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is a pleasant, reconstructive Tonic for Young and Old. It is taken as a precaution against colds and "Flu" and is also one of the best remedies for these conditions. As a tonic and builder after almost any kind of sickness is very successful. \$1.00 per bottle. Buy it at the

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PLUMBING AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS IN LIVE STOCK

Systems Recommended Suitable for Rural Homes

Hot and Cold Water on Tap in the Room—Sewage Disposal—The Septic Tank—Extension Work of Physics Department—Watering the Garden.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Hot and cold water on tap, kitchen sink, laundry tub, bathtub, shower, bath, and water flush closet, and the necessary pipes for carrying away the wastes to some suitable sewage disposal system in the yard outside.

A very good system complete can be put in the average-sized home for \$350, and in view of the fact that it will last a lifetime with very little outlay for repairs, it is one of the best investments one can make. It will give you real worth while service every day for a cost of about 8¢ cents a day figured on interest and depreciation.

In the Physics Building, O. A. C., there is installed a complete plumbing system for inspection of students and visitors interested in this work. It demonstrates the simplest method possible of putting the various parts together, thereby saving both material and labor to the greatest possible degree. If you are interested drop in and see it, and maybe we can assist you in getting that very necessary equipment in your home—modern plumbing.

Sewage Disposal.

To perfect the plumbing system just referred to it is necessary to build some suitable construction for disposing of the sewage and waste from the home. In the country this must be either a cesspool or septic tank. The cesspool may be all right for a time in porous gravelly well-drained soils, but usually it is a menace to health by contaminating the water supply or becoming a nuisance whenever it overflows. The septic tank is the modern method, and gives good satisfaction as a rule. We have a very fine working or demonstrating model of it installed on a large table in the Physics Building, and it is very useful for showing people just what the system is like and how it operates.

The Septic Tank.

It consists of a large concrete tank divided into two compartments by a vertical partition. The size for a single house is about 4 feet x 8 feet and 3½ feet deep. This tank holds the sewage long enough for a certain kind of bacteria to destroy the solid matter. When the liquid accumulates to a certain amount a non-mechanical affair called a siphon empties one of the chambers into a system of field tile, called the absorption bed, laid shallow under the ground. Any remaining sewage is destroyed in the soil by another kind of bacteria that live near the top of the ground. In this way these friendly bacteria are enabled to do a very valuable work for us. This is science applied to a useful purpose.

We supply bulletin and blue-print to anyone wishing to build a septic tank. All necessary information is given in these, and by their helpful suggestions any handy man can build it. Cost for cement, siphon, fittings and tile amounts to about \$52. The tank may be located close to the house and the tile laid under the lawn or garden.

Extension Work of the Department of Physics.

The extension activities of the Department of Physics assist those seeking advice or assistance in connection with the regular branches of the department's extension activities, including: Installation of water and sewage systems, lightning rod installations, drainage surveys, farm cold storage, silo construction, anti-freeze mixtures. Blue prints of septic tank installation, hydraulic rams, protection of wells, small ice cold storages, types of ice houses, water supply systems and farm plumbing have been prepared, and are now obtainable upon request from the Physics Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Watering the Garden.

Remember that a good soaking once a week is more beneficial than light sprinkling daily. Be judicious in your use of the hose. Leafy vegetables do not mind having their tops soaked, as well as the roots. But fruit bearing plants and vines, like tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, peppers and melons should not have the tops soaked at all. It washes away the pollen in the blossoms and is apt to cause blight and fungous diseases.

Don't water the garden in the heat of the day. Wait until late in the afternoon and when it has been given a good soaking it will have time to soak into the soil to enable you to rake up the surface early next morning, preventing the soil baking and conserving the moisture. Regular soakings for the ever-bearing strawberries and other small fruits, followed by mulching, will prolong the fruit bearing season and improve the quality. Too much watering of grapes tends to cause an excess of cane growth but a reasonable amount is desirable.

There might be an excuse for using an inferior sow if you already have her on the place, but we can not think of one single excuse for ever using an inferior sow.

Until breeders mate animals whose factors determining producing ability are known to be for high production only, they are going to get more low and medium producers from parents that are from high producing industry.

