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SPRING CALF FEEDING

How to Feed and Handle the Young Arrivals.

The Dam's Milk the Best First Food — Skim milk Should Gradually Replace Whole Milk — Grass or Stable for Calves?

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE calf that comes in the spring, comes just at a time when everybody is so busy getting the spring work done that he is very liable to be neglected to a certain extent. Young calves are very susceptible to disease common to young cattle and a little lack of attention to spring calves is liable to cause serious trouble to them.

There are two menaces to calves in spring and summer, and those are extreme heat and flies, and one is on a par with the other. Arrangements should be made whereby the calves are kept in during the day and allowed to run out in a paddock at night. By this means they are afforded a liberal amount of exercise and good pure fresh air, and also they are allowed to get some of the nice juicy green grass, which is the nearest thing to a complete and balanced ration that can be found outside of milk.

When the calf is dropped it may be well to leave it with the dam for a few hours in order that it may get the first milk (or colostrum) which is so necessary on account of its actions on the digestive tract. When the calf has received sufficient colostrum to set up the necessary action it should be removed from its mother into a separate stall, or it may be put into a stall with other calves of the same age or nearly so. If, by any chance, the cow's udder is inflamed, the calf may be left for a few days, because of the beneficial effect that the calf's punching has upon it.

For a few days the calf should be fed whole milk, but when it is two to four weeks old a change should be made, skim milk gradually replacing the whole milk, from eight to ten days taken for the change. When the whole milk is totally replaced the milk may be increased to eighteen or twenty pounds per day for a calf six weeks old. The best kind of skim milk for calves is warm, just when it leaves the farm separator. However, everybody may not have a separator, and then this is not possible. In any event the system started with the calf should be followed as nearly as possible at all times, because radical changes in diet are sure to cause severe digestive troubles. Pails and all feeding utensils should be kept very clean to eliminate any danger of disease from bacteria that might be lurking within. Skim milk feeding may be continued on as long as it is thought advisable, up to eight or ten months old. Good thrifty calves may be weaned as early as three months old, providing good substitutes for the milk are used.

The most frequent trouble in raising calves is indigestion or common

scours. This trouble is usually caused by overfeeding, feeding milk too cold, feeding milk heavily laden with the disease germs, or by keeping the calves in a dark, dirty, poorly ventilated quarter. The calves should be watched carefully, and if they show signs of scours immediate steps should be taken to effect a cure. The ration should be reduced and a little lime water put into the milk. If immediate action is needed, about one-half cupful of strong black tea or some castor oil should be given.

As for meal for the calves, rolled oats are good, and if they are getting no whole milk a little linseed cake should be added. The oil cake has a laxative property as well as supplying a little fat to the ration. A good meal for calves: 100 lbs. of ground oats, 50 lbs. bran and oil cake (nutted) 25 lbs. Good clover hay is essential at all times, giving enough to allow the calves to pick out the nice succulent parts, and still not be wasteful. — J. C. McBeath, O. A. College, Guelph.

Should Calves Go Out to Grass or Remain in the Stable?

Generally speaking, calves are better kept in the stable during the first summer, except where stable conditions are not good, and where there is not enough labor to look after them and keep them dry and clean. The only other exception is in the case of calves dropped in the early winter and which have had three to six months of milk and more or less dry feed. Such calves may be all right, if turned out to grass as soon as the pasture is good and the weather warm and pleasant. Particularly is this the case where milk and other feed is scarce on the farm. The chief advantages of keeping calves in the stable, the first summer are:

1. They can be fed milk and other feed as required, which is often neglected when calves run with the cows, or are pasturing some distance from the barn.
2. Calves in a clean, well-ventilated stable are protected from the hot sun, storms and flies, which often prevent that good growth which is essential for a well-nourished thrifty calf.
3. If allowed to run with the herd, the "bider" animals are likely to "boss" the calves and may injure them, or deprive them of their proper share of feed.
4. Cases of sickness, such as indigestion or "scours" are more likely to be noticed, and properly treated, if the calves are inside where they are seen frequently.
5. As a result of this better care and feed, better cows are more likely to be reared, which means larger returns to the owners of cows. — Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose. m

Fishing Frog Hideous.

There is a hideous reptile, known as the fishing frog, which angles for its game as expertly and with as great success as the most adroit fly fisher. He is a clumsy, awkward swimmer, but nature has compensated him for his unwieldiness by furnishing him with an equivalent for a rod and line, with bait always ready for use. Two elongated tentacles spring from his nose, which taper down like actual fishing rods. To the end of them is attached, by a slender filament, which serves the purpose of a line, a bait in the form of a shiny bit of membrane. The hooks are set in the mouth of the fisherman below, and in order to induce the fish to venture within reach of them, the angler stirs up the mud at the bottom with his fins and tail. This attracts the fish and conceals him from their observation. He then plies his rod; the glittering bait glows in the water like a living insect. The dazzled fish are taken in great numbers, perfectly circumvented by the trick of the crafty angler, who can give pointers to the best trout fisherman.

Had to Wait for Fame.

Dryden and Scott were not known as authors until each was in his fortieth year. Thomas Carlyle was thirty-nine before he published "Sartor Resartus," and forty-three when he produced his "French Revolution." Richard Hooker was forty-one when his famous "Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity" was first published. Dr. Samuel Johnson was thirty-eight when he announced the plan of his Dictionary of the English Language, and was forty-six when, after a heroic struggle against penury, he succeeded in publishing the work.

Little Guam's Expensive Pests.

The rat and iguana campaign is still continuing. Rat catching has become almost a habit with the natives, as a line of them with their quarry is always in evidence in front of the jail on rat days. From the inception of the campaign in September, 1916, up to and including December 18, 1918, 1,571,643 rats and 49,053 iguanas were destroyed at a total cost to the island government of \$37,940.25. — Guam News Letter.

It is Dangerous to Use Counterfeit Parts for the



BY allowing your garage man to use imitation parts in repairing your car you not only invite repeated repair bills and more serious breakdowns, but you actually endanger your own life and the lives of others. Cheap and inferior parts used in connection with the steering control are liable to cause accidents of a very serious nature.

You Risk Your Life When You Use Imitation Spindles

In a recent test the tensile strength of the genuine Ford Vanadium Steel spindle arm was found to be over 100% more than that of the counterfeit machine steel part. The arms were submitted to shock, and the counterfeit arm broke at a pulling force equivalent to 11,425 pounds applied to a cross section. The same pulling force applied to a corresponding cross section of a genuine Ford spindle arm did not even change its original size or shape. In order to separate the genuine spindle arm it was necessary to apply a pulling force of 25,000 pounds.

The spindle arm is one of the vital parts entering into the control of a car, and by using spurious parts in such places, Ford owners are risking lives and property.

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