

COWS IN HOT WEATHER

Shade and an Abundance of Water Are Necessary.

Trees in the Pasture a Boon—Some Cows Drink 20 Gallons of Water a Day at High Milk Flow—Fly Remedies—Lice on Hogs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

During the extremely hot weather, cows and calves frequently suffer, sometimes needlessly, from three things—effects of high temperature, lack of water, and from torment by flies.

A great mistake was made in the older parts of Ontario when practically all the trees were cut down, thus leaving no shade for cattle and other live stock. This is being remedied to some extent by the planting of trees along roadsides, lanes, and line fences where the trees will not interfere with the crops. But it takes a long time for trees to grow into a size which will provide much shade.

When the late Prof. Brown was in charge of the O. A. College farm and live stock, he planted small groves of trees on various parts of the College farm, and no more pleasant sight may be seen than that of the College herd lying in the shade among these trees on a hot day. These groves make the fields where located rather awkward to work, but the cattle certainly enjoy themselves among the trees. On a live stock and dairy farm, while it may not be advisable to plant trees in the middle of a field, it certainly will pay to have them in as many places as possible, where they do not interfere with the working of the land. They, of course, must be protected when young, from injury by the stock, but this can be done without too much expense.

In the meantime, on dairy farms where no shade is available in the regular pasture field, sometimes a wood-lot can be utilized for the stock during the heat of the day, though they may damage the young trees to some extent. Another plan is to keep the cattle in a darkened stable for part of the day. This means a good deal of extra labor cleaning the stable, and under present labor conditions may not be practicable on many farms. However, where there is the necessary labor available and particularly where cows are receiving silage or silage feed to supplement the pasture, the feeding in the stable may well take place during the day, and the cows be kept inside while it is very hot. This plan also reduces worry from flies, when the windows are covered to make the stable dark.

Cows frequently suffer from lack of sufficient water. As a boy, the writer remembers driving cattle to "Big Creek" in Brant County during dry spells. The cows were nearly famished when they reached the "Creek" and would drink until they looked like bursting. But, by the time they reached home, after walking for a mile-and-a-half over a dusty road, the cattle were nearly as thirsty as ever.

The only safe source of a pure water supply is a deep well, driven or bored, and having the water pumped by windmill or other sources of power, with a storage tank for emergencies. There is no part of Ontario in which an abundance of water cannot be obtained, if we go deep enough to tap the hidden sources of supply. In some districts, more particularly in the natural gas regions, the water may be salt or sulphur, in which cases, large tanks or cisterns for storing rainwater may be necessary, but this is unusual.

No matter how it is obtained, the owner of dairy stock, more especially of cows milking, must supply a large amount of water, else the stock will suffer, which means lessened milk supply, and small cheques from the creamery, cheesery, condensery, or city dealer. Milk consists of about 87 1/2 per cent. water, and this water must come from the drink and feed of the cow. A cow giving 100 lbs. (10 gallons) of milk daily, will drink over 200 lbs. (20 gallons) of water in a day. Cows giving less milk will drink in proportion. Give the cows plenty of water. Young cattle, calves, and hogs, also need plenty of clean water in hot weather.

There are several good fly remedies on the market. Where there is not time to make one, the purchase of a patent fly-killer or repellent, is advisable. These are usually applied daily, or twice a day with a small hand sprayer. The expense is not great and the freedom from worry by both cow and milker is worth the money.

A home-made remedy may consist of one-half gallon fish oil, or any old grease, one-half pint coal oil, and four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid, creosol, etc. Mix thoroughly. This will be sufficient for twenty-five cows and may be applied with a brush or cloth. If there is no rain it will keep the flies off for several days. Milkers must be careful not to get this on the hands, nor allow hogs to drop into the milk pail, as it will taint the milk. It is safer to apply after milking.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Lice Add to Cost of Pork Production.
According to tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md., lice add a cent a pound to the cost of pork production. Two lots of hogs of ten each as nearly equal as to the quality of the animals as possible were used in the tests. The two lots were managed and fed in the same way except that one lot was treated for the prevention of lice. In the other the lice were allowed to have their way. At the end of the fattening period it was found that the hogs infested with lice cost a cent a pound more to fatten than those which were not.

