Artemesia Council

The Council met at the Town Hall on December 15th, 1919, the members all present, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes were read and confirmed. The Treasurer filed renewal of his bond with the London Guarantee Co for one year. Bylaw appointing D. R. O's. and Poll Clerks as follows was passed : Div 1, J Beatty and W Coburn, Div 2, T Sled and R Thistlethwaite, Div 3, M Bannon and C Moore, Div 4, D McLeod and Geo Cairns Div 5, D G McLean and A B McDonald, Div 6, E Baker and W Hutchinson, Div 7, W Walker, F J Jamieson, Div 8, A Thompson, John McKee.

Reports J Burnett Div 1 $99.50, com paid $9.50 and $1.50 for half day overseeing culvert ; the Reeve, Valley Road $284.80, com $28.50 ; the Reeve and Mr. Bachelor, Genoe deviation $201.00, paid for services the Reeve $1.50 and Mr. Bachelor $8.00 ; Mr. Mathewson Div 2, $54.60, com $5.45 ; Mr. Bachelor Div 3, $374.00, com $37.40.

Accounts, etc — Municipal World, $3.88 ; Nurse Erle, nursing W Martel, a returned soldier, $16.50 ; the Treasurer, postage $5.00 ; the Clerk, postage $4.42; the Reeve, telephones and postage $5 ; Mr. Mathewson, telephones $1.65 ; Mr. Bachelor, telephones $2.00 ; S McMullen, sheep valuer $6.50 ; Jas Lockhart, sheep valuer $8.00 ; R Plantt, conveying inmate to house of refuge $3.00 and sheep valuer $3.00

The following claims for sheep killed were ordered to be paid : R Thistlethwaite $94, T Atkinson $12, F Cairns $15, C Hindle $20, W J Love $30, J Park $8, C Lyons $34.

Refunds—P McArthur 2.05, J K Jamieson 1.70, Jos Watson error in taxes 14.15, W Duckett 3.18, E Littlejohns dog tax 2, W Blakey 2, W Davis 2, L Duckett 2, J W McKee 4, R Piper 5. W Burnett 2, W McMullen 2, A Hislop 2, T Taylor 2, F H Thompson and W Graham on account of fire 5 each, T Genoe for right of way 50, Mrs Duckett for right of way 25.

Gravel accounts—J Carson 3.50, J Beecroft 7, W Armstrong 3.45, F Pedlar 6, J Williamson 8.90.

Cameron—Bachelor—That the Clerk render an account to the Treasurer of Osprey for $29.25 for excess of work done on the townline and also receive $28.00 from Euphrasia for adjusted statute labour.—Carried.

Cameron—Bachelor—That this Council desires at the last meeting of 1919 to express their appreciation to the Reeve for his courteous and efficient manner in which he has presided over the business of the Council for the year, and we desire to unite in wishing him continued health and prosperity and continuance in the esteem and confidence of the residents of the community.—Carried.

The Council adjourned.

NOTICE

If you want anything in the implement line. Call on H. Knott, Markdale, as he sells all sells all Deering implements, Gasoline Engines, Singer Sewing Machine, DeLaval Cream Separators In fact anything and everything in the line of Implements at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HUGH KNOTT, Agent,
Markdale, Ont

Feversham L. O. L. 1085

At the December meeting of L. O. L. No. 1085 held in their lodge room at Feversham the following officers were elected for the year 1920. Past County Master Bro. A. J. Conron occupied the chair and conducted the election and installation. Wor. Master, Bro. Bert Conn : Deputy Master, Bro. Clarence Alexander ; Chaplain, Bro A J Conron ; Rec-Sec, Bro Thos W Conron ; Fin-Sec, Bro S T Wilton ; Treasurer, Bro Wm J Conn ; Dir of Ceremonies, Bro James Sayers ; 1st Lecturer, Bro Torrance Moore : 2nd Lecturer, Bro Jas Speers ; Committee, Bros John Ottewell, Albert Hollingshead, Robert Alexander, Harvey Pedlar, David McMullen.

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AFTERBIRTH RETAINED

The Cause and Cure of a Not Uncommon Trouble.

