

Agricultural

SWINE PLAGUE AND CHOLERA.

There are two infectious diseases of swine that have done much damage to the hog growing industry. Swine plague is an affection of the lungs resulting in inflammation and destruction of the tissues, while cholera affects the intestines, causing lesions and finally death. Both are caused by a specific germ easily recognized. In some outbreaks of disease both germs exist at the same time. Such mixed diseases are due to the existence of both germs in the surroundings of the swine.

Swine plague bacteria are probably introduced into the herd only from the bodies of animals, since they are speedily destroyed in soil and water by natural agencies. Varieties existing in healthy animals may under favorable conditions produce diseases, consequently efforts to prevent and suppress infection must take into account the physical condition of the exposed animal. Age has much to do with susceptibility to attack, young hogs succumbing more readily than more mature animals. Feeding is also one of the factors; large quantities of the same kind of feed given to produce fat being contrary to the habits of omnivorous animals. The uncleanly surroundings of most hogs also disposes them to attack. Disease germs may be conveyed from one locality to another by refuse in freight cars, proximity to slaughter houses, rendering establishments or places where viscera are scattered, or where large numbers of living swine are temporarily housed.

To prevent this disease rear and keep the hogs in such a manner that all organs will be in a perfectly healthy condition. Dispose of animals before they become old or in any way weakened. Give a variety of foods. During a time of disease keep the hogs confined in comfortable quarters, as there are more chances for infection where animals run at large. Avoid contact with infected stock and bring in no animals from the outside, especially if they have been shipped in cars. Dispose of hogs that have had even a slight attack and recovered, for their disease-resisting power has been lessened.

In testing remedies for cholera it was for a long time doubtful whether anything could be obtained which would lessen the ravages of the disease. Indications, however, point to the conclusion that if treatment is properly applied it may be successful. The most effective tested by the government experts is the following: Wood charcoal, 1 lb., sulphur, 1 lb., sodium chloride, 2 lbs., sodium bicarbonate, 2 lbs., sodium hyposulphide, 2 lbs., sodium sulphate, 1 lb., antimony sulphide, 1 lb. These ingredients must be completely pulverized and thoroughly mixed.

The dose is a large tablespoonful for each 200 lbs. of hogs and is to be given one daily. When hogs are affected do not feed corn alone, but at least once a day give a soft feed made by mixing bran and middlings, and corn meal, or ground oats and grain, or crushed wheat with hot water, and stir in the proper quantities of medicine. Hogs are fond of this medicine. It increases the appetite, and when once tasted food containing it will be eaten when nothing else is touched. Very sick hogs must be drenched. Used as a preventive it should be put into the feed for the whole herd, care being observed that each animal receives its proper share.

TURKEYS AND DUCKS ON FARMS.

Turkeys can be made quite profitable on the farm in connection with chicken raising, says a writer. I have found the Bronze to be the best variety, they are of a large size and very hardy. I keep one gobbler and four hens, set the first clutch of eggs under chicken hens and two turkey hens; when they hatch give all to the turkey hens.

For the first few weeks I feed four or five times a day on hard boiled eggs milk curds, light bread crumbs, lettuce leaves and onion tops cut up fine. I put the turkeys in a large coop with a yard made of wire netting, keep them shut up in wet weather and of mornings until the dew is off, and see that they are free from lice. After they are six weeks old they will become very hardy and do not require such close attention. I always give them a generous feed in the evening to insure their returning home at night.

They should average at least \$1.00 each when marketed in the fall. A mistake many make is to hold their fowls for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets; these are always overstocked and it is much better to send between times in order to obtain the best prices.

Money can also be made by raising ducks for the early markets. We like the Pekin best. While not absolutely necessary to have running water they do much better for me with a brook, creek or pond to swim in. Five ducks to a drake are enough. The ducks will lay over 200 eggs in a season. It is best to set the eggs under chicken hens as ducks make the poorest of mothers. We feed them all kinds of scraps from the table and garden, besides wheat bran, corn meal, cooked vegetables and a little corn once a day a few weeks before marketing. The best time to

market is at ten weeks old. The feathers are also quite an item of profit.

