

On the Farm.

LICE ON ANIMALS.

These wingless insects are found parasitic on all animals. Cattle are unfortunately in being the most common affected. We meet with this disease most frequently during the winter months in neglected, dirty animals. Young animals are especially liable to be infected. Sometimes, however, even well-kept cattle suffer severely.

Every species of domestic animal has its own specific louse, or lice. The louse of one species of animal cannot exist permanently on another species.

The following remedies are of especial merit, according to the Kansas experiment station, Manhattan, Kansas:

1. Mercurial ointment, diluted with a little oil, is very effective on horses and pigs. It is applied in small quantities to the affected parts only. It must not be used on cattle.
2. A tobacco decoction, one pound tobacco and three gallons boiling water, allow to stand for half an hour, with or without the addition of two pints of vinegar, is very effective; but often produces nausea in horses and cattle.
3. Five percent solutions, three teaspoonfuls to a pint, of creolin or lysol, in water containing 20 percent of alcohol, well rubbed in with a stiff brush, is very effective.
4. The remedy which has given the most satisfactory result to the writer is kerosene emulsion, made as follows: Kerosene, two gallons; common or whale oil soap, one-quarter pound; water, one gallon. Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene; then churn the mixture for ten minutes. Be sure to add the water boiling hot when you add it to the kerosene, and churn it thoroughly, or otherwise you will have trouble in making a good emulsion; which, when made right, should have a creamy appearance. Dilute the emulsion with twenty gallons of water and apply with a spray pump. If no spray pump is at hand, drive the animals, if many are to be treated, into a narrow chute, and apply the emulsion with a common watering-can, being careful to treat all parts of the body.

Select a mild, sunny day for the operation. In the course of four days or a week repeat the application in order to destroy those lice that have, in the meantime, emerged from the nits. Where the animals, have been kept in stables or pens do not neglect to give these places the same treatment; they are just as lousy as the animals, and if not treated, they will soon reinfest the animals. Finally, avoid conditions favorable to future infestations, by giving animals proper care and keeping them in a vigorous thrifty condition. For long-haired animals calves, shearing might be recommended. Weak, run-down animals may require special nursing to recover completely from an attack of lousiness.

RAISING TURKEYS.

After the first laying is completed, confine the turkey hen in a clean place with plenty of food and fresh water. In a short time she will forget her inclination to sit and be ready for another laying. Some successful breeders have their turkeys lay three times during the summer and allow them to rear the last brood. For a common hen, nine eggs are sufficient for a sitting. Throw a handful of lime or sulphur in the bottom of the nest. This will drive away mites and the gray louse. As a rule turkey eggs hatch well. The first dose that my little turkeys receive is a pill in the shape of one whole black pepper. Each little mouth is forced open and the pepper pressed down.

The first food for young turkeys is Dutch or cottage cheese and their first drink the whey which is strained from the curd. Many people think the making of this whey is quite a task, but it is in reality very simple. Let the curd strain through a colander and feed a little at a time at intervals of not more than one and one-half hours. This should be their sole food for two or three days. After this the diet may be changed to stale bread, soaked in whey or buttermilk. Boiled eggs are also valuable. The cheese, however, should be the principal food until the fowls are a month old. An addition of a little pepper and oil cake meal is desirable. Corn meal in any form is almost sure death.

The hen should be confined in a clean coop with the salts far enough apart to allow the turkeys to pass freely in and out. Move the coop every day and keep everything dry, as moisture is fatal. After the grass is thoroughly dry in the morning, turn the hens out for an hour or two each day and allow the brood to run, but they must not be given complete liberty until two or three weeks old. I have always thought that the delicacy of young turkeys is due in a measure to the rapidity with which feathers are grown. A young chicken retains its down for several weeks until its body is well grown, but a young turkey begins at once to put out large feathers on its wings and tail. This enormous feather growth saps the vitality of the body and leaves it an easy prey to weakness and disease. To over-

come this tendency should be the aim of every breeder.

A SILO.