Cows of All Ages Are Sometimes Affected — Remedies Suggested Where Veterinary Cannot Be Had—Grape Pruning For the Garden.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

RETENTION of the afterbirth, foetal membranes or placenta, commonly called "the cleanings," is not uncommon in cows. Its cause is not understood. While it is probably more frequently met with in cows in low condition and unsanitary surroundings, no care, food, attention or surroundings act as preventives. It is noticed in cows of all ages, all breeds, cows in all conditions and at all seasons. We cannot understand why it occurs, or why it cannot be prevented, but experience teaches us that such is the fact. Good care, comfortable surroundings, avoidance of cold and dampness, especially in cold weather and giving a warm mash for a day or two after calving tend to aid expulsion of the membranes, but even all precautions frequently fail, The administration of medicines is ineffective. In ordinary cases the membranes are expelled shortly or in a few hours after parturition, while in other cases they are retained for 24 hours or longer and then spontaneously expelled. In other cases spontaneous expulsion does not take place until after decomposition, when they are expelled in pus and small pieces.

The symptoms are usually evident by the protrusion through the vulva of a portion of the membranes, but in rare cases this symptom is not present, the membranes being wholly contained within the uterus. In such cases, provided the cow has been untied it is hard to know whether they are retained or have been eaten by the cow. Cows have the objectionable habit of eating the afterbirth. We cannot account for this taste, and when possible it should be prevented. In some cases the consumption of the membranes does not appear to affect the health or general condition of the animal; in others it causes trouble, and in some cases death from various conditions.

Treatment.—When the membranes have been retained for 24 hours or over in warm weather or for forty-eight hours in cold weather they should be carefully removed by hand. Where a veterinarian can readily be procured it is probably wise for the ordinary stock owner to employ him, but a stockman who understands the anatomy of the parts, and is not afraid of a dirty and sometimes tedious job can operate himself. The lining membrane of the womb is covered with many little lumps (called cotyledons) which are attached by constricted necks, with surfaces varying from one inch or less to three or four inches in diameter, to which the membranes are attached. The operator should have an antiseptic lotion as a 2 per cent. solution of one of the coal tar antisetics in warm water. A gallon of two of this should be injected into the womb. The operator then disinfects his hand and arm with the same, introduces the hand into the womb and carefully separates the membrane from each cotyledon, being careful to not tear off any of them. If a few are removed the consequences are not likely to be serious, but it is better to remove none. When the whole has been removed a little more of the antiseptic should be injected into the womb. It is good practice to give the cow 40 to 50 drops of carbolic acid in a part of cold water as a drench, or sprinkled on her food three times daily until all discharge ceases.—J. H. R., O. A. College, Guelph.

Grape Pruning For the Garden.

The average neglected grapevine is generally such a tangled mess that it is very difficult to describe how to prune it. The owner should determine what sort of a trellis he means to fasten his vine on. If there are a number of vines in a row the general practice is to grow it on two wires, these to be drawn tight on posts about 16 feet apart, first wire three feet and second wire five feet from the ground. If only one or two vines are in a place it can be grown on a trellis made of two narrow strips of board nailed to posts.

One thing never to be overlooked is all fruit is produced on last year's wood. Most neglected vines have too much old wood. Try to get one or two upright canes of two-year-old wood or older with four arms or younger canes equally distributed on the two wires. These arms should not be over six feet long, giving four arms of this length. This is sufficient bearing wood for any vine. Suppose the upright part is satisfactory and there are four arms on it, from these arms laterals or side shoots will grow, on which the fruit is produced. A vine should be pruned after it freezes before winter and before it thaws in the spring. Pruning in mild weather causes bleeding from the cuts. The laterals that bore fruit should be cut back, only leaving one bud to sprout the following season and the fruit will grow on that sprout. It is quite easy to occasionally renew one or more arms by training a young branch to take the older one's place. When that is done cut off the old branch. With a little practice pruning is easy, the common fault being to leave too much wood. If in doubt as to the above method of pruning, write for Illustrated Bulletin 237, "The Grape in Ontario."

Scarcity of Feeder Cattle.

With the growing scarcity of feeder cattle and the advance in value of farm lands, the baby-beef industry is of increasing importance and is receiving the attention of farmers in all live stock sections of the country.

CURING LYMPHANGITIS

The "Monday Morning Disease" Affecting Horses.