I give my fowls a feed of chopped onions once a week, also every week or two feed Venetian red, this will prevent cholera and other diseases and greatly increases the egg production. I have cured fowls with the cholera, with this remedy, when everything else failed.

I keep my young chickens and turkeys in yards made of wire netting, until several weeks old; in this way they keep healthier and grow faster than when allowed free range and to mingle with the older fowls.

Young ducks and geese must be kept away from water to swim in until they are at least a month old, give them an abundance of drinking water in vessels that they cannot get into with their bodies.

I hope my experience will be a help to other farmer's wives who are trying to raise poultry by the old slipshod methods I once followed. I have found that to be successful, we must first have good stock, then give them the care and attention farmers give their other stock, and we will be repaid many fold for our extra work and attention.

BREEDING DAIRY HEIFERS.

A correspondent writes asking when, in our judgment, heifers intended for the dairy should be first bred. The general opinion on the subject, and we believe it is correct, is that heifers intended for the dairy should be bred so as to come in with their first calves at about two years old. The milking function carried to the extent which good dairy practice requires is a highly artificial one, and early breeding is one of the steps necessary to the intensification of the milking habit. If the heifer be not bred early she is likely to acquire the habit of using the liberal though not fattening food she should have for the purpose of making flesh. This is a habit quite fatal to the usefulness of the heifer intended for dairying. Feeding, management, breeding, etc., should be directed to its prevention, without, however, starving or stunting the animal. It is alleged, with some show of truth that early breeding detracts from the size of the cow when matured, and also that it is likely to have an adverse influence upon constitution. As has been intimated, there is probably some truth in both of these objections to early breeding, but the world we live in is one in which we must pay the price for anything we get that is worth having. It is probable that the intensification of any quality in the breeding of domestic animals is not attained without a sacrifice of something else. Sometimes the sacrifice is one that can well be made, and sometimes it is one that we would prefer not to make, but in any event we must pay the cost of the quality we desire to exalt. That early breeding does reduce size and scale is altogether probable, but these are qualities that are not particularly essential in the dairy cow, and the early breeding is attended with consequences much more important to the dairyman than any consideration of mere size. It is possible, too, that constitution may suffer to some extent from early breeding but this, too, is one of the things that must be in part endured and in part compensated by the better care and greater attention to the protection of the cow from consequences of some little weakness in this respect. It will not do to encourage the milking faculty by every possible means, early breeding included, and then allow the cow to find her only shelter against the winter blasts on the south side of a wire fence or in the vicinity of a straw stack, but if care, shelter and attention to the comfort of the cow is given that should be given, the fact that she is not quite so hardy as a scrub rustler would be, can well be endured, and indeed must be endured, if a profitable dairy cow is sought for. Heifers should, therefore, be bred, we think, so as to come in fresh at about two years old. The maternal function, of which milking is but a branch, is thus encouraged early and made a characteristic of the animal throughout her life.

A MILLION AND A QUARTER

a year for wages alone. But then imagine, if you can—and nobody can ever accurately do so—the value of the property alone we protect. I suppose it would be close upon \$500,000,000, if you take the rateable value only. No doubt London ought to be proud of her police force when she considers how infinitesimal are the number of felonies compared with the huge standing and the constantly circulating population of this great city, which harbors people from all nations under the sun.

Compared with the metropolitan police, the city force is a small one. The area under its charge is of enormous value, though it only comprises 671 statute acres. Calling at the Old Jewry Office, I learned that there are two superintendents, one being in the detective department; chief inspectors, 3; district inspectors, 15; station inspectors, 22; detective inspectors, 12; sergeants, 72; detective-sergeants, 7; and constables, 795. There are also 57 constables on private service duty. Though the city—with all its immense wealth—is thus protected by such a small force, assisted at night by military guards at the Bank of England, no one can deny that it is a model of perfection.

The university of El Ayhar, in Cairo, is the oldest in the world. It has records dating back a thousand years.

