

some degree or other, and therefore in all animals whether they be pure or cross-bred there must be breeding. No "scrub" can ever produce an animal with quality. Breeding must be there, and without good breeding it is generally in vain that we look for "quality."

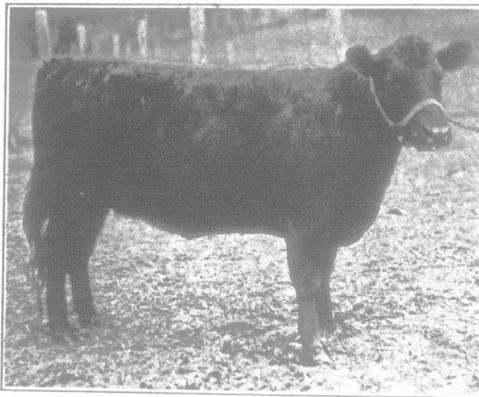
The word quality conveys a great deal of meaning to the breeder, and it would probably be more easy to fully realize the proper and inner meaning of it if character could be always coupled with it. Surely character is a product of good breeding. When we write of an animal having character and quality, then it is much easier to realize what is meant. Anyone with an eye to form can detect at once good breeding in an animal. There is the carriage, the look of refinement about the head, and the quality of the skin, hair and flesh, which denote breed, and to a great extent the same attributes can be seen in the horse, cow, pig and sheep if in the case of the last named we substitute wool for hair.—Live-Stock Journal.

Troublesome Flies.

The last two years flies have been particularly troublesome to the live stock. In a few weeks flies will again make their appearance. Whether they will be as bad, or worse, than in previous years no one can tell definitely, but one thing is certain that if the cattle are continually tormented by these pests they cannot give their owner as large returns as they would if free from these tormentors. The common stable fly is with us every summer. It is a biting insect that is fearless and persistent. They may be driven off the animal's body one minute, and the next minute they are back as thick as ever. Not only do they annoy the animals, but they cause pain and loss of blood. In some countries the fly is a carrier of disease, but happily we are comparatively free from that in Canada, although it is claimed that the common stable fly may transmit such diseases as anthrax from diseased to healthy animals. Fly repellents may be used to ward off the fly, but a good deal can be done in lessening the numbers by keeping the premises clean. The fly breeds in decaying material, therefore the cleaner the barnyard the less the chance of the flies multiplying. The warble fly is also quite common, especially in some localities. Most stockmen are familiar with the warbles or grubs found under the skin on the backs of cattle during the latter part of winter and early spring. These grubs are the larval stage of the warble fly. It is claimed that these flies are unable to bite, but the stock appear to be afraid of them and are sometimes stamped by the presence of the fly. These grubs under the skin become full grown in early summer and force their way out of the skin, fall to the ground and are there transformed into a mature fly. Not only are these grubs a scourge of pain to the cattle, but they greatly injure the skin. By destroying these grubs, the number of flies to perpetuate the trouble will be considerably lessened. We have heard of localities where this pest is not troublesome, but as a rule it is found pretty much over the Province.

It is rather difficult for us to conceive of the amount of misery flies cause the stock. One thing is certain, animals must suffer or else the milk flow would not fall so rapidly, or beef animals fail to make economic gains, when fly season is at its height. The fly seems to be most annoying around mid-day when the sun is the hottest, or on a close, muggy day. Where possible it is a good plan to give the cattle access to shade, or the stable, during the heat of the day. On some farms it can be arranged so that the cattle can go to a shed where they may lie in comparative comfort during part of the day. When the cattle are entering the stable a good many flies may be brushed off their bodies by having sacks hung from the top of the door frame so they will brush against the body. If protection cannot be given to the entire herd, the calves especially should be looked after.

