

liquid is available. It puts them in a position where they can do no harm.

The department of Agriculture of West Australia suggests the following for rapid results where flies are troublesome. This is to be mixed and exposed where flies can get it:

$\frac{1}{2}$ spoon black powdered pepper.

spoon brown sugar.

1 spoon cream.

Note—Cuts used in this article were taken from Bulletin No. 215 and 200 by Wm. B. Herms and R. H. Hutchison, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CONCLUSION.

House flies are an indication of unsanitary conditions, and are most abundant wherever filth is present. They are a menace to public health, but they can be controlled by eliminating or treating their breeding places and by destroying the ones which enter houses.

The Mare and Her Foal

By DR. J. HUGO REED, Professor of Veterinary Science.

AS the general foaling season is approaching, a brief discussion on the subject may be considered timely. The mare about to foal should be in fair condition, and if she has been regularly exercised or used for light work during the winter, the prospects of her producing a strong, smart foal are greater than if she has spent the winter and early spring months in complete or comparative idleness. As the period of gestation approaches its end special care should be taken. She should be fed liberally on laxative, easily-digested food that contains a large percentage of nutritive material such as good hay, bran, rolled or whole oats, a little linseed meal and a few raw roots. Of course if the grass has reached sufficient growth, it will, with the addition of a small grain ration, supply all that is required, unless she is being worked, in which case grain should be given in proportion to the amount of work performed. It must be remembered that she has not only herself to nourish, but a foetus nearing maturity, hence she requires more food than a non-pregnant mare living under similar conditions. Daily exercise, light

work, or a run of several hours daily in the field or paddock, should be given until the foal is born. If she is to foal in the stable, she should be provided with a roomy box stall, in which there are no mangers or boxes into which the foal might drop if she should give birth to it while standing. The stall should be well disinfected by washing with a warm five per cent. solution of crude carbolic acid or one of tar antiseptics, or by giving a coat of hot lime wash. The stall should be thoroughly cleaned out daily, and slacked lime scattered on the floor each time before a fresh supply of dry, clean bedding is provided. These antiseptics measures are advisable in order to destroy germs, which, if present, may cause joint-ill or other troubles in the foal.

When the time arrives at which she is expected to foal, she should be carefully watched. In the majority of cases certain symptoms which indicate that parturition will take place in a short time, are noticed. These symptoms are a more pendulous condition of the abdomen; an apparent shrinking or dropping of the muscles of the croup; a fullness of the mammae and