Experimental Agricultural Activities on the Increase

By the annual report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for 1920, it is evident that the spirit of progress has set in with increased vigor since the termination of the world war. During that period, when prominent workers had gone abroad to do their bit in the devastating struggle, part of the activities then in prospect had necessarily to be foregone. Many contemplated advances permitting of wider experimental work, have since been made. A modern dairy building, affording space for demonstrations of up-to-date dairy methods and bacteriological research, has been constructed at the Central Farm at Ottawa. Preparations have been made for an expansion of work in connection with live stock. Dairy herds at Ottawa and elsewhere have been strengthened. Horse breeding, notably of Clydes and Percherons, east and west, and of French Canadian horses at St. Joachim, Que., is receiving increased attention. Sheep raising under range conditions has been put under way at Lethbridge and Lacombe, Alberta. The scope of poultry work has been enlarged several fold. Egg-laying contests have been trebled in number. Experiments in poultry breeding, the investigations of diseases and chemical and biological research are being vigorously prosecuted. Filtration stations have been increased in number and developed in usefulness. In short in every division and every activity the year 1920 saw men and renewed forces at work, full details of which will be found in the well-prepared and carefully arranged annual report referred to.

The Unseeing Motorist

I often wonder, Chief, what ails those guys in motor cars. There is one habit that they've got that on my feeling jars. It makes me mad to see a car scoot up the busy street with maybe just one passenger and in the driver's seat. I don't know what 'tis ails the chaps who ride thus to and fro; why don't they give a lift sometimes to aged feet and slow? Why do they let old ladies walk and weary mothers trudge? Say, when you own a car do you to mankind bear a grudge? I oft see crippled soldiers stand and hear them heave a sigh as half-filled strings of motor cars go rolling blindly by. What is it ails those chauffeurs, Chief, that they're so doggone mean? Is there some hateful influence that goes with gasoline? Is there something about that stuff that makes the motor go that shrivels up the drivers' hearts and makes them selfish grow? Or is there something in it, Boss, that puts on eyes a blight, and makes them act so selfishly because of failing sight? If that's the case I wish to point the fact should well appall for men who drive those motor cars need keen sight most of all, and if their eyesight's on the blink and they can scarcely see, they ought to have some safer job, I think, to get immediately. The streets are full of perils now, as all the records prove, the city folks must keep awake as to and fro they move, and folks who drive their motor cars past crippled, feeble guys, should go and see an oculist to find out what ails their eyes.—Walt Mason.

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To Save Trouble

A Northern Ontario editor tells of an old Indian that came into his office to subscribe for the paper. The editor took the money. Then the Indian wanted a receipt. The editor tried to talk him out of it. Mr. Indian insisted on getting a receipt. After making it out, the editor asked him why he was so persistent in wanting a receipt. The Indian said: "Me die some day and go to big gate. Saint Peter ask if I have been good Indian? I say yes. He say, did you pay your debts? I say, yes. He say, did you pay editor for paper? I say, yes. He say, where is receipt? I not have it. I have to run all over hell to find you and get a receipt."

The Prohibition Commissioner of Ohio says that before prohibition there were about 200 breweries in the State, but that now the number may have increased to "hundreds of thousands." A year ago there were not more than 100 stills in operation, but now there are probably 50,000. What is the moral of this, or the immoral?—Mail and Empire.

The wife of a man who had enlisted in the navy handed the pastor of a church the following note:—"Peter Bowers, having lately gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation for his safety." The minister glanced over it hurriedly and announced:—"Peter Bowers, having gone to see his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation for his safety."

The Practical Work of a Mining School.



(1) Mining students ready to go underground in a coal mine near Sydney, N.S.