A silo is a convenience which every dairy farmer should have. It need not be an expensive structure. It requires to be strong enough to hold corn fodder when cut into lengths of from one-half to one inch. It should be fairly close, so as to exclude the air after the ensilage has settled.

The main features are strength to resist the outward pressure of its contents, exclusion of air by the construction of the sides, and a fair depth of holding capacity, in order to permit the ensilage to settle into a compact mass. Sufficient strength of side can be obtained in most silos by the use of 2 x 10 inch or 2 x 12-inch studs, placed from 18 inches to 2 feet apart. A clay or earthen floor is most economical, and as good as any that can be put in. The inside of the walls of the silo may be finished by a single lining of lumber, nailed to the studs horizontally. The lumber should be tongued and grooved and dressed on the inside. If each alternate board be allowed to extend at the corners, so as to make a lock-joint, that will give additional strength to the structure. The corners of the silo, on the inside, should be filled by the use of a board or plank 10 inches wide, set on end. The triangular space behind it should be filled with sand or saw-dust. Consider that studs 2 x 10 inch or 2 x 12-inch, with one ply of sound tongued and grooved lumber, nailed horizontally on the inside, are sufficient for an efficient preservation of the ensilage. Additions to that method of construction may be advantageous in a few cases for convenience.

To build one with the least outlay of cash, the farmer who has some standing timber may get out timbers hewn on one side. These may be put in a row in the barn and lined on the inside with one thickness of lumber tongued and grooved and nailed on horizontally. This big bin, or silo, should be constructed with the corners interlocked by every second board passing through and being nailed on the corner post. That effectually prevents the spreading of the silo at the corners.

If a portion of the ensilage around the sides becomes frozen, that is more an inconvenience than a loss. It should be mixed with the warm ensilage, from the middle of the silo, before it is offered or fed to the cattle.—Prof. Robertson.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

What the Legislators of the Country are Doing at Ottawa.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Hon R. R. Dobell, has returned from England, whither he went in connection with the fast Atlantic service. On the Wednesday preceding his departure for Canada, Mr. Dobell attended a meeting of the Canadian trade section of the London Chamber of Commerce, at which he made an explanation on behalf of the Canadian Government with a view to the removal of the "No British North America" clause which underwriters now insert in insurance policies. The clause is especially aimed at "tramp" steamers, and the section passed a resolution requesting the Canadian Government to legislate against excessive deck loads, so as to meet the views of the underwriters. In the course of his speech Mr. Dobell explained that the Canadian Government were taking active steps to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence by erecting light-houses, foghorns, and bells, and also by means of piers to prevent the ice floating up and down the ninety miles or so of tideway. Lieutenant-General Laurie, M.P., presided over the meeting.

QUEBEC JUDGES.

Mr. Casgrain, M.P., will call the attention of the House to a crying abuse in connection with the judiciary in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Casgrain points out that there are 31 Superior Court judges in the province, and that during the year 1897 eleven of those judges rendered less than 35 judgments, or an average of three each per annum. Moreover, ten of the judges have had less than two months' work during the year. Mr. Casgrain thinks all the requirements of the province will be met by re-organizing the judicial services instead of increasing the number of judges.

PARIS EXHIBITION REGULATIONS.

The Canadian Commission for the Paris Exhibition has issued in pamphlet form the regulations and general classification of exhibits from Canada. It is stated that accepted exhibits from Quebec, Ontario, and the West, packed in strong cases, must be delivered at the exhibitors' expense at Montreal or Quebec not later than 1st of November next, and exhibits from the Maritime Provinces at Halifax not later than 15th November, to be shipped to Paris by the Canadian Commission, free of charge. Exhibitors will be free to ship their goods by other routes not later than the 1st of January, 1900, but at their own personal expense. Forms of application for space must be returned to Ottawa not later than June 1st.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES.

Mr. Alexander Begg, of Victoria, B. C., is to interview the Government in connection with making arrangements for developing the deep-sea fisheries of British Columbia. He has had an interview with the Commissioner of Immigration in order to induce him to encourage the settlement of seafaring men and fishermen on the coasts of British Columbia. The halibut fisheries, off Vancouver Island, are most prolific, but unfortunately, they are being neglected by Canadians, the only

companies exploiting them being American fishing concerns.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Louis Joseph Demers, the newly-elected member for Levis, was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.

