

of them were making grand records. In most cases the owners realize the benefit of summer feeding. Some had ensilage saved to supplement the dry pastures. Others had provided green feed, whilst still others were feeding a grain ration. Everywhere good attention was being given to the source of revenue, the cow.

On most farms it was quite noticeable that the horse was a secondary consideration. The using of manure in a green state is generally practised, and it is mostly drawn to the fields in winter when time is not so precious, and when at the same time it gives the best results.—R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

Farm Stock and Flies

Since the fly season is on us again the farmers attention is (ought to be) turned to devising some means of protecting his stock from the annoying attentions of those pests. Many men do not realize the extent of the torment inflicted on stock by flies and the consequent loss in the putting on of flesh, the production of milk, and in the case of horses, the ability to maintain good condition while performing the ordinary farm work. Many of the feeders in the beef producing sections make it a point each year to have their export steers sold before the fly season is on, having learned by experience that a bullock will not put on flesh at pasture after the middle of July to nearly the same extent as he does earlier in the season even though the grazing conditions are just as good. The dairyman also knows that his cows will fall off very materially in their milk supply during the fly season unless some means are adopted for their protection. Many applications have been tried with more or less success in the protection of cattle because farmers know that in the production of milk or beef it will pay well to do something. As applied to horses, however, the farmer has no such direct evidence, he may notice a falling off in flesh but he attributes that to the heat, the hard work or to some other cause seldom placing the blame where it rightfully belongs, viz., to the irritation caused by flies.

PROTECTION FOR HORSES

Cattle are sprayed with certain mixtures which serve a good purpose but which (because of the dirty condition of the skin which generally follows such applications) are not adopted for use on horses. While it is undoubtedly hard to adequately protect our horses from flies, some attempt should be made to afford at least a measure of relief. It is not a hard thing to keep a stable free from them and even that would be a great point gained. Many a tired horse is brought to dinner and tied in a stable swarming like a beehive and has to take his food as best he can while his main energies are devoted to fighting

and sustain the horse. An animal fed under such conditions cannot thrive, he not only wastes his food but there has been a great waste of energy as well in fighting his tormentors. In order to keep flies out of a stable it is only necessary to keep it dark. Fly screens or mosquito netting should be placed over the windows. When the horses are taken out to work in the morning a blind of some sort should be drawn over each window and the door shut, which will ensure darkness. In case any flies should be left in the building a small opening might be left somewhere so that a ray of light will enter through it. Every fly in the building will at once repair to that opening and make its escape to the outdoor air. A couple of pails of water sprinkled on the floor in the morning will create a moisture which is also objectionable to flies and which will tend to keep the stable cool. A horse brought in to dinner in a stable such as this will enjoy his food, it will do him more good and he will have had at least one hour of the day free from the infinite torment of flies.

FLY SHEETS AND NETS.

While at work outside fly sheets or nets should be used, the nets are better, the sheets being



Breaking the New Sanitary Law—Milk Stand Beside the Hog Pen

Section 11. of the Milk, Cheese and Butter Act passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1906, expressly states: "No person supplying milk or cream to a cheese factory or creamery, or for sale in cities, towns or incorporated villages shall keep his dairy, milk house, milk stand, or any vessel or equipment used for storing, or the carrying of milk or cream, in an unclean or unsanitary condition." Dairy men will do well to see to it that their premises call, which call is liable to be made at any time. The illustration was taken in Prince Edward Co., recently by an Editorial Representative of Farm and Dairy.

somewhat hot. Some nervous horses are much irritated by gad flies striking them in the region of the throat and between the arms of the lower jaw. Some horses will rear and plunge under those conditions and become so excited as to be almost unsafe to work with. A piece of cloth tied from the throat latch extending downwards will protect the parts very effectually from the attacks of this fly. This appliance while somewhat unsightly answers a useful purpose and for ordinary work on the farm, appearance does not count for much.

If young horses and colts at pasture were brought into the stable every day and turned out each night they would do much better than if compelled to fight flies all day in the pasture. Where stock have access to any kind of a thick growing grove it proves a most grateful shelter from the heat and flies. In fact any method that the farmer can adopt to afford protection to his stock during the fly season will amply repay him for his trouble not only in dollars and cents but also in consciousness of having done something to relieve his creatures from one of the worst forms of punishment to which farm stock are exposed.—Centaur.

More on the Sow Thistle

W. S. Fraser, Simcoe Co., Ont.

The method of eradicating sow thistle as advised by Mr. Glendinning, in Farm and Dairy, June 24th, may be all right for his line of farming. Sow thistle is eaten by stock. When land is under grass for some time the chances for sow thistle to spread itself by its root system and also by seed production are very much reduced. In a clover crop it has no chance to produce seed; also, the plants are checked by the luxuriant growth of the crop. In pasture land the sow thistle is eaten off and is thus kept from a full development. Sheep are very fond of the plant and give it a hard time to exist. In districts where grain is grown largely, however, is where the sow thistle flourishes best. Where the cultivation is sufficient to keep the ground loose, the roots are given a good chance for extension. The time necessary for the growing of the crop permits of seed production. The seed is blown about and finds suitable condition for germination in other places. The roots of sow thistle can be killed by a well worked summer-fallow. The trouble is, however, that this same field may be

Meets With Approval

Farm and Dairy is a good paper. I am glad to see that it is giving prominence to alfalfa. I have been through the dairy districts in the east of this province and in other provinces, and while men talk of milking, caring for milk, etc., not enough is said about the production of food suitable for the dairy cow. Insufficient fodder and food of an unsuitable nature is the great hindrance to-day of greater success in dairying.—W. S. Fraser, Simcoe Co., Ont.

off his tormentors. In such cases it will generally be found that a very considerable portion of his grain or meal ration is scattered over the floor of the stall as he swings his head from side to side knocking off flies as he ate. That food may not be altogether lost; the chickens will probably gather it up, but it was certainly lost to the purpose for which it was intended, viz., to nourish

re-seeded next year from adjoining fields or farms. To keep in subjection, or to eradicate sow thistle, is a great proposition for the farmers of Ontario to-day. Only by studying its nature and its habits of growth can we successfully combat it. A great deal is being said and written about this plant and about others which is arousing the people to the necessity of vigilance. Since, however, we have our Institute organization and our agricultural press, mediums by which the best method of dealing with these weeds are made known to all, there is hope that the farmers will be able to cope successfully with all these pests.

Check the Sow Thistle.—The time has come when farmers must unite to check the sow thistle. This pest can only be held in check by co-operation among the farmers. The seed blows from one farm to another and thus seeds down the whole neighborhood. It would seem that legislation bearing on this pest is necessary. The time has come when we cannot allow a man to seed down his whole locality. Why should such a man be tolerated more than one who keeps a vicious dog?—J. Eaton Howitt, M.S.A., Guelph, Ont.