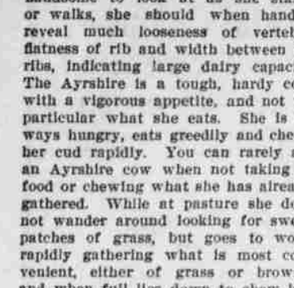
QUALITIES OF THE AYRSHIRE.

C. M. Winslow, secretary of the Ayrshire association, says: "While an Ayrshire cow should be shapely and handsome to look at as she stands or walks, she should when handled reveal much looseness of vertebra, flatness of rib and width between the ribs, indicating large dairy capacity. The Ayrshire is a tough, hardy cow, with a vigorous appetite, and not too particular what she eats. She is always hungry, eats greedily and chews her cud rapidly. You can rarely see an Ayrshire cow when not taking in food or chewing what she has already gathered. While at pasture she does not wander around looking for sweet patches of grass, but goes to work rapidly gathering what is most convenient, either of grass or browse, and when full lies down to chew her cud, with no time wasted, and when going to and from pasture will chew her cud while walking and often continue to chew when started into a run.

"The general appearance of an Ayrshire as you look at her is striking. She is alert and full of life and reserved energy. She is a healthy cow, rarely having ailments of body or udder, and you seldom see an Ayrshire cow that does not have four healthy quarters in her udder, yielding a uniform quantity of milk from each. She is a very persistent milker, giving a uniform quantity well up toward calving, and many of them are dried off with difficulty.

"She is very intelligent, quick to learn and of a retentive memory, easily taught to take the same place in the stable and, if required to change, will in a few days readily take the new place. She is quiet and pleasant to milk, not easily disturbed and will, as a rule, yield her milk as readily to one milker as another and does not seem disturbed by any amount of noise in the stable.

"As a dairy cow she is particularly adapted to the production of milk for the milkman and for table use, as her medium size, vigorous appetite and easy keeping qualities make her an economical producer, while her even,



A FINE IMPORTED AYRSHIRE.

uniform production makes her a reliable supply, and the richness of her milk in total solids places it above suspicion from city milk inspectors. Her milk is particularly adapted to transportation, as it does not churn or sour easily, and when poured back and forth a few times will readily mix the cream back into the milk, which will not again readily separate, giving it a uniform quality until the last is sold or used. It has a good body, is rich looking and never looks blue. The milk itself, being evenly balanced with casein and butter fat, is a complete food, easily digested, nutritious and is particularly adapted to children and invalids. Stomachs that are weak and unable to digest other milk find no trouble with Ayrshire cows' milk."

Keep Stock Separate.

There used to be a theory that everything could run together in the barnyard—the colts, the calves, the cows, pigs and chickens should all have access to the same yard. After the farmers began to keep better stock they saw the advisability of giving each class a yard for itself. It is hardly right to keep the cows and the calves in the same lot for evident reasons. The colts and the cows will not harmonize because the exuberance of the former tends to irritate the latter and lessens the milk flow. The chickens and the pigs should not be kept together because there is a chance that the hogs may get to eating hens. Every farmer has had experience with all of these things. The only peaceable plan is to have a yard for each kind of stock. If you want to run the pigs in the barnyard, do so for a time each day, but not when the calves and hens are there. It is just as advisable to keep stock upon the farm separate as it is to use separate fields for the crops.

Clover For Winter Feeding.

The question is asked if clover can be ensiled for feed next winter instead of corn silage. Clover may be ensiled and will make a good feed if it is correctly handled, but it requires more care in the handling than does corn. It should be cut when in full bloom. If allowed to get old and woody it is apt to overheat and mold or fire fang and have little feeding value. If ensiled with too much moisture on, as after a shower or heavy dew, it is apt to become more acid than is desirable. The material must be well distributed in the pit and should be thoroughly tramped and covered to exclude the air. Clover silage is apt to slime if not well packed when put into the silo. —L. W. Lighty.

Variety Is Spice For Stock.

Animals relish a variety of feed and will give better results when they have it. A feed of corn stover now and then and a barrel of salt lying in the yard, with four or five staves cut out between the hoops so that they can always help themselves, is a good thing.

Potato Rot.