Vermin in Live Stock

Vermin Injury Loss by Lice to Farm Animals

Vermin Multiply Rapidly—Treatment for Cattle, Horses and Pig Louse—How to Remove a Robber of Fertilizer from Manure.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Thousands of dollars are lost each year by stock owners neglecting to take the necessary measures to destroy the lice that infest the stock. Millions of these busy little insects waste life a misery to the animal, and they also make the animals a source of loss to the owner. The keeping of live stock as a medium of support for lice never made any money for the farmer. It is unprofitable. Many people neglect, for reasons best known to themselves, to apply the simple remedies that destroy vermin and prevent losses on live stock operations.

Lice Multiply Rapidly.

Lice multiply most rapidly in dry, cold weather, and are found in greatest abundance on long-haired, old and poorly cared for stock during March and April. Spring rains tend to reduce the numbers of vermin on animals that are exposed to the weather, and the lice become less numerous as the season progresses. A few seem to survive the summer and show their presence in the late autumn or early winter when their progeny have increased to millions, and bring torment to the unfortunate animals that support them. Rub and scratch is the practice, until the hair is off and the louse is either crushed or pushed further along. Bare patches are noticed on side of neck, breast, head and back, wherever the animal has been able to reach—evidence of vigorous attempts at relief from the tiny tormentors. Animals that are tied and not free to rub themselves have a harder lot than those running free.

Treatment for Cattle Lice.

All animals should be given a good grooming with brush and curry comb to remove scurf, loose hair, and any vermin that may be of guard, then apply the following:

- Soft soap 1 quart
- Hard soap ¼ pound
- Coal oil 1 pint
- Water 2 quarts

Mix the quantities of soap and coal oil together first, then add the two quarts of boiling water. This will make an emulsion if thoroughly mixed, to which a gallon of warm water must be added before applying to the animals. An ordinary stable brush is a good instrument with which to apply the emulsion. Care should be taken to saturate the skin over the entire body. Repeat the treatment in ten days; another brood will be up and doing by that time. Sheep dips prepared by reliable manufacturing chemists are available and very useful in destroying cattle lice. There are three species of lice attacking cattle, viz: the long-nosed louse, the short-nosed louse, and the biting louse. Herds that are regularly groomed during the winter suffer but little from lice.

Treatment for Horse Lice.

If the weather is warm enough so that it is safe to wash a horse, the kerosene emulsion given for cattle is very effective. If the weather is cold, the animal can be given a good grooming, and then either sodium fluoride or pyrethrum powder should be well dusted on the skin, and the horse blanketed. Raw linseed oil can be brushed into the hair quite easily and with good effect. A good brush and oil are death to the mites. Any treatment for lice should be repeated in ten days, since the powers of multiplication are wonderful. There are two kinds of lice infesting the horse, the biting and the sucking.

Treatment for Pig Lice.

Raw linseed oil applied with a brush to all parts of the body is very effective. The formulae for kerosene emulsion can also be used to advantage. An oil rub, always accessible for the use of swine, will do much to keep the vermin down. The practice of having a machine oil can handy at feeding time and giving each pig a squirt along the back once a week is a good one. It will make conditions unhealthy for a pig louse. The pig louse, "Haematopinus suis," is a big one, almost as long as its name, and can easily be seen. Do not let the louse rob you of your season's profits, and do not let it annoy your animals. A little soapy or greasy material will stop its breathing for all time. Why not get after the louse to-day?—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Soft Bacon.

Experimental work at the Ontario Agricultural College has proven that soft bacon comes from pigs that have been fed heavily during early life on fattening feeds while enclosed in pens or yards so small as to prevent proper exercise for the animals. O. A. C. experiments have also proven that pigs grown to 125 pounds weight on mixed feeds well balanced with skim milk (2½ pounds milk to 1 pound of meal), or tankage up to 10 per cent. in the ration may be furnished on corn or barley and still produce a firm, high quality product. Dairy by-products tend to offset the trouble arising from lack of exercise, but both exercise and skim milk are better than either alone.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Cow testing separates the good from the poor and lays the foundation for a good herd.

It is always a good plan to save a piece of nice clover or rape on which to refresh the breeding ewes, just prior to the mating season.

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