

SUGGESTIONS FOR A DAIRY FARMER

S.S. LESSON

MILK-FEVER REMEDIES.

Milk fever is more prevalent in fall and winter than in spring and summer. It strikes suddenly and disaster follows quickly. Generally it comes right at the time of calving.

The first symptoms are those of partial paralysis. If the cows are standing she staggers as she walks. If lying, she has trouble getting up. In any event, she soon becomes temporarily paralyzed all over. She lies on one side and brings her head to the other as if there was the point of intense pain. Later she loses consciousness.

Fortunately there is almost a perfect remedy, and it gives almost instant relief. This remedy is to inflate the udder with oxygen or air. The udder is wiped off with a disinfectant and a thoroughly sterilized tube is inserted into the teat. If no veterinarian is available, an air tube is attached to this tube and the udder is inflated until quite tight. Then the tube is removed and the end of the teat is tied with a string. This operation is repeated on all teats. Relief generally starts at once and soon is quite general.

Action must be obtained at once. Get a veterinarian, if possible, but lose no time. A goose quill and a bicycle pump or auto pump have saved the lives of many cows. It would pay to have a small outfit for the purpose. They are inexpensive. Be careful about sterilizing the instrument that goes into the teat or infection will result and cause the loss of the udder.

The commercial instruments have means of sterilizing the air which is almost impossible with a homemade device. A novice should not use oxygen—the pressure is too great. Do not tie the teat strings so tight as to stop the circulation in the lower ends of the teats. Don't try to drench a cow with milk fever. Her throat is paralyzed and she will strangle.

Prevention methods: Feed soft nonbeating feeds like bran for six to eight days before calving. Don't let the calf nurse all the milk out of any quarter of the udder for at least twenty-four hours after calving.

Don't milk the cow until she calves, unless suffering from an overcongested udder absolutely requires it.—C. M. L.

KEEP THE HOOFS TRIMMED.

Under the modern system of dairy farming, where dairy cattle are kept confined so much, the hoofs do not wear down naturally and should be trimmed at regular intervals. Once a year, and oftener if required, we call a local blacksmith and trim the hoofs of all the bulls. We throw the animal by means of the usual rope hitch. Cows can be treated with a little more consideration. There are now men who make a specialty of hoof trimming, but any blacksmith of common sense is able to do a good job. A paring knife and hoof clippers are about all the tools needed; in fact, for the cows we often do the work ourselves.—W. A. F.

Buying Feeding Cattle.

The type of feeding cattle purchased and the price paid for them on the market is important in successful cattle feeding. Some feeders purchase cattle of good type and quality because they plan to finish quality cattle. They find that the better grade of cattle require less grain and roughage to produce a hundred pounds of gain. Other feeders purchase a lower grade of feeding cattle and contend that the inferior grade of cattle make more money in the feedlot than the better cattle.

The poorer cattle do not make as good use of the feed consumed as the better cattle, so the only condition under which they can be more profitable is when there is a wide spread between the price paid for feeders and the price received as fat cattle.

Desirable feeding cattle should have a good head. They should possess width between the eyes and not be too long in the face. They should possess a wide muzzle, large nostrils and strong full jaw. The back should be straight from the neck to the rump. The animal should have a wide back and a deep chest. The body should be deep, fairly low set, as an animal that is high off the ground usually possesses a long, narrow, rangy body and will not produce a desirable carcass.

Uniformity in a load of cattle is very important when marketing the cattle. Therefore, a feeder should try to obtain animals of similar type. If a good grade of cattle are purchased they should be as near the same grade as possible. If a poor grade of cattle are secured it is better to have them all poor. A few good cattle, especially if purchased at a higher price, will not materially improve the whole load when shipped to market.

The blood in the human body travels 61,320 miles during a year's beating of the heart.

ZU ZU AND A NURSERY CAT

"Zu Zu," said little Hannah to her pet kitten one day, "Cousin Miriam is coming to see us, aren't you glad?"

Zu Zu purred happily and little Hannah knew he meant, yes, she tied a ribbon around his neck, and he sat in the sun on the window-sill until the bell rang and Miriam came in with her Mother, Aunt Mary. Such a darling cousin as she was, running around laughing and chattering, but not yet big enough to go to school.