(2) Students examining the great landslide at Turtle Mountain, Alberta.

Not very many years ago a great many people looked on an education at the University as unnecessary and perhaps even harmful for a young man proposing to enter business or manufacturing. The old professions of Law, Medicine and the Church were, of course, different, and demanded college training; but fitness for success in even the greatest industrial or engineering undertakings was commonly supposed to be best gained by apprenticeship in an office or works, and the boy who left school at fourteen was often lauded as having outdistanced his rich neighbor who had "wasted" four or five years in learning a lot of theory, and with it acquired habits of luxury and a sense of his own superiority to other men.

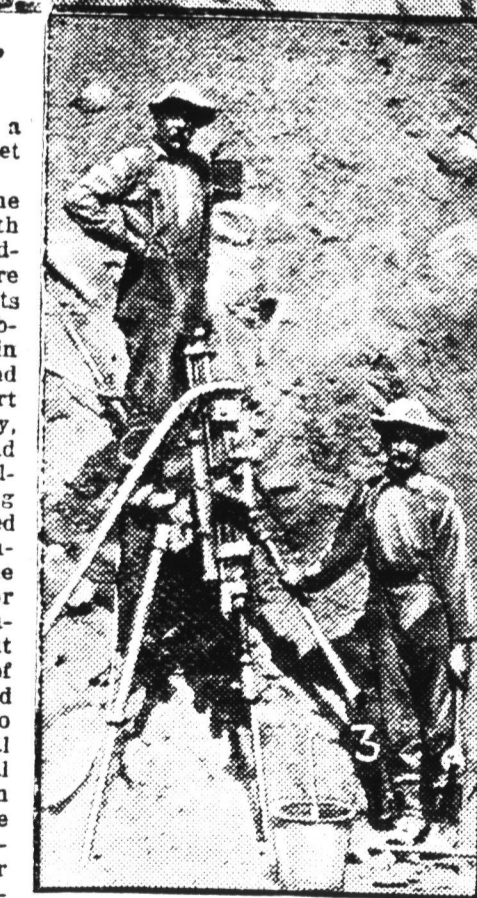
The above belief was due in part to ignorance of what college life really is, and in part to a failure to distinguish between the old and new methods of teaching. Fortunately, time has cleared away much of this misunderstanding and has proved to all observant people that nothing can equal a scientific education as a preparation for any branch of advanced industrial work, but it is doubtful if even now the public understands just what is done by our Universities in training young men for the Engineering Profession.

Perhaps no clearer illustration of the modern method can be found than in the teaching of Mining Engineering as given, for instance, at McGill. The students begin their course in October and spend seven months attending classes in Mathematics, Physics, and other fundamental subjects, and in carrying out elementary experiments in the laboratory. Then, after the spring examinations they go to a camp in the country, and do practical surveying for four weeks. This ends their obligatory work for the year, but they are urged to spend at least the main part of the vacation in Machine Shops or on Surveys or other engineering enterprises, and it is significant of the earnest spirit of the students that fully 80 per cent. do this and at the same time earn good

wages and thus acquire at least a fair part of the money needed to meet their next year college expenses.

The second year is similar to the first, except that the work both theoretical and practical is more advanced, and these first two years are the same for all Engineering students no matter what branch of the subject they propose to practice; but in the third year, they specialize, and the miners give a considerable part of their time to Mineralogy, Geology, etc. The practical work at the end of this year is still further specialized and is in the form of a travelling school. Sleeping cars are chartered for a month or more, a diner is engaged when necessary, and the party accompanied by a professor and a small group of competent instructors, is taken to some important mining district. About one-fifth of the time is given to practical field Geology—another fifth to visits to Ore Dressing and Metallurgical plants, and the remainder to actual visits to mines carefully selected in advance so that the widest possible experience can be gained. The students go underground, spend their time watching, and if possible working, with the regular miners, and each day after returning to the travelling home they compare experiences and write up notes, under direction of the staff. At one end of the school proper all of the men are given opportunities for employment for the remainder of the summer, in the mines visited, and thanks to the broad-mindedness of our Canadian Mine Managers (many of them old McGill graduates) the students thus get invaluable experience, and at the same time earn very substantial pay.