A man who has tried the experiment claims that it is very easy to prevent potatoes from rotting by placing in different parts of the cellar in which they are kept a box containing a quantity of lump slack lime. He states that this lime absorbs the moisture which has such a detrimental effect upon potatoes and in his case has resulted in keeping his stock of this commodity always in good condition. The plan is simple enough and is well worth a trial by any grocer who has had difficulty in keeping his potatoes in a damp cellar.

WOUNDS OF LIVE STOCK.

How Injured Animals May Be Treated by the Farmer.

By GEORGE H. GLOVER, D. V. M., Veterinarian Colorado Agricultural College.

Animals on the farm are continually being injured by accidents that happen in a thousand different ways. Barbed wire cuts are most frequent, and a word or two of advice as to the proper treatment in the hands of farmers will not be amiss.

The ordinary wound will heal of itself if not interfered with. This interference may be from germ infection, parasites or too much meddling with various applications on the part of man. Now, let us suppose a case. A horse has a badly lacerated leg from contact with a barbed wire. The first thing to do, of course, would be to stop the bleeding. This can be accomplished by a tight bandage of clean white muslin tied directly over the wound or above it. Often the bleeding artery will protrude, and a thread can be run under it with a needle and the artery tied. Do not use flour, dirt or cobwebs or anything of that sort on the wound. They are unnecessary and may produce a dangerous infection.

Having stopped the bleeding, remove the clots of blood and cut off the ragged edges of muscles with shears. A pan of antiseptic solution should be provided. After having cleaned out the wound wash it thoroughly with the antiseptic solution. See that there is good drainage from the wound at the bottom. Do not allow it to start healing with a pocket that will hold pus. As it is practically impossible to keep a wound on a horse antiseptic, it is not advisable for the farmer to tie up the wound. Leave it exposed to the air and apply the antiseptic wash several times a day. Three good antiseptics are corrosive sublimate, which can be purchased at the drug stores in tablets all ready for use; formalin and boracic acid solution.

After about a week it is well to change to dry dressing. A powder composed of equal parts of boracic acid, charcoal and iodoform makes a very good dry dressing. Clean air slaked lime powdered over the wound twice daily is very satisfactory. The so called "proud flesh" is only unhealthy granulation. It is seldom advisable for the farmer to interfere with this condition by using caustics. The results are usually disastrous. Better in this case to call in a qualified veterinarian. If maggots should get into the wound a little turpentine or chloroform will help bring them to the surface, where they may be picked out. I did not mention sewing up the wound for the reason that in case of the ragged barbed wire cut it is very seldom worth while to do so.

A wound to heal properly must be got perfectly clean and free from germs from the start and then kept clean. Remember that it is largely a matter of keeping dangerous germs out and giving nature a chance. Too much interference is often the cause of tardy healing of wounds.

Feeding the Cow.

Feed the cow all the hay or other roughness she will eat, even if she is running on good pasture. Her appetite tells her better what she needs than you can tell.

THE DAIRYMAN.

The following remedy is recommended for the cow that slobbers: Ammonia chloride, one ounce; gum camphor, one-half ounce; pulverized gentian, two ounces; add molasses to make a paste. Put some on tongue twice a day until relieved.

Experiments In Buttermaking.

The following conclusions were reached after tests made in some Ontario experiments: Sweet cream was churned in less time than ripened cream. Buttermilk from sweet cream contained more fat than buttermilk from ripened cream. The moisture content of the butter was fairly constant, averaging 13.79 per cent. Butter made from gathered cream was as good as that made from cream separated at the factory.

Drains For Dairy.

Every dairy room or cream skimming room should have good drains, cement floors and plastered and whitewashed walls, and the floor should have slope enough to carry off all water to the draintiles. Sanitary methods do not mean expensive methods, but that all of the buildings, tools, utensils and men employed must be neat and tidy and kept free from bacteria. Some of the best and most sanitary creamery rooms are the least expensively equipped.

Remedy For Ropy Milk.

Ropy or stringy milk is oftener than otherwise caused by the cow drinking stagnant water or water from an impure source, such as a marshy, mucky spring branch. The remedy is to supply absolutely pure and absolutely clean drinking water, just as good as you provide for your family. In addition, give the cow two drams of iron sulphate of soda once a day in the drinking water.

