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In the communication on page 87 in last month's issue, on the "Western Fair," read \$8,000 instead of \$800.

Lice on Stock.

SIR,—Will you kindly let me have in your valuable paper some practical advice on lice on farm animals—on the cause and treatment of them, and oblige.
X., Collingwood, Ont.

[In some localities animals are more liable to be infested with lice than in others. It sometimes proceeds from local causes, but often from neglect of stock and from bad, ill-saved food. All affected with the epizootic influenza are liable to be affected with lice. A live stock journal on this subject says:—

"Such stock as cattle and colts that have been poorly wintered and allowed to become impoverished are more than likely to be preyed upon by the blood-sucking species, and in a majority of cases it is not noticed until the animals have half denuded themselves of hair in their frantic endeavors to relieve their itching by scratching on everything they come in contact with. There is little positive information as to how these pestiferous vermin originate, though the most generally accepted idea is that their ova or eggs, floating in the atmosphere, come in contact with the skin of animals which at certain times and under certain conditions forms a suitable hatching ground. My observations of these pests have not prepared me to endorse this theory, and I have doubts about the average egg of the cattle, horse or hog louse floating in the atmosphere to any great extent. Like that of cholera in hogs and murrain in cattle, I think their origin is as yet one of those mysteries which 'no fellow can find out.'

"An excellent tonic and corrective to be kept accessible to stock is salt and hardwood ashes in equal parts; and if into a bushel of this two or three pounds of sulphur is mixed, so much the better. Mr. S. G. Livermore, Iowa, reports that he is very successful in keeping lice away from his stock by giving in each animal's food, twice a week, a heaped tablespoonful of powdered salt-petre. The beneficial effects of this probably arise from the tonic properties and its improving digestion. Though animals in thrifty condition are sometimes very lousy, it is more common that the poorest in a herd are the ones on which lice are first discovered, and in greatest numbers; and I think it is on these that they increase and multiply most rapidly, afterwards finding their way to the others.

"Almost any form of grease is destructive to this species of vermin, lard of even the poorest qualities being excellent, and perhaps as readily and cheaply obtained by farmers as anything answering the purpose. For horses, cattle and poultry, it may be applied clear, along the backbone, sides, neck and shoulders, and rubbed well into the coat. If the weather is cold, a pleasant day should be selected, and the lard applied warm, mixed with one-third its quantity of common kerosene, which causes it to spread better and penetrate to all the wrinkles and out-of-the-way places where the lice love to congregate. Any animal well greased will soon be abandoned by them. If an animal is compelled to herd with others that are probably lousy, a second application, after fifteen or twenty days, would be advisable, and serve to destroy such as might hatch after the first application or were not reached by it. Kerosene alone will destroy the lice; but when so used it is somewhat irritating to the skin, and in a very few days causes the hair, scurf, lice and all to come off, much as if the creature has been scalded. When using lard it is common to mix a portion of sulphur with it, and it is especially good where a scurfy condition of the skin exists."

Evergreens.

SIR,—Is it too late to transplant evergreens in May? What are the best varieties for a wind-break? What are the best for a lawn?

A. B., Embro, Ont.

[There is no better time for planting evergreens in this climate than May. The ground has seldom, if ever, sufficient warmth at an earlier time, and no planting should be done till there is a warmth in the soil. The best time for transplanting evergreens is when the buds begin to swell prior to the bursting out of the leaves. With careful removing from the nursery at this season, and equally careful transplanting, there is seldom a failure. Failures are often to be attributed to the drying of the roots before planting.

A good selection of evergreens for wind-breaks can easily be made out of the native trees of our woods. They are hardy, indigenous to the soil, and in every respect well adapted for the purpose. Such are the Canadian balsam—a rapid grower of dark rich color and one of our healthiest trees; the common white pine—a general favorite; the American cedar, whose only fault is its dull rusty color; the hemlock—a most graceful evergreen, with its light waving boughs. These are some of the most easily produced and good shade trees. They not only ward off the winter winds, but also communicate a perceptible degree of warmth to the atmosphere in their vicinity.

For planting in a lawn or ornamental ground, we must make our selections from a nursery. Of the juniper there are several varieties, all suitable for such places. The Irish juniper is of a dense upright growth, handsome shape, and not growing more than eight to ten feet in height; it is of a handsome bluish green color. Siberian juniper—not so formal as the former, but bright colored and very handsome. European Savin, when properly trained, is a very pleasing object in a pleasure ground, where it is frequently met with; it holds its color well during the severest winter. Of the Arbor Vite there are several varieties beside the common American. Of these the most valuable is the Siberian variety. It grows more compact than the others, and is of a brighter green throughout the winter. The box tree and the several varieties of laurel have not been found hardy enough for our climate. Norway Spruce is an excellent tree for hedge-rows or wind-breaks. It is hardy, handsome and a free grower, but we have purposely omitted it and the Scotch and Australian pines, and others that are to be procured from the nurseries; those we have enumerated for wind-breaks can be got in our woods at the sole expense of removal.]

