternum with the head turned backward and
muzzle resting on the flank. If the head and neck
be straightened and then let go, they will immediately go
back to the former position. This tends to give the
impression that there is a contraction of the muscles
of that side of the neck, but, if the patient be turned on to
the other side the head will take the same position on
the flank of that side. In some cases there is well-
marked delirium before coma becomes well marked.
When coma is complete the patient pays no attention
to anything, has no sensation and practically no power of
motion. In fact she appears as dead except from the
fact that she breathes. Respiration is sometimes
almost normal, but usually more or less noisy (called
stertorous.)

Preventive Treatment.—After many years of study
and investigation, and the use of many drugs of different
natures, it has been discovered that a full udder tends
to prevent an attack. Hence prevention largely
depends upon allowing the udder to remain practically
full for about 3 days after parturition. It is also wise
to feed lightly for a few days before parturition. When
nature is allowed to take its course, even with cows that
are in high condition and heavy milkers, cases of the
disease are few. In such cases the calf nurses frequently
but takes little at a time, hence the udder remains,
practically full. Where practicable the calf should be
allowed to nurse the dam for at least 3 days, in most
cases better make it 4, after which she may be milked
dry in the usual way with reasonable safety. When
for any reason, this plan cannot be adopted, a little milk
should be drawn frequently, but in no case should more
be drawn than sufficient to prevent udder trouble,
for at least 3 or 4 days after parturition. It must be
understood that while this treatment is usually successful
there are exceptions. It is not unknown for a cow to
be apparently all right in the evening to have produced
a smart calf and be down and comatose from the
disease next morning, hence preventive treatment
sometimes fails and we cannot tell why.

Curative Treatment.—In the very early stages the
cow loses the power of swallowing. This symptom is
not noticeable until efforts are made to give medicines
by the mouth, when more or less of the fluid will enter
the larynx and pass down the windpipe to the lungs.
If sufficient reach the bronchial tubes to fill them
the cow will die of suffocation in a few minutes. If a
less quantity enter it will cause mechanical bronchitis
which usually causes death in a few days, but in rare
cases does not prove fatal. Hence no attempt should
be made to give drugs by the mouth. In some cases it
is necessary to give medicines to keep up the heart's
action, but this must be given hypodermically by a
veterinarian, who will give strychnine.

We have stated that "a full udder tends to prevent
the disease." In like manner distension of the udder
tends to cure.

So far as immediate results are concerned it appears
to make little difference what is used for this purpose,
so long as it is not of a directly irritant nature. The
gland may be distended with fluid or inflated with
oxygen gas or air. Inflation is considered the better
plan. The effects of distension are remarkable and
appear incredible to those who have not observed them.

The udder should be washed with a warm disinfectant
fluid as a 5 per cent. solution of one of the coal tar an-
tiseptics or carbolic acid. It is good practice to draw
all the milk in order that it may not interfere with
inflation. A rubber or cotton sheet should be placed
under the udder to keep it clean, and the syphon through
which the gas or air is to be introduced should be dis-
infected in the solution and then carefully in-
troduced into the milk duct and the gas or air forced
into the quarter until it will hold no more. It is then
good practice to tie a tape tightly around the teat to
prevent escape of gas, or air. Each quarter is filled in
this way. It is wise to fill the back quarter first, as
even in cases of complete coma the patient often
revives sufficiently to sit up before the last quarter is
filled in which case the lower teats are hard to get.

It is good practice to now massage the udder well
every 1/2 hour until the patient regains her feet, which
is usually in an hour or less. If not up in at most 4
hours inflation should be repeated. The tapes should
not be allowed to remain on the teats for more than an
hour. The patient must not be milked at all for 24
hours after inflation, then a little milk should be drawn
every 4 or 5 hours for the next 24, after which she should
be milked and fed in the usual way. After inflation
up to 48 hours afterwards she should be fed reasonable
quantities of laxative, easily digested food.

Oxygen gas is considered the safest for inflation as
as it is pure and cannot cause udder trouble. Com-

pressed gas can be procured in cylinders with the neces-
sary apparatus, from wholesale druggists.

Sterilized air, is also pure and should not cause
udder trouble. Apparatus for this treatment can be
bought from any dealer in veterinary instruments. This
mode of treatment is usually followed, as, when
carefully conducted it is both safe and effective, and
much less costly than gas. Air injected through a
rubber tube with a teat syphon at the end, by an ordinary
bicycle pump gives the same immediate results, but
there is greater danger of udder trouble following as
the air may be contaminated. WHIP.

Record Prices at Pine Grove Dispersal Sale.

