

### A Comfortable Lead

Considerable commotion has been made of late in the agricultural press and elsewhere concerning Bontje, the famous Holstein cow in the Dairy herd at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. It has been stated that this cow giving 20,000 lbs. of milk did not give as big a profit over the food consumed as another cow in the same herd that gave only about half the amount of milk. The following statement giving the net profit above the cost of feed for the six leading cows in the college herd last year has just been handed to The Canadian Dairyman and Farming World by Prof. G. E. Day: Bontje, \$109.76; Adelaide Brook de Kol, \$61.61; Margaret Cornelius, \$54.91; Molly de Kol, \$43.90; Abby Meara, \$51.48; Lady Rockwood, O. A. C., \$45.20.

The butterfat was valued at 25 cents a lb. and no allowance was made for skim milk. It will be seen from this that Bontje has a comfortable lead on her competitors.

### Must Go by Form

While speaking recently with a representative of the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, who visited his place, Mr. R. F. Hicks of Newton Brook, stated that he did not agree with the views expressed by Mr. Geo. Rice of Tilsonburg in the columns of The Canadian Dairyman last year, in regard to the judging of dairy cattle. In the article in question Mr. Rice took the stand that the only way to judge a good dairy cow was by its performance as shown by its milk records. Mr. Rice gave instances of animals that had won high honors in the show ring that were of little use at the pail, and mentioned other animals that were not a success in the show yards but which were great milk producers.

Mr. Hicks admitted that it is of great importance that the milk records of dairy animals shall be consulted. He pointed out, however, that in only a very few cases it is possible to see the milk records of the animals. "The great majority of the dairy cows of the country," said Mr. Hicks, "are

grades. Very few of their owners keep records of the milk produced by these cows. When a man wants to buy a dairy cow how then is he going to judge its value if he cannot see its milk record? The only thing he can do is to judge it by some other form. While there are exceptions where it is impossible to tell what a cow will do as a milker, I believe that there is a certain dairy form that we should look for when we purchase dairy cows and that in the great majority of cases when we get it we are not likely to be far astray."

### A War on the Cattle Fly

A representative of The Dairyman and Farming World, while visiting recently in the vicinity of Hord's Station, Menie and Campbellville, in Northumberland County, Ontario, found that a large proportion of the farmers were using a fly poison on their cattle and horses with excellent results. The mixture used is the Dr. Williams' Fly Remedy. It was first introduced into the section by Mr. Wm. Stewart, Jr., the well known breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Mr. Stewart was found cutting his hay crop but stopped long enough to chat with our representative on this subject. While he talked it was noticed that his horses, a light pair of drivers, never swished their tails, although the day was hot and they were standing in the sun. Mr. Stewart explained that he had sprayed them with this mixture, and mentioned to describe how he first came to use it.

"While exhibiting at the Toronto Exhibition," said Mr. Stewart, "a salesman for this fly mixture asked me for permission to spray my cows as he noticed that I had them blanketed to protect them from the flies. I had tried all kinds of mixtures myself until I had given up the hope of finding any mixture that would be effective in keeping the flies off the stock and that would not have to be applied too often. He then asked me to allow him to spray my cattle but he was so persistent I finally gave him permission to spray my old bull. As soon as he did it I noticed that the flies left the animal; and that the application seemed to give instant relief from the pests. I was so impressed with the results that I allowed the man to spray my cows also and I soon saw that they got that same relief. I took the blankets off every animal I had on exhibition and as long as I kept them sprayed they did not have any trouble with flies."

### HOW APPLIED.

"The mixture is applied by a spraying machine that can be purchased for about 50 cents. The cows are sprayed once a day and it takes only two or three minutes to go over a whole herd. When the cows are in the stable you will never see a tail swish when the milkers and I am satisfied that they give much larger returns at the pail. At the Guelph College, where this mixture has been tried with success, Prof. Day reports that one gallon of it is sufficient to spray 350 cows. This means that the cost of applying the mixture is about one third of a cent a cow a day."

"I have been so impressed with the mixture that I now spray my horses with it and find that they obtain as much relief from its use as the cows do. The mixture browns the cows skin somewhat after it is applied, but as soon as their skin is washed this brown coating disappears. I told my neighbors about this mixture with the result that many of them are using it and they all seem to be as well pleased with it as I am. It is the best thing of the kind that I have ever used and if only for the comfort of the cows I think that every dairy farmer should use it or some other good mixture if they know of one."