Mr. John Charlton introduced his perennial bill to amend the criminal code of 1894.

The petition from the County Council of Middlesex asking Parliament to grant an extra 25 cents per day to the militia force has been ruled out, it being contrary to the rules of Parliament to receive any petition asking for money grants or financial assistance of any kind.

Mr. Rutherford will move a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Railway Commission.

Mr. Bostock will introduce a bill to provide for the issue of railway passes to Senators and members.

Mr. Davin will ask for papers relating to the removal of Gold Commissioner Fawcett, also for copies of instructions to F. C. Wade, Crown Attorney in the Yukon.

Mr. Charles Maze, president of the United Counties railway in Ottawa, interviewing the Government with a view to securing a subsidy to a line of freight steamers to run between Sorel and Rouen, France, which he will establish. He also wants some dredging done in Sorel harbour to accommodate ocean-going steamers.

Mr. P. Martel, of Paris, has arrived in Ottawa to interview the Government in regard to the establishment of a direct line of steamships between Canada and France. It will be remembered that the Government has made several efforts to secure such a line, but last year the negotiations collapsed, owing to a difference of opinion with the French Government as to the nature of the service.

It is evident that the Government has abandoned all hope of completing the 14-foot navigation in the St. Lawrence canals by the 1st of July. The contractors on the Soulanges canal have been notified that they must give an unobstructed channel by the 15th of May, and that the works must be completed by the 31st of October, which, of course, means the opening of navigation in 1900.

The Farmers' Institute of Portage la Prairie, in a petition to Parliament, states that virtually a railway monopoly exists in that portion of Canada, which is highly injurious to the interests of agriculture and the development of trade. They therefore urge that the Government should purchase and manage in the interests of Manitoba and South-Western railway, the Ontario and Rainy River railway, and the Port Arthur, Duluth, and Western railway.

The James Bay Railway Company, of which Mr. William Mackenzie is president, and the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Company, of which Mr. W. B. McMurich is president, are asking for an extension of time to enable them to complete the roads.

The bill introduced by Rev. Mr. Douglas, in reference to seed grain indebtedness of North-West farmers, states that the total sum due to the Government on account of seed grain advances is \$153,602. These advances were made to 5,384 farmers in Manitoba and the North-West, of whom 4,613 are simply bondsmen, while 3,439 are principal debtors and bondsmen for others. The individual sums due average about \$59. Dr. Douglas proposes that the debt should be a lien on a quarter-section of land in the case of a principal debtor, and that after July 1st the 4,613 bondsmen shall be relieved from responsibility.

Mr. Douglas also introduced a bill to compel railway companies to furnish facilities for the shipment of grain. This measure was before Parliament last session, and was strongly opposed by the railway companies on account of the drastic nature of the provisions. Mr. Douglas has modified it somewhat this session.

RECRUITING IN FRANCE.

Every Fourth Male Must Serve in the Army.

Every year about 300,000 Frenchmen reach the age of 20. After the physically unfit, and those who are exempt under any of the other clauses, have been weeded out, the actual number of men required to maintain the standard strength of the army is chosen by ballot. They spend three years in the active army. They are then dismissed from permanent service and return to civil life. But for the following ten years they are numbered among the reserve of the active army. They are then drafted into the territorial army for six years; at the conclusion of which they pass into the territorial reserve for another six years. Not until the age of 45 does a Frenchman become free from all obligation to the military service; for thirteen years he is liable to be called upon to serve either at home or abroad, and for the following twelve years to defend his country against invaders.

No exemption can be purchased. Unless a conscript is exempt either on the ground of physique or for family reasons, he is bound to serve his twenty-five years. Until 1890 there was a class of conscripts known as "one-year volunteers." These were men of good education, who were allowed to purchase their discharge after one year's service. The extent to which conscription has militarized France may be gathered from the fact that every fourth male is serving or has served in the army.

LARGE CEMETERY.

