

tained to such a lofty position. But remember, a lofty tower requires a firmer foundation and more care in construction than a brick oven. As one of the builders, under God, of this great tower, I feel a degree of responsibility; but as I ascend toward the top I find evidences of hasty and even dishonest construction; and yet there is nothing so seriously amiss but that it can be continued to an indefinite height, if we manifest the same thoroughness in construction as was displayed by the foundation builders.

Brother agriculturists! It is largely for us to determine whether this nation shall be like the Bartholdi statue, a mere shell, representing Liberty Enlightening the World, for a few years and then falling to decay, or, as I believe it is our privilege under the Divine plan to be, the very embodiment of Liberty upon the earth; casting her helpful, saving light to the very ends of it.

#### CURE FOR ABORTION IN COWS.

A correspondent writes: "During last spring and summer I was troubled by a number of my cows slinking their calves and some of them failed to clean and were very much reduced in flesh before relieved. What can I do to prevent my cows from aborting, and what can be done to cause them to clean in proper time after the birth of the calf?" Mr. C. P. Goodrich replies to the above in a Chicago paper. He says in part:

"This is clearly a case of contagious abortion. This is a germ disease and the germs are communicated by coming in contact with affected cows or the germs are carried from one cow to another by the bull. Prevention is better than cure, and the means of prevention plainly lies in not allowing the cows to come in contact with aborting cows or by rubbing against stalls or fences where the disease germs have been lodged. I would advise feeding your cows oats and give once in three or four days a tablespoonful of phosphate of lime. The aborting cows should be kept from the others and the stalls and gutters where they stood should be scraped and thoroughly disinfected. I believe the best way is to get rid of an aborting herd and commence anew. In all cases the afterbirth should be taken away in a few hours by an experienced hand."

A. X. Hyatt does not agree with Mr. Goodrich that aborting can be prevented by not allowing our cows to come in contact with aborting cows—or affected bulls, etc. He believes "endemic" abortion is a more appropriate name than contagious.

Hundreds of dairymen, says Mr. Hyatt, will testify that their cows could not have become affected by proximity to some diseased animal by some of the various means of intercourse. Abortion is contagious much as is yellow fever, cholera or typhoid fever. Not half of the diseases which in the past were supposed to be contagious are now established as being contagious. Before abortion broke out in my herd in 1893 my cattle had not been within miles of an aborting cow, and I raised my bull, and the few cows bred to him by my neighbors had strong calves. The disease does originate in new and isolated places certainly.

My first case was Thursday night, my second case three days later, and it kept right on until over thirty had aborted, and no more cows with calf. I fed carbolic acid as directed by high authority, but I might as well have fed sawdust, apparently. Carbolic acid seems to drive away abortion only when it is ready to go. One reports that by laying hemp-seed on a shelf in his cow stable his cows stopped aborting. Epsom salts would have done it then!

If I should tell the whole story from the time my cows began aborting in November 27 to midwinter 1895, you would not wonder I sold over half of

my cows and bought sheep. It would make my letter a great deal longer if I should tell why I concluded to go to stuffing my herd with whole sweet heavy oats.

Oats—blessed oats—fed whole will knock out the abortion germs. When I began feeding my new ration my herd was in a deplorable condition. Some of them had but recently aborted, others came in heat that I supposed were with calf, and others with calf were plainly on the downward road. I had not fed oats long before a change for the better was evident. My cows with calf began to throw off an astonishing amount of slime, which I believe contained abortion-producing germs, and the cleansing kept right on until my cows regained their health and spirits and the disease left as suddenly as it came, and cows which aborted two years in succession have borne strong calves every year since. But I keep on feeding a great many whole oats and those who have brood sows follow the cows know it to be a profitable way of feeding oats not considering its effect on the cows.

Experiments conducted in the school of physiology at Paris, France, have shown that the oat kernel contains three medicinal qualities. One acts to

soothe and tone up the brain and nerves; the second yields phosphorus to strengthen weakened nerve tissues; the third, residing in the husk, acts as a laxative and anti-congestive on the stomach, womb, liver and bowels. Is it a wonder oats are germ destroyers?

No one about here now thinks of going to any expense or trouble to remove to a hospital a cow which aborts. Those who have have not fared any better than those left with the herd. Keep the stables clean and let in pure air and sunshine.

As to doing anything to cause cows to clean, whole oats is the best thing I know, after they have had a pail of nice, thin warm gruel and few quarts of colostrum (the first milk secreted after delivery). After five or six hours, if a cow has not cleaned, remove it by hand.

It is probable that among the numerous machines that have been invented to lighten the work in the dairy, no single one has been more anxiously looked forward to than a successful milking machine; but in spite of the utmost endeavors of inventors, practical and theoretical, we are still looking forward, but with lessening hope. The

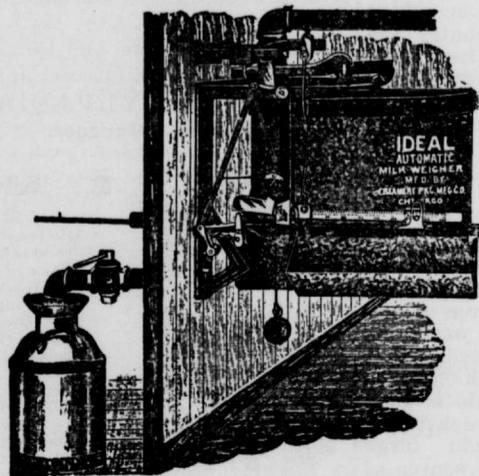
difficulty seems to come in the inability to make a highly developed system of nerves and cells, the seat of a very active life, co-operate with and respond to the demands of a machine, however skillfully that machine may be made and operated.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Churning consists in bringing the fat globules of milk or cream together under such conditions that they will adhere and form butter. When the temperature is too high the fat has little consistency and the small particles of butter formed are so easily formed up again that the operation is not efficient. Under such conditions also the butter is soft and of poor quality.

In the coming century the spirit of commercialism will steadily grow less strong and the spirit of altruism stronger. The rule, do unto others as you would have others do unto you, will more generally prevail than in all past centuries. Every dollar that is being spent in education is a dollar saved. When it is not spent for education it has to be doled out for police expenditure.—Field and Farm.

# BY WEIGHT

You recognize the fact that the only uniform and accurate way to receive milk at your creamery is by weight. Your patrons are entitled to the same guarantee of accuracy in the return of the skim milk. Our



## Ideal Skim Milk Weigher

is constructed on this principle. It is the only machine for the distribution of skim milk that is. The large number of these weighers in use testifies more strongly than our words to their popularity. You do not run any risk in giving our weigher a trial. We allow you to use it thirty days before paying for it. If not satisfactory, you send it back. Perfectly fair, isn't it? Better put in your order now.

### General Agents for Alpha De Laval Separators.

Boilers and Engines, Hanson's Butter and Cheese Color, Spruce Tubs, Genesee Butter Salt, Climax Heaters, Australian Boxes, Rennet Extracts, Stearns' Style Spruce Tubs, Farrington Ripeners, Refrigerating Machines, Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, Disbrow Combined Churn and Worker, Potts' Pasteurizers, Elgin Style White Ash Tubs, Lusted Printers, Parchment Paper, etc.

## CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.,

1, 3 and 5 W. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BRANCHES: Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Waterloo, Ia., and Omaha, Neb.