Good Sires.

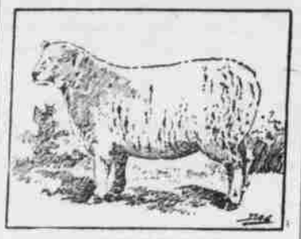
As the average farmer is not generally able to invest in a herd of full blooded stock to commence with, the next best course will be to grade up from the herd owned by the use of pure bred sires of the best type. In every herd there should be some good cows, very good ones, of real dairy type. Raise the heifer calves from these, but never from an inferior cow. The idea should be to get rid of the poor cows as fast as possible and replace them with the heifers that are being grown for the purpose.

FINISHING SHEEP.

To Reach Perfection They Must Be Properly Fed From Birth.

Scientific men give to the feeder various formulae for the proper balancing of the rations or food given to live stock which is termed a balanced ration, or, in other words, a certain quantity of food the chemical constituents of which balance in correct proportion to the supposed requirement of the animal which consumes them. Like all scientific principles when used in practical work, it needs, in addition to the scientific, a thorough practical knowledge in order to obtain full benefit from the information that science has placed in the hands of the feeder. What is suitable for an animal at one stage of its development is not necessarily so at another. In dealing with the finishing of sheep, however, it may at once be said that, no matter how skillful the feeder may be, he can never bring sheep or lambs to a proper finish that have been in their earlier days neglected or allowed to waste and become poor.

The essence of the first class carcass or the perfectly finished sheep or lamb is that it should never lose during any portion of its career that fine touch which only those that have been fed



A CANADIAN PRODUCT.

straight on from birth can give. The breeder who is most successful is the feeder who brings his sheep to the greatest degree of perfection, is the man who feeds regularly with an increasing quantity of food, in accordance with the consuming capability of the sheep, straightaway from birth, and is the man who exhibits the most perfectly finished animal.

It is singular but true that for our ordinary market requirements it is far more difficult to finish our sheep so as to realize the highest price than it is to finish for the show or for exhibition. For the latter one cannot well get the animal too fat, nor can it be overfed so long as the firm and good touch remains, but with the ordinary market the demand at the present time is for the animal that is deep in its flesh, with a good handle and a moderate supply of fat. This market condition needs great care in feeding.—W. R. Gilbert.

HORSES FOR THE FARM.

There are several types of horses that are excellent types for farm use. We are not going to undertake to say which is the very best type because we don't know, says a writer in Farmers Advocate. If some one else thinks he knows we have no quarrel with him. With some the so called general pur

TYPICAL COACH HORSE.

pose horse is the favorite farm horse, while others reject this type with scorn. There is no agreement as to what is the general purpose horse.

The writer is familiar with a certain community in Illinois where the French coach horse is bred and sold by farmers. Horse buyers go there from Chicago and other cities to buy these horses for the city markets as carriage horses. We know of a gelding from this community which was a first prize winner at the New York horse show. This fellow had been sold for $3,000 to go to New York. The farmers in that community have a right to be proud of their coach horses. And you couldn't convince them that the French coach horses are not general purpose horses. They are used for all farm purposes and fall in none. They weigh from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds. They are heavy enough to pull the plow in the field or a load of hay or grain to town. And, when it comes to hitching to the buggy or carriage to drive to town on any day of the week, surely no better horse can be found. Moreover, these horses are usually docile and breed unusually true to type. Who can dispute their title to being classed as general purpose horses? But that is far from saying that they are the best general purpose horses or the best farm horses. We have no quarrel with the man who is partial to them.

As for heavier horses, the Belgian, we are glad to say, is becoming increasingly common in this country. He is the extreme type of draft horse. He cannot be called a general purpose horse. There are some things he cannot do to the best advantage, but for the purposes to which he is adapted he is a very valuable horse. Even in draft horses there are several types. The Percheron is the most popular draft horse in this country, and he deserves about all that can be said in his favor. He is not quite so upstanding, has not always quite so impressive a "way of going" as the best Shires have. Neither, on the other hand, is he so massive, so wide, so close to the ground, not always so strongly muscled as the Belgian, but the Percheron is, of course, a true draft horse and deserves all his popularity and more. The Shires are attracting more and more attention at our great fairs and live stock shows, and their popularity is certain to increase.