Zu Zu walked up to her at once, waving his lovely tail like a plume, and the little hands made a quick grab for him. Off he scampered, ready for a game, but baby Miriam had just one thought—to get the d of that waving plume—and before anybody knew what was happening, the eager hands had seized the tail, and in spite of Zu Zu's cried, held it tightly, while the baby voice cried:

"I got it by the handle! Now it can't get away!"

Mother and Aunt Mary and tearful little Hannah flew to the rescue and soon set Zu Zu free, and he scampered away again, this time to find a safe hiding place, while Aunt Mary took Miriam on her lap, trying to teach her how to play with pussy cats.

After that she never tried to take the d of Zu Zu's tail, but his soft fur was so tempting that she often tried to get him into her arms. But Zu Zu was on his guard and generally managed to evade the clutching fingers. He found some queer hiding places. Once little Hannah found him curled up in the back of her bureau drawer which had been left partly open, and Mother discovered him one day when the ice had run out in the dry pan under the refrigerator.

Not in a city apartment hiding places are limited, and one day Miriam came into the room with Zu Zu

held tightly in her arms. He was struggling to get away, but was held too tightly to cry, while the baby called out:

"It's kiddy des lubs me!"

"That settles it," said Aunt Mary. "Until she is able to understand she must not touch Zu Zu at all. I have always been so sorry for the nursery cats that I have seen mauled around by ignorant little hands!"

Next day Mother and little Hannah went downtown and bought a toy cat, soft and furry and white, which Miriam could squeeze as much as she wanted without hurting—the best kind of a nursery cat. Then every day little Hannah brought Zu Zu in her arms, while Mother guided Miriam's hand to stroke him gently. In this way the baby soon learned carefulness and Zu Zu lost much of his fear of her.

Before the visit was over Miriam had learned to roll Zu Zu's marble and to watch him playing without trying to catch him, while she held her toy kitty in as tight a squeeze as she wished without making a cry or struggle.

"She'll soon understand well enough to have a real kitty," said Mother, "but until she does this little snowball is best for her."

"And best for Zu Zu, too," said little Hannah.

And no doubt Zu Zu agreed with her, for after the little guest had gone he forsook his hiding places altogether, and once more stretched himself at ease on the couch or on the rug in front of the fire.

"I'm so glad you're not a nursery cat, Zu Zu," whispered little Hannah in his ear.

Zu Zu purred so long and so loud that little Hannah felt sure he was trying to tell her what he thought about it.

November 21. Joshua Renewing the Covenant, Joshua 24: 14-25. Golden Text—Choose you this day whom ye will serve . . . but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.—Joshua 24: 15.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE, 14-18.

II. THE COVENANT BOND, 19-25.

INTRODUCTION—Chapters 13-24 of the book of Joshua tell of the distribution of the land among the tribes of Israel, and of certain special grants of territory such as that of Hebron to Caleb. This important and difficult work is described in detail (chs. 13 to 22), and there follows an account of the closing scenes of the life of Joshua. He is, as throughout the whole period of his leadership, still earnestly solicitous for the present and the future welfare of his people.

Joshua is wise enough to see that there lie before the Israelites greater dangers than those which they have encountered from Canaanite armies, or sons of Anak. There is the elaborate and highly sensuous worship of the Canaanite gods, against which he now warns the people of Israel. "Be ye, therefore, very courageous," he says, "to keep and to do all that is written in the book of the law of Moses, that ye turn not aside therefrom to the right hand or to the left." It is by strict observance of the laws and usages of their own religious faith that they will best guard themselves and their children against the perils of this heathen civilization and culture with which they are now so closely in contact.

I. THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE, 14-18.

"Now therefore fear the Lord." In Old Testament religion fear is reverence, and is inculcated as the beginning, or foundation, of right living. "The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring for ever," says the Psalmist, and the wise man declares that "The fear of the Lord is wisdom," or "is the beginning of wisdom," and is identical with a good understanding, and with departure from evil (Psalm 19:9; Job 28:28; Prov. 1:7; Eccles. 12:13). Here the exhortation to reverent fear is accompanied by the exhortation to sincere and loyal service, and to put away all false gods, such as their fathers served in patriarchal times and in Egypt.

