

to satisfactory condition, but the man who knows cattle knows that the time to start fitting is as soon as the calf is born, and that feed and care must not be spared from that time until the animal goes into the sale ring if he is to secure the best results from his efforts. This is another hard lesson for many people to learn, but it is a lesson

of great importance, and the sooner it is learned the sooner losses will be turned into profits.

A combination of good breeding, good individuality, and proper fitting and conditions is necessary to secure the highest profits from the breeding of pure-bred cattle.

G. E. DAY.

"Little White Grubs" of 1918

BY BARTIMEUS

"There's a war on," is perhaps the most hackneyed reply to any inconveniences which we may be suffering, and which we may yet have to bear on account of the world's food shortage. But little do we realize how apt that phrase describes the continued effort of man to overcome his natural enemies, year by year. Of these, insects form a great and growing menace as each seeding time approaches. It requires twelve months solid campaigning, and needs skill, courage and intelligence unceasing; not a quick, flashy method of warfare, but a hard slag in overalls, year by year wearing down and eliminating nuisance after nuisance on the farm.

A great deal depends on the season, the weather conditions during the previous winter and early spring. But as "insect forecasts" still dare the courage of the boldest entomologist, farmers must depend on the well regulated and common sense procedures recommended for general uses by practical experts. Not all crops, however, are privileged in being protected in this way.

This year the little white grubs of

dipterous flies appeared with dramatic suddenness and laid waste many cabbage, onion and potato fields. No harm was apparent to the growing crops until the hosts of little maggots had filled the lines and were coolly feeding on the occupants. Then the cry went out for help, but once there entrenched no practical remedy yet known could save the situation. Experiments this summer have afforded much useful preliminary knowledge into the life history, habits and natural enemies of these maggots, and much is hoped for in the matter of being able to swat the fly or destroy the eggs as soon as laid.

The flies, similar in appearance to the house fly, arrive before the cabbages are ready to transplant in the field, and usually busy themselves around seed beds in the open and in cold frames where seedling cabbages are being raised. There infestation is likely to take place unless care is taken to prevent the access of the fly into the frames by means of cheesecloth sashes, or, in the open seed beds, to remove and transplant the seedlings as soon as the small white eggs are seen on the soil by the cabbage stalks. When