

An English writer on sheep says:

"The result of these important and valuable experiments is precisely what we should expect from theoretical reasoning on the principles of the subject. It shows the pecuniary advantages of attending to the comforts of sheep and all other animals, the expediency of providing proper sheds, affording shelter when the weather is severe, and lessening as much as possible their exercise."

Oleomargarine Cheese.

"For our own part, I think that persons should have perfect liberty to manufacture and sell oleomargarine cheese, if they think it would pay them to do so, but it should in every case be sold as such."—*Agricultural Gazette.*

With the opinions expressed in this sentence we fully coincide. People have a right to manufacture an article of food as well as of clothing, if it be invariably offered for sale as what it really is, provided it is in no wise deleterious to health. If the oleomargarine cheese be really as good, clean and healthful as its manufacturers represent, there is still the objection to it that it may, and in all probability will, be sold for that which it is not. And what means can be taken to prevent this fraud, for such the selling of oleomargarine cheese for whole milk really is? We are told, it is true, that the one "can be as readily distinguished from the other as shoddy from long wool," but palpable as is the difference between shoddy and that which its manufacturers design it to represent, all are not sufficient adepts to distinguish it, and some are victims to the deceit. We are told also—"When a piece of the oleomargarine cheese is pressed between the thumb and fingers, it feels cold and clammy, as compared with common cheese," and also that "the native fat in the whole milk cheese has mingled with it about two per cent. of light flavoring oils and a somewhat smaller portion of albuminous matter—all in a state of emulsion, which together give both to butter and cheese, when skilfully made, a peculiarly delicious flavor that does not belong to either of their imitations; it is easy, therefore, especially when new, to distinguish between oleomargarine and whole milk cheese."

But these distinguishing characteristics are insufficient to prevent the imposition that may be perpetrated on the great majority of purchasers. The first must be in most cases an entire nullity. The knowledge of the greater or less degree of "cold and clammy" is often as much from the state of the person feeling an object as from that of the object felt.

That it is possible to impose by fraud the spurious article for the genuine is proved by the fact that such imposition has occurred. Take one instance: Capt. Gardiner, of McClean, N. Y., the manager of the Oleomargarine Cheese Manufacturing Company, said to the reporter of the *Utica Herald*—"I know of at least four houses that sold it in New York, and one or two of them thought they had played a good trick upon some sharp buyers by selling them oleomargarine cheese at top prices for full cream cheese."

We do not now speak of the quality of the oleomargarine cheese; we refer merely to the fraud to which it is almost sure to lead and to which it has already led, by manufacturing a spurious article that may be imposed on the inexperienced for that which is genuine, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the duty of the Government to adopt such measures as will protect the community from the imposition.

If it be unclean or injurious to the health of consumers, the manufacture of it should be prohibited. If, on the contrary, it be in every way suitable for the food of man, there remains this one objection to it—the great probability that it, a spurious article, may be sold for genuine whole milk cheese;

and any attempt at such imposition should be prevented. The example set us by England in punishing those who sell adulterated food should, as far as possible, be followed here. A grocer in London, E., was lately mulcted in a heavy penalty for selling coffee in which there was a mixture of chicory. It is well known that chicory is not at all injurious to the health, and it has been for many years mixed with coffee, a fact not unknown to many coffee drinkers. But, inasmuch as the article sold by the grocer was sold by him as coffee, whereas it was a mixture of coffee and chicory, he was sentenced to pay the full penalty. Had he sold it for what it really was he would not have been fined.

Cheese should be branded as whole milk or oleomargarine, and any attempt to pass the spurious for genuine be punished by the infliction of a heavy penalty. The cheese should also bear the name of the factory making it, if it be factory-made. Stringent measures should be enacted and carried out, that Canadian producers of every kind keep their good name for honorable dealing and good and genuine articles.

Purchase of Valuable High-bred Stock for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The agents appointed by the Government of New Brunswick to select animals for the purpose of improving the live stock of that province, made some purchases of excellent stock at the Provincial Exhibition and the Western Fair. The number of Shorthorns purchased was large—36 in number. They bought also 27 Ayrshires, 6 Jerseys, 1 Hereford and 1 Holstein, and some Penheron horses, part of them of the purest Norman breed and of beautiful form. They were purchased that by the importation of animals of the purest blood the live stock of the province might be improved. They were to be sold on the most favorable terms. Agricultural societies were to have the moneys paid in by them placed to their credit to the extent of their purchases, and 6 and 12 months' credit given for the balance.