"Choose you this day." If the service of Jehovah seem to them irksome or disagreeable, let them choose deliberately and thoughtfully between him and the gods of the people of Canaan, here called "the Amorites." Joshua declares that he and his house have made their choice. They will serve the Lord Jehovah. "The flood" (v. 14, 15), is the river Euphrates, from the other side of which their father Abraham had come, where Joshua says, "They served other gods." 24:2-3. The answer of the people is at first negative rather than positive, "God forbid that we should forsake the Lord to serve other gods . . . therefore will be also serve the Lord, for he is our God." So far the answer is satisfactory, but it lacks the positive note which Joshua desires. They will serve the Lord, only because it is unthinkable to them that they should serve any other than their own God. Joshua would have them make deliberate choice of two possible services, the God of Israel or the gods of the Canaanites.

II. THE COVENANT BOND, 19-25.

"Ye cannot serve the Lord." A mere acquiescence is not enough. He requires positive and wholehearted obedience. "He is a holy God," separate and apart from all others. They, his people, must also be holy and separate themselves from every form of false worship. "That which belongs to Jehovah is holy, like himself, and cannot be given even temporarily to another. He is a jealous God." He will share the love and allegiance of his people with no other. They cannot profess to serve him and then forsake him. That he will not forgive.

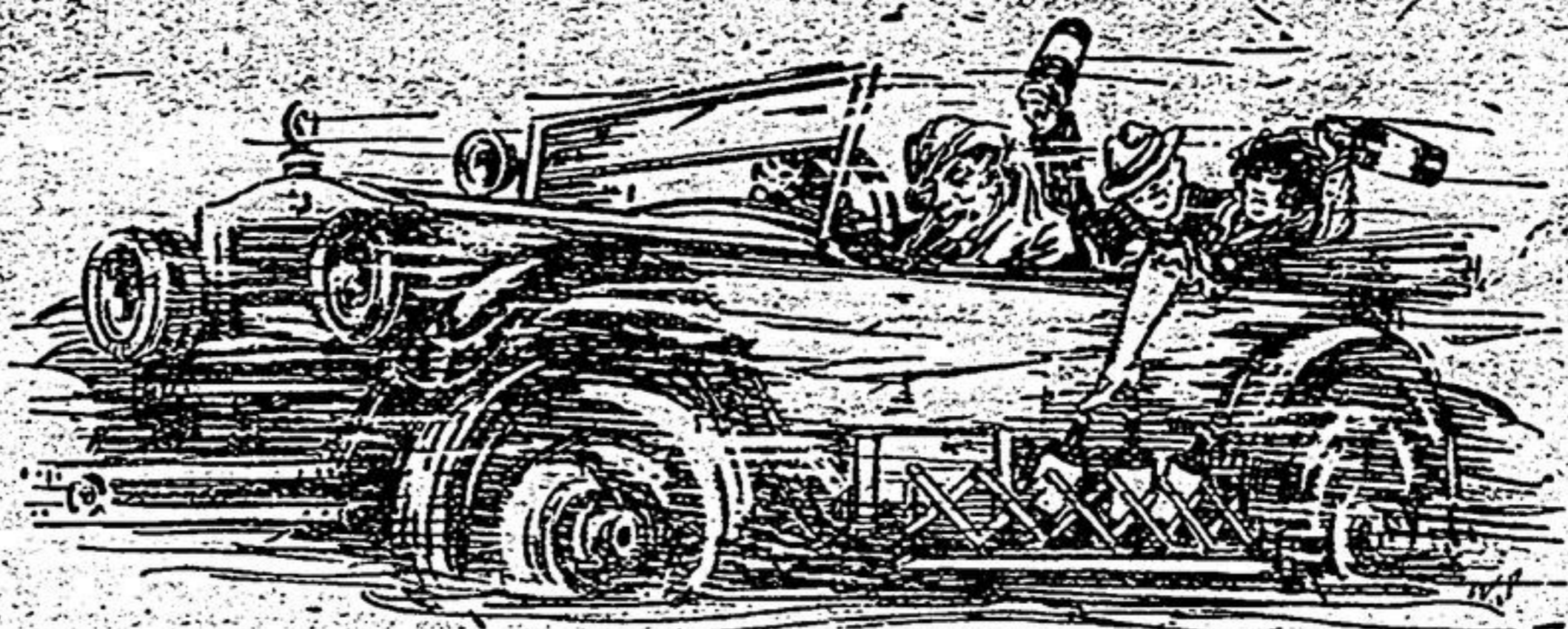
The positive declaration of choice comes from the people in response to Joshua's challenge: "Nay, but we will serve the Lord." The choice is made. They themselves are witnesses. "There must be no going back on that solemn declaration, and pledge; else they would be self-condemned. The moral is driven home: "Put away the strange gods which are among you." Having made their choice and renewed the covenant bond they must now act accordingly. The people reply: "The Lord, our God, will we serve and his voice will we obey." Compare the story of the covenant made by Moses in Exodus, chap. 14, and the story of Elijah's challenge to the people of Israel at Carmel in 1 Kings 18:19-39.

