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WRITE FOR RATES

USING MILKING DEVICES

When It is Advisable to Invest in Milking Machines.

The Cause and Cure of Diarrhoea in Calves—Simple and Common-sense Methods of Treatment May Save Valuable Young Animals.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

IT is clear that if dairying is to develop as it ought to do in the Province of Ontario, more labor is needed on dairy farms. As the supply of labor is limited, cow-farmers are turning their attention to the mechanical milker as an aid in the biggest job on a farm where milk-cows are kept, namely, that of milking.

Past the Experimental Stage.

While it is true that mechanical milkers are not yet perfected, and possibly will never be absolutely "fool-proof," they have reached a stage of perfection where they can be recommended to the man who is in need of help at milking-time. There are several machines now on the market which have proven to be more or less successful in tests made at Experimental Stations, but what is even more important, have stood the test of actual farm conditions.

In answer to the question, will it pay to buy a milking machine? we would answer yes, under the following conditions:

1. Where a herd of twenty or more milking cows are kept, though we were in a stable recently where a man was using a machine to milk eight cows, and he considered that it paid him.
2. Where hand-milkers are not to be had, and where it means selling all, or part of the herd, because of the difficulty in getting the cows milked.
3. Where a man desires to increase his herd but cannot do so, because hand milking is impossible.
4. Where a man has some mechanical genius and is willing to give the machine the necessary attention in order to make it a success. Not every man can get good results with a milking machine. The cows must be stripped after the machine, to insure "milking out clean."
5. Where a man or woman will give the necessary attention in order to keep the machine clean. It must be thoroughly washed and the milking parts kept in a solution of chloride of lime—one pound, dissolved in ten gallons of water. This must be changed about every two weeks, or as often as necessary to prevent contamination.
6. Where a man has the necessary capital (about \$500) to invest in a machine and does not have to borrow the money at the present high rate of interest.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Infectious Diarrhoea in Calves.
A form of diarrhoea in calves, known as "Infectious Diarrhoea," is not uncommon in calves, and the owners are often at a loss to account for it.

It is caused by a specific germ that gains entrance to the circulation, generally by the navel opening. It generally occurs as an epidemic in certain stables or certain localities, and as it is often fatal, causes great loss to the breeder.

The cause and results strongly resemble those of joint ill or navel ill in foals. The virus which causes the trouble exists in the stable or in the soil.

Symptoms.—At a variable time after birth, in some cases a few hours and in others a few days, the young animal suffers from an attack of acute diarrhoea, the symptoms of which do not differ markedly from ordinary diarrhoea, except from the fact that they seldom yield readily to treatment. The patient refuses to nurse or partake of nourishment, persists and death soon results.

Treatment.—Preventive treatment consists in preventing the cause. When we know that the entrance into the circulation of a germ causes the trouble, its entrance must be prevented in order that we may be successful. The building in which the cow is expected to bring forth young, and especially the stall, should be thoroughly disinfected. This may be done by sweeping and dusting thoroughly, and following by a thorough washing or scrubbing with a hot five per cent. solution of carbolic acid or one of the coal tar antiseptics, or a thorough coat of hot lime wash with five per cent. crude carbolic acid. The stall should be cleaned out daily and a little slacked lime spread upon the floor each time before supplying fresh bedding. The attendant should have a quantity of a good strong disinfectant on hand, as one of the solutions above mentioned or a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grams to a pint of water. The writer prefers the latter. The navel of the calf should be freely dressed with this as soon as possible after birth, and several times daily afterwards until thoroughly healed. Curative treatment is often ineffective. The following has probably

given better results than any other, viz.: Mix part formalin with 15 parts new milk and mix a teaspoonful of this with each part of milk consumed by the calf. When the calf is nursing its dam the mixture can be mixed with a small quantity of the dam's milk and given as a drench, the attendant estimating about how much it should get. When the calf is to nurse the dam it is well to wash udder and teats with the solution before the calf nurses and once or twice daily for a week or so afterwards. When this is done the parts should be allowed to dry, and then be well rubbed with a dry cloth before the calf is allowed to nurse.—J. H. R., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

WINTER DAIRYING PAYS

A Few Very Simple Rules for Economical Feeding.

A Profitable and Efficient Ration for Work Horses When Fall Work Closes—How to Feed Roughage to Live Stock to Best Advantage.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ONE great lesson which is being impressed on the people of Canada at the present time, and which cannot be emphasized too much is the need for thrift or economy. In this connection those in authority ought to set a worthy example to what Lincoln called "the Common People," of whom he is reported to have said, "The Lord must have loved them, because he made so many."

Farmers farm, "not for fun" as a man said to me one time, "but to make money." This may not be a high ideal for farmers or anyone else, but nevertheless it is a very necessary part in the lives of most farmers.

The chief value of winter dairying from an economical viewpoint is, that prices for milk, butter and cheese are always greater in winter than in summer, and if the producer of milk can keep winter production costs down to the level of summer costs, the gain in price for the milk, cream and butter sold in winter, is clear profit. Some claim that this cannot be done and that the extra cost of feed in winter, more than counter-balances the extra prices received for winter dairy goods.

