

PARLIAMENT MOURNS CANADA'S DEAD SONS

Premier Says the Announcement is Such as to Still More Confirm the Resolve to bring Our Full Duty in the Emergency.

IGNORED THEMSELVES AND THEIR COUNTRY, SAYS SIR CHARLES

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 21.—The following cable was sent to Col. Otter this evening by the Premier: "I desire to convey to you and our men the grateful thanks of the government and parliament of the Dominion for the gallantry displayed on the battlefield. Canada warmly appreciates the sacrifices made by our sons for the honor of the Empire. The government has our sympathy and our prayers for speedy recovery. Those who have given up their lives will ever be held in remembrance by a grateful people."

WILFRID LAURIER.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The flags on the parliament and other public buildings were flying at half-mast today, in honor of the brave Canadian soldiers who fell for their country in South Africa. This mournful bunting only feebly reflected the general sorrow. The house itself was so swayed by the solemnity of the occasion that the ordinary debate of private members' day languished, and in the evening the members adjourned after a session of ten minutes.

It was just before the orders of the day were called that Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose in his place and paid his tribute to the courage of the dead and the fortitude of the wounded. The scene was impressive. Those in the galleries leaned forward breathlessly, and averted silence pervaded the house. For a space the hum of the chamber ceased; no papers rustled; no whispers stirred; not a sound moved. None wished to lose a word. Even the "Hear, hear!" of the members had the reverent intonation of an amen. It was as if a nation stood about an open grave; nothing audible save the grand voice of the speaker saying: "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes."

And surely there could have been nobler hierophant than the Premier when he was in voicing the heart-throbs of a great people. In him Latin and Saxon reserve are beautifully compounded. His speech was brief, but it expressed all the emotions of poignant sorrow, sympathy and patriotic pride.

It will shine with chastened sombre splendor on the pages of history, a model to all future premiers, how and what to say on these supreme occasions. Sir Charles Tupper followed in terms, perhaps not chosen so exquisitely, but certainly heartfelt. His voice was choked with grief and his hand trembled as he spoke. There was little interest shown in subsequent proceedings after the afternoon. It is not easy for men to pass from the mysterious presence of death to the acrid wranglings of the forum, so petty in comparison. The influence of the incident bids fair to be permanent. An opinion prevails here that will check invidious discussions of loyalty in the house. The loyalty of Canada to the empire has now been written in blood.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "It may not be out of place that we should utter the regular course of business to give a moment's attention to the news from Africa today. It is cheering in this respect, that it brings the announcement that our Canadian troops on the field have received their baptism of fire and have supported the order in a manner creditable to themselves and to their country. The telegraphic message gives no details whatever, still we know the number of casualties which have taken place that our men have died at their posts and that their courage has been equal to what was expected of them. This is the saddest part of it. Such is the awful character of war, that its triumphs are always mixed with tears, and however much we can rejoice at the victories achieved by the British arms—victories in which our fellow countrymen are taking a part—still, the announcement is saddened by the fact that twenty of our countrymen have lost their lives and sixty-nine are now lying between life and death. The announcement is such as to, if it were possible, still more confirm our resolve of doing our full duty in the present emergency. We can do nothing at present to solace these families who are bereaved, but we can assure them, that this I am sure we do with all our hearts, that their loss is not their own, but ours; but it is also ours and our country's." (Loud cheers.)

Sir Charles Tupper said: "I desire to associate myself in the warmest manner with the extremely appropriate words that have just fallen from the first minister. (Cheers.) He has rightly said that the triumphs of war can only be shared in connection with the saddest fate that involves men's lives and carries sin and suffering into the households of a great many of our people. The Canadian contingent who have realized on the field that which Canada expected from men who have discharged their duties nobly and with fidelity, who have fallen in a cause that we believe to be a righteous one, have conferred not only undying honor and honor upon themselves, but they have conferred that same honor upon our country which sent them there. (Cheers.) I am sure every member of this house will extend his most heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of those who have fallen, and to those who, still living, are in a situation calling for our warmest and warmest sympathies. I am quite sure the great news which has gladdened every portion of the empire, of the success attending the British arms in the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, together with the prospect of more decisive measures calculated to bring this war to an end at no distant day, will, at the same time be accompanied with a feeling of the deepest sympathy and consolation for the friends of those who have fallen on the field of battle, in the glorious struggle for the friends of those who have fallen on behalf of their country. I would suggest to my right honorable friend that a message reflecting the universal sympathy of this house and of all the people of this country whom we represent, would be sent to Colonel Otter as a solace to the wounded. (Cheers.)"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I shall have much pleasure in preparing a telegram, and which I shall show to my honorable friend, in the terms he has suggested. (Cheers.)

