

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

LICE THAT EFFECT DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Kerosene Emulsion the Best Remedy—
Training Colts—Fruit Pays—Horticultural Hints and Household Helps.

Lice on Animals.

Colts which have been in pasture during summer are often found infested with lice when brought to the stable in autumn. These lice may belong to either of three distinct species, but they are most likely to be the one called the common biting-horse louse, which is the most abundant. It occurs mostly about the head, mane and tail. The front of its body is brownish and the back portion (the abdomen) is yellowish white, with eight transverse dark bands upon the back.

Another kind of louse occasionally found upon horses at once distinguished from the former kind by its triangular head. Of the three kinds of lice that infest cattle, one is called the short-nosed ox-louse. This is a slaty blue species, the female of which is about one-sixth of an inch long when full grown, while the males are somewhat smaller. The head of the louse is provided with little hooks, by which it may be firmly attached to the skin, and within these hooks there is a slender sucking tube having a piercing extremity, which the insect pushes through the skin of its host and sucks the blood. The eggs are attached to the hairs of the cattle near the body, and hatch into young lice that do not differ, except in size, from the adults. The neck and shoulders of cattle are most likely to be affected by this pest.

The long-nosed ox-louse differs considerably from the other. It is about one-eighth of an inch long and is a sucking species. The biting horse-louse is very similar to the biting ox-louse. The latter is reddish in color and is a common pest, says the American Cultivator.

During the last few years the kerosene emulsion has been found the most satisfactory remedy for lice affecting cattle and other domestic animals. This is commonly prepared by adding two gallons of kerosene to one gallon of a solution made by dissolving one-half pound of soap in one gallon of boiling water, and churning the mixture, by forcing it back into the same vessel through a force-pump with a rather small nozzle, until the whole forms a creamy mass, which will thicken into a jelly-like substance on cooling. The soap solution should be hot when the kerosene is added, but of course must not be added near the fire. The emulsion thus made is to be diluted before using with nine or ten gallons of cold water. Soft water should be used in diluting.

In case soft water is not available, a good emulsion can be made with hard water, according to the following directions by Prof. A. J. Cook: Dissolve one-fourth pound of hard soap in two quarts of water; add one pint of kerosene, and pump the mixture back into itself while hot. This always emulsifies at once, and is permanent with hard as well as soft water. This is diluted with twice its bulk of water before use.

The emulsion should be applied to the animals by means of a force pump and spray nozzle, rubbing it about the roots of the hairs thoroughly with the finger tips or a stout brush. It kills the lice, and if the emulsion is thoroughly prepared—with no free kerosene—it benefits rather than injures the animals' hair.

In cold winter weather, when it is not advisable to wet the animal's coat, the lice may be killed by fumigation with tobacco smoke. A good method for this has been described in a recent bulletin of the Iowa experiment station. It consists of a tight box stall just large enough to admit of the largest animal being treated, one end having a close-fitting door to admit the animal, the opposite end a stanchion in which the animal is fastened, and covering the open part of this end and made to fit tightly around the head just in front of the horns, is a canvas sack open at both ends, the inner one nailed to the stall and the outer with a running cord to draw it down to the animal's head, thus leaving the eyes and nose in open air. An opening at the bottom of one side admits the fumigating substance, sulphur or tobacco, the latter apparently the most effective. In burning this we used a wire screen to spread the tobacco, placing this over a tin trough containing a quantity of alcohol. It could be burnt, however, with coals, or using a small quantity of kerosene. The time of exposure necessary will vary some with the strength of fumes, but one to two ounces of tobacco and exposure of 20 to 30 minutes was found effective.

Sunflower Oil.