There are a number of fly repellents, some of which have given results. There are a number of remedies which may be compounded at home at less cost than the commercial product. One mixture is 100 parts fish oil, 50 parts oil of tar, one part crude carbolic acid, and applied by means of a spray pump. Using one part crude carbolic acid to ten parts fish oil has been found to repel the flies. Care must be taken, however, that this does not cause blistering. It is well to apply it with a cloth dipped into the liquid and squeezed partly dry, then passed lightly over the hair. This mixture will repel the flies for a day or two, as will also a mixture of rancid lard, one pound, and, kerosene, one-half pound, applied with a cloth or brush. Another remedy is fish oil, two parts, and pine tar, one part, thoroughly mixed together and applied with a brush. Whatever material is used, care should be taken not to apply too heavily as there is danger of blistering the skin. Materials must be applied frequently if results are to be obtained. The warble flies, as well as the common stable fly, will be checked by applying any of the mixtures previously mentioned. When the cattle are on grass it is almost impossible to apply treatment regularly, but in the case of a milking herd or the young stuff which come to the yard daily for water, they may be put more at ease during the fly season if a fly repellent is used. Anything which will add to the comfort of the stock, helps to increase the gains, and, ultimately, the profits.



The Type of Angus Heifers in the Angus Sale, Toronto, June 2.

A New Shorthorn Record.

Montvic Mollie, owned by P. D. Macaulay, Hudson Heights, Quebec, has broken the Canadian record for the Shorthorn breed. She gave 16,815 lbs. of milk, with 711 lbs. of fat, in one year, her milk testing 4.23 per cent. butter-fat. It is in butter-fat that Montvic Mollie replaces Coquette 2nd., which gave 17,723 lbs. of milk and 636 lbs. of butter-fat in one year. Montvic Mollie is ten years old and, as can be seen from the illustration herewith, is a nice roan with plenty of substance and quality. Her sire was Leopold of Riverside, which was by imported Leopold, and her dam was Roan Belle, by Langford Eclipse, a very good imported Lavender sire.

The Whole Tale in a Few Figures.

One reason why producers, packers and Government are so much in earnest about the campaign to reduce disease in Canada's live stock is to be found in the significant and alarming figures which register the increase of tuberculosis in cattle and hogs during the

last ten years. The inspection carried on at the large abattoirs uncovers all cases of tuberculosis. Some animals are badly affected and the whole carcass must be destroyed; in other instances the infection is localized and only parts are discarded. During the last ten years there has been a very considerable increase in the number of affected animals passing through inspected slaughter houses, and this is a pretty good index to the extent of infection throughout the country. The following table shows the percentage of cattle affected with tuberculosis passing through inspected slaughter houses in 1910, 1913, and 1919.

PERCENTAGE OF CATTLE AFFECTED.

	1910	1913	1919
Ontario.....	2.68	3.39	3.5
Quebec.....	3.36	5.62	4.85
Manitoba.....	4.1	4.1	5.16
Saskatchewan.....		2.01	2.83
Alberta.....	.61	.57	1.42
British Columbia.....		.57	3.05
All Canada.....	2.96	3.89	3.72

Even more alarming were the discoveries made in regard to the tuberculosis infection in swine. From dairy districts, particularly, swine showed a very significant increase in disease. Hogs, of course, are slaughtered before tuberculosis becomes extensively diffused through the body. However, hogs contract bovine tuberculosis from cattle running on the same farm, and if the cattle were not affected with tuberculosis, in all probability the swine would be free from it. The following table shows the percentage of swine affected with tuberculosis passing through inspected slaughter houses, and it reveals an increase of over 100 per cent. in the last ten years.