It pays to raise the draft horse on the farm. But every man to his trade. Some men can handle one kind of horse and some another kind. Much depends on the kind of horse one has been trained to handle, and much depends also on one's taste in horseflesh. If you don't like the heavy horse, let him alone.

Dipping Sheep.

All sheep are troubled with external parasites unless thoroughly dipped at shearing time and again shortly afterward. Besides ticks, sheep are often seriously injured with lice. On account of the wool and the small size of the lice, it is almost impossible to see them. Many sheep are worried to death with lice when the owner has not the slightest idea of what the trouble is.

It is easy to dip sheep, and it is perfectly safe in the summer time. If they are thoroughly cleansed in warm weather they are not likely to become badly infected during the winter unless they are permitted to run with other sheep that have not been treated.

Very often showing sheep at the fairs will lead to trouble unless the exhibition stock is very carefully guarded and taken care of before mixing again with the home flock. There are so many advantages from dipping that every farmer should build a tank, a small, cheap affair for a few sheep and a larger and more convenient arrangement for a larger flock.

Things Dairymen Should Know.

The cost of producing one gallon of milk.

The cost of producing one pound of butter fat.

The cost of feeding a cow one year.

The cost of labor in caring for one cow one year.

The number of pounds of milk each cow in the herd yields each year.

The number of dollars each cow's milk brings each year.

Which is the most profitable cow in the herd, and why?

Which is the poorest cow in the herd, and why?

How many boarders there are in the herd.

How much feed each cow will consume during the feeding period.

Which is the best and cheapest feed.

TOBACCO FOR SHEEP.

Said to Be an Excellent Remedy For Curing Various Ills.

The efficiency of tobacco in eradicating the internal parasite and thus contributing greatly to the general health of the animals that consume it is attracting wide attention among sheep raisers. Effectual in treating all internal organisms, it has proved especially desirable in eradicating the deadly bowel nodule which is a frequent source of trouble. This being destroyed, many of the ills usually attributed to other causes disappear.

It matters little what variety of tobacco is used for the purpose, writes an Ohio breeder in National Stockman and Farmer. It has been reported, however, that a certain variety has proved fatal to the animals which consumed it. It is probable that this disastrous effect was from a matter of quantity and not quality. Those wanting tobacco may procure either the whole leaf, just as it comes from the grower, or the stems or ribs of the cured leaf after the intervening tissue has been removed for other purposes. The former is preferable, as it contains much less fiber than the stems alone, and it also possesses the desired medicinal qualities in a more concentrated form. The stems, however, if finely ground should be effectual.

It should be remembered that in all instances tobacco must be pulverized and given in connection with salt, as sheep would not otherwise take it. Begin with one-fourth tobacco, by measure, and if necessary add more salt until the animals are induced to eat the mixture. Keep accessible at all times, giving no other salt. Sheep will practically refuse to eat it at first, but in time they will learn to like it. The writer, who lives in a tobacco section, has known instances in which sheep and even cattle have learned to devour tobacco ravenously and, if permitted to have it, in such quantities as to prove fatal. If fed in connection with salt, as above suggested, no such injurious results need be feared.

DUTCH BELTED CATTLE.

Picturesque Animals That Are Said to Be Good Milk Producers.

Dutch belted cattle are not numerous either in Europe or America. A few specimens were brought from Holland to the United States in 1838, and for a long time there were more to be found in the famous dairying county of Orange, N. Y., than in all other parts of the country combined. They have become more scattered during recent years, and herds of these picturesque animals can now be seen in many states.

As milk producers these belted cows seem to give good satisfaction. The claim of a leading breeder is that these cattle are "deep milkers, practical, profitable, thrifty and picturesque in the extreme when seen as a herd at pasture." They are large dairy cattle. A number of bulls of the breed have exceeded a ton in weight, and the

A DUTCH BELTED BULL.

cows usually weigh between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds.

The animals of this breed are all jet black, with a broad band or belt of pure white encircling the body. This belt or blanket differs in width, but rarely reaches so far forward as the shoulder blade or back to the hips. On cows the fore part of the udder is usually included. No white is admissible elsewhere on the body and no black within the white zone. In general conformation the cattle are of the dairy type, although not to such a degree as some others.

