

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Cuts, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Strained Tendons, Rashes, Wounds, Puffs, and all lameness from Spavins, Ringbones and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Phlegm, Bites and all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bone Sprains, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction, or sent by express, postage paid, or sent by mail for 50 cents. A 12-cent bottle of Caustic Balsam, with full directions, is sent by mail for 25 cents. Address: The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.
LTD.
MONTREAL

Feeding Holstein Cattle*

To make a success of dairying, we must have first the pure bred dairyman, a man who loves his cows and for him, a man who would rather have who is never satisfied with the class of cows he is keeping but is always looking for something better.

The men who have spent centuries in developing, or rather in feeding, the have succeeded, especially the Friesian breeder, as the feed of the rich pastures of Friesland and North Holland have furnished us with the developed here in America our champions.

I say the feed, and the feed only, is what makes our champions. Now, for instance, Segis Aggie DeKol Beets, same cow to-day, with the same diet, bought her out of the swamps near Umadilla Forks, and that made her worth the \$5,000 he had refused for her. Is it not the proper care and feed?

Now, that has made her great? cows in your herd, but have just as good given the opportunity to show their ability as producers through lack of proper care and feeding. Therefore, an important matter is to know how to feed the Holstein cow.

We all know our feeding stuff contains three elements so valuable in carbohydrate, protein and fats. The stances rich in carbon and food substance and hydrogen in the proper food as they form water. They include also sugars and gums. The carbohydrates in the food ration is the substance which keeps your cows in good condition. An over-supply of this substance makes them fat without giving milk, and a large fat is it practically wasted. The fats in all cattle feed are the same as the fat you will find in lard and butter. This fat is used upon the cow's body the same two and a half times more work, therefore, in figuring out a balanced ration, multiply the fats by two and one-half.

Now we come to the most important value of the ration to the dairyman, which is called protein. Protein is a food substance of vegetable meat, similar in composition to lean meat, and the albumen and casein which we find in eggs and cheese are exactly the same substance as the proteins in our crops and dairy feeds.

The nutrients found in the proteins are used in rebuilding the tissue of the body as they are worn out day by day by a working animal. Therefore, the more we try to build this tissue the animals, which means more milk, the more we can get out of our dairy cows. Of course, there is a chance the framework of the body. Therefore, we must balance our protein with the carbohydrates in order to furnish enough fuel to the body that it can stand the working of the protein. By feeding both in the right proportion you will keep the cow in a good physical condition without waste of food.

To get the best results possible, we recommend a ration which contains one per cent. protein against four and one-half to five per cent. carbohydrates. This ration will keep your cows in good condition and work them in all they can stand for milk.

This is not all there is to it. Professor Frazer, in his splendid description of Holland, calls Holstein the

hay and grass country, which is correct. The hay raised on a balanced ration is itself. Its nutritive ratio stands as one per cent. protein against five and one-tenth per cent. carbohydrate. And it is this hay only that has made today. The splendid results they have obtained in Holland by furnishing in the amount of roughage that a cow will eat the exact amount of protein necessary for the maintenance of the body and the production of a 1300-lb. cow which is giving 50 lbs. of 3.5 per cent. milk a day, has taught us that we also must strive to raise a land hay, in order to keep up the size, constitution and large frame of our chosen breed.

A DANGER IN HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS.

It is a fact that by using too much artificial high protein feeds, in order to balance up your poor roughage, you cannot help but feed and breed in and a black and white Jersey out of the largest Friesian and Holstein-Friesian cow on earth. For instance 15 lbs. of shredded corn fodder and four lbs. of the same seed meal contain practically the same nutrients as 18 lbs. of good alfalfa hay. We know that our stock is doing better on the alfalfa than anything else. Why? The protein in protein rich roughage, is additional to the body in general bulk, the best. Also that is why we like to feed our grain on top of the silage. Therefore, gentlemen, try to raise a roughage which contains enough protein to fulfill the requirements of the body of our large high production cows, such as alfalfa and red clover. Our large cows must eat a lot of roughage of good quality.

