

The Farm.

The Warble Fly.

In spite of all that has been written or spoken concerning the damage inflicted by the warble fly, farmers are still to be met with who not only treat the question with indifference, but who will flatly decline to admit that any injury results from the attacks of this pest. They will positively affirm that the agitation is without justification, contending that they can sell their cattle whether their hides are warbled or not, and at as good a price in the one case as in the other. There may be some truth in the assertion that buyers of fat stock have not in the past discriminated very finely between cattle with warbles and those without, but that circumstance can scarcely be accepted as proof positive of the harmlessness of the pest. On the contrary, it is indisputable that the fly works enormous havoc to the hides of cattle, as can readily be seen by any one who will take the trouble to examine the hide of an attacked animal.

The riddled appearance of the hide at once betrays the mischief inflicted, and since the hide is an article of considerable value it stands to reason that the deterioration of that article reacts in some measure to the disadvantage of the farmer. The subject of warble fly attack has been brought into notice at this time by the action of the National Federation of Meat Traders Association, at a meeting held recently at Liverpool. The meat traders evidently intend to bring farmers to realize the full extent of the mischief wrought by the warble fly, and the method proposed and agreed to for the fulfilment of their object is to boycott cattle whose hides are warbled. The course agreed on is a drastic one, but farmers have themselves chiefly to blame for the new crusade, since they persistently refuse to avail themselves of the remedial, or rather the preventive, methods at their disposal.—(London Morning Post.

Pigs For the Dairy Farmer.

The best and most profitable way of disposing of skim milk and buttermilk is to feed them to pigs. Where butter is made extensively, or even on a small scale, there is opportunity for keeping pigs at a very slight cost. If the required number are not raised upon the farm, they may be purchased at six weeks old, or at weaning time. For a few weeks at least after weaning they will thrive best on sweet skim milk. Buttermilk is also good, but should not be fed undiluted, or scours may result. With plenty of warmed milk combined with bran, shorts or other ground feed—of which corn should form but a small portion, if any—pasture if convenient, and pure water at all times, pigs which have received good care through the mother previous to weaning them will grow to thrifty maturity.

The practice of keeping over pigs or shoats until a year old or more is almost if not quite out of date. Quick returns make the profit in raising hogs for market. It must be an exceptional case which would warrant keeping them longer than six to eight months. As fast as the pigs of one lot are fattened and sold, others should be ready to take the places of those disposed of. It is far better, in the writer's estimation, which is based upon considerable experience, to feed milk to pigs rather than to calves, except in the case of heifers or an exceptionally fine male which it might be desirable to raise. A pig at six months will bring nearly as much as a steer at three times that age. At present prices of fat cattle no farmer can afford to raise them for beef, while in six months the pig will be in prime condition for sale, and return a good profit.

The hog is one of the most profitable animals the farmer has. Consuming as it does the refuse of which no other disposal could well be made upon the farm, looked upon as the lowest of domestic animals, doomed too often to exist in filthy quarters, and receive only the slightest attention as to material comforts, yet the pig repays his owner tenfold profit for his

keeping. While pigs undoubtedly thrive better when given a liberal supply of sweet skim milk for a time after weaning, they will do fairly well without it if fed upon bran and middlings made into a slop with water. Whey from cheese factories while sweet is better than water for this purpose, but is not available in many localities.—(E. E. Rockwood, in American Agriculturist.

They Lay When Eggs are High.

When lecturing on the subject of early pullets, I have been repeatedly asked by somebody in the audience, "Won't pullets hatched so early that they lay before September, lay one litter and then shed like an old hen?" That notion has been cuddled by most farmers and some quite extensive poultry raisers for years. It's a false notion.

In my experience of quite a number of years in raising early pullets I have not had over three or four out of a hundred that would moult less than a year and a half from the time of hatching, and I have had some early pullets lay in June. Every pullet that you can get to lay when eggs have advanced to 25 cents a dozen, the latter part of August or September, the better. Get your hens to laying when eggs are going up; there is where the profit lies, and not in the provokingly low price in April and March, at 14 down to 12 cents, and last spring 10 cents a dozen. My hens are intelligent and know better. They shell out eggs the least at these ridiculously low figures.—(L. S. Richards, in American Agriculturist.

"It has been said of Connecticut by an eminent resident of that state that it is more polygamous than Utah. The difference is that the polygamy of Utah is simultaneous and that of Connecticut continuous. A Utah Mormon takes all his wives at once and supports them all. A Connecticut Mormon takes his one at a time, and supports none of them."

Chatham World: Messrs. A. & R. Logie shipped seven carloads of blueberries to one address in Chicago one day last week—a trainload of blueberries! They paid freight and United States duties in advance, the amount being \$6,000. There is big money in blueberries when they are handled by trainloads.

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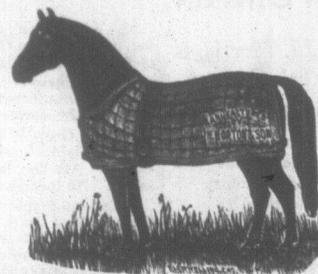
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The original cause of rheumatism, as of so many other diseases, is a lack of nerve force. With this weakness of the nervous system there is a derangement of the digestive organs; the food stays too long in the stomach, it turns sour, and the resulting acid enters the blood. The victim then takes cold, and the acid cannot be expelled from the system by ordinary means. Soon the joints swell, and then there is inflammation and great suffering.

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A special despatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, dated Oct. 24th, says: "Nine hundred and eighty Boer prisoners arrived here this morning. They include Captains Dewitt, Hamer, Figlius, Dorrey, Vanlegger and Dottner."
Dalhousie University faculty Friday passed a resolution exempting Norman Murray and Campbell McDonald from attending classes this winter, and giving them certificates. They were law students and went with the Transvaal regiment.

The first-class battleship Venerable was launched at Chatham on Thursday amid scenes of unusual enthusiasm. The christening was performed by an American lady, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council has decided to oppose in every way the attempt to secure a share of public school moneys for the voluntary schools proposed by certain members of the Anglican Church.