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.

The Northwest Territorial elections will take place on Nov. 4.

The Bank of Nova Scotia will establish a branch in Winnipeg on January 1.

Winter has set in all through the Alaskan gold fields. There is three feet of snow in Chilkoot Pass.

The American Society of Municipal Improvements, meeting in Washington, decided to meet next year in Toronto.

Mrs. Rowan, widow of the late John Rowan, hotelkeeper at Hamilton, has been left a fortune by relatives in Indiana.

The exports from Toronto for the first quarter of the present fiscal year totalled \$1,959,487, nearly double that of a year ago.

The Niagara Historical Society protests against the proposed international monument at Quebec, to General Montgomery.

It is reported at Hamilton that Maj. J. S. Hendrie will be gazetted lieutenant-colonel, and will assume command of the Welland Field Battery.

Major A. M. Smith will likely succeed Lt.-Col. Lindsay as commander of the Seventh Fusiliers, of London. The battalion is being re-organized.

Chief Justice Sir Henry Strong, arbitrator in the case of McCord, an American citizen, against the Government of Peru, has awarded McCord \$40,000.

The Humane Society has granted a medal to Miss Ida Smith, the Merriton school teacher, who displayed great heroism during the recent cyclone.

An Order in Council has been passed superannuating Mr. M. Sweetman, Chief Postoffice Inspector of the Dominion, with headquarters at Toronto. The office will be abolished.

Chevalier Drolet, of Montreal, passed through Winnipeg on Sunday evening, on his way to Edmonton, to test a new dredging apparatus, designed to extract gold from the sand bars and gravel beds of the rivers.

The steamship Turret Age, of the Black Diamond Steamship line, at Montreal, reports having collided with and sunk the American steam barge Lloyd S. Porter, near St. Croix, above Quebec, on Sunday. No lives were lost.

Charles Baker was sentenced by Judge Jelfs at Hamilton to three years in the reformatory for stealing a gold watch. The evidence against him was weak, and he would have been acquitted had he not gone into the box in his own defence.

Rev. John Hunt, an aged Methodist minister, and one of the best known citizens in Toronto, was run down by a bicyclist on Tuesday night while crossing Jarvis St. Mr. Hunt received a bad scalp wound and will be laid up for some time. The bicyclist rode away.

The Postmaster-General has decided to permit all steamship companies to carry mails to Britain, providing that they become liable for the safe delivery in England, that no compensation be asked, and that the mail matter be addressed by such steamer.

Capt. Dykes of the steamer Ganges in explaining the loss of his vessel before the commissioner at Halifax stated that the wreck was pillaged by schooners from Newfoundland and everything of value carried off. The schooners had their names covered up, and he was threatened with shooting when he attempted to learn the name of one of them.

The immigration branch of the Interior Department have a problem on their hands, which it is not easy to solve. Two thousand Don Roborski immigrants will arrive here in the very worst time of the year, and without sufficient means. They will have to be housed and fed during the winter weather, or they will find a Canadian winter quite as hard to combat as Russian persecution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Henry Guilford, of Bridgeport, Conn., wanted on a charge of murdering Emma Gill, will be extradited from England, after a delay of fifteen days.

Major-General Wesley Merritt, recently in command of the United States troops at Manila, and Miss Laura Williams, of Chicago, were married in the Savoy Hotel at London on Tuesday.

The British steamer Norseman, from Montreal, arrived at Liverpool and reported that 350 sheep were lost on the passage, owing to the heavy weather encountered.

UNITED STATES.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the Joint Traffic Association is an illegal combination.

Fire destroyed one of the piers and adjoining warehouses in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, at a loss of half a million dollars.

It is reported at Seattle, Wash., from Sunrise City, Alaska, that nine men, all Americans, were drowned recently at Cook Inlet.

The John Stevenson Car Building Company of New York, has gone into a receiver's hands. The liabilities are placed at \$700,000. The assets will equal the amount of the liabilities.

