USING MILKING DEVICES

When It is Advisable to Invest in Milking Machines.

The Cause and Cure of Diarrhoea In Calves - Simple and Commonsense Methods of Treatment May Save Valuable Young Animals.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

T 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 ers are turning their attention to the mechanical milker as an aid in the biggest job on a farm where milkcows 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. The advertising columns of the agrithe leading makes of machines which he made so many." can now be purchased by milkproducers.

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 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 lierd, because of the difficulty in geiting 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.

for it.

generally occurs as an epidemic in H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural certain stables or certain localities, College, Guelph. 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 Boil.

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 antisceptics, 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 call. When the call is norsing 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 we!l rubbed with a dry cloth before the calf is allowed to nurse .- J. H. R., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

WINTER DAIRYING PAYS

supply of labor is limited, cow-farm- 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.)

NE 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 cultural press contain the names of Lord must have loved them, because

> 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 man was using a machine to milk 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 A form of diarrhoea in calves, and December, these cows will be goknown as "Infectious Diarrhoea," is ing dry at harvest time the following not uncommon in calves, and the summer, and thus labor is more evenowners are often at a loss to account ly and more economically distributed throughout the year. Winter dairying It is caused by a specific germ that may be warmly commended to the gains entrance to the circulation, people of the Province of Ontario generally by the navel opening. It who keep cows for profit.-Prof.

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Rose Hirst, Married Woman, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Thomas Leslie Hirst of the said City of Toronto, Teamster, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

DATED at Toronto, Province of Ontario, 18th day of November, 1918. DOUGLAS & GIBSON. 17 Queen Street East, Toronto,

Solicitors for the Applicant, Rose Hirst.

Division Court

The Next Sitting of Division Court No. 3, County of York will be held in the Court Room,

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-ON-

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