Gluten feeds, cotton-seed, and other still higher protein feeds, should never be used on a Holstein breeding farm, as a herd ration, except when corn fodder and anything else but should be the highest artificial protein feed used, except in your ration requires more protein than can be furnished in the crops you raise on the farm and in ordinary milking feeds.

Another important and serious matter is the growing of young stock. A serious matter, say, as our cattle here in America are, say, as our cattle mouse size, constitution and type. And do certainly believe that the growing young stock and, as I said before, the feeding of a poor quality roughage and in this diminishing of the size of your cattle.

CARE FOR THE YOUNG STOCK.

Therefore, gentlemen, take care of your young stock. Don't put them sweeping out of the manger of the dairy herd, balancing it up with some corn stalks or straw, but take care of them just as well as you would of your own have to lay. For here it is that your coming success, and as I said before, the pure bred dairyman is never satisfied with what he has but so if you are a pure bred dairyman, your next herd should be better than the one you have now; and you won't get it if you do not take the proper care of your young stock by growing them as rapidly as possible. The first year of growth costs the least and you feed them than in any other period of their life.

Let me tell you how the old Dutchman grows his low, strong, rugged Holsteins. He has his cows freshened in the spring. In the spring he head, out to pasture, usually about 30 twice a day all the skim milk, butter-milk and whey he has, in which is mixed a sufficient quantity of oilmeal to fatten them. In the fall, when

these calves are weighing about 500 to 700 lbs., before selling them to the English market for baby beef, he selects the best six or eight as stable calves for purposes. They are stable with the milk cows and receive practice in this way are much sooner ready to pick for a living, and not only pay for their keeping sooner but also develop into better dairy cows.

Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show was held in Ottawa on Friday, May 6th, 1910. The report, which the Executive Committee presented to the Board, indicated that the results of the past year's show had been satisfactory. The attendance at the show was more than double that of any previous show, while the number and quality of exhibits was all that could be expected. There were 2,722 different exhibits in the show, which \$6,520.50 was paid in prize money.

The financial statement, which was presented by the Treasurer, showed the expenditures amounted to \$15,025.14, and the receipts amounted to \$15,236.25. The balance of \$211.11, as shown by the report of the year, was a balance of \$1,751.86 on hand, which, however, included preparing for the next show, the expenses of October 31, 1910, which is the end of the year of the Ontario Government.

The next show will be held during the week corresponding to the one on which the last show was held, and the dates will be Jan. 16 to 20, 1911. It is decided to have the age of hogs computed to Dec. 1 instead of Jan. 1 as formerly.

The officers of the show for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Peter White, Pembroke; Vice-Pres., John Bright, Myrtle; Sec.-Treas., D. T. Elderkin, Ottawa; General Director, A. F. Westcott, Toronto; Executive Committee, the J. H. Grisdale, Geo. Robertson, B. Rothwell and N. F. Westcott, Directors; Peter White, Pembroke; John Bright, Myrtle; A. F. Westcott, Toronto; Wm. Smith, Columbus; J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa; J. C. Smith, Graham, Renfrew; A. F. Westcott, Cumberland; Wm. Jones, Zenda; O. Collins, Bowesville; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville; John Gardhouse, Highfield; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph; W. A. Wallace, Kars; R. Richardson, South A. Belford, Ottawa; Geo. Lake, Ottawa; Geo. Higman, St. Catharines. It is expected that before the next show an addition will be made to the building at a cost of about \$8,000. The ground floor of the addition will be utilized for the exhibit of dairy cattle, while the second floor will be used for a lecture hall and dairy stable will be used for the beef cattle and poultry exhibits.

Manitoba Sheep sales

It is the intention of the Sheep Breeders' Association of Manitoba to hold two or three auction sales of sheep in the West this coming fall. As secured by the Ontario breeders. There is a large number of breeders in Manitoba, but the supply is so limited that the Prairie Provinces cannot supply the demand. In view of the large number of summer fairs that are held in the West, there is a strong probability that our Eastern breeders if they would make a trip to the West.

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