A bill incorporating the Rutland-Canadian Railway was introduced in the Vermont Legislature on Tuesday. The road is to run from Burlington to the Canadian border, connecting with the Canada-Atlantic.

The Indian chief who is accused of being the main instigator of the recent trouble at Leech Lake, Minn., is reported to have crossed over on the Manitoba side of the line to evade United States authorities.

GENERAL.

The Spanish evacuation of Porto Rico is completed.

The renewed activity of Vesuvius has caused much alarm at Torre Annunziata and Portici.

The American authorities at Manila have released some of the Spanish sailors captured during the war.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Howley Goodenough, in supreme command of the British troops in South Africa, is dead at Cape Town.

The editor of the Nacional has been imprisoned at Madrid in consequence of charges made by that paper against Senor Rebot, the Civil Governor of Madrid.

The Spanish Peace Commissioners have accepted the negative view of the United States Commissioners towards the proposed assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says that a body of Kurds have fired upon and seriously wounded the well-known German archaeologist, Prof. Belek, while conducting his explorations in the Sipandagh district.

WRITING ON THE CLOUDS.

A New Electrical Device for Signaling at Sea.

Ships that pass in the night will hereafter be enabled to converse with one another though separated by miles of stormy weather.

A new signaling device, which is expected to revolutionize night signaling, has been devised, which is so simple that any child may work it, and so plain that he who runs may read. This device makes it possible for a person stationed on a ship or in a lighthouse to throw great letters of light a distance of several miles, and to write out messages in this way as quickly and clearly as they could be rattled off on a typewriter. The inventor is John William Haywood, of St. John's N. F. The new machine is an adaptation of the magic lantern principle. The lantern is a powerful one, and is supplied with a battery of stenciled plates, containing the letters of the alphabet. These plates are connected with a series of levers with a keyboard much the same as in a typewriter. The keys are marked with the letters and pivoted in such a way that when one presses down on one of the keys the corresponding side is drawn up in front of the lens, and the letter is thus thrown out vastly enlarged.

The contrivance is small and compact and may be readily carried about.

The exhibition screen of this signaling lantern may be a house, a funnel, a wall or rock, or any plain surface which may be at hand. If there be no suitable surface on which to cast the letters a screen may be used made of cotton or duck or some such suitable material. Mr. Haywood has also invented a special diamond-shaped screen which can readily be set up and held tight during the exhibition. Best of all, the letters may be displayed on the clouds, if the night is dark.

The lantern makes it possible to throw a series of letters in dazzling light so that they may be seen readily for a distance of several miles. The keyboard attachment enables the operator to project these letters so quickly that a long signal may be spelled out almost as quickly as it could be written on a typewriter. The scheme may be used either in the merchant marine or on warships or from lighthouses. It admits of a cipher being used for secret messages, and is adaptable to any language.

The device has already been tried with gratifying success on the U. S. warship San Francisco, and it is expected soon to be placed on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

And imagine the picturesque effect when from tall masts at sea and taller towers on the land the flashlights weave messages upon the sky.

PROPOSING TO A QUEEN.

The art of making a proposal of marriage to a Queen is one in which it is no disgrace for any of us to plead ignorance and inexperience. A resident of Malta has thus addressed one of the dusky Queens of the South Pacific Islands.

"Her Gracious Queen: I hope you will most willingly excuse me for having the impudence to write to you in this manner, and the reason for my doing so is, when I was reading the paper yesterday I read about the steamer 'Bonanza' being drifted on your island, and the women under you began to select husbands from the crew, and that you, my Queen, wanted for a husband a man that would love you and make you happy. I have been thinking the matter over, and I have come to the conclusion that if you will have me for a husband, write back and let me know; also that you should send me the money for my passage out, so as I can come to you, and I will repay you the money when I get to you. If my Queen, I will suit you, write back and let me know as soon as possible; also send me a paper note for twenty-three or twenty-five pounds, and I will come at once."