The conception of a covenant bond between Israel and Jehovah put, the religion of Israel upon a high plane both legally and morally. The covenant freely entered into and ratified by a solemn promise and oath involved an obligation of the highest order. As Jehovah was true to his covenant promise so must they be faithful. As he was bound to keep his pledged word so were they bound to keep theirs. A covenant people must be like its God.

Feed-Hopper Space.

There are two problems connected with the new pullets that have started laying. One is to get them to eat the proper allowance of mash and the other is to maintain body weight while they are laying so they will not go to pieces early in the year due to their being in poor condition.

One way in which to encourage mash consumption is to have sufficient hopper space about six inches for every two birds. Two six-foot hoppers allowing birds to feed from both sides will be just about enough for a pair of 100 layers; but three such hoppers will surely be enough. A wet mash fed once a day, just what they will clean up in about fifteen minutes, will also help in the consumption of mash.



Is this type of Tourist really an asset to Ontario?

LIQUOR advocates claim that Ontario will get thousands more tourists if it goes wet on December 1.

These are the facts:—

The Dominion Government Report for 1925 states:

Ontario under prohibition had 1,290,000 motor tourists.
New Brunswick under Prohibition had 476,555 motor tourists.
Quebec under Government Sale had 111,983 motor tourists.

Government Sale means increased liquor sold and consumed, with increased dangers.

Do you want our highways thronged with hilarious joyriders and campfollowers of the liquor traffic?

Do you want to encourage and promote reckless driving upon the highways on the part of our own citizens?

Don't be fooled. Make your vote count against these dangers.

Vote for your DRY candidate

ONTARIO PROHIBITION UNION
24 Bloor Street East, Toronto

A Collar of Fagoting.

What could be prettier to refurbish a half-worn dress than a collar of fagoting?

The stitches are taken between bias bands of material. A true bias is necessary, so that the goods will lie smoothly. Bias bands of crepe de chine, taffeta and cotton can be purchased ready for work, or the bands can be cut. They should be an inch wide. Allowing for quarter-inch seams, the fold should be a quarter of an inch wide when finished. Bits of left-over silk could be utilized, as a collar-and-cuff set is pretty in a combination of colors.

To make a collar, trace a well-fitting pattern on Manila paper. Baste a bias band on the paper, using the edge of the traced pattern as a guide. A quarter of an inch above baste another band, then allow a quarter of an inch and make the body of the collar. Baste securely in place and proceed with the fagot stitch.

The catstitch is the simplest and most durable. To make, place the needle under the lower band at the left side of the collar, then take a stitch diagonally to the right, in the upper band a quarter of an inch in advance. Bring the needle under the stitch and insert in the lower band again, a quarter of an inch in advance; bring out under the stitch and proceed in this way back and forth until the line is completed.

Silk twist is best to use for fagoting silk and mercerized cotton for cotton bands. The work goes very quickly and is not nearly so hard as it sounds.



Misnamed.

"Blue laws are certainly misnamed."

"Why?"

"Because they make you see red."

At the Zoo.

Young Son—"You say that is the bird of freedom, mamma?"

Mamma—"Yes, my dear."

Son—"Then why is it in a cage?"

DRESSING BABIES FOR COMFORT AND HEALTH

BY FLORENCE HADLEY.

Clothes are now adapted to the comfort and needs of the baby. Indeed, to-day can rightly be called the pinnees age, for even baby's diapers are secured without the use of a single pin!

Experienced mothers know only too well how constant pinning of tiny garments wears unsightly holes in them, so we all welcome the pinless diaper and stockings.

