

ary cattle-
istic habit
arly upon
ore or less
from two
figure 2.

species,
numbers
he thick
like the
confine
ere that
on the
ing place
They
The flies
hen the
s shown
arly flat
s in this

est, but
injury of
tempera-
es work
of their
at the

slightest disturbance. The bites seem to produce great irritation and sores are frequently formed on the bodies of animals by their rubbing themselves against trees and other objects or by licking bitten places where the irritation cannot be allayed by rubbing, as inside the thighs and around the udder.

It is in the perfect state only that this insect is troublesome to stock; but it appears early in spring and lasts the whole season, successive broods following each other rapidly throughout the summer. Mr. Howard found that from ten to seventeen days, say two weeks, was about the time required from the laying of the egg to the appearance of the fly, and as there are about four active breeding months—from May 15th to September 15th—there is time for eight generations or broods. This rapidity of development will account for the flies appearing in such large numbers as to have attracted general attention simultaneously in many widely separated localities. There is no doubt that the pest has been present on our Canadian stock farms throughout the past summer, but has only now increased in sufficient numbers to alarm the owners. Prof. Robertson, the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, tells me that he has received an unusual number of complaints this year of flies worrying stock, and these are in all probability attributable to this new importation, which brought into the United States only six years ago, has spread in all directions over many States of the Union and is now infesting our herds in Canada.

The appearance of this insect in Canada is a serious matter, for it has been found that stock in infested regions have been so much tormented that animals fall off in condition very much, and the yield of milk is reduced in some instances from one-third to one-half. There are, however, several simple remedies which will, if attended to, greatly reduce this loss, and if all farmers would combine and use them, not only would their animals benefit in comfort but the owners would reap rich returns for their outlay.

REMEDIES.

Notwithstanding the great loss which may result to stock-owners from neglecting to attend to this new enemy, there is no reason why it should not be kept within control by simple and well tested remedies. This, of course, will be much more easily done if by some united effort steps are taken promptly at its first appearance in a