If the Maltese gentleman wonders why he received no reply to the businesslike proposal, it may interest him to know that it never reached Her Majesty. His letter was opened by the head chief, who handed it to the principal white trader, who posted it to his Sydney firm, who in its turn sent it to the Sydney Daily Telegraph. The postmarks showed that it had passed through London, Queensland, Sydney, Samaria and Herbertshoh.

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

There are 13,000 distinct varieties of postage stamps.

An orange tree will bear fruit until it is 150 years old.

Chinese coinage in the shape of a knife has been traced back as far as 2240 B.C.

No person in Norway may spend more than three pence at one visit to a public house.

It is estimated that of the whole population of the globe about 90,000 die every day.

Mexico has an area of 750,000 square miles, or nearly one-fourth that of the United States.

A policeman in Vienna must be able to swim, to row a boat and understand telegraphy.

In India the average duration of life of the native is twenty-four, as against forty-four in Britain.

George Gissing, the novelist, has given up London as a place of residence and will live in Worcestershire.

It is estimated that since the beginning of the historical era 13,000,000 persons have perished in earthquakes.

At the Stronzi Palace in Rome, there is a book made of marble, the leaves being of marvellous thickness.

Russian families, when moving to new homes, kindle the fire on the hearth with coals brought from the old residence.

A monument is to be erected in Paris to the inventor of soda water. It will bear a representation of the inventor's phiz.

The handwriting of R. D. Blackmore, the novelist, is so fine as often to necessitate the use of a magnifying glass by his printers.

Berlin courts have decided that a summer overcoat is a luxury, and not a necessity, and can therefore be seized by the sheriff.

The income of the principal charitable institution having their headquarters in London amounts to over seven million pounds per annum.

There is a hospital for trees on the banks of the Seine in Paris. Trees which grow weak along the boulevards are taken there to recover.

The population of Palestine is increasing rapidly. Ten years ago there were only 15,000 residents in Jaffa; today there are nearly 60,000.

The eye of the vulture is so constructed that it is a high-powered telescope enabling the bird to see objects at an almost incredible distance.

Railway stations in Sweden where you can procure hot luncheons are known by a peculiar sign bearing the suggestive emblem of a crossed knife and fork.

The chestnut is a great staple industry in Spain, where it is largely used by the peasants for food as well as for commercial purpose. Great quantities are exported.

J. M. Barrie, the novelist, whose mock renunciation of tobacco made his "My Lady Nicotine" so popular, has had to give up smoking in reality because of delicate health.

Count Shigenebu Okuma, the new premier of Japan, began life as a poor boy, and is now a proof that the "self-made" man can be manufactured even in the despotic east.

The Sandwich Islanders are so fond of the sea that they actually teach their children to swim long before they are able to walk. The tiniest mites play games in water well out of their depth.

In India, every town of any size has its own ice factory, some of them capable of turning out from 500 to 1,000 tons of ice a day. And the same thing holds good in Egypt and the Southern States of America.

Mount Hercules, in the Island of Papua, is said to be the highest mountain in the world, its altitude being 32,786 feet. Mount Everest, India, was until recently put down as the most lofty, but it is only 29,002 feet high.

Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, the Royal Academician, is still painting at the age of 95 years. He began to exhibit in 1833, and though 64 years of age when made a full R. A., has continued an active member for thirty-one years.

"A gentleman whose wife and daughter have run away from home for a holiday, leaving him in charge of a baby, who, although fairly well, appears to be cutting a tooth, earnestly desires that they will return home at once," and advertised the fact in the London Standard.

A mule belonging to a potter in Kapurthala, Hindustan, has given birth to a foal. This rare event has caused great excitement in the place and the pundits are consulting the stars and the shastus to find out what it portends. The fact is attested by an army veterinary surgeon.

On the schooner Sophia Sutherland, which has returned to San Francisco from a fruitless search for gold among the South Sea Islands, was all the personal property of the late Robert Louis Stevenson. Vallima, the historic Samoan home of the gifted author, was stripped from top to basement before the Sophia Sutherland sailed, and now stands in the midst of the broad acres that composed the Stevenson place, an empty shell.