which will ensure its drying up before the maggots are full grown, will destroy them. For this purpose lime, land plaster, and wood ashes have been recommended, and the last-named of these will probably be found the best, not only from its strong alkaline properties, which are destructive to insect life, but also from its great value as a fertilizer, and from the further fact that it is easily obtainable on every farm. If farmers could be only induced to keep this valuable material for application to their own land, instead of, as is too often the case, selling it to speculators at much less than its value to themselves, the benefit derived therefrom would much more than repay them for the trouble and expense, even without considering the use for which it is now recommended. Messrs. Riley and Howard state that—"Throwing a spadeful of lime upon a cow dung will destroy the larvæ that are living in it. If the evil should increase, it will well pay a stock-raiser to start a load of lime through his fields occasionally, particularly in May or June, as every larva killed then represents the death of very many flies during July and August. We feel certain that this course will be found in many cases practical and of great avail, and will often be an advantage to the pasture besides."

I am of the opinion that Canadian wood ashes would be far superior to lime for the above purpose, and if neither of these materials were easily obtained, a good shovelful of dry earth or road-dust, would soon absorb the moisture necessary for the development of the larvæ.

What appears to me to be the most practical recommendation, is, that of Prof. J. B. Smith. He says:—"By sending a boy over the pasture every other day with a shovel to thoroughly spread out the cow droppings, all eggs and larvæ would be destroyed." I believe if this were done twice a week it would be sufficient, and would be equally effective in wet weather, when the substance would be washed away, as in hot weather, when it is dried up.