One of the greatest dispersal sales ever held on the
continent was staged at Pine Grove Farms, Elma,
N. Y., on May 27-28-29-30, when that great herd of
Holsteins was offered to the public by Oliver Cabana
Jr. Pine Grove Farm, is the home of Rag Apple Korn-
dyke 8th, an outstanding sire of the breed. He is nine
years old, but in appearance does not look over four
or five years of age. He went under the hammer for
\$60,000, going to the bid of A. W. Green, of Ohio. His
son, Rag Apple the Great, termed the "world wonder
bull," was purchased by R. A. Pointer, of Dearborn,
Mich., for \$125,000. While only a little over two years
old he weighs 2,200 lbs. His dam is Segis Fayne Johanna
a 50-lb. cow. He has a 48 and a 47-lb. sister. His
five nearest dams each made world records, which will
give some idea of the quality of blood which flows in this
herd sire's veins. Segis Hengerveld Fayne Johanna
a six-year-old cow, and probably the best individual
of any of the high-record cows, brought \$40,000. She
is a daughter of Segis Fayne Johanna. One of her
daughters brought \$22,000, and another one \$20,000.
Vikina Johanna, a sixteen-year-old cow and dam of the
50-lb. cow sold for \$10,000. She is in calf to Rag Apple
Korndyke 8th. Fairview Korndyke Mata, an eight-
year-old cow, brought \$35,000. These prices give
some idea of how the Holsteins sold at this sale. Seven,
eight, ten, twelve, and even fifteen, thousand dollars
were paid in many cases. Choice stock was offered to
the public and record prices were paid.

J. B. Hanmer Banqueted by His Neighbors.

On Tuesday evening, May 27, the Norwich Board
of Trade and the live-stock breeders of the district
tendered J. Beryl Hanmer a banquet, in honor of his
having developed the world's champion cow for butter-
fat in Rolo Mercena De Kol, a Holstein cow of splendid
quality and conformation and one which is capable
of manufacturing feed into milk rich in butter-fat. She
is an outstanding cow and with her daughter, a 38-lb.
heifer, and several other head is consigned to the National
Guarantee Sale, at Philadelphia, by Mr. Hanmer, where
it is expected she will bring a price which will exceed past
records. In the vicinity of Norwich there are a large
number of Ayrshire and Holstein breeders who, while
rivaling each other in the development of their favorite
breeds, still maintain an excellent neighborly spirit
and to the number of over three hundred gathered at
the banquet to do honor to their neighbor and fellow-
breeder.

During the afternoon a motor trip was taken through
the district in order to give visitors an opportunity
to inspect the herds and to become acquainted with the
different breeders in the vicinity. The first stop was
made at the Borden Condensery, which, by the way,
is one of the largest receiving plants for whole milk
in Canada. The party then called at the farm of John
McKee and inspected his herd of big, deep high-quality
Ayrshire cows. The herd is in good condition and from
the aged matrons down to the youngest heifers give
every indication of being heavy producers, and, we
understand, the average test for the herd is four per
cent. or a little better. It will be remembered that
Jean Armour, the first 20,000-lb. Ayrshire cow, at one
time graced the pastures of this farm. Her fourteen-
year-old full sister is still manufacturing milk on the
same farm. J. B. Hanmer's farm was next visited and
all were interested in seeing the champion cow and her
progeny. The cow is in splendid condition and is
keeping up her heavy flow of milk remarkably well.
Mr. Hanmer is an exceptionally good feeder. He has
made a study of feeds and understands the business
as well or even better than many a breeder of more
mature years. From Mr. Hanmer's the party proceeded
to other breeding establishments in the district. It
was estimated that the investment in stock on the
farms visited during the afternoon would total well
over half a million dollars. There are farms in Oxford
County which are second to none in the Province. Many
of them are fully equipped with Hydro power and the
accessories which can be used where this power is
available.