At Rookwood, Australia, is the largest cemetery in the world. It covers 2,000 acres. Only a plot of 200 acres has been used thus far, in which 100,000 persons of all nationalities have been buried.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

At Hamilton a farmer was fined \$5 for feeding raw horseflesh to hogs.

There is talk of an electric railway line between Woodstock and Ingersoll.

It is said at Kingston that Hon. Wm. Harty and his son, Dr. Harty, will spend most of next year in Europe.

Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander of Hamilton is under arrest for attempting suicide by throwing herself in front of a train.

Miss F. L. S. Fitzgerald, M.A., of Cornwall High School, has been elected a member of the Council of Queen's University, Kingston.

Ex-Mayor Wilson-Smith of Montreal says the \$3,000,000 city loan can be placed either in Canada or Great Britain without trouble.

The Quebec By-law Committee has decided to impose a tax of \$300 on pedlars residing in the city and \$400 on pedlars residing outside.

The report of the Agricultural Department of Manitoba shows an unusually heavy tide of immigration.

A grand military tournament in Montreal during 1900 is being proposed by General Hutton. It is to be the largest of its kind ever held in the Dominion.

Montreal policemen have to take this oath: "You swear you are not a member of any secret society and that you will not join any as long as you are a member of the force."

The Detroit, Windsor & Soo Navigation Company has decided to place the sidewheelers Majestic and City of Collingwood on its lines from Windsor to Georgian Bay ports and the Soo.

Sir W. C. McDonald has added a further large sum to his already princely gifts to McGill University by giving sufficient to the School of Mining and Metallurgy to maintain a larger staff.

Customs House officers at Kingston and along the St. Lawrence are keeping more strict watch than hitherto upon women returning from across the line, and will confiscate everything not properly entered.

A representation of all phases of Yukon mining work will be one of the features of the Paris Exposition. The Canadian Bank of Commerce will place on exhibition \$5,000,000 worth of gold in dust and nuggets.

There will be no further appeals in the matter of the Hamilton Home-Steal Loan & Savings Society, and the estate will shortly be wound up. It is thought that the shareholders will get 12 or 15 per cent. out of the wreck.

A deputation from the Women's Council waited upon the Mayor of Montreal with regard to the condition of the poor and destitute children. They urged the assistance of the corporation towards having the Quebec Government adopt a law similar to that of Ontario for the commitment of those little ones.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Birket Foster, the English watercolor painter, is dead.

The Cunard Company has announced increased profits of £200,972.

The Great Northern Railway of England has ordered 20 locomotives in Philadelphia.

The British Court of Chancery has decided that strikers are entitled to poor law relief.

The British and Foreign Bible Society is busy getting out Bibles in the Filipino dialect.

Opposition has developed in the House of Commons against the proposed issue of daily newspapers on Sunday in London.

The owners of the British steamer Wolvinston have been awarded £50,000 salvage for towing the Cunard liner Pavana, into St. Michael's, at the Azores.

The steamship Arona, of the Thompson line, has been "posted" as missing, by Lloyds, and, according to custom, the insurance is due. Montreal people are interested.

Lord Strathcona has protested against the passing of the universities' degrees bill, a private measure, which if passed would oblige Canadian graduates to give the name of their alma mater in connection with their degree letters.

The British Government has decided not to proceed during the present session of Parliament with the automatic couplings bill, which provides for the compulsory use of automatic couplings on all British railroads after a period of five years from the passage of the measure.

There is much sickness among the inhabitants of the western part of the Island of Mull, owing to their having eaten too freely of apples that were washed ashore from the steamer Labrador, which was wrecked on March 1 on Mackenzie rock, an islet on the Hebrides group.

The report of the coroner's inquest into the circumstances of the death of the stoker of the British cruiser Terrible, who was killed by a boiler explosion on board the cruiser, is a verdict exonerating the officers, but the jury recommends the discontinuance of using welded tubing.

The tobacco manufacturers are evidently convinced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach intends to meet the deficit by increasing the duty on tobacco. At

Liverpool, the center of the trade, last week's delivery of unmanufactured tobacco from bond totalled 1,391,807 pounds this transaction constituting a record.