THE QUEEN WATCHES CANADA.

Chamberlain Cables Her Majesty's Appreciation of Canada's Enthusiastic Loyalty and Her Prayer for the Safe Return of Canada's Sons.

London, Feb. 20.—Her Majesty the Queen appreciates the enthusiastic loyalty of Canada and wishes the troops Godspeed and a safe return.

(Signed) CHAMBERLAIN.

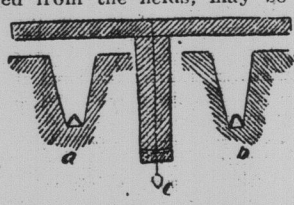
This despatch was received by Lord Minto Ottawa Wednesday, the occasion being the sailing of the Milwaukee from Halifax with other body of Canadians on board.

DRAINAGE FOR FARMS.

A Very Satisfactory System May be Introduced at a Relatively Small Expense.

Quite often the tile drains do not come out to expectations. The term of their usefulness is much shorter than the durable nature of the tile. The tile are made under conditions which are apt to get out of line. At places the line of the drain may come to the surface. At such places and at the outlet, tile are apt to be crumpled by freezing, unless they are vitrified, which adds much to their cost. In common with all kinds of drains they are, more or less, liable to become choked with roots or silt or injured by the presence of vermin. There is scarcely a farm but needs drainage and were it more generally known that wood or stone form a very respectable material for tile, perhaps there would be more improvement along this line. Doubtless many are deterred by the cost of tile, especially in more remote sections where freight rates are high, but it is just such localities that the farmer has an abundance of the other materials for constructing drains.

Large stones, if they are to be removed from the fields, may be advantageously used.



Form of Drains and Levels. Various methods have been used for the drainage of land. The most common is the use of tile drains. These are made of vitrified clay and are laid in a line, with a slope to the outlet. The tiles are joined together with a special mortar. The drains are usually laid in a line, with a slope to the outlet. The tiles are joined together with a special mortar. The drains are usually laid in a line, with a slope to the outlet. The tiles are joined together with a special mortar.

A board drain is quickly made and when carefully laid with durable wood is very lasting. Oak is the best material for the drain, but where they receive no blows or jars retain an open passage for water long after the material begins to decay. A board six inches wide and one inch thick, laid in a line, will drain like an inverted trough as long as it is in place. If the material is rived and there are some narrow boards, the narrow ones may be nailed over two others as shown in Fig. 1.

The ditch need not be over a spade's width on the bottom. Its depth is altogether unimportant. In draining out low places you have to cut the surrounding land deep enough to get the minimum of fall. For a board drain a greater than for round tile, and may be set down as about three inches per 100 feet of length. If the drain is to be made of stone, the stones should be laid in a line, with a slope to the outlet. The stones are joined together with a special mortar. The drains are usually laid in a line, with a slope to the outlet. The stones are joined together with a special mortar.

In laying drains with boards it is to have the bottom even and straight as possible, and to grade the bottom of the drain. In getting the grade the assistance of an engineer is sometimes advisable, but which a farmer of ordinary ingenuity can make at home and with it his own grading. Many practical ditchers make use of water in the bottom to get by, and where there is plenty of fall for short distances this does very well. But sometimes there is no water and experience has taught that in digging by water the ditcher will get a large fall, and the ditch will be of the greatest importance to get the minimum of fall.

Take a straight pine board six feet long and lay it on the ground, and fix it in the centre and at right angles another board one-half as long. At ends of long arm fix sights and at ends of short arm fix sights. The instrument is clamped so that the thread coincides with zero on the scale, then the sights on the long arm will be level. The scale is divided by lines one-sixteenth of an inch apart. When the instrument is moved so that the thread coincides with zero on the scale, the sight on the short arm will be level. The sight on the long arm will be level. The sight on the short arm will be level. The sight on the long arm will be level.

How to Make a Cheap Method. A cheap method may be made by taking a dry goods box about 2 1/2 feet square and sinking it in the ground to within four inches of the upper edge. First take out the top and bottom and saw off the ends on a slant so that one side will be four inches lower than the other. This will give the necessary pitch to the sash. Any old window sash will do. During cold nights it should be covered with some burlap sacks or a piece of carpet. The manure should be about 12 to 15 inches deep and should be piled around the outside to keep out the frost. A bed of this size is large enough to start all the plants needed for a farmer's garden.

