

# Of Interest to Farmer s

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by cows attacked. Symptoms of the disease usually make their appearance within forty-eight hours after calving. At first the cow appears to be restless and somewhat excited and in a short time paralysis of the hind quarters, accompanied with a staggering gait, become prominent symptoms. Soon the animal is unable to keep her feet and finally falls down and later becomes unconscious. A characteristic symptom is the position of the head which is turned to one side with the muzzle pointing towards the flank.

### Air Treatment.

The treatment consists in inflating each quarter of the udder with air, by means of a milk fever outfit. The teats are then tied with broad tape so as to prevent air escaping. Under ordinary circumstances the patient will recover within two or three hours and be up on her feet. Care should be taken that the air does not escape. If the udder becomes empty the tapes should be removed from the teats and sufficient quantity of air pumped in to distend the udder.

Under no circumstances should a cow down with milk fever or with any other disease that produces a condition of coma be drenched with liquid medicines. Very often the liquid goes down the wrong way and is directly responsible for the death of the animal.

### Cause Not Known.

Prevention of milk fever is largely a question of proper dieting and attention at the freshening period. As yet the disease is more or less a mystery and pathologists have not been able to determine the source or real cause of the trouble. With cows which are subject to milk fever, it is best not to milk the udder completely dry for several days following the freshening period. Where the cow is nursing, it is best to see that the calf does not suck any one quarter completely dry. Cows as a rule do better when the calves are removed within twenty-four hours after being born.

### Freshening Diet.

Previous to freshening cows should not be fed heavily on concentrates. A light ration of equal parts of bran and ground oats makes a suitable mixture. Hay may be fed liberally and as much water as the cow desires to drink may be allowed. After freshening, it does not pay to crowd a cow too fast for milk production, and for a week or two heavy concentrates should be fed sparingly until she returns to a normal condition.

### SKIM MILK REPLACES BEEF SCRAP AS FEED.

If hens are expected to do their best in the way of egg production a liberal supply of animal food must be provided. Hens cannot thrive by grain alone; this has been tested and abundantly proven. The superintendent at the Cap Rouge, Que., Experimental Station, according to a circular issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, that in order that hens may be profitable egg producers makes it clear by experiment that they need animal vegetable and mineral foods in some form.

The most important and consequently valuable of the animal foods are green cut bone, beef scrap, and skim milk, the two last mentioned being preferred. A good feeding practice is to keep before the birds in an open pan all the skim milk they will drink, taking care that it is never frozen. Table scraps are satisfactory for backyard poultry keeping, although they usually do not contain sufficient meat for the average farm flock if no other animal feed is given.

Very little difference is shown between beef scrap and skim

milk in the gain of weight by the birds, but a decided advantage in favor of the milk is apparent in egg-laying. Skim milk may be fed sweet or sour, but consistently one or the other, for any alteration leads to bowel complaint.

### DEHORNING CATTLE

Few things can be more encouraging to sensible farmers than the following points taken from an "Address to Kansas" authorized by the State Board of Agriculture: "Farmers, like others, have fortunes good and bad. Farmers accept their fortunes with as much poise or fortitude as others. As the problems of markets, transportation, finance and taxes are worked out, the individual farmer, as the individual in other industries can succeed, hereafter, as heretofore will depend upon the brains mixed with the business. We must not lose sight of the most essential thing of all—individual responsibility in improving conditions through matters largely under individual control, in agriculture better farm management is a medium through which each individual farmer may improve his situation. If every farmer will give close study to the management of his own particular farm and community with a view to more efficiency both in production and marketing, we would see developed a diversified agriculture that would do more to restore the industry of agriculture and place it upon a permanently profitable basis than any other one thing. And this lies with the farmers themselves. Further and all important, let's use good horse sense, industry patience and moderation."

### VALUE OF CHEESE AS A FOOD

Its Consumption Three Times More Per Capita in Britain Than in Canada.

