

higher price than in an ordinary year, and if you take pains to spray it, for the codling moth for instance, and by so doing produce fruit in a perfect condition, you will have a much more valuable crop than your neighbours, who, on account of the small crop, do not think it worthwhile to go to the trouble and expense of protecting it and consequently get nearly every apple destroyed or injured by this insect. Therefore, when there is a small crop, everything should be done to produce it in the best condition, so as to obtain the highest market prices, and by so doing and on account of this work a better crop is insured the next year.

The apple maggot ought to be known to all who are likely to suffer from it, and for that reason I have put illustrated articles on it in the annual reports of the experimental farms. The apple maggot has spread up into Canada from the United States to the south of us. There have been several instances of injurious insects gaining access to Canada in this way. That is they have been first introduced there and later have spread to Canada, but while we suffer from this disadvantage, our American friends give us also the great advantage of their special study of all these insects and pests. The United States is undoubtedly the most advanced country in the world with regard to the application of science to the ordinary matters of life. They have developed to a high point the economic study of the habits of insects, and it is very seldom we get from the United States any insect without being able at the same time to get from their official publications the best information available for the controlling of that insect.

PESTS THAT INFEST CATTLE,—TREATMENT OF

An instance which occurs to me now was the cattle horn-fly, which a few years ago did so much injury by attacking our cattle and reducing the yield of milk and beef. As soon as this insect appeared among us, knowing it was spreading from the United States, we were prepared for it, and the best remedies known were used at once and were found effective. The live stock interest is of course one of our most important resources in Canada, and the importance of protecting the animals from injury by parasites is very well known. Every practical farmer knows that he must expect in keeping stock, even with the best of care, occasionally to have some of his animals lousy, and a subject of frequent inquiry is: what is the best simple remedy? Probably seal oil with a little sulphur in it is as simple as anything which can be recommended, or 1 part by weight of powdered sulphur to 5 parts of lard. Kerosene emulsion we have also found excellent. There is no lack of remedies; the chief trouble is they are not used. It is only the men who are in earnest in their work that succeed; such men are all the time writing to know what they should do, and they apply the remedies when they learn them. The careful stock owner keeps his herds clean, and in consequence both he and they are very much benefited by it. At this time in the year the warbles in the backs of cattle are beginning to show. These are the large maggots found in tumours beneath the skin of cattle; they originate from eggs laid by a large fly during the previous summer. At this time in the year the swellings on the back are beginning to appear. The presence of these disgusting parasites is very injurious to the stock owner and most painful to the animals. They can be best destroyed at this time of the year. By feeling along the backs of the animals the lumps can be detected, and the maggots should be destroyed by placing on the lumps a mixture of lard and sulphur, rubbing it in well, and leaving a little lump of it on the small central hole which will be found at the top of the swelling and through which the maggot breathes. There are many mixtures which may be used, but I think that is the simplest effectual remedy. The maggot wastes away, the wound heals up and the skin is not injured. Like all other remedies, if applied early it is most effectual and the loss is least.

By Mr. Cargill:

Q. What is the remedy for the Horn Fly?

A. The simplest remedy is a mixture of pine tar and lard in the proportion of one part to ten. We have used this here for the last four years and the cattle were