The Marquis of Salisbury has made his usual rebate of 30 per cent in his agricultural tenants.

5 PACES FREE

ARE YOUR COWS PROFITABLE?

Question Only a Few Dairywomen Are Able to Answer.

In an address before the recent convention of the Connecticut Dairywomen's Association, Prof. C. L. Beach gave an address, the gist of which was "The Profitable Cow." Prof. Beach began with the statement that the average farmer is not a good judge of the value of his cows. He said that the reason why he was not was because he did not, to begin with, take records of the work of his own cows. He gave a record of 25 cows, in which the cost of food and care were estimated, with the amount of butterfat. Of the 25 cows 10 were kept at a profit and four at a barely sustaining rate, and five were absolutely kept at a loss. The variation in the herd running from a profit of \$2 to a loss of \$18. The value of a record like this was that the farmer might be able to get rid of his unprofitable cows and add to his stock of cows that yielded fairly well.

In a census of 100 farmers, representing 650 cows supplying milk, the average cow yielded 100 pounds of milk per year. The inference was that if one of these farmers knew what their cows were doing and whether they were yielding a profit or not. The average cow yielded 100 pounds of milk per year. The inference was that if one of these farmers knew what their cows were doing and whether they were yielding a profit or not. The average cow yielded 100 pounds of milk per year. The inference was that if one of these farmers knew what their cows were doing and whether they were yielding a profit or not.

AIDS IN TRANSPLANTING.

Blue Grass Seed Makes a Good First Seed Bed.

The illustration shows a crate full of young garden plants ready to be set in the open. The plants are in a crate, and the crate is full of plants. The plants are in a crate, and the crate is full of plants. The plants are in a crate, and the crate is full of plants. The plants are in a crate, and the crate is full of plants.

Proper Management of Swine. In discussing winter care of fall pigs, N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo., declared at a recent meeting of breeders at that town that if well-cared for, fall pigs were fully as profitable as those farrowed in the spring. He feeds them largely on slugs, but in the cold weather thinks there is no danger of feeding them too much feed, as they thus receive both feed and fuel. W. L. Adey did not favor very much warm slugs in winter. His plan is to put dry ship stirs in a pen and have the second litter in February, then breeding as soon as possible. With this fall litter the sow should have plenty of shade and be fed an abundance of succulent feed, such as pumpkins, artichokes, etc. The pigs will get such a start as to pass the winter in good shape.

Wheat Consumed Each Year. Few people realize how closely the wheat crop is consumed each year. According to the statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, the world's total production of wheat in 1897 was 2,226,745,000 bushels—not enough, by millions of bushels, to supply the world's food demand and furnish seed for crops of another year. Consequently, countries of the earth where the crop was light were visited by want and high prices, in India the need even touching the point of famine—McClure's Magazine.

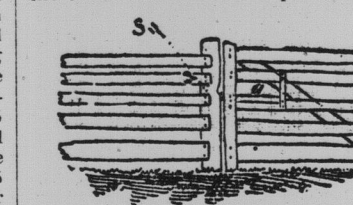
Selecting Eggs for Market. There are a number of ways of selecting eggs to send to market. The best of these ways is to pass each egg before a candle held on the other side of a box or board through which a hole has been made. When we say candle of course we recognize necessary—any kind of a light will do provided it be powerful enough to send its light through the egg. Only fresh eggs should be sent to market, especially if private customers are being supplied.

COUNTRY ARMAD of the city for residence. But, alas, neither place is proof against coughs or colds, so Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm is welcome in both localities. 25c. all druggists.

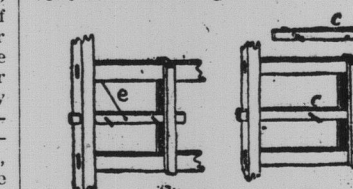
GOOD GATE LATCHES.

Three Styles Which, if Properly Constructed, Are Reasonably Sure to Give Satisfaction.