Some Dairy Pointers.

Cow comfort usually brings the owner satisfaction.

Do not think that two drinks of milk a day are all the calf needs. He should have clean, fresh water all the time. The milk is a food and cannot wholly replace the demand for water.

Good care and keep are as essential as proper selection and breeding.

In all deep setting souring the cream becomes necessary to develop flavor, as the oxidation is only partial.

The more succulent foods make the more watery milk and oily cream which churns more easily.

Strain the milk as soon as drawn from the cow, so as to keep the amount of dissolved filth at the minimum.

When cows drink heartily and largely the milk is less charged with albumen, and this causes a cream to rise that is a better and easier churner.

Fattening Calves For Veal.

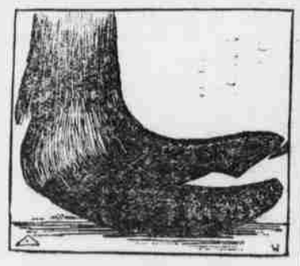
As a result of some London experiments it was decided that about a month is as long as it is advisable to feed calves on whole milk on a dairy farm, or until they have reached about 100 pounds live weight, or 96 pounds of veal. This weight may be attained in a month, provided the calves are fattened as quickly as possible, but one cannot expect to do it unless the calves are fed three times a day. An effort should also be made to have the calves fat at the time veal commands a high price; otherwise the returns from vealing calves on whole milk may not be at all satisfactory.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

How This Disease Can Be Treated Most Effectively.

Foot rot originates only in wet land or on ground which is not dry and where sheep hoofs are liable to crack from overgrowth and softening by excessive moisture. This malady may also be communicated to a sound flock by the introduction of one sheep having the disease. The sheep pen and yard should be composed of hard, dry, well beaten clay. The droppings in the pen must not be allowed to ferment, as the heat in the manure will soften the feet, and when the sheep are turned out in the spring on damp sod they are liable to have an attack of this troublesome disease.

If the disease is taken in its early stages the cure is simple and sure, says a writer in the Baltimore American. Clean the hoofs by letting them run in damp grass for an hour or two, then



A BAD CASE OF FOOT ROT.

pare the diseased portion of hoof with a sharp knife, being careful to cut away every particle of diseased matter, then wash with warm water and carbolic or castile soap. Wipe dry, then rub in a good caustic paste or stand each sheep in a hot saturated solution of blue vitriol for ten minutes. Then put in shed and yard having a clean, hard earth floor for a few days.

The sheep should be examined frequently during the season, as the feet may be diseased for some weeks before it is known to the owner. The disease does not affect the appetite of the sheep, as they will eat and digest their food up to the very last. The thing to do is not to let the disease get too far advanced before attempting a cure.

Success With Sheep.

An Ontario breeder says: I think it will pay any farmer to have a few sheep, as I have never experienced a year when they have not paid me. I prefer Cotswolds because they are strong, hardy sheep, good wool and fair mutton. The last few years we could not get enough good rams to meet the demand of the ranchmen who want them to cross on the finer bred ewes so as to produce more wool and mutton. I would not advise keeping over twenty breeding ewes on a hundred acre farm. If the farm is low and inclined to be wet, ten will be plenty. I would not advise a beginner to buy show sheep or high priced animals. Buy from a reliable firm and get a few ewes at reasonable prices, and with good care you will meet success.

Feet of the Colts.

Keep the feet of colts even or unsoundness may result. Do not allow the toes to grow too long. Ringbones are often caused by long toes. Keep the colts' stalls well littered. One slip on a wet floor may ruin a valuable colt.

Keep It In the Bottle.

Bottled milk, being sealed with a cap, cannot absorb odors and should be left in the bottle until used, not emptied into an open dish.

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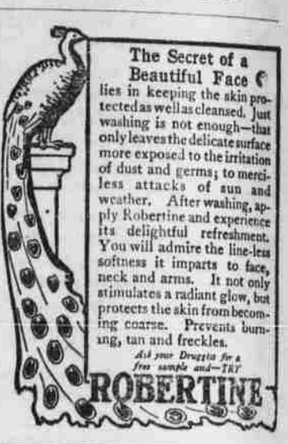
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