Salting Cattle For Warbles (Mrs.) Octavia Allen, Garyus, R.C.

Those who wish to keep their cat Inose who want to keep their cast tele from warbles, should place a box of coarse salt in the cow stable, so that the cattle can use it without much trouble. If each animal has a handful rubbed into the back before it leaves the stable, the flies will not leave the stable, the flies will not have lay their eggs there. Where a large number of cattle is kept, and time is number of cattle is kept, and time is a consideration, a few may be treated every morning, so that they all receive the salt about three times a week, though I have found that once a week will render cows immune, unless the fly exists in large numbers.

This should not be done while any warbles remain on the cow's back, as it is the greatest mistake possible to destroy the grub, and to leave it to decompose. Nothing should be to decompose. Nothing should be done for living larvea except to preast them out and kill them. I had one little Jersey, with very fine hair that was so infested with these terrible pests that I made it a rule to press out not each morning, and the same each evening. I often took out a great many more. She was a mass from her spine, even over her risk After I took out the last one, I kept her salted freely, and I had no return of the trouble. out 100 each morning, and the same

Salt is greatly to be preferred to any oily compound, for several rea-sons, viz., because of the improve-ment in the hair, if the animal is to ment in the hair, if the animal is to be killed for beef, and secondly, because it promotes friendly feelings among the cattle. They will stand about licking the salt from one an-other's backs, and forget all animosi-

Some people may be afraid that in this way cows will swallow the eggs and that they may hatch, but there is not the smallest danger of this. I is not the smallest danger of this. I am completely satisfied in my own mind that aestrus equis is by near ly all writers confused with aestrus bovis, and perfectly misleading accounts are the consequence. Aestrus equis, or the bot fly, lays its eggs on the hair of the legs, or in fact any, on the hair of the legs, or in fact any and the legs of the le animal licks these off, swallowing them, and they cause no trouble, un-less existing in large numbers. Aes-trus bovis burrows into the skin of the back, and there lays its eggs. These are the warbles, of which we are speaking. Aestrus equis does not perforate the stomach, and work its way to the skin, but passes out with the stomach, and work its way to the skin, but passes out with the stomach, which have the stomach the stomach warble, which lays its gap between the eyes of the sheer.

However, it is sufficient for the farmer to know that an outward appli-cation is the only preventive, and no drug administered internally is neces-SBTV

NOTE,—The use of salt as a preventive of "warbles" is a new idea. Have any of our readers anything to say about it? The annual loss from injured hides, "liked" beet, lessened supply of milk, and diminished vitality, caused by the insect, is enormous. The best authorities agree that the eggs are deposited on the forelegs and breast, licked into the

AN INFLAMED TENDON

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Strained Tora Ligaments, aricose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, enged Glands and Ulcers. Aliays pain quickly

mouth, where they hatch. The maggots pass into the gullet, burrow through its walls, and make their way through the tissues to the skin of the back, where they remain until full grown, forming the warble.—Edi-tor. tor

Wool 50 Per Cent. Lower

The outlook for wool this spring is not very hopeful. The price of Can-adian wools in England is from 40 to per cent. lower than a year ago. Last year at this time buyers were paying 16c to 17c for unwashed wool, and 25c to 26c a pound for washed fleece. These were Toronto quota-tions. At local shipping points the prices would be a little less. This spring dealers claim that they will have to buy wool at a cost of 10c in Toronto for unwashed. This will mean about 8c a pound to the grow-er for unwashed, and 12c to 13c a pound for washed fleece.

These are low values, the profits in wool production to a minimum. Wool production in this country is, however, largely a side line. The sheep raiser makes the bulk of his profit in selling lambs, and sheep for butcher's purposes. At \$7.50 a cwt. for yearling lambs, there should be good money in the there should be good money in the business of raising them. Then spring lambs that will not dress more than 20 pounds each, have sold on Toronto market for \$8 to \$9 each, making this product a laxury, that only the wealthy can afford. But wood at be more than pay for the clipping, and getting ready for the market. The financial stringency is the

The financial stringency is the primary cause of the drop in wools. The supply is no greater than a year ago, but the demand has fallen off, owing to the curtailment of its use for manufacturing purposes. This curtailment is due to tight money, preventing preventing manufacturers from branching out, or even keeping their branching out, or even keeping their establishments running at their usual capacity. The woolen trade in Canada is said to be in a very precarious condition, and unless those in the business get assistance, in the way of increased protection, the whole industry will go to the wall. Representations are to be made shortrepresentations are to be made snortly to the Government, and upon the success of these, so those who know, say, will depend upon whether woollen manufacturing will be a flourishing industry, or one of the has beens.

But, be this as it may, the percentage of Canadian grown wools used in this trade is not large. Even if the tariff were increased sufficiently to enable the woolen industry to flour-ish, it is a question whether it would materially advance the price of home materially advance the price of home grown wools. No doubt it would help somewhat. But, as Canadian wool is only used in the manufacturing of the coarser grades of clothing, etc., the demand for it is limited. If there was some way of keeping out, or regulating the manufacturing of shod-dy goods, the wool producing trade of this country wonld receive more benefit than any material increase in the tariff on wools. the tariff on wools.