The form of the gate latch or fastening is an important portion of a fence and care should be exercised in making. The form shown in Fig. 1 is very simple and effective. The latch, a, is of hard, tough wood, 18 inches in length, three-quarters of an inch thick, and 1 1/2 inches wide. Through the inner end a wooden pin holds it



in position. When the gate is closed the outer projecting end rests in a notch cut in the post, as at s. All the plans shown admit of the gate opening either way if desired. In Fig. 2, a swinging latch is used, which should be about the size of that in Fig. 1. It is suspended by a wire at t. Two wooden pins prevent it from being moved too far in



either direction. The plan in Fig. 3 is quite similar to the others, and is clearly shown. The latch, c, is shown in an enlarged form. A notch is cut in the lower side, which rests on a pin when the gate is closed, the weight of the latch keeping it in position. Next in importance to the hinges of a gate are the fastenings, which should invariably be made of the very best material.

VALUABLE EXPERIENCE.

Value of Disinfection in the Treatment of the Abortion Disease.

Much loss and disappointment is being experienced in many dairy sections, both east and west, in consequence of abortion. One of the most valuable contributions to this subject on this subject was by F. E. E. of the North Carolina Experiment Station, in February, 1896. We repeat the valuable statement of the same to show the value of thorough disinfection in the treatment of this disease. "In regard to abortion I wish to make a few remarks. Abortion has seldom come under my notice until within three years. I have read and heard much about it, but it is not until it comes and goes, and have seen a case or two. It seemed to have dropped down on this farm, and had to grapple with it. We do not believe in charms, or 'wearing itself out,' or 'medicine' which you give by the mouth, and some statements upon this subject was by F. E. E. of the North Carolina Experiment Station, in February, 1896. We repeat the valuable statement of the same to show the value of thorough disinfection in the treatment of this disease.

In April, 1894, Noard's treatment was employed. The stable and shed were thoroughly cleaned, and treated with copper sulphate solution, one and one-half ounces to a quart of water, sprayed around freely. Two or three inches of shed bottom was removed and carted away, and plowed into a field where animals do not graze, and fresh earth was put in its place. Then during that summer, in about ten days, the spraying was repeated. When this was done the first time, the cows were tied in stalls and wiped over with the following solution, recommended by Prof. Noard, who had the most efficient opportunity of testing its effects or efficiency: Distilled water (rain water in our case) four and one-half gallons, glycerine and alcohol (96 per cent) each, three and one-half ounces, and bichloride of mercury, two and one-half drachms. The cows received an injection of this per vagina two or three weeks in succession, but it seemed too strong and that was dropped from the treatment. This accords with a later recommendation from Prof. Noard, which we saw a little later for the first time.

When the first cleaning up was done, the cows were sponged around tail, vulva, and adjacent parts, special attention being given to the vulva, so that if any 'germs' were there they would be destroyed. This sponging became a part of the daily work, and it was proposed to keep it up until a cure was effected. Cows were held back in breeding for fall and winter of 1895, and have now all come in with healthy calves, save two, one of which was suspected to have been injured, and the other may be, or not, a case of abortion.

Of the last calves, one was born dead or least was dead when first seen, with no appearance of having moved itself. Of all the calves we previously aborted or have been in contact with them, two were premature, but are active, vigorous calves. We believe the disease is headed off. Also that it can be stopped on any other farm by this means, and care not to, by any practice, spread the disease. Your correspondent has this case now to encourage him to undertake the eradication of the disease. If he has faith in germicides, and will use them persistently, there is hope for him.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Working the Orchard.

Plowing and cultivating thoroughly will cause a wonderful improvement in almost any orchard. Cowpeas sown broadcast and allowed to grow and be plowed under the next spring are valuable. When the peas in the orchard are full grown the hogs may be turned in and allowed to feed them down. They will give an abundance of food which costs almost nothing.

Use a Bone-Grinder TO MAKE THOSE HENS LAY EGGS. JOSEPH THOMPSON. Machine Works, 48 and 58 Smyth-street. Phone 908.

THE HORSE'S BTOMACH.

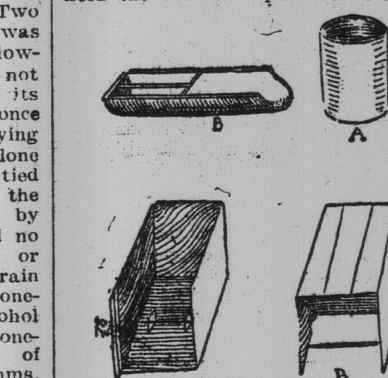
It Is Small, and That Is Why Bulky Foods Should Be Fed Sparingly.

