

in the stables where milking is done, but there are some splendid commercial sprays on the market to-day, but they must be used with great perseverance, which adds to the farm labour and expense. The common house fly causes the most disease and loss of life.

Then we have a large blue fly which seems to arrive very promptly if there is any fresh meat on hand, in a short time you will see numberless eggs which are called fly blows, and in a few hours they have formed into maggots, hence the waste of good food. These flies also lay their eggs in dirty water, holes or any filth, and after they are in the maggot stage form into more flies.

Perhaps someone is thinking of the loss from corn ear worms, corn borer and cut worm. In Ontario we have not, to my knowledge, been very much troubled with corn ear worm, or corn borer, and the season for the cut worm is short, the standard remedy for the cut worm is 5 oz. Paris Green or 10 oz. white arsenic with a peck of bran moistened with water and some molasses may be added and is believed to make it more palatable. The cut worm is not often found in the clay ground, but I assure you it is not so with flies. I speak from experience, not hearsay. It seems no matter what preventatives we use nor how much we spray and kill off flies one day there are just as many to take their place in a few hours.

There is the warble or heel fly getting the latter name from the cows throwing up their heels and stampeding around the pasture and into any shelter or shade they can find.

The fly lays the eggs on the animal and forms into a grub which are said to work through a cow's stomach, lungs and blood coming to the surface along the cow's spine, here a hard lump forms and when the grub reaches maturity this lump, which is about the size of a plum, breaks, and the grub drops out and soon turns into a fly ready for another summer's work. There is considerable pus runs from the cow's back. There has been known to be as many as 121 grubs in one cow's back, but the average, we are told, is about 15. These cause a great loss in milk and beef and the value of the hide is greatly lessened.

It has cost the Province of Ontario large sums of money for control measure. A few years ago on the Manitoulin Island they made a campaign against this fly and now they have it reduced to about 3 grubs per cow and stampeding is entirely absent. They have asked for legislature enabling municipalities to make warble fly control compulsory. There is a powder on the market now which is said to be very effective, and while it would be much better if every farmer would use it, it is claimed that the odour from the powder keeps the fly away from the herds treated to a certain extent.

Then there is the bot fly in horses, which some authorities claim eats the lining of a horse's stomach and causes the horse to die, also the old fashioned horse fly which torments a horse by jabbing it here and there until the horse is almost unmanageable. But the fly that has caused the most trouble with horses lately is the nose fly, it is said to have come here on western horses, and at one time you would rarely ever see a

team of horses in summer without wire screens over their noses so that the fly can't get at their nose.

There is a fly which lays eggs from which the grubs that destroy so much fruit are hatched, the grub forms into a caterpillar and a large white web like a cobweb, only heavy and tough, can be seen on the trees and these can be burnt out by torches. There is a small green fly that attacks green peas and sometimes ruins acres of field peas.

There is a small black fly which gets into young ducks and goslings' ears, often killing off the whole flock. There are perhaps many other kinds of flies which sting the farmer himself, but it is not so bothersome or poisonous as the mosquito, but, taken on the whole, I think there is always "A Fly in the Ointment for the Farmer".

CHOOSING A HOBBY

By Jessie L. Beattie

Most of us can remember a day when some over-ambitious aunt asked our six-year-old mind to decide, "What are you going to be when you're a man?" We may have answered her decisively, as some children can, who have made up their minds on that point; or we may have wavered and wondered and shaken our heads. But at some time in our childhood, we had, I venture to say, a fairly clear idea just what we did want to do when we grew up. Often a hidden germ of what we really could learn to do well lay in our childish choice. Once I viewed a sunset with a little eleven-year-old who overcome with its glory, clung to me and asked in a whisper,—"what is it we long for when we look?" To-day she is painting sunsets for a living and painting them well. Another child I know fashioned garments for her dolls in styles never seen before. To-day she is a designer. A wise mother supplied her with cloth, and sewing tools, seeing in her hobby a future life-work.

Have you always wanted to do this or that? Then do it. Make it your hobby. It will round out and make happier your own life and it may have some effect upon the life of your world. It is a wonderful outlet for frustrated ambitions.

There are so many kinds of hobbies, enough to satisfy the tastes of all the types of people in the universe; intellectual hobbies, artistic hobbies, mechanical hobbies, and amusing hobbies. For those of an ambitious turn of mind with a desire to educate themselves further, there are numerous subjects which are reasonable in cost. By the Department of Libraries, excellent reading courses are offered free of charge.

In art and journalism there are splendid courses to be had by mail to teach one the technique of expression. And there is the study of nature and human nature at one's very hand which is the greatest developer of true artistic power. For those selecting pen and brush, life itself is a wonderful instructor if we are without fear, do not resent pain, and desire to be touched deeply by it.

An excellent hobby, and one which has broad possibilities is the Study of the Drama. Read some good plays, a book on play production, get your community young people together, and produce a play. Study the art of directing and make your production your pride. Here is a

wonderful field for community work.

There are many out-door hobbies; gardening, poultry-raising, tennis, baseball, hiking, and nature study. There are few who would not be interested in one or another of these. One girl, who made a study of gardening, secured the interest of a few others and made a study of the subject through magazines and books, then beautified some ugly spots in the district, and thus made her hobby an unselfish one.

We have made a mistake in thinking that the lives of country dwellers cannot be made as colourful and rich as those of city folk. Our opportunities to make them so are greater, if we but grasp them. We are close to the heart of nature, we have the quiet which brings clear thought, we have each other. There are not a dozen diversions knocking at our door. We are not strangers to our next-door neighbour. We may feel at times that our lives are dull and uneventful. If they are, it is our own fault. We have the power to live happily if we have the will to do so.