When buying stockings for baby we may as well buy the kind most comfortable, as they cost no more. These have no portion under the legs, where the skin is especially tender. But they do have an extra long upper portion that extends to the top of the diaper and is secured by a loop of tape which always keeps it in place.

Still another new invention is the diaper and hose supporter. This is made of soft flat-knit material. It keeps clothes, especially the expensive little shirts and bands, free from holes that always come from the constant strain of supporting the diaper.

All these articles are effectively secured by serviceable twistless tape that can be bought at any notion counter at the small price of fifteen cents for five yards. Ordinary tape is not suitable, as it twists.

Young mothers often think it is necessary to buy a complete layette for the new baby, but we can often substitute many articles made of partly worn materials if we are at all handy with the needle.

THINGS TO MAKE AT HOME.

The better part of fine old night-gowns, slips and underwear of our own can be cut over into slips for baby. Old sheets and pillowcases can be made into diapers. Old tablecloths and napkins make excellent towels, bibs and washcloths.

The bibs, so called, for the tiny baby are merely hemmed pieces of soft linen, six by twelve inches. Towels may be made any convenient length, according to the material on hand, but for the bath towel eighteen by thirty inches is desirable.

Old outing-flannel garments can be made into cozy jackets and nighties.

Old blankets can be cut down into crib and bassinets blankets. Crochet around the edge with soft knitting yarn or silkaten, or bind with wash ribbon if desired.

For pads the worn part of the blanket is much better than cotton wadding, as even the most careless laun-

dering will not cause lumps to form, and they are far less expensive and more easily quilted.

If we are fortunate enough to have an old wash-satin skirt we have the material for a lovely carriage robe. It should be well padded with new cotton, lined with any soft warm material and tied evenly. The satin top will need a thin interlining, and if desired can be decorated with a design done in French knots in pastel shades, or with silk applique.

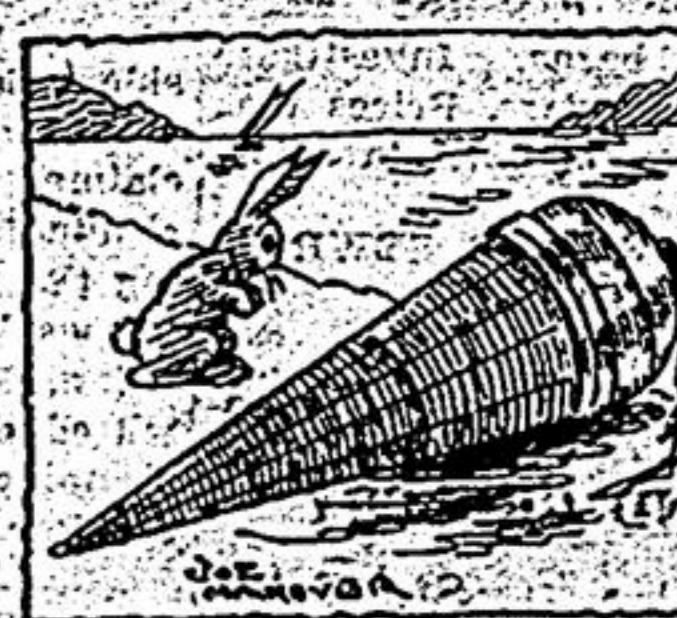
HIS MAJESTY'S GOWN.

Of course, our tiny guest will want a few perfectly new garments, and we can buy—if we have none on hand—a few remnants of fine material and make and ornament by hand to suit ourselves the gowns for dress-up occasions.

It is often surprising what a tiny bit of material will suffice to make his majesty a gown. Twenty-one inches from shoulder to hem is sufficient length, then in the busy days following his arrival, his gowns will not have to be shortened.

When buying baby garments ready made there are a few important points to be considered. There should be no rough seams in baby garments; when possible, they should be seamless. Shirts should be buttonless, double over the abdomen and fastened with tapes just below the curve of the bowels. This prevents the shirt working up. The abdominal band should be knit; under no circumstances should firm cloth be used, as a band should be elastic.

When buying knit goods only a reliable make should be purchased, as cheap makes will stretch very easily, and the garments will shrink hopelessly when they are laundered.



A Big One.

Rabbit—"Look at the size of that carrot!"