The sale took place in Fredericton on the 17th of last month, and all the animals were sold according to the Government scheme. They had cost \$21,000, and at sale by auction realized over \$15,000. This sum is to be appropriated to the further purchase of improved stock. A highly profitable loss for the province!

The sister province, Nova Scotia, has purchased some very valuable live stock for that province, to be disposed of in a similar manner for the improvement of the Nova Scotian herds. Their agent, Prof. Lawrence, has been very successful in his purchases, though he has had to pay good prices. Of his selections no less than five are of the fashionable Bates' blood.

The Epizootic.

From every point we have reports of the prevalence of the Epizootic in horses. In New York, Philadelphia, and, in short, in all the principal towns in the Northern, Middle and Eastern States, the disease has prostrated hundreds of horses. It seems to be spreading in every direction, though it is thought to be of a milder form than at the time of its last visitation. We have similar reports from Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal.

Horses that are in good condition will, as was to be expected, suffer least from its attack. A slight cough is the first symptom; this becomes more severe and is accompanied by swelling of the throat between the jaws and a discharge from the nostrils.

The treatment that has been found most effectual is to keep the horses warm and clean, in a well-ventilated stable, and covered, if the weather be cold and wet. Feed them well with good, well-

saved hay and good oats, giving them a bran mash once a day. If the throat becomes much swollen, rub it thoroughly with some good liniment, and be careful that they do not take cold, as a cold taken in the disease is generally fatal. Let them have no heavy work or violent exercise, but a little exercise every day at light work; this is beneficial, whereas violent exercise or over exertion would be apt to produce serious results. Keep the horse in good condition and high spirits as much as possible; use no violent remedies but good care and nourishing, and let nature do the rest. The disease generally lasts from two to three weeks.

Great Sale of Shorthorns at Winchester, Kentucky, U. S.

The Vinewood herd, the property of Benj. B. Groom & Son, was disposed of by the proprietors by auction on the 14th of October. The entire herd, comprising sixty-four females and nine males, was sold in the short space of two hours and twenty minutes, and brought the large sum of \$123,440. The females were sold at an average of \$1,709; the males, \$1,557. A calf three months old, the 22nd Duchess of Airdrie, was sold to J. H. Spears & Son, of Talinda, Ill., for \$17,500. Among the successful competitors was Mr. J. B. Craig, London, Ont.; he bought Kirklevington Duchess for \$5,150, Ruby Duchess for \$1,235, and Cambridge Queen 5th for \$500.

Feeding Cattle.

It may seem to our readers a very small matter to be acquainted with the principles of feeding cattle, but it is of considerable importance to know how cattle are kept in good condition economically. More food than will be used up at a meal should never be placed before stock, for they will not feed with relish on the refuse they have breathed on, except when compelled to do so by hunger; and it is very advantageous to have a regular time for feeding, for if they are not attended to at the same hour each day, a great deal of the vital energy of the stock is wasted in worrying and expectation.

Warmth, light and proper ventilation are very important objects requiring the attention of the careful stock raiser, for stock will fatten much quicker when the stable is kept warm, and the carbonic acid gas, which the animals breathe, and the ammonia from the manure have free egress, and a current of fresh air can rush in and supply its place, although care must be taken not to allow a current of air to blow directly on the animals.

If it is desirable to fatten cattle for market, it is more thrifty to do it quickly; thus it will be cheaper to feed ten bushels of corn in two months, if the cattle are healthy, than if twice that length of time were occupied by the process. Many good farmers find advantage in using the Yorkshire Cattle Feeder prepared by H. Miller & Co., of Toronto. Some of the large breeders manufacture and use it or a similar condiment in very large quantities.

It is well to remember that it is a bad plan to starve stock at one season with the intention of making it up at another, for when an animal is poor is the time disease is most likely to set in. We would advise selling fat stock early. Fat hogs command a much higher price now than they will later in the season.

Land Speculation.

Strange, but true! Reckon it up.

In 1823, a person purchased for taxes 200 acres of land in the township of Dorchester, not over 10 miles from this office. The price paid was \$16. The land was sold this year for \$3,200. This only yielded a profit of 6½ per cent. on the \$16, and compound interest and taxes taking \$3,184.

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