

Oil and carbolic acid mixed in proportion of one ounce crude carbolic acid to one quart oil, is a very effective repellant, but requires to be applied all over the cow's body every week. The kinds of oil used include fish oil, sturgeon oil, tanner's oil, and linseed oil, besides whey grease and almost any other kind of grease or oil. An objection to using strong smelling repellants is urged by some on the ground that there is danger that the odors may taint the milk where cows are milked in the stable.

Kerosene emulsion does very well for a short time, but requires to be applied every day; and for this reason it is very generally condemned.

The Guthrie horn fly trap is both commended and condemned by those who have used it, the favorable reports rather outweighing the unfavorable. Its most effective use would seem to be at the stable door, to clear the cows of flies as they enter the stable.

Among the more important of other remedies mentioned occur the following:

One pint coal oil, 1 quart soft soap, 1 ounce carbolic acid, 3 gallons soft water, applied twice a week.

Whey grease, applied twice a week.

Oil of tar and raw linseed oil, applied once a week.

Lard and pine tar, applied twice a week.

Equal parts fish oil and coal oil, with a little coon oil.

"Mexican Fly Exterminator," "Horn-fly Ointment," and "mixtures obtained from drug stores," receive but scant commendation.

Of the various repellants, probably the first mentioned, viz., oil or grease and carbolic acid, is the simplest and most effective, though it is not without objectionable features. Keeping the cows in the stable during the heat of the day is highly recommended by several prominent dairymen; and no doubt this method, coupled with the use of the Guthrie fly traps, could be made very effective.

Summer Feeding. Only one reply stated that complete soiling was practised, but 140 out of the 170 stated that the pasture was supplemented by some kind of green fodders, while 53 stated that meal was fed, either throughout or during some part of the summer.

The following figures represent the number of times that the various supplementary fodders occurred in the reports:

Green corn	129	Ensilage	5
Green oats and peas	62	Green alfalfa	4
Green rye	10	Green millet	2
Green clover	10	Green buckwheat	3
Green oats and tares	7	Green tares	2

A glance at these figures will show that out of 140 who used green fodders only 11 did not use corn. The most common combination consisted of oats and peas, or oats and tares for summer feeding, with corn for autumn. A large number used corn alone, and, hence did not commence feeding until late in the season,