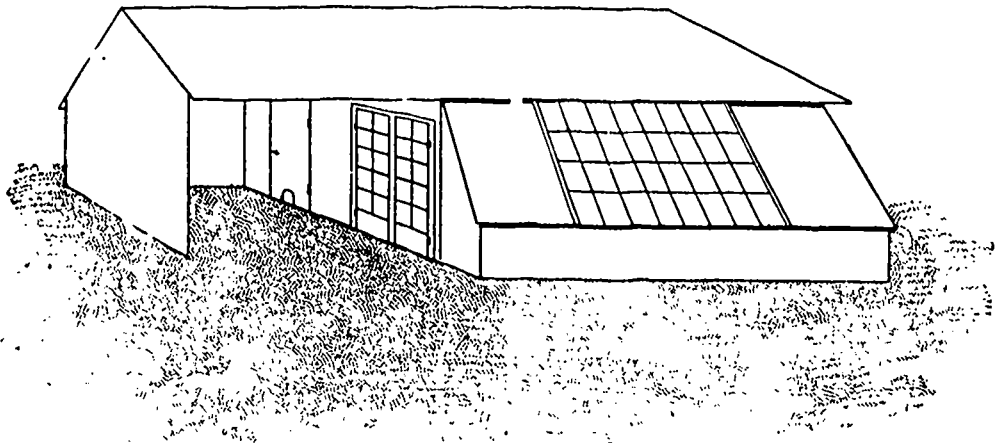


bred by W. Nicolson, Bombie, Kirkcudbright. She is said to be a wonderfully good young mare. There were twenty-five yearling fillies shown, some sixteen 2-year-olds, and a lot of good mares out, though not so many of the latter as the younger animals. The feature of the show was the wonderful success of Baron's Pride (9122). As a successful sire he won hands down. In the breeding mares Sir Everard had three winners to his credit, second, third and fourth—but in the 3-year-olds and under Baron's Pride got almost everything both in colts and fillies. In yearling fillies, out of twenty-five shown, eight were by Baron's Pride, and they got all but the 6th prize. The like has never before been seen in the show yard. Baron's Pride is still a young horse, and is owned by A. W. Montgomery, Netherhall, Castle Douglas, Scotland. He is certainly the most successful sire, not only of the day, but has beaten all Clydesdale records.

ground, a perfect fly ready for business. It will thus be seen that many generations will appear during the season. Nearly everything that can be done to prevent their



A—View of South Side of a Poultry House, 13 x 25 ft., Suitable for Use on Farm.—O.A.C. Report, 1896.

The Horn Fly

For the past few years this fly has been a great pest amongst the neat stock of our farms. This is particularly true on the dairy farms, as by the continued annoyance and pain caused by the fly the dairy cow shrinks materially in her milk flow.

The fly derives its name from its peculiar habit of resting at the base of the horns. While there it appears to do no particular harm, but confines its attacks to the back and loins of the animal, and such other parts as cannot be readily reached by the tail or horns. This fly is about one-half the size of the house fly, but unlike the house fly does not breed in ordinary waste matter, but in the fresh droppings of the animals. The eggs are laid by the fly as soon as the manure is dropped, and if left undisturbed they will hatch in about forty-eight hours, when they immediately

ravages must be of a preventive nature. They may be kept from breeding by scattering the voidings of the animals every two days or by sprinkling land plaster, lime, or dry earth upon them. They may be kept from the animals almost entirely by applying some oily preparation, or Pyrethrum powder. The liquid preparations are cheaper, and some of them are more effective. They may be applied to the sides and limbs of the animal to better advantage than the powder, another advantage in their favor. A gentleman in Knox county reports that he uses a mixture made of one part fish oil, one part tar oil, one part kerosene oil, with a very little carbolic acid. This, he says, is quite cheap and seems to be very effective.

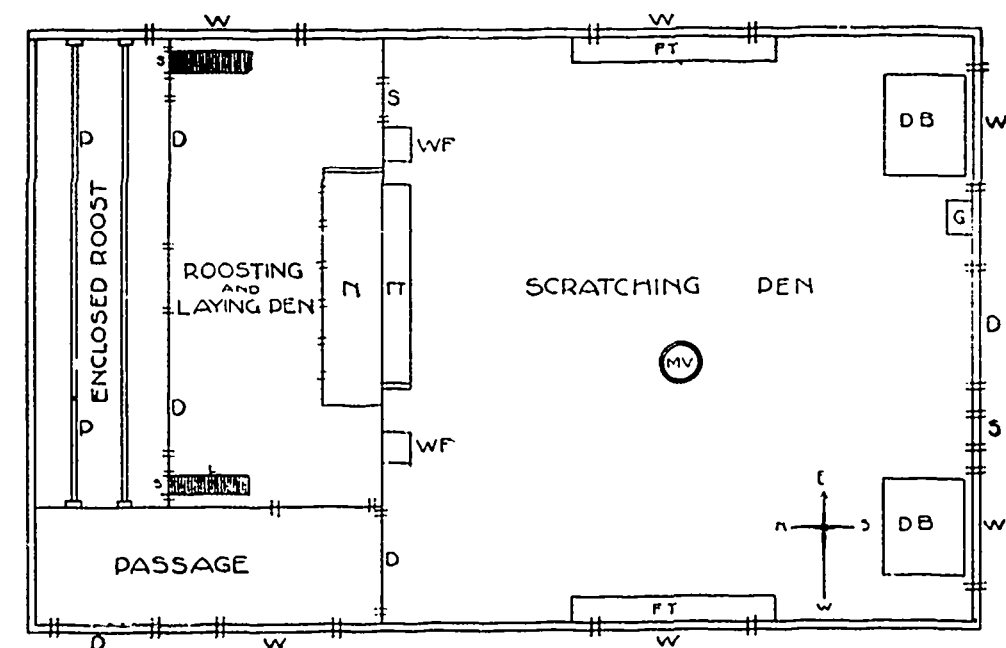
It will be found advisable to apply this mixture with some implement that will put it on in a fine spray, as it will be quite as effective in this way; there will be a saving of material and the animals will not be unnecessarily covered with the oil.—Main State Board Bulletin for June.

The Hessian Fly

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has recently issued a bulletin giving the life history of the Hessian fly,

particularly as to its working in the State of Ohio. The information gathered is very valuable, and outlines the habits of this insect and how its ravages may, to a large extent, be overcome. The following is the summary of the bulletin as prepared by Prof. Webster, State Entomologist, and will be found of value to Canadian farmers:

The Hessian fly is a small, dusky-colored, two-winged insect, about one-eighth of an inch long. It appears during spring and fall, the former period extending, in Ohio, throughout the month of May and probably the first half of June, and the latter, or fall brood, extending through the last days of August and much of September in the northern part of the State, and the last of September and the first week or ten days in October, in the extreme southern portion of



C—Ground Plan of Poultry House for 50 Fowls; Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to the foot; D, Doors; W, Windows, S, Slides; N, Nests; FT, Feed Troughs; P, Perches; L, Ladders; MV, Milk Vessels; WF, Water Fountains; G, Grit; DB, Dust-Bath.—O.A.C. Report, 1896.

enter the ground and go through the second transformation. After remaining here about two weeks they emerge from the

the State. The eggs are deposited in both spring and fall on the upper side of the leaves, and the young, as soon as