Symptoms Described, and a Course of Treatment Suggested for Alleviating and Curing the Trouble—Working Over Asparagus and Rhubarb Beds.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

LYMPHANGITIS, commonly called weed, a shot of grease or Monday morning disease, is a common aliment in horses. Some horses are predisposed to the trouble and suffer after being exposed to slight exciting causes.

It occurs in horses that are accustomed to regular work and high feeding, when such are given a rest for a day or longer and in the meantime receive their regular ration of grain, hence the name "Monday morning disease," it frequently being noticed on Monday morning in work horses that have stood idle and been well fed since the Saturday even preceeding.

It consists in inflammation of the lymphat glands, usually those of the hind limb or limbs, but it is not uncommon for the fore limbs to be the seat.

Symptoms.—The first symptoms usually are rigors (shivering) followed by well marked increae of temperature; but as those symptoms usually occur at night they are not often noticed. The first symptoms usually noticed are well marked soreness and lameness, usually of a hind limb. From reasons not understood the right hand limb is more frequently involved than the near one. Pressure upon the inner surface of the limb from the sheath or mammal downwards reveals well marked soreness, and at first a beaded condition to the touch. If a fore leg is the seat this condition will exist on the inner surface of the fore arm. There is usually well marked increase in temperature, a full, rapid pulse and often more or less well marked labored breathing. Appetite more or less impaired, and in some cases colicky pains are noticed. The swelling of the parts usually increase rapidly and the beaded condition disappears, and there is usually a decrease in soreness and lameness. Exercise reduces the swelling and lameness, but they reappear during the night; and as each time this occurs there is a tendency to organization of some of the exudate which may result in a chronic big leg, hence it is not wise to exercise or work until the acute lameness has disappeared.

Treatment.—If colicky pains be well marked, give a colic drench, as one oz. each of laudanum, sweet spirits of nitre and tincture of belladonna in a pint of water. Follow up with a brisk purgative of 7 to 10 drams aloes (according to size of patient) and two drams ginger. Give the purgative at first if colicky pains are not well marked. Follow up with four drams nitrate of potassum twice daily for two days. Keep the patient in comfortable stall excluded from drafts and bathe the affected leg frequently with hot water and after bathing rub well with a stimulant linament, as one made of 2 oz. oil of turpentine, 1 oz. tincture of iodine, ½ oz. gum camphor, 6 oz. alcohol, and water to make a pint. Feed bran only until purgation commences, then feed reasonable quantities of hay, but no grain. Continue treatment until the acute soreness and lameness have passed, then give regular work or exercise. The swelling will reappear at night for a few days. Prevention consists in either materially reducing the grain ration on days that the horse is not working, or seeing that he gets exercise in some way.

Repeated attacks usually result in a chronic big leg, called elephantites, which is incurable.—J. H. R., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Working Over Asparagus and Rhubarb Beds.

The handling of asparagus and rhubarb beds in the spring of the year is largely dependent on the situation of them and the time that the owner has at his disposal both in the fall and spring.

Where properly handled the asparagus beds in the fall of the year should have had all tops removed and burned and the soil ploughed over the top of the row so that a furrow would be left to remove the water.

In the spring of the year the asparagus bed, if ploughed in the fall, should be ploughed back and then given a thorough disking so that the soil would warm up quickly, especially around the crown of the plant. After this cultivation should be practiced until the 1st of July when cutting should cease and the bed receive a heavy coating of good manure and a considerable quantity of commercial fertilizer.

Rhubarb beds in the fall of the year should be manured heavily with well-rotted manure after the tops have been removed.

Rhubarb beds in the spring of the year are generally given a cultivation and much of the rougher manure carried from the roots of the plants and the crown. This permits the warming up of the soil and consequent early growth.—A. H. McLennan, Vegetable Specialist.

Clover Seed and Hay Crop.

A crop of seed and of hay can be made from the second crop of clover just as well as only one crop, according to the experience of a Pennsylvania farmer. In his practice the crop is cut when most of the heads are filled and brown. It is then cured in the usual way for hay and when good and dry the hullers will get out all the seed as well as if the stalks were dead and weatherbeaten. The resulting hay, while not of the best quality, is very good and the cattle will eat it even to the last bit.