Quebec Holstein Breeders

The Quebec branch of The Hol-stein Friesian Association of Canada held its annual meeting in Montreal recently. Members were present

will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair a circulation, assist nature to repair a tentucation, assist nature to repair a tentucation, assist nature to repair a tentucation and the matter of the properties of the breed, had \$5,000 in the treasury.

A departure of the society in giving cups at each of the leading exhibitions to the champion grade dairy cow, provided she was sired by a pure bred Holstein bull, was commended. The record of performance, inaugurated by the Dominion Government, was approved and members requested to avail themselves of its advantages

advantages.

Dr. Harwood, medical director,
Notre Dame Hospital, advocated the
advantages of Holstein milk as a diet.
Its vitality, low percentage of fat and
large qualities of solids not fat, makes
it the ideal milk for children, invalids and others.

Prof. Arkell of Macdonald College announced that the college this year would install a herd of 20 of the best Holsteins it was possible to pur chase. During the past year, a Hol chase. During the past year, a Holstein had become the champion coof the world with a record of 1,247 lbs. of butter for the year, this being 20 cent, more than the best of any other breed.

Mr. F. E. Came announced he was giving a silver cup for the best Holstein bull, any age, to be competed for at the Jacques Cartier County Fair and advised other members to give similar cups in different

The officers elected were as foll The officers elected were as follows: Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Agri-culture, Hon. Pres.; J. E. K. Her-rick, Abbotsford, Pres.; L. de L. Harwood, M.D., 1st Vice-Pres.; An-toine Ashby, 2nd Vice-Pres.; P. J. Salley, 3rd Vice-Pres.; Neil Sang-ster, 4th Vice-Pres.

Directors: Ogden Sweet, N. Sutton; H. Beauregard, St. Damiase; Dr. Godeian, St. Sebastian; J. C. Pettes, West Brome; Capt. J. J. Riley, Jr., Graham; A. Fourmier, Propolis; Pierre Fiset, Contrecoeur.

Lice on Cattle

Lice are a very troublesome insect on cattle, when they get started. They are easily disposed of, however, if the right way is taken. A good remedy for then is to tak; salt and rub it over their bods, hen let them out in the rain so that the salt will dissolve and run down their backs. This is very effective with sheep and horses, as well as with cattle.—Moral C. Bingham, Waterloo Co., Ont.

LOCHABAR STOCK FARM. and Poultry Yards, offers two nice young Shorthorn Bulls, fit for nervice: also Berkshires. Prices right. Eggs from Barred Rocks. White and Partridge Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15. Imperial Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50 per 13. M grons Turkey eggs, \$3.50 per 13. M grons Turkey eggs, \$3.50 per 13. M grons Turkey eggs, \$3.50 per 14. M grons Turkey eggs, \$3.50 per 15. M grons Turkey eggs, \$3.



ROCK SALT for Horses and cattle, in tons and carloads. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.



Sheep will eat a great many kinds of weeds that other animals will not touch. This makes them especially valuable about a farm as a sort of scavenger.—Prof. G. E. Day, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

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IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED

Prize-winners at all the leading shows. If the award of merit given by the Board of rectors of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the ceder of largest number of prize-winning ryshires at said Exposition. I am leaving ortly for Scotland and will be pleased to re-tve and attend to orders placed with me.

R. R. NESS, JR. HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION

Spring Brook Ayrshires

Produced nearly 7,000 lbs of milk each, ter 4 9 per cent. of butter-fat during the yea 1900, '05 and '06 Having sold one of n ms, I offer for sale about 30 head of various se. Write for rices

W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

AYRSHIRE BULLS—A choice lot of bull calves dropped in February, March and beginning of April. By imported bull list prize Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax W. W. Ballantyne, "Neidpath Farm," Stratford. Long distance 'phone. E-449

AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Six Ayrshire Bulls, 16 to 30 months old. Twelve Ayrshire Bull Calves, 2 to 6 months

old,
Female Ayrshires, all ages,
One Exmoor Poncy Stallion, price reasonable

HON. W. OWENS, Proprieto Riverside Farm Monte Bello, Que E-4-15

HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and helf ers at once, to make room for the natural increase of our herd. This is a chance a chance of the companies of the companies of the also have a few young bulls. Forntae Hermes, Imp., son of Henderveld DeKol, world's greatest sire, head of herd Come and see them.

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"Knowle King David." Joans ready for service, Spring litters by Imp. boar. Offerings in Holsteins: 1 bull, 12 mos, bull calves, and a few females. "My Motto, 'Quality,' ALLMAN, Breslan, E-5-11-59 Waterloo Co., Ont.

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Sired by Imported Ykima Sir Posh and Johan-na Rue Sarcastic; April and May delivery, Also Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs, largest strain, and oldest established registered herd in Canada; pairs and tries not akin. Ex-press prepaid.

E-5-13 E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS FOR SALE—A choice herd of 10 heifers and 8 bulls, from 10 to 24 months old, at bargain prices; also a few cows with call by side, and bred again, can be spared E-9-23

M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O. Lucan Stn.

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