Jerseys, Guernseys and Alderneys.

SIR,—Please inform me through the medium of your paper if there is any marked difference between the cows of the Channel Islands—Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney, and if there is a difference, what it is. It is said by some that they are one and the same family. C. B., Orangeville, Ont.

[Between Guernsey and Alderney there has always been free trade in cows, though the Jersey breed is rigorously excluded. The consequence is that there is a great deal of Alderney blood in all Guernsey cows, and vice versa, and the attempt which some persons assume to make, to distinguish the one from the other, is vain. Extreme cases may be discriminated, but a mixture of blood which has been going on for many generations defies the utmost skill to trace its finer gradations. The pure Guernsey colors include black as well as shades of red or yellow, and white, consequently we find undoubted Guernseys sometimes with black points, sometimes mouse-colored, sometimes brindled. English dealers and exhibitors occasionally try to depreciate an animal on account of its showing some shade of black, but such an idea has no countenance at the island exhibitions, where the prizes are given for form, quality and breeding, irrespective of colors.]

Hay Tedders.

SIR,—Would you or any of the numerous readers of the ADVOCATE inform me, through its columns if there are any hay tedders made in this Canada of ours, stating price, etc.

W. C. S., New Hamburg, Ont.

[We do not know. You might inquire of J. B. Lane, Dorchester Station.]

From Nova Scotia.

SIR,—Yours received with pleasure, and contents noted. The ADVOCATE has a well-indorsed character—Ontario appears to be sound on the goose. Don't you think it would be a good idea to get some certificates of character from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia (South)? I live down south, and I suppose that is the reason I have not seen your paper for 14 year—or less. But I see it now, and the longer I look at it the better I seem to like it. I shouldn't wonder if it wouldn't be just the paper that farmers without intelligence should read! "Intelligent" farmers don't generally care about agricultural advocates who pretend to know more than they themselves do. It isn't considered just the thing down in our section to know more than your neighbors do, or to keep any farm implement that they don't keep. It's a good plan; just you try it—it saves a wonderful sight of borrowing.

I notice "On the Wing;" that, I suppose, means a bird of passage of some kind. Does it migrate south as far as Nova Scotia or the Gulf Stream? (I suppose you know the Gulf Stream is our southern boundary-line! It don't always stay in one place; sometimes it comes close up to our back-yards, and then it is ever-so-warm—especially in the winter-time. When that occurs all hands go to plowing.) I think your passenger bird would find good pickings 'round our diggings—I mean our potato diggings. I presume you know—and if you don't you ought to—that our folks are stunners on potatoes. We have a regular ro-tator-y system; it is called a seven-years' course—that is, the ground is manured once in seven years; for instance, potatoes and manure one year, and potatoes without manure six years. It works beautiful.

It is a grand country for corn, if you are particular in raising your own seed and don't plant too soon. But our farmers are mostly all above corn—potatoes bring corn and wheat.

They say this is—no chaffing—one of the greatest countries out for wheat. But there is only one man raises it that I know of, and it is said he grows it just to annoy his neighbors. I don't think it a neighborly trick to grow strange crops or keep anything to annoy one's neighbors—do you? Perhaps it is kind of irritating—when all hands are hard at work planting potatoes, hoeing potatoes, digging potatoes and talking potatoes—to have a fellow pointing to his field of wheat as a contrast to your potato patch. Tuber sure, only a man of straw would do so. But never mind—we can, if so minded, grow peaches and grapes and tomatoes in quantities, but we prefer to have our smart cousins over the border put those things up for us in nice tins beautifully labeled.

There are lots of thing that would be interesting to write about, but time presses. If your passenger bird comes this way, label him with your trade-mark that we may know the animal, and tell him to call on one

PETER PRINCE, Wolfville, N. S. (South.)

Too Much Taxation.

SIR,—I like your articles well, particularly on the expenses of Government, but I think the tone is hardly firm enough. Farmers cannot live and pay the enormous taxes direct and indirect. The Local Government or the County Councils should be abolished; the number of representatives in all should be largely diminished, and the amount of remuneration should also be largely reduced. These gents claim it as an honor to represent the people, and yet the very dullest can see that to make money is the object. Us farmers are duped, and it serves us right, too, when we don't take a proper way of looking after our own interests; of course we know also where the difficulties lie. As a body the farmers have no time to devote to Governmental affairs. Hoping you will speak out on these subjects, I remain, &c.,

AARON KELLS, Peel.

SIR,—I am a subscriber, and want to know if a mail-carrier is justifiable in reading the contents of a postal-card to another person.

J. W. G., Coverdale, Albert Co., N. B.

[Decidedly not. Report to the P. O. Inspector at Halifax.]