UNITED STATES.

Vesselmen meeting at Cleveland decided to form a marine insurance company.

A Duluth despatch says Mr. Ogilvie will build a large mill there or at Superior.

United States clay sewer and cast iron pipe companies have indicated, the former with a \$10,000,000, the latter with \$10,000,000.

A list prepared in the Adjutant-General's office shows the casualties in the campaign Feb. 4 to be 157 killed and 157 wounded.

The will of Joseph Madill, of Chicago, disposes of \$20,000,000 in bonds, realty, besides the editor's stock in the Tribune Publishing Company valued at \$2,500,000.

It is proposed to raise a fund of \$10,000 for the family of Warren Guilan, the elevator man at the Windsor hotel in New York, who refused to leave his post and lost his life in the fire.

It is reported that George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central, has been made passenger and traffic manager, with authority over all the Vanderbilt lines.

William Scott, a corn merchant, of Liverpool, England, committed suicide on board the steamer Umbria while she was en route to New York. He was found in his state room with the throat cut with a broken bottle.

The United States transport Crook arrived at New York Tuesday night, having on board the bodies of the soldiers who died during the campaign in Porto Rico, and the bodies of 671 of the soldiers dead from Santiago.

Miss Catherine Bell Noble, who narrowly escaped death at the time of the loss of the steamship Mohegan, when upwards of 100 persons were lost, on October 14 last, has filed suit in Baltimore for \$80,000 against the Atlantic Transportation Co., owners of the vessel.

A big mass meeting of German-Americans in Chicago on Monday night passed a long and ponderous resolution, protesting against an Anglo-American alliance, and the alleged false assertions made against Germany in connection with the recent Spanish-American war.

GENERAL.

Snowstorms have disorganized the Belgian telephone service.

French deputies are now agitated over the question of raising their salaries.

The Japanese Government is seriously contemplating the nationalization of railways.

General Toral, who commanded the Spanish troops at Santiago, is dying in prison at Madrid.

The immense vineyards in Alsace-Lorraine and Baden, have been seriously damaged by frosts.

A Parisian doctor is being sued by a woman for burns received during an exposure to the Rontgen Rays.

Experts who have been examining the gold deposits near Lake Victoria-Nyanza say the ore assays \$120 to the ton.

The French Chamber on Tuesday decided by 615 to 186 to retain the motto, "God Protect France," upon the coinage.

So far over 9,000 claims have been registered under New Zealand's old age pension scheme, and 2,800 have been granted.

The son of a diplomat accredited to France is reported to have left Paris with \$4,000 worth of jewels belonging to a prominent actress.

A tea-inspecting house has been established in Yokohama for the purposes of thoroughly inspecting all teas before they are shipped out of the country.

The present Russian Minister of Finance will succeed the present Russian Minister of the Interior, who is blamed by the Czar for not having taken adequate measures to prevent the famine in districts of Russia.

A despatch to the Eclair from Toulon says that recent experiments made there with armour-piercing shells have conclusively demonstrated the possibility of a shell piercing a warship's armour and exploding inside the ship.

The Petit Parisien says that two Belgians of the name of Clays, man and wife, have been arrested in Paris, and have confessed that they acted as spies in and around the Cherbourg fortifications, in behalf of Great Britain. The story is not confirmed.

There are 1,000 electric lamps in the White House at Washington.

John W. Mackay, the millionaire, has been for some time confined to his home in San Francisco. His disease, gout, has taken a serious turn.

A New York grocer has brought suit against a dental company, and the cause of the action is a most novel one. The plaintiff went to have a tooth extracted and the wrong molar was pulled; but this was not the worst of the operation. One of the nerves of the eye was so disarranged that the optic keeps up a constant twitching in a manner commonly known as a wink. This has caused the grocer much embarrassment. On a number of occasions he has been chastised by the escorts of ladies who were under the impression that the unhappy grocer was trying to flirt. He has been called all sorts of names, and now he never goes on the street or enters a street car without wearing dark glasses. He thinks he has been damaged to the extent of \$10,000.