Ontario Rural Telephones

We give here excerpts from an article prepared by Mr. F. Dagger, Supervisor of Telephone Systems, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

This deals in part with the telephone system of the province. Any of the readers desirous of obtaining the complete article on this subject prepared by Mr. Dagger, may secure a copy by making request to the Institutes Branch.

Canadians have just reason to be proud of the development of the telephone service in the Dominion. Recent statistics compiled by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company show that next to the United States, Canada has more telephones in proportion to population than any other country in the world.

Few people, however, are aware that there are in this Province over six hundred systems operating over one hundred and three thousand telephones under separate ownership and independent of the Bell Telephone Company. In other words, over twenty per cent. or excluding Toronto and Ottawa one out of every three telephones in Ontario is entirely free from "Bell" control, being subject only to regulation by the Ontario Municipal Board under the provisions of "The Telephone Act".

Over eighty per cent. of the systems referred to furnish telephone service in the rural districts and their development is almost wholly due to the initiative and enterprise of the farmers who organized and financed these undertakings. These systems with few exceptions are furnishing service equal in efficiency to that of the Bell Telephone Company with the lines to which they connect, and should occasion arise it is now possible for the average farmer to converse with the opposite ends of the earth with the same ease as to his nearest town.

It is impossible to enumerate all the benefits which this service has brought to the farmer, but there is no doubt that it has rendered his social conditions more enjoyable and has effected a great saving in time and money in the conduct of his affairs.

Every event of importance occurring in the outside world, all market and weather reports, etc., are made available to the farmer through the medium of the telephone, and in this way the sense of loneliness is banished and he is placed upon an equality with those who dwell in the city in so far as he can acquire at will a general knowledge of everyday affairs.

These systems are widely diversified in regard to their manner of organization, type of equipment and cost of service and may be divided into four classes, as follows:

1. Systems operated by individuals or partners.
2. Systems operated by dividend paying companies.
3. Systems operated on the co-operative plan.
4. Systems operated under Part II of the Telephone Act.

It may be here mentioned that approximately 350 systems in Ontario operate their own switchboards.

Apart from the value of the "Bell" local service to the rural system, in the majority of cases the switching fees are as a rule lower than would be the cost of operating to the system were it to furnish a central office and employ its own operators.

In regard to the charges for services to subscribers of rural systems operated by municipalities under Class 4, these range from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per annum where the debenture debt has been paid off and from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per annum including debenture payments for the first ten years.

"The Telephone Act" vests the Ontario Municipal Board with the duty of superintending the carrying out of the Act, and for that purpose gives it all necessary powers and authority over and in respect of any person, company or municipality owning or operating a telephone system or line.

While the functions of the Board are to control and regulate, its policy has always been to assist rather than retard the systems under its jurisdiction in the development and operation of telephone service. The Board and its officers are always ready to furnish advice and assistance to any person or municipality interested in the establishment of telephone service, and much good work is done along this line.

Existing systems are encouraged to submit their problems to the Board at all times, and in this way many difficulties are cleared away with the necessity of formal hearings. All enquiries regarding telephone matters should be addressed to Francis Dagger, Supervisor of Telephone Systems, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Traveller's Aid

For some years the W.C.T.U. has supported a Traveller's Aid service at the railway terminal in Toronto and other cities.

Substantial assistance to this work has been given through the collection of coupons. This year a special effort is being made by one of the "Y" branches to collect coupons for this work.

Institute members are asked to save coupons throughout the year and mail to Miss Edith I. Carberry, 145 Humber Ave., Toronto 9, by March 31, 1935.

The following coupons are desired:

Magic Baking Powder

Magic Soda
Gillette's Lye
All Quaker Oats Co.'s.
Suprise Soap
Comfort Soap
Large Circle J I F in J. I. Package.

Encouraging Messages from the Summer Series Meetings

A Western group reports—"Held an Achievement Day, when each member answered the roll call by exhibiting some of her own handicrafts and this resulted in an exceptionally good exhibit, and an interchange of practical ideas. The membership was divided into three groups, each division to charge of a social event sometime during the year.

To solve the refreshment problem member brings a plate of refreshments, a cup, saucer and spoon. The plates are interchanged. One member gave demonstration of bulb and annual planting, planting the around the Community Hall thus combining beautification with her practical demonstration.

Another group conducts Well Baby Clinic every week which takes care of 108 babies. Children's health is looked after until they start to school, when they are then under the care of the school nurse.

They organized a band of boys and put on a minstrel show. Each year they sponsor a Vanity Fair, as well as carrying on splendid educational social meetings every month with well planned programs.

"In point of size, and being representative of the whole community, branch is perfect example of what a small town branch should be. There is, however, perhaps more emphasis on the social than on the educational in the method of carrying on, but perhaps a good bit of real education for the homemaker is presented more or less in disguise.

The entire membership, nearly 100 is divided into groups, each group bearing the name of a standing committee, and each group responsible for the entire program of one meeting. This program is, of course, supposed to have a direct bearing on the activities of the standing committee which the group represents. There is good-natured rivalry between the groups, each trying to outdo the other in providing a program of greater variety and interest. This naturally stimulates interest and is perhaps the main reason for the unusually high average attendance at meetings as well as the large membership."

From the Central Division comes such encouragement as this:—"A little rural branch by itself—"A growing young branch, just three years of age composed of farm women and girls. Each convener of standing committee takes on the charge of a meeting for one month; have a good printed program for the year with demonstrations; members take part well. They had a roll call contest with prize given to the one coming highest. Marks were assigned as follows: 5—if member stands up and gives answer on the topic; 3—if answered sitting; 2—if absent and send answer; 1—if in attendance answering only — "present". Three members tied for first place. Demonstrations given included quilt blocks, rugs, first salad, First Aid (bandaging)