There is nothing in the process of procuring the oil from the seeds of the sunflower any more difficult than in pressing the oil from cotton seed. The whole seeds may be pressed in a cotton oil mill, and in precisely the same way. The whole seed yields about 15 per cent of oil, it gives 33 per cent of shelled grains, which are equal to peanuts for eating, and these yield 25 per cent of oil of the first quality. The cake left makes a better food for animals than the cotton seed, as it is devoid of the highly stimulating qualities of the cotton oil cake. While at the present this industry is in an undeveloped condition, there is no reason why the plant may not be grown with profit for domestic uses, as the leaves may be used for fodder, the stalks for fuel and the seed for feeding sheep, poultry, swine, cows and even horses, for which uses it is free from any objectionable qualities. As an acre has furnished ten tons of air dry stems and one ton of leaf food

with 2,500 pounds of seed these products will afford a profit on its culture for these purposes, and if a demand should arise for the oil, which is excellent for lubricating the fine machinery now coming into increasingly extensive use in houses and factories and moved by electricity, the way will be already made for the supply of all that may be required. It has been found that a ready supply of such products frequently creates a demand and use for them, and thus the culture of this plant may be undertaken in a small way with present profit and a prospect of a greater one in the future. —American Agriculturist.

Training Colts.

The practice of letting colts run wild until they are two or three years old has been changed to the habit of breaking to halter while young. Often they are broken to lead before they are weaned and are handled and petted more or less until considered old enough to break to harness. Many yearling colts are actually broken to harness and driven before light vehicles, but at this age, unless managed with rare judgment, injury is liable to follow from over-exertion.

If the colt is of a nervous temperament, treat kindly by feeling grain and teach it to eat lumps of sugar from your hand, and soon you will be able to rub and pet it. Speak gently to the colt and soon your coming will be a welcome visit. When tying with a halter use a strong one, so that if it is scared and pulls back the halter will not break but hold firmly. The colt will not soon repeat that method of getting away. Throughout the breaking process, use harness and vehicles that are strong and safe. If a colt once runs away it seems to watch for a similar opportunity.

Should the colt be fretful and try your patience do not get mad and give an excessive drive simply to let it know you are master, or whip and otherwise abuse it to gain the same point. The chances are that, if you tell the truth about the matter afterwards, you will acknowledge your mistake.

Teach colts to instantly obey the word "whoa" and train them to stand until requested to go. Call the colt by its name very frequently. When used by the side of another horse the latter should be of the gentlest disposition, and, no matter how kind and trusty it has been, never leave them without tying both of them, as colts frequently get into bad snarls and the mate, however gentle is often led to cause you trouble and loss. —American Agriculturist.

Horticultural Hints.

Discard all trees that have damaged tops or roots.

Fruit stored in the cellar needs a good circulation of air.

Give each tree an abundance of room both for its roots and the top.

Pasturing with any kind of stock will help drive moles and mice from the orchard.

Never leave more heads than the roots will support, if a good healthy growth is to be secured.

Almost any kind of stock will injure a young orchard, keep out until the trees are well established.

On the average farm it is a good plan to plant out a few fruit trees every year in order to keep up the supply.

One of the first things to do in setting out trees is to head them properly. Trim so as to avoid forks and head low.

It is best with a young orchard at least to replace any missing trees with good thrifty trees when a vacancy occurs.

Fall is a good time to plant out shade and ornamental trees, but evergreens should not be transplanted until spring.

Household Helps.

Cream should whip three times its bulk, producing three quarts of whipped cream from one of unwhipped.

The skin of new potatoes can be removed more quickly with a stiff vegetable brush than by scraping.

Most vegetables are better cooked fast, excepting potatoes, beans, cauliflower and others which contain starch. Cabbage should be boiled rapidly in plenty of water; so should onions and young beets and turnips.

A cool room above ground is better for milk than a cellar, and it should always be remembered that milk should not stand near vegetables, fish or meat of any kind, as it invariably absorbs the flavor of what is near it.

Doughs that stick to rolling pin, board and hands in a hot kitchen should be set away till thoroughly chilled, but all trouble might have been saved by using cold fat, flour and liquid at first, and the texture of the dough would have been better.

