

and they were fed fifty days. forage beets, sugar bee angels and turnips, at the Central xperimental Farm at Ottawa, when igs received a ration of mixed grain, ne pigs on forage beets made the reatest average daily gains and re-aired the least feed for 100 lbs. gain. the other lots standing in the order ligar beets, mangels and turnips. sults are remarkably low in feed re-airements, and would seem to show tageously employed than pasture

in the production on, rapid growth and good health nd these are promoted by a moder-ie use of roots. We have seen brood ws that were wintered on very lit-e else than mangels, but of course ich a ration as this would not be tisfactory in the production of rapid ains in young pigs. (Still a few man-els or turnips, given to a pen of cowing hogs, form a splendid supnent to a liberal grain ration. The upon the digestive system nishing a lot of rather lean pigs for the market, the roots should be with-eld, but if the animals were inclinto over-fatness, the roots might l be given right up to the last. would not be a difficult matter store, without damage by frost lough roots about a comfortable able so that they might be fed until

LICE ON PIGS

Pigs often suffer very much from ermin. Lice are introduced from eighboring herds, and they soon pread, with the result that the thrift the company required the company requirements. pread, with the result that the thrift f the animals is very greatly reduced, specially among the young ones. In ad cases death is sometimes a sendary result, if not an immediate ne. When very numerous, lice are very serious drain on vitality, fatening is prevented, and in case of apposure to disease it has been found at lousy hogs are much more liable. at lousy hogs are much more liable contract and succumb to it Vermin are most common around e ears, inside the legs, and in the lds of the skin on the jowl, sides and

not entirely driven off, by seventive measures, in which il as a rule plays an important part.

ne plan that is employed by some
wine raisers is to set posts in the
ig lot and to tie around these some cloths that are soaked with kero ne. The pigs rub the louse-infected rts against the post, and the oil that rubbed off kills the vermin. A well-known hog breeder once ave this advice through The Nor-

Vest Farmer, and it is worth repeat-ing. He said: "In buying sows you re apt to get some with lice on them, and it is well to have the vermin killoff as soon as possible. Place a ratching post in the centre of your ard, putting it into the ground about 1-2 feet, and leaving 2 1-2 feet bove. With a two inch auger bore hole down the hove. With a two inch auger hole hole down the centre of the post out a foot and a half. With a small t bore a few small holes from the tside, entering the two inch hole hen wrap a cloth around the post, atting on plenty of wrapping and inding tightly. Fill the hole with oal oil, and you have a louse-killer hat will give the sows great com-

When the herd is found to be badly when the herd is round to be badly ufested with lice, all bedding should a burned and loose flooring and partitions torn out. Old boards and rubish should be burned. The quarters hould then be thoroughly disinfected by spraying with a greater y spraying with a creolin solution r whatever wash is being employed. Iter disinfection, give the pen a good oating of whitewash. — Nor'-West

MAKING SWEET BUTTER

To make sweet butter especial care tust be taken to keep the milk always sweet and clean. Skim the milk and cool the cream immediately to bout 52 degrees F. If one milking oes not give enough for a churning, e careful to hold the cream as near fils temperature as possible until the econd milking has been skimmed and oled: then churn, still maintaining he same temperature, and salt to suit he taste. Sweet butter made in this ay will keep sweet for a long time the milk and cream have been kept the milk and cream have been kept can and sweet, and properly cooled. If the milk used is from different erent conditions, it will be safer to steurize the cream. If this is done ne ordinary farmhouse, a can of ble size to hold the cream can be aced in a larger vessel for heating rater. Stir the cream carefully until the temperature rises to about 165 de-rees or 170 degrees F. Then remove from the heat and cool imm ediately about 52 degrees. Hold the cream this temperature for about three ours, and then churn at the same mperature. Butter made from kely to keep sweet and not lose flaor, than by the previous method, hough probably at the very first here would be little difference in the uality of the butter made in these The taste of the people who use the

utter will have much to do with neir judgment as to its quality, and they have not been accustor delicate flavor of sweet butter y might not be pleased with it, first, but most people soon acquire taste for, and get to prefer it. The evident advantage in making utter in this way is the saving of la-or and time, and avoidance of the ncertainties of preparation and the se of starters.—Wm. Hart Dexter, in the Garden Magazine.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

search and progression is the way deep character of the real property distinction.

Fashion's Fancies.

What of the West West I's another that have reported the real property of the real property of

Madame Dassibai, head of a distinguished Bombay Parsee family, has arrived in New York from India, via Wancouver, with her two sons. She has brought with her a very beautiful jewelled cap, which is to be presented to Queen Alexandra in London.

It is stated that Mark Twain will act as pllot of the steamer which will take.

Femiliating Pancies and Flowers of the control of t

It is the small rural schools, of one or two teachers that will feel the impetus derived not only from the financial aid that may accrue to them, but from the wise oversight which the trustees of the fund are specially equipped to offer. It is, indeed, from this point of view that the chief value of Miss Jeane's benefication may be realized. While it is true, as the Southern press observed that the interest derived from private funds like the Peabody, Slater, and Jeanes, is but a drop in the bucket compared with the demands which the problem makes, or compared even with the efforts made by the Southern States to meet the necessities of the situation.