At eight o'clock the banqueting hall was crowded
and a splendid repast was supplied by the Norwich
Ladies' Aid. John McKee, as toast-master, was never
in better form, and apparently was quite at home among
the Holstein men. In a few pithy remarks, Mr. McKee
referred to the development of the dairy industry in
the district, mentioning some of the high-record cows
which have been developed in both Holstein and Ayrshire
herds, and congratulated Mr. Hanmer on his great
achievement. Malcolm Schell, ex-M. P. for South
Oxford, in a toast to "Our Country," referred to the
excellent standing of Canadian-bred Holsteins which
held the world's record for both milk and butter pro-

duction, as well as holding the record price for annual
selling at public auction. Mayor Buchanan, of Inger-
soll, responding to the same toast, asked for a better
feeling between country and city, capital and labor,
and cautioned the farmers as to linking up with labor
that is now asking for a 44-hour week when the world
should be working on the old schedule to pay off the
great war debt. Beryl Hanmer, the guest of the even-
ing, thanked the town Board of Trade and the breeders
of the district for the honor bestowed upon him. He
gave a great deal of the credit for his success to the work
of the older breeders of the district. Professor Dean
was present and made a few timely remarks. Hon.
G. S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture, cited the great
advancement of Canadian Holsteins since the herd
book was founded in 1883, giving great credit to the
Agricultural Commission which was appointed in 1880.
He also touched on the present Government plan now
under consideration regarding the replacing of scrub
bulls with pure-breds. C. F. Bailey, Deputy Minister
of Agriculture, also touched on this topic and stated
that it was believed there were 50,000 scrub bulls of
all breeds being used on Ontario alone, and if the breed-
ers would come forward with suggestions and each
one strive to replace a scrub in the district with a pure-
bred it would not be long before some plan similar to
the Stallion Enrolment Act could be carried out. The
toast to "The Holstein Cow" was responded to by W. A.
Clemens, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association.
Some interesting figures were given showing the ad-
vancement of the breed in Canada, as well as in England,
South Africa and other countries. He also referred to
the advantage breeders would derive from reciprocity
in records with the American Association which would
be in force very shortly. Mr. Clemens stated that
Dr. Tolmie, the President of the Canadian Association,
was practically responsible for getting this through.
A number of other speakers made very fitting remarks
touching upon the splendid possibilities Oxford County
afforded for the advancement of the dairy industry.
The afternoon visit to the herd and the banquet was
thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended.

HORTICULTURE.

The First Fruit Crop Report.

The first fruit and vegetable crop report for the
present season has just come to hand, and in it the
Fruit Commissioner has compiled the most recent
information from the whole Dominion regarding prospects
for fruit and vegetables. Practically all the information
contained in this first report is based on the blossom
and there may be very appreciable changes during this
month and next.

The latest report from Nova Scotia, dated May 28,
was to the effect that the blossom was coming out slowly
and was very heavy. One wire said "the heaviest show
since 1911, and all varieties equally good." This
coincides with reports the Commissioner has received
by mail. It is said that growers are spraying more than
ever and taking a keener interest in their orchards than
at any time since the embargo prevented exporting to
Great Britain.

Wet weather has prevailed throughout all Ontario
and trees are very late coming into bloom. In the
Trenton district a large crop is expected, except in such
varieties as Spy, Ben Davis and Baldwin. In the
neighborhood of Brighton all varieties except Duchess
and Wealthy promise a full crop. Baldwins and Ontarios
however, are nearly all killed. From Oshawa comes the
word that a 50 per cent. increase over 1918 is expected.
Trees wintered well in the vicinity of Cobourg and showed
a good blossom. There should be a bumper crop,
also, in Prince Edward County.

Prospects are hardly so favorable in Western Ontario.
Lambton County has a light bloom on many of the
later varieties, particularly Baldwins and Russets.
Greening and McIntosh are full, as are most of the
early varieties. Spy, Baldwin and Greening are esti-
mated at 50 per cent. in Middlesex County, while Ben
Davis, Duchess and King show a 100 per cent. prospect.
Winter varieties promise 80 per cent. and fall varieties
50 per cent. in Elgin County. In Norfolk County
winter varieties promise 70 per cent., and fall varieties
60 per cent. This estimate has been made regarding
cared-for orchards. A medium crop is expected in the
Georgian Bay District.

It is expected that the crop will undoubtedly exceed
that of 1918 in British Columbia, and in the Okanagan
Valley a 50 per cent. increase is looked for. Favorable
reports come from Vancouver Island, Kootenay Valley,
and the Creston District.

About twenty-five per cent. of all trees were killed
in Quebec during the winter of 1917-18, but in spite of
this there is the promise of a fair production this year.

There was a gorgeous display of bloom in the Niagara
district about the middle of May, and growers are
looking for a bumper crop of peaches, plums and cherries.
Leaf curl is bad at St. Catharines and at points on the
Niagara River. Definite estimates will be made with
more accuracy in regard to these crops after the June
drop.

Space does not permit of a review concerning the
fruit prospects in the United States, but they are gener-
ally considered very good.

Owing to the continued wet weather, which prevented
vegetable growers from getting on the land, there is
likely to be a very large curtailment in vegetable pro-
duction.