It is a great mistake to make a large tea-biscuit. Properly speaking, a tea-biscuit should not be more than two inches in diameter and proportionately thick when baked. This gives a delicate, moist, flaky biscuit, which will be cooked through before the outside crust has become hard or over brown.

In boiling macaroni it is fatal to permit it to stop boiling for a moment until done. Have plenty of salted water in the saucepan at the boiling point when the sticks are added, and when they are tender throw in a glass of cold water to stop the cooking suddenly, and drain at once. After that it may be served in various ways.

Gasoline will remove spots from the most delicate fabrics and leave no trace behind of its use. It will also renovate feathers and clean the plainest or the richest lace. The lace is plunged into a small pan of gasoline just as one would wash it in water. Gasoline, however, dries almost instantly. It is also a fine thing to use in removing spots from woollen clothing of all descriptions.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST.

What Victor Hugo Said on the Question of Labor.

The poor cry out to the wealthy. The slaves implore their rulers, and as much now as in the days of Spartan Helots.

I am one of them, and I add my voice to that of the multitude that it may reach the ears of the rich. Who am I? One of the people. From whence came I? From the bottomless pit. How am I named? I am wretchedness. My lords, I have something to say to you.

My lords, you are placed high. You have power, opulence, pleasure, the sun immovable at your zenith, unlimited authority, enjoyment undivided, a total forgetfulness of others. So be it. But there is something below you; above you, perhaps. My lords, I impart to you a novelty. The human race exists.

I am he who comes from the depths. My lords you are the great and the rich. That is perilous. You take advantage of the night. But have a care, there is greater power—the morning. The dawn cannot be vanquished. It has within it the outbreak of irresistible day.

You are the dark clouds of privilege. Be afraid. The true master of the house is about to knock at the door.

What is the father of privilege? Chance. What is his son? Abuse. Neither chance nor abuse is enduring. They have both of them, an evil to-morrow.

I come to warn you. I come to denounce to you your own bliss. It is made out of the ills of others. Your paradise is made out of hell and of the poor.

I come to open before you the wealthy, the grand assizes of the poor—that sovereign who is the slave, that convict, who is the judge.

I am bowed down under what I have to say. When to begin? I know not. I have picked up in the vast trough straggling pleas. Now what shall I do with them? They overwhelm me and I throw them pell-mell before me.

I am a diver, and I bring up from the depths a pearl, the truth. I speak because I know. I have experience. I have seen. Suffering? No, the word is weak, O master in bliss! Poverty—I have grown up in it; winter—I have shivered in it; famine—I have tasted it; scorn—I have undergone it; the plague—I have had it; shame—I have drunk of it.

I felt it requisite that I should come among you. Why? Because of my yesterday's rags. It was in order that my voice might be raised among the satiated that God commingled me with the hungry. Oh! have pity. Oh! you know not this fatal world, whereto you think that you belong. So high, you are outside of it. I will tell you what it is.

Abandoned, an orphan, alone in a boundless creation, I made my entry into this gloom that you call society. The first thing that I saw was law under the form of a gibbet; the second was wealth—it is your wealth—under the form of a woman dead of cold and hunger; the third was luxury under the shape of a haunted man chained to prison walls; the fourth was your palaces beneath which cowered the tramp.

The human race has been made by you slaves and convicts. You have made this earth a dungeon. Light is wanting, air is wanting, virtue is wanting.

The workers of this world, whose fruits you enjoy, live in death. There are little girls who begin at eight by prostitution, and who end at twenty by old age. Who among you have been to Newcastle-on-Tyne? There are men in the mines there who chew coal to fill the stomach and cheat hunger. Look you at Lancashire. Want of work everywhere. Are you aware that the Harlech fishermen eat grass when the fishery fails? Are you aware that at Burton Lazars there are still certain lepers driven into the woods, who are fired at if they come out of their dens? In Peckridge they have no beds in the hovels and holes are dug in the ground for children to sleep, so that in place of beginning with the cradle they begin with the tomb.