Our representative visited the farms in the same section of Mr. Clough of

Campbellford and Mr. Alex. Hume of Mennie. Mr. Clough stated that he considered that the money he had spent to purchase this fly mixture was one of the best investments he had ever made. "A lot of my neighbors have used it," he said, "and I am satisfied that it has saved both them and myself considerable money as our cows are giving more milk than they would have if we did not spray them with this mixture."

At Mr. Hume's farm our representative watched the spray being applied to his large herd of pure bred Ayrshire cows. It was noticed that as soon as the spray was applied, the flies commenced falling from the sides of the cattle until they fell on the ground dead. All the time the milking was in progress hardly a cow switched its tail. The mixture did not leave an unpleasant odor in the stable. During the day the two herd bulls, which were standing in the stable, did not budge when they saw the flies although the day was a warm one. Mr. Hume seemed to be as favorably impressed with this mixture as Mr. Stewart.

It is not the custom of The Dairyman and Farming World to mention mixtures of this kind in our reading columns, especially when they are not advertised in our paper. In this case, however, we found that the farmers were deriving so much benefit from the use of this mixture that we decided to mention the circumstances for the benefit of our readers.

### Items of Interest

Mr. Dennis Callaghan of Reabro, was charged by a cow, and knocked down on a cement floor recently. He was seriously injured but succeeded in making his escape.

Seven sheep belonging to Mr. Samuel Mitchell, of Dundas, were struck by a train recently. All were killed. Some good mutton was afterwards enjoyed by the farmers in the vicinity.

A farmer coming to town recently with a load of hogs had large pieces of broken ice in the bottom of the box. A little thoughtfulness of this kind is not only a momentary benefit, but is humane treatment and should be widely practiced.

Grant Coulter of Thomasburg, a lad 13 years old, was seriously injured while raking hay. The horse became frightened and ran away, throwing the boy into the rake. The boy's life was saved by the rake striking the fence which freed it from the running horse.

A serious condition of affairs has prevailed recently on "Glenavoy Farm" in the neighborhood of East York, about a mile and quarter from the Yonge St. Toronto, where within a few days no less than 350 hogs have died. The mortality was at first thought to be due to hog cholera, but this is not certain. The Provincial authorities are investigating the matter.

The Provincial Veterinarian, after making a careful investigation into the cause of cattle dying in the vicinity of Pontypool, Durham Co., Ont. said that the disease had arisen from the carcasses of a diseased cow which lay exposed during the hot weather on the commons where other cattle pastured. Some hogs and a dog that had eaten of the carcass, died a few hours after their repast.

At a meeting of the Honey Exchange Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association held recently in Toronto, the following prices were suggested for this year's production: No. 1, light, extra (whole sale) 10c to 11c a lb., (retail) 12½c to 15c a lb. No. 1, comb, (whole sale) 9c to 12c a doz., No. 2, comb (whole sale) 8½c to 11c a doz. It is anticipated that there will be a medium production of both comb and extracted honey.

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The Lawrence-Hill Co., Toronto, Ont.

### Fat Milk and Fat Meat

Why should milk that contains much cream be accounted the best? Cream is only fat, and we do not rate the food value of meats solely by the amount of fat that they include. Dr. J. A. Gilbert, Portland, Oregon, writing in the Medical Record (New York) takes the view, this devotion to "rich" milk has no logical basis. In our earnest search for a fat milk, he says, we have probably gone too far. To quote from an editorial in The Hospital (London, Eng.) which notes Dr. Gilbert's opinion appreciatively: "The milk which is richest in cream is not therefore the most nutritious, for the very simple reason that a rich milk is less easily digested and absorbed than a milk in which the fat percentage is low. As far as its other constituents are concerned, a milk poor in fat is as valuable a food as a milk rich in fat. The fat percentage, the popular standard by which milk is judged, is most variable, while the proportions of the albuminoids, sugars and salts vary but little in the different samples of milk. In other words, while the energy producing and heat giving qualities of the several kinds of milk may be very great or little, the valuable protein ingredients, which go to the building up of the animal body, and which of any food remain very much the same in all varieties of cows' milk. Thus a "thin" milk is for all purposes, save for energy and heat production, as valuable a food as the so-called "rich" milk. Indeed, it is not infrequently happens, as the experimental feeding of young growing animals has shown, that a thin milk may prove, in the long run, more flesh forming than a rich milk, inasmuch as the former is less liable to induce gastro-enteric disorders."

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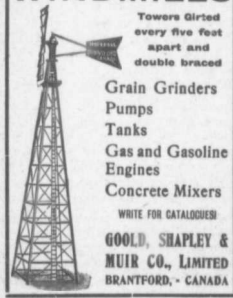
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