A companion pamphlet to Miss Helen G. Campbell's "Why and How to Use Milk" has been published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture Ottawa. This pamphlet is entitled "Why and How to Use Cheese". Besides giving a history of cheese making and of the different kinds of cheese of which it will surprise most people to hear there are 250 upwards of three dozen methods are described in which cheese can be used to make savory and nutritious dishes. All cheese making in Canada was carried on as an existence in Oxford county Ontario. In the following year a factory was established in Missisquoi county, Quebec. The progress of factory establishment was so rapid that in a few years the system was generally adopted and farm-made cheese became a rarity. While every one of the nine provinces has its cheese factories about 97 percent of the production has to be credited to Ontario and Quebec. Incidentally it might be mentioned that the total value of the cheese made in this country runs up to between thirty-five and forty million dollars per annum, and the quantity totals up to around a hundred and fifty million pounds, sometimes over and sometimes under. The variation in production is considerable, as will be understood when it is stated that in 1914 it was 159, 478, 340 lbs. and in 1920 nearly twenty million pounds less. In Canadian factories the manufacture of cheese is mostly confined to what is known as Cheddar, but genuine Stilton is turned out on the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C., and the Trappist monks at the Oka Agricultural Institute in Quebec make what is known as Oka cheese. Another form of cheese made in this country is cottage cheese which is made in many households from sour skim-milk without the aid of rennet. For cream cheese there is also a demand of some dimension. Miss Campbell dwells upon the advantages of cheese in the diet tells how it can best be kept and suggests that Canadians would be well advised to eat more of it than they do. This suggestion gains force from the fact

that the consumption of cheese in Britain is about four times per capita more than it is in this country.

### THE FOOD VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

Milk and dairy products generally are of inestimable food value to the human race, and their comparative moderate cost makes them accessible to practically every one. Further than that, the products of the dairy add immensely to the wealth of the country. It is a question if the people of Canada sufficiently appreciate either the economic value of the dairy industry to the country at large, or the food value of milk and its products to the individual. In Britain the consumption of cheese per capita greatly exceeds ours. In butter we do better, but in milk our consumption individually has been shown to be one quarter of a pint compared with half a pint per head in the United States. Since that advent of prohibition, however, the United States consumption per capita has increased to three quarters of a pint, and there is evidence to show that Canadians are also taking a great deal more to the lacteal field than formerly. The importance of milk in the diet of both young and old is constantly being emphasized by the medical profession. Malnutrition or undernourishment, it should be understood, is not always the result of insufficient food, but frequently of unwisely and improperly chosen foods. This is supported by the fact that investigation has shown that a large percentage of under-nourished children are the offspring of well-to-do parents. The thoughtful mother will see that her children get plenty of milk from which to build a strong framework, develop mental capacity, and good health. Future happiness depends largely on these factors.

### METHOD OF REARING QUEENS

(Experimental Farm Note)

The queen is the mother of the colony, and unless she is a good one the colony cannot be productive. It is therefore necessary that all beekeepers should pay particular attention to the quality of their queens. Although it is sometimes necessary to purchase queens from professional breeders, it is often advisable and more economical for the keeper to rear his own queens from colonies showing desirable characteristics. The chief characteristics required in breeding queens are: prolificness, vigorous offspring, non-swarming tendency, purity of race, gentleness having resistance. Only queens having these characteristics should be used as breeders. The easiest method of rearing a few queens from selected stock is to remove the queens from the colonies at the beginning of the main honey flow. Ten days after the queen is removed, ripe cells will be found in the colony, these can be removed and used for rearing other colonies, or placed in prepared mating boxes. The same results may be obtained by caging the queen within the hive for ten days. Another simple plan where only a few cells are required is to place a newly drawn comb into the colony containing the breeding queen. As soon as this comb is filled with eggs and young larvae give it to a queenless colony or one in which the queen is being superseded. In ten days this comb will contain a number of ripe cells ready for distribution. The following plan is a good one where a larger number of queens are required and is one that was used extensively by the late Dr. Miller. Into a new frame place two pieces of foundation about three inches wide at the base and tapering down to a point reaching nearly down to the bottom bar of the frame. Place this frame in the colony containing the breeding queen. In a few days the foundation will be drawn out and filled with eggs and larvae. Trim away the edges of the combs down to the youngest larvae and place the frame in a strong colony from which the queen has been removed. In ten days this frame will contain large numbers of ripe cells. Most queen breeders use the artificial queen cups, as conditions can be controlled most readily by this method. The queen cells are made by dipping a stick with one end carefully rounded to the size of a queen cell, into melted wax and allowing it to cool. Repeat the dipping four times. The cell is then removed from the stick and is ready for use. A large number of these cells can be made in a short time. The cells can be fastened to a special carrier by a drop of hot wax or each cell may be fastened to a separate wooden base and then placed on the carrier. The cells should first be primed with a small amount of royal jelly taken from a natural queen cell and young worker larvae, not more than two days old, are carefully transferred from the comb to the artificial cells. Care must be taken not to let the larvae get chilled or dried out. As soon as the cells are grafted they are given to a colony that is superseding its queen or to a colony that is made queenless and most of its brood removed. Ten days later the cells will be ripe and ready for distribution. Queen breeding equipment can be obtained from most of the dealers in bee supplies. More complete details of the above methods can be obtained from any of the text books on beekeeping.