Mercy, have mercy for the poor! Oh, I conjure you have pity!

But no, you will not. I know ye all. Devils bred in hell and dogs with hearts of stone. Upward to your golden thrones for ages has gone the cry of misery, the groan of hunger and the sob of despair, and ye heeded not. What mercy thou hast given shall be meted out to you in turn.

Bear in mind that the series of kings armed with the sword was interrupted by Cromwell armed with the axe.

Tremble! The incorruptible disolutions draw near: the clipped talons push out again; the torn-out tongues take to flight; become tongues of fire scattered to the winds of darkness, and they howl in the infinite. They who are hungry show their idle teeth. Parades built over hells totter. There is suffering, and that which is above leans over, and that which is below gaps open. The shadow asks to become light. The damned discuss the elect. It is the people who are oncoming. I tell you it is a man who ascends. It is the end that is beginning. It is the red dawn of catastrophe.

What happiness to be again ridden and beaten and starved! What happiness to work forever for bread and water! What happiness to be free from the delusion that cake is good and life other than misery! Was there anything more crazy than those ideas? Where should we be if every vagabond had his rights? Imagine everybody governing! Can you imagine a city governed by those who built it? They are the team, not the coachman. What a God-send is a rich

Surely he is generous to take this trouble for us. And then he was brought up to it; he knows what it is; it is his business.

A guide is necessary for us. Being poor, we are ignorant; being ignorant, we are blind; we need a guide. But why are we ignorant? Because it must be so. Ignorance is the guardian of virtue. He who is ignorant is innocent. It is our duty not to think, complain or reason.

These truths are incontestable. Society reposes on them. What is society? Misery for you if you support it. Death if you dare touch it. A reasonable, poor man, you were made to be a slave.

Not to be a slave is to dare and do.

Tennyson's Fall.

The pall which covered the coffin during the funeral service of Lord Tennyson was of the handsomest and handwoven Ruskin linen made in Keswick. It is unbleached and of a warm, rich tone of color. It bears in the center the last four lines of the poem "Crossing the Bar," worked in gold. Above is the laurel wreath in shades of green; below, the baron's coronet, with the initials "A. T." in gold. The whole ground is covered with trails of English wild roses, worked in natural colors. It is lined with white silk. The roses are emblematical of the England and the English country life the poet so loved and sung of. The rose with its associations of chivalry, is also suggestive of the Arthurian poems. Forty-two blossoms or buds in number, these roses symbolize the years of his Laureateship. The crown of laurel bears the berries as typical of the ripeness of the poet's art. The designer of the pall was Mrs. Rawnsley, wife of the Vicar of Crosthwaite, himself a Lincolnshire man and connection of the poet's family, and the son of one of the poet's oldest friends, from whose house the Laureate was married.

One of Emperor William's Toys.

The emperor of Germany has placed upon the wall of his study a large photograph of which he is very proud. It is a portrait, half life size, of the biggest and smallest soldier of the Prussian army standing side by side. The former is Private Pritze, of the first regiment of the Prussian guard. He stands 6 feet 7 1/2 inches in his boots, and when he presented himself at Dusseldorf for examination a special apparatus had to be provided with which to take his waist measure. His breadth is in proportion to his height. The smallest soldier is the hereditary prince. The picture is a unique one, showing a veritable giant, quite equal to any that figure in "Grimme's Tales" or other books of fables, and by his side a soldierly Lilliputian.

Gold on the Columbia.

The Columbia is gold-bearing at any point, but none but the Chinese seem to make it pay. A Chinaman who has washed the bars of the river for twelve years, tells a Wenatchee, Washington paper, that any of them bear gold; that under favorable conditions his countrymen can make from \$1.75 to \$2 per day; that the reason why white men cannot succeed is because they do not use care enough in saving the gold, which is exceedingly fine. The Chinamen use a great deal of quicksilver and run water through the sluices very slowly; the American is in two big a hurry, and floats away the gold. It is quite hard work, as the dirt must be lifted very high.

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