Where hay is plentiful, as it is on most farms, the fact that the horse has a small stomach seems to be forgotten. Where on the contrary hay is scarce and high, as in large cities, the feeding of hay is much better understood. To allow any working horse to eat hay ad libitum is positively cruel in that it is injurious to the horse, as this animal is not provided with a large storage apparatus as the cow for the storing away of fodder by the hundred pounds. This being the case a great quantity of hay consumed by a working horse, say at the noon hour, merely becomes a burden and eventually leads to indigestion. Hay is not digested in the stomach (which in the horse holds but three and a half gallons) but in the large intestines to which also most of the water goes when imbibed, passing through the stomach and of course washing out part of the solid contents present in that receptacle. On farms where people rise very early hay may be fed with advantage in small quantity if given say at 5 a.m. and the oats ration at 6 a.m., as time has been given for the hay to pass into the intestines. There can, however, be no advantage in feeding hay at noon as the working horse cannot digest it and carries it around at work until evening comes, when it can be taken care of by the digestive apparatus. The proper time to allow a full feed of hay is at eight o'clock at night, two hours after the horse has eaten his oats, and so far as hard worked horses are concerned, and more especially in the heated term of summer, this is the only time hay should be allowed. It is absurd and detrimental to allow any horse to eat hay and "hog" hay all day long, and worse still if dozens of ears of corn are added to the ration. Even an idle horse needs but little hay—over 14 pounds per day when other good foods are given. The horse's stomach is small, as has been said, and he needs and should have concentrated food in small quantities at short intervals. We seldom find a case of "heaves" appear in a barn where horses are properly managed. It is peculiarly a disease of the farm fed horse and it is due to continued overfeeding of the stomach and intestines with bulky, dry, coarse fodder and hay which is also too often moldy or full of dust. Many of the other ailments of the horse are also due to the same cause, together with lack of exercise and too much corn. Feed sound food to the horse in small quantities often, prefer oats to corn for hard work, always water before feeding, exercise amply every day of the year and give the main feed of hay at night and the farm horse will be healthy and hardy.—Farmers' Review.

DEVICES FOR FEEDING.

Little Contrivances Which Are Great Labor Savers.

The principal employment of farmers for some time yet will be caring for their live stock. Anything that will facilitate the work of feeding is in order. Two convenient home-made tools are illustrated in Fig. 1. A is a half-peck feed box, made from a piece of stove pipe. The bottom is a piece of one-quarter-inch board fitted nicely in the pipe and well nailed to its place. The top should be bent over a ring of No. 9 wire to give it sufficient strength. To hold the even half peck for a seven-



DEVICES FOR FEEDING.

inch pipe, the depth should be just seven inches. B is a grain scoop for filling sacks, etc. It is made from a piece of sheetiron 18 inches long by 14 inches wide. The best way to fasten the sides to the crosspiece is to bore a hole through it, from end to end, and draw the crosspiece through the hole. The handle is attached to this cross-piece and to the end piece, as shown. The edges of this, also, should be wired. Spouts with "cut offs" for drawing small grains, ground feed, etc., from bins on a higher level, are quite common, but such contrivances are not so common about corn-cobs. Fig. 2 represents a form of spout or "shoot" by which corn can be drawn from a crib very nicely. The opening in the crib should be not less than 16 inches square and the shoot, the same size, is set sloping down at an angle of 40 degrees. It should be about two feet long. The bottom is in two pieces, the lower half being hinged to the upper. To shut off the corn, this portion of the bottom is simply turned up and hooked. A, Fig. 2, shows the shoot with the top off and the bottom let down. It shows the shoot closed. Two or three shoots like this along the side of a crib will save a great deal of shoveling and of lifting also. If the crib is so situated that the corn can be run directly into a sled or wagon.

Superior Sires.

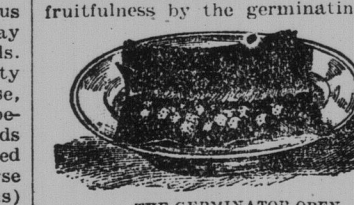
The result of careless and unskillful breeding is seen in many animals on the market, either scrubs or sired by Jersey or dairy bred bulls. A good bull costs \$100 or \$200 or \$500, which proves the value of a good sire when experienced breeders, who know the value of a good sire, pay these prices to get the best of the breed, says The Western Agriculturalist.