This is probably true where the cow-feeder is obliged to purchase all his concentrates in the form of high priced dairy feeds, such as oilcake, cottonseed and gluten meals, but where a farmer is able to grow all his roughage, and at least one-half the meal ration, on his own farm, there is probably not so much difference between winter and summer milk costs, as some would suppose, especially on high-priced land. Where cheap, rough land is available for summer pasture, then summer milk can be produced comparatively cheap.

Another phase of milk production in winter worth considering is the labor problem. In winter there is more time to attend to the cows than in summer during the rush of work. Having the cows in a comfortable stable makes pleasant winter work looking after them. If at least half the herd be fresh during November and December, these cows will be going dry at harvest time the following summer, and thus labor is more evenly and more economically distributed throughout the year. Winter dairying may be warmly commended to the people of the Province of Ontario who keep cows for profit.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Simple Rules for Economical Feeding.

1. Grow as much of your own feed as possible.
2. Utilize roughages to the greatest degree possible.
3. Keep feeding stalls and pens well lighted, dry, clean and well ventilated.
4. Feed regularly.
5. Make changes in rations gradually.
6. Feed only what is eaten up clean and quickly at each feed.
7. Have clean fresh water before the stock at all times.
8. Study the individuality of each animal.
9. Feed mixtures where possible, as a variety of food is more palatable, and palatability is a factor in digestibility.
10. Cut feed to avoid waste.
11. Make a wide use of oats which should form the basis of all our grain rations.
12. Always be kind and quiet with the stock. It pays.
13. Study market values of feed, and compound balanced rations accordingly, in order that the cheapest available be used.
14. See that the stock gets regular and sufficient exercise.
15. Keep all feeding troughs, mangers and utensils clean.—Prof. Wade Toole, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA
Read the Guide-Advocate "Want Column" on page 4.

The Proper Ration for Horses When the Fall Work Closes.

When the fall work is completed and the hard-worked horse is at the beginning of his long period of idleness, feeders naturally plan to change the ration and carry the horse through the winter as cheaply as possible. The horse should get exercise regularly. He should not be taken from regular hard work and tied up in a stall day in and day out. If possible, the work should gradually ease off and the feed, particularly the grain ration, should be cut down accordingly. The idle horse may be wintered almost wholly on roughages. Good clover hay, or better, a mixture of clover and timothy well cured will serve as the main winter feed. Roughages are always cheaper than grain, and where hay is available the grain ration of the idle horse should be very small, but if horses are fed straw in place of hay a small grain ration is required to keep them from losing in flesh. A mixture of clover and timothy well cured will serve as the main winter feed. Roughages are always cheaper than grain, and where hay is available the grain ration of the idle horse should be very small, but if horses are fed straw in place of hay a small grain ration is required to keep them from losing in flesh. A mixture of clover and timothy well cured will serve as the main winter feed. Roughages are always cheaper than grain, and where hay is available the grain ration of the idle horse should be very small, but if horses are fed straw in place of hay a small grain ration is required to keep them from losing in flesh. A mixture of clover and timothy well cured will serve as the main winter feed.

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LITTLE ONES WOULD INVENT

Might Be a Good Thing for Children If No Toys Could Be Bought for Them.

"No toys!" exclaims the fond and sympathetic mother, tragically, at the mere mention of the toy business being one of those in danger of being abolished as unnecessary during wartime. Oh, yes, little mother, there would be toys—but they would not be store toys. In fact, the children would invent and make a great many of them themselves. Dame Nature would lend a hand, and you could help a bit, too! There is no doubt that children must have toys of some sort—it is the very cry of their little souls. "Necessity is the mother of invention," so with dire necessity staring them in the face—a pressing demand with no supply—they would begin to invent. Moreover, being the work of their own little brains and hands, such toys would more easily please. Simple-minded and contented types of children would once again be the rule, not the exception. What has the nursery piled high with the latest and most expensive toys produced? Nothing but that contradiction of nature—the child with nothing left to wish for! What is there to stimulate his brains or his imagination? Everything has been thought out and imagined for him. No wonder at the age of seven or eight he finds life "stupid." But with nothing to play with would come the wonderful idea of making something.—Chicago News.

MYSTERY HOVERS OVER LAKE

Body of Water in Central Africa Has Most Curious Effect on Minds of Travelers.

Cold and gray are the waters which Lake Tchad spreads over the lowlands of central Africa. The traveler in Africa finds the mystery of the dark continent more haunting and unfathomable here than in the baffling mazes of the jungle or in the silent smile of the sphinx. Heavy winds toss the shallow waters about and whisper their secrets through the reeds. But the lake makes no answering confidences. It stretches on and on, measuring its miles of surface in sweeping wave lengths.

As far as the eye can see ahead are the reeds and rushes reaching up through the water in tangled masses. Here and there the line of the gray expanse is broken by slender islands bearing up a few round-topped native huts, outlined dimly against the skyline. The effect is that of a painting seen through gray glasses, reducing the whole to a low key. It is in the grayness that the lake's effect of mystery lies, the grayness that hovers dull and cheerless over waving reeds. The traveler gazing across Lake Tchad for the first time feels the thrill of discovery. The knowledge that he is not the first to stand upon the banks does not dispel the feeling of entering the most shut-off place in central Africa.

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