The value of this very practical summer school can only be fully appreciated when the men return to college for their fourth and final year, which is devoted to a study of the advanced technology of Mining. Matters which might otherwise be difficult to understand are quickly appreciated, the interdependence of theory and practice are made clear, and the students complete their course with a more mature and balanced understanding of their professional duties and responsibilities.



(3) Students operating a Rock Drill at Phoenix, B.C.

than could possibly be attained by any amount of study or of practical work taken alone. This Mining Field School was instituted at McGill over twenty years ago and has since been carried on without interruption, except that it was curtailed during the war. The extent of ground covered was gathered from the fact that British Columbia has been visited no less than ten times, Nova Scotia six, Newfoundland twice, Michigan and other United States mining districts three or four times, while Cobalt, Porcupine, Sudbury and other nearer mining fields, are almost always touched on the way to more distant parts. The illustrations which accompany this article have been chosen to show the lighter side of the excursions, and it is needless to add that no part of the course at McGill is more popular than the "Mining Trips."

The Jarvis Record

Is published every Wednesday at its office on

MAIN ST., JARVIS, ONT.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year (in advance).....\$1.50
To the United States, \$2.00.

The Record Printing Co., Ltd.
JARVIS, ONT.

WINGS FOR MRS. VANDERBILT

Soldier Admired Spirit of His Entertainer, but Couldn't Quite Credit the Rest.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt tells this story on herself: "She was doing canteen work in France during the recent misunderstanding in that vicinity, and devoted considerable time to entertaining American soldiers in one of the hostess houses. Being an excellent dancer and attractive, she was in much demand among the boys. One evening she danced several times with a tall, tow-haired doughboy who showed symptoms of great loneliness and talked volubly about things in Michigan. When the evening was ended, the tow-haired one came over to Mrs. Vanderbilt.

"I've had a bully time," he said, "and I want to keep track of you. We're marching out of here tomorrow, for the front. But if we get back, I'd like to look you up over in the States. My name is Alvin Bridgman, from Grand Rapids. What's yours?" "I'm Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt," she replied. The doughboy scanned her from head to foot.

"That's right, chicken," he said, "fly high!"

Treasure-Trove.
Tobermory Bay is becoming seriously interesting. The salvaging operations in connection with the Spanish galleon, supposedly the Florencia, which for three and a half centuries has lain a wreck off the coast of the Isle of Mull, are being brought to the surface—among them a beautifully chased silver plate and the ornamented handle of a silver flagon. Interest in the operations has brought crowds to this part of the Scottish coast and neither bed nor board is to be obtained by late comers. The divers have not performed their work without some sign of protest from sea dwellers. One of them disturbed recently a huge conger measuring some 15 feet. The annoyance of the animal was unmistakable. Treasure-trove is undoubtedly now within grasp, but difficulty is experienced in bringing the finds whole and uninjured to the surface.

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Notice to Creditors

In the Estate of Michael Wedrick late of the Township of Walpole, in the County of Haldimand, Gentleman, Deceased.

PURSUANT to the Statutes in that behalf, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of Michael Wedrick, late of the Township of Walpole in the County of Haldimand, Gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 2nd day of December, 1920, are required on or before the 2nd day of June, A.D. 1921, to deliver or send by post, prepaid, to S. A. Thompson, Esq., Nanticoke, Ont., Agent for Effie Mabel Hodges, the Administratrix of the said Estate, their names and addresses with full particulars of their accounts, as verified by affidavit, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice further that after the said mentioned date the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, and will not be responsible to any person or persons notice of whose claim shall not have been received on such date.

Dated at Nanticoke this 4th day of May, A.D. 1921.
EFFIE MABEL HODGES,
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