



## Fencing? Yes, but what kind?

The farmer who thoroughly examines the relative merits of the various brands of wire fences offered to him will not have any difficulty about deciding upon the one he ought to have. Let him decide by that most unerring of all tests—weight. Why judge by weight? Because weight means strength, and strength means durability and long life. Of the different makes of wire fences, there must naturally be one that will weigh heavier than the rest.

### The heavy-weight among fences is the "Ideal"

The reason is that all the wires are full gauge No. 9 hard steel wire; every wire is full of life and strength, and heavily galvanized to properly protect and preserve that strength. You therefore get longer service from "Ideal"—most for your money in strength, durability and all-round satisfaction.

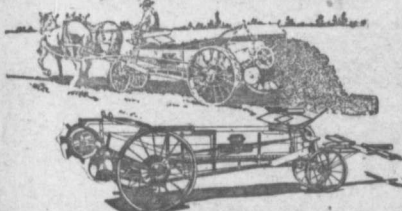
## Ideal Fence

It is to your interest before buying fencing to get a copy of our catalogue; a postal will bring it.

The McGregor-Haywell Fence Co., Limited  
Walkerville, Ontario, Canada. 22



## McCormick



## Own a McCormick

**FOLLOW** a McCormick manure spreader at work in the field, and you will say that no device, human or mechanical, does better work in the proper and even fertilizing of the soil.

This year all McCormick spreaders can be had equipped with a most efficient wide-spread attachment. This will spread smoothly and evenly to a width of 8 feet, or more, as desired. Yet it has a narrow box, convenient to handle in stable, yard and field.

McCormick spreaders are strong and durable, correctly designed, simple in boiler and apron mechanism, with good traction, light draft and plenty of clearance.

Ask your McCormick local agent who handles them to show you a McCormick manure spreader. If the agent can't do it, drop us a line. We will send you a copy of our booklet, "Why You Should Use a Manure Spreader," and will tell you where you can see one. Send us a card and we will do the rest, but don't stop until you have seen a McCormick spreader.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

At Branches, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Hamilton, London, London, Montreal, N. Bantolton, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

## Milk Fever and Its Treatment

(Continued from page 2.)

part, so that the remotest recesses may become distended. When all the air possible has been injected, withdraw the tube gently, being careful to pinch the teat immediately upon its removal so as to prevent any outflow of air. Then carefully tie the teat about in the middle with a piece of hard tape—tie it hard so that no air can leak out. Again disinfect the milk tube by immersion in the antiseptic solution and repeat the operation upon the remaining quarters.

One good feature (and so far as I know the only one) of the disease is this: The afflicted animal either succumbs or completely recovers in a comparatively short time—you get quick action and are not kept long in suspense and there is no tedious convalescence. I have known cases where a cow survived a severe attack and was up and eating hay, apparently none the worse, a few hours after treatment. A great deal depends upon promptness in recognizing symptoms and combating the disease. For this reason every progressive farmer should equip himself with a milk fever outfit and thoroughly familiarize himself with the theory and practical method of treatment, because it is frequently impossible to secure the services of a competent veterinarian at short notice. Outfits may be obtained at a very small cost, some, I believe, as low as \$3, from any reliable dairy supply house.

### Second Treatment Sometimes Necessary

Sometimes in aggravated cases if the air becomes absorbed and no improvement is apparent after three or four hours a second treatment identical with the first is necessary. Generally, however, if the case has not been neglected too long before beginning she will get on her feet in a few hours after treatment. The tapes should not be removed at once but allowed to remain in position for an hour or so after recovery, after which time the contracting muscles at the extremity of the teats will retain the balance of the injected air. When satisfied that the patient has completely recovered, and under no circumstances until after about 24 hours have elapsed, gradual milking may commence. It will probably be several days before satisfactory results are obtained in the way of milk production—however, it is surprising how quickly cows will sometimes recover under careful handling and come up to their proper milk flow. I have had a cow survive a bad case of milk fever and later go on an A. R. O. test, afterwards making a satisfactory record, less than three weeks from the time of being attacked.

It is somewhat difficult for a progressive dairyman to wholly avoid milk fever. If a cow is to do her level best at the pail she must certainly be well fed up to the time of calving and in tip top condition. This, of course, increases the chances of contracting the disease. On the other hand, by taking away all feed and practically starving a cow for a considerable period before parturition, the chances of milk fever are materially lessened, but at the expense of decreased efficiency; because the milk flow will undoubtedly be somewhat reduced in consequence and it becomes doubtful if the animal, for that year at least, will ever attain her maximum production.

**Precautions in a Producing Herd.**  
In the case of purebred animals intended for A. R. O. work and expected to go on test it is of prime importance that they be in the very best possible physical condition in order to do their utmost in the mat-

ter of performance. Therefore, at Aury Farms, we feel justified in running all chances of milk fever for the sake of obtaining maximum production; but at the same time we take every precaution to prevent, and, if necessary, to combat the disease. A week before calving all grain feeds except bran are discontinued and the latter is given in the form of a mash, with plenty of salt added. In addition, cooling laxative feeds are given—green grass, green oats or green corn, if possible, but if not available we feed a liberal supply of cut beets or beet pulp, etc., and a "bala" or clover hay ad libitum. Also once daily a handful of oil meal, which we consider very beneficial. Immediately after parturition we give a drench of 1½ lbs. Epsom salts with one ounce of creolin added which restores the normal movement of the bowels and prevents any fermentation. No feed is offered for the first eight hours and then only a bran mash with oats and salt.

The following day, if the animal seems all right, we commence with about two pounds of a bran mash, mixture of equal parts of bran, dried brewery grains and crushed oats; and later on as she begins to come to her full flow we substitute our regular ration, a little at a time, until, after about a week, she is taking 10 to 12 pounds daily of her regular feed mixture. If she continues to increase as she should the feed is gradually increased, to correspond—generally about one pound of feed for every four pounds of milk. We have never lost a cow because of milk fever, although we have had several severe cases. We do not particularly fear it, but we certainly do not welcome it.

### Milk Fever Cured.

In conclusion, I might add a few "don'ts" which I trust will meet the approval of all those experienced in handling milk fever cases and which, hope, may be of some use to those as yet unfamiliar with the disease and its treatment:

1. Don't forget to act promptly if you intend handling the cow yourself—send for help p. & q. in case you do not. Delays are dangerous.
2. Don't attempt to milk out the cow in order to relieve her—it will help a great deal if you resist the temptation.
3. Don't try to give a drench after the cow is down—the muscles of the throat are by then probably paralyzed and some of the dose may enter the lungs with disastrous results.
4. Don't neglect a simple precaution in the way of cleanliness and disinfection—a lost quarter or a spoiled udder is too great a price to pay for a milk fever case.
5. Don't think of leaving the calf with the dam after the first symptoms appear—both are better off away from each other anyway.
6. Don't be in any hurry to commence milking and feeding after the cow recovers—give nature a little opportunity to help you.
7. Don't forget to remember next year that she had milk fever the year before—an ounce of prevention, etc.

### Black Leg or Black Quarter

**A**MONG the many things our Ontario farmers have to contend with is the apparently all too common and spreading disease known as Black Leg. Like most of the bad diseases affecting live stock its prevention is simple. All that is neces-

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