"What is your waist measure?" asked her dearest friend. "Really, I've forgotten," replied the demure little maiden. For a moment she was buried in thought. Then, turning to her escort, she asked: "Haro! how long is a man's arm, anyway?"—[Chicago Evening Post.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

A Simple Little Apparatus That Will Permit Anyone to Test the Vigor of the seeds He Buys.

As the country grows older and the soil less fertile, the importance of having strong vigorous seeds with great vitality becomes more and more apparent. Particularly is this true with seed like crimson clover, which deteriorates rapidly. In no case should seeds of this kind be purchased without first determining the fruitfulness by the germinating tests.



THE GERMINATOR OPEN.

Seedsmen of course refuse a guarantee, but there is no reason why the farmer should not be permitted to test samples of seeds on his own account. This is very easily done by means of the little apparatus shown in the accompanying sketches. It consists simply of a couple of pieces of cloth, one slightly smaller than the other. One piece of cloth is moistened and laid on the plate and the seeds placed upon them. The second cloth is placed over the seeds, then the second plate inverted upon the first. With crimson clover, germination should begin in about two days and 80 or 90 per cent. of the seed ought to sprout inside of three days. Of course, if preferred seed can be tested in the soil, but this is likely to be carried out by the average farmer. It must be remembered also that the seeds of some crops, does not prove that the seed is good.



THE GERMINATOR CLOSED.

Unless the sprouts are vigorous and healthy they are of no consequence. This is true, not only of crimson clover, but of every other kind of field seed. Corn, wheat, timothy, flax, oats, etc., can be tested in the same way. In addition to the germinating test, the matter of the seed is of great importance and should be looked to carefully. If a farmer suspects that any kind is not pure, he should send a sample to the experimental farm at Ottawa, and it will be examined free of charge. With these facilities there is little excuse for the sowing of impure seed.

Leguminous Crops Valuable.

The legumes are the farmer's salvation. For green manuring they are superior to all other crops. Barren soils can be made productive where the farmer has the knowledge of growing the crop for this purpose. We often see farmers growing crops to plow under that are not nitrogen producers or leguminous plants. If we grow non-leguminous crops for plowing under, such as timothy, ryegrass, buckwheat and others, they put back into the soil just the amount of nitrogen they take out. Use the clovers, vetches, cowpeas, lupines, alfalfa, horse bean and others. They furnish a much needed and needed gather their supply of nitrogen from the atmosphere. When plowed under they give to the soil an additional supply of nitrogen, around which can be used by a succeeding crop. Our commercial fertilizers are composed of three kinds of plant food, viz., nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. It will thus be seen by growing leguminous crops we manure the soil with nitrogen from the air, which greatly lessens the expense of commercial fertilizers, for nitrogen is the most expensive of all. It costs from 15 to 20c per lb., while potash and phosphoric acid cost only 5c to 7c per pound, or even less. If we grow a leguminous crop before seeding to grain and grass, we need only purchase a fertilizer which contains potash and phosphoric acid. It can be bought from \$12 to \$15 per ton, while a complete fertilizer costs as high as \$20 to \$30 per ton.

Removing Burs from Wool.

To remove burs from the wool in sheep, the better way is to remove the burs from the pasture lot before they mature sufficiently to adhere to the wool. Once they are in, a hard task is on to remove them. There are three ways whereby they can be removed. One is to pick them out with the fingers, holding the wool in such a manner that the burs can be pulled from the roots, and pull the wool direct from the bur and allow it to drop from the fleece. Another way is to take a pair of sheep shears and clip the wool directly underneath them; this, however, is wasteful. Another method would be to take a pair of long pointed tongs and introduce them between the sheep's body and the bur, grasp firmly, with a cord or long tightly curvy comb rake them out.

Clover Hay for Swine.

There are some who do not appreciate the value of clover hay for swine. It is to be regretted that such appreciation is not universal, say an exchange. It is not only valuable because of its high merit as a feed, but because of the bulk that it furnishes. No growing animal should be fed exclusively upon the grains. There should be some bulk furnished. Swine will eat dry clover hay with a relish, but the better way to feed it is to cut it up, steam it or pour hot water on it and mix with meal. Pasture, if it is the right kind of pasture, is nearly an essential in profitable swine raising. It should be clover pasture, but if it is not it must be composed of short and tender grass.

The Choicest Fruit.

The choicest fruit is not found in the market, but in the home garden. The trade demands size and color; the man who grows for his own use insists upon flavor.

DR. J. H. MORRISON

Has resumed his practice, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Only, 163 Germain St., St. John, N. B.