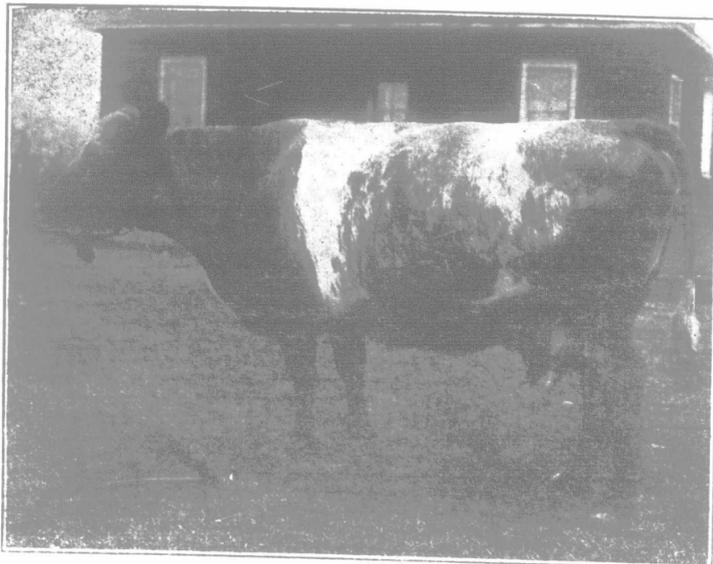
PERCENTAGE OF SWINE AFFECTED.

	1910	1913	1919
Ontario.....	10.4	16.0	21.4
Quebec.....	7.23	11.6	10.59
Manitoba.....	3.7	5.97	19.9
Saskatchewan.....		14.2	21.0
Alberta.....	5.59	4.58	21.3
British Columbia.....		7.27	17.0
All Canada.....	8.9	13.41	19.4

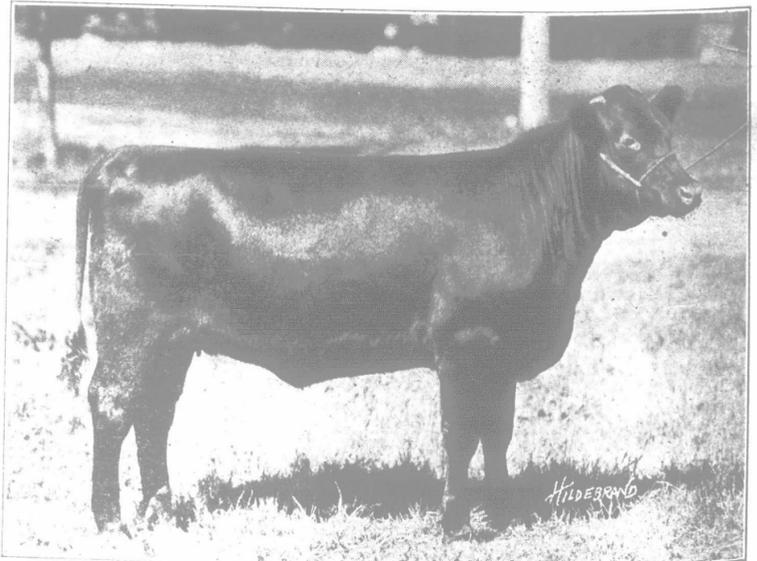
These tables furnish conclusive evidence that something should be done to check the ravages of this great scourge and prevent its further increase.

Inspection of Calves at Public Stock Yards.

There is sometimes a tendency for drovers to place immature calves on the market. This practice is more common in dairy districts where the dairymen do not care to be bothered with the calves. It is generally understood that calves under three weeks of age are not really fit for human consumption. Recently an order-in-council has been issued to amend Clause 26 of the regulations of the Live-Stock Products Act of 1917. This order becomes effective on May 25, and calves offered for sale on public stock yards will be subject to inspection by the Department of Agriculture. Calves three weeks of age and under and other immature calves will be liable to condemnation. The regulation as forwarded by the Live-Stock Commissioner reads as follows: "The proprietor shall not permit the disposition in the yards of dead, downers, cripples, immature calves, or calves under three weeks of age, except under the authority of the Minister or inspector." It costs considerable to make good veal, especially



Montvic Mollie. The new Shorthorn record cow of Canada, which produced 16,815 pounds milk and 711 pounds fat in one year.



Rosewood 40th. First prize junior Shorthorn heifer calf C. N. E., 1919. Bred by A. G. Farrow, Oakville, and sold in Dryden-Miller sale in February, 1920, for \$3,100.

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