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### DO YOU KEEP BOARDER COWS?

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Then do you realize you are losing money with your cows? That you are wasting good feed on poor inefficient milk machines? That you are not getting paid for your labor. That your cows though well cared for, do not respond to feed and care? If so, it's time for a change, you can still turn the table. Buy a purebred bull with production records behind it. Grade up the herd by raising heifers from your best cows. Quit today running a scrub business raising scrubs. Why is running a scrub cow business like operating an automobile? Because the longer the run the greater the cost. See or write your district representative about a good purebred bull. He will put you on the right track.—J. E. McIntyre.

### BREAK UP BROODY HENS EARLY.

The better you treat the broody hen the sooner will she return to laying condition. As soon as you notice her clucking and see her ruffling her feathers as you approach the nest, especially if late in the afternoon, you may be pretty sure that she is getting broody. Take her off the nest and give her a teaspoonful of castor oil. Then put her in a comfortable slat-bottom coop and feed and water her regularly. She will soon forget about being broody, her ovaries will soon begin to function and she will soon start to lay again. Treatment of this kind for broody hens is necessary, if you want to get good records. The longer the hen is allowed to brood before being broken from broodiness the longer will the "cure" take, and the more eggs you lose. When a good proportion of your flock becomes broody hens is necessary, if you want to get good records. The longer the hen is allowed to brood before being broken from broodiness the longer will the "cure" take, and the more eggs you lose. When a good proportion of your flock becomes

omes broody the egg production of the flock is quite materially decreased. Breaking up broody hens early is one means of making the flock more efficient producers. Do not leave broody hens on the nest over night for two reasons—first they lose in flesh and take longer to get back into laying condition; and, second, lice and mites increase much more rapidly than when the nests are not occupied. Broody hens should also be broken up early to prevent the eggs laid by other hens from spoiling.

Roofed Manure Preferable. Manure loses much of its plant food in the process of rotting. Its mechanical condition, however, is much improved, because there is a great deal of the coarse organic matter broken down. Much of this will be lost through decay, and the percentage of mineral plants food remaining may be greater per ton of manure in the stable to apply manure as soon as possible. However, there is too much loss of plant food in roofing and it is advisable to apply manure as soon as possible. These facts make roofed manure preferable for truck crops where quick results are desired and

where a large amount of manure is used, says E. L. Duley of the University of Missouri college of agriculture. Too heavy applications of fresh manure may often burn plants, especially during dry seasons. The coarse organic material keeps the soil open and reduces its capacity to retain moisture. However, there is too much loss of plant food in roofing and it is advisable to apply manure as soon as possible. Prescott and Russell County men speak highly of the benefits of drugs upon the roads of that county.

Sometimes painting the wounds with white lead or grafting was will help the trees to heal quickly. Bridge grafting over the wounds will also often bring the trees through. If the rooster is swatted. Then the eggs won't be rotted. Prescott and Russell County men speak highly of the benefits of drugs upon the roads of that county.

# They Couldn't Know

BACK in 1818 the greatest newspaper of the day declared that the world had reached the limit of human expansion. It even went further, saying that there weren't enough supplies in the world to support further growth of population.

The mind of 1818 couldn't conceive of the miracles that human ingenuity would perform during the twentieth century. It couldn't imagine the wonders that would be wrought by new agricultural methods and modern manufacturing genius. It was ignorant of transportation as we know it, or the progressive sales methods of today. It could not see the vital part that would be played by advertising.

Even today there are some who fail to realize what an important factor advertising has become. Advertising is as much a part of today's life as electricity, antiseptic surgery or automobiles. It keeps us up-to-date on the many things we need in order to live profitable happy and useful lives. It presents for our approval articles of all kinds and for all purposes. The requirements of each member of the family are met by advertised offers of good merchandise of proved value.

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