

be clear in your language, for he can hear, and is glad to be coolly and intelligently directed. "Go on! Steady! Whoa!" are three magic words which should be used to start, to moderate, or to stop the movements of a colt. Repeat them clearly, as you have occasion to use them, for just what they mean; and the colt will soon obey them, and be proud of his knowledge. Be at all times considerate, kind, fair, and firm, remembering there is a limit to every sensitive organization. It does no harm to tire a colt, but never exhaust one. Groom well, after work, rather than before. If you hate a colt, let some one else educate him.—*Brentano's Monthly*.

HEREFORDS IN QUEENSLAND.

The *Queenslander*, in relation to the merits of Herefords and Shorthorns in that region of Australia, has the following:

"The Hereford breed of cattle is rapidly coming into favour in the coast districts of this colony. In our last issue we noticed the arrival of fifty heifers from the celebrated Tocal herd, to form the nucleus of a pure herd at Durundur. These will be followed in the course of a few months by one of the best bulls now in use at Tocal to preside over this newly-formed stud here. For ten years past the Durundur herd has been gradually undergoing a change from Shorthorns to Herefords, and so far, in the opinion of the owners, the change has been a most judicious one. At Cressbrook, where they have been tried alongside one of the best Shorthorn herds in the colony, it is reported that they hold their own well. At Gracemere, where they are also kept side by side with first-class Shorthorns, Mr. William Archer gave it as his experience of them that they maintain their condition in seasons of severity when the Shorthorns were 'curled up.' For many years Mr. Elliot has had a Hereford herd at Undully, in the Logan district, and as butchers' cattle this herd is said to be equal to any in the district. In the far north a large herd has been established in the Kennedy district, the owners believing that they thrive and fatten better than the Durhams. It has been the opinion of many that they are not so suitable to the inland districts as the Durhams; but here again the opinion of the Messrs. Wyndham, who have long experience of the breed on Winton run, in the south-west of Darling Downs, is in direct opposition to this. The first-cross between a Hereford and Durham has been found to produce an exceedingly valuable beast for the butcher."

DEATH OF CLYDESDALE MARES.

Last week, says the *North British Agriculturist*, we noticed the death in foaling of the Duke of Roxburgh's valuable mare Kelso Maggie 2nd, daughter of the first prize Highland Society's animals Kelso Maggie and Prince of Wales. Since then we have heard of three other noted mares having died recently in similar circumstances. Mr. Waddell's famous Mary Gray, daughter of Mr. Johnston's Topsman, and a first prize winner at Royal English and Highland Shows, has unfortunately fallen a victim to the parturition period. According to our information, also, a like fate has lately happened to the Master of Blantyre's Queen Mary, also sired by Topsman, and a well-known prize winner in the Dunmore stud, as well as since she passed into the Master of Blantyre's hands. She was first prize brood mare at the Derby Royal last year. Further, we were sorry to hear that Sir Michael Shaw Stewart's well-known prize filly, Annot Lyle, died on Wednesday last after foaling the previous day a large and very promising colt foal, sired by Topgallant. The foal is happily doing very well.

These mishaps occurring to valuable animals that have been in show condition since they were yearling or two-year-old fillies, afford to those who attempt to combine breeding and exhibiting food for reflection.

TURNIP CHOKING.

To relieve a cow choked by a turnip or potato, take a grape vine about as thick as a man's finger and five or six feet long; round both ends like an egg, smooth and peel it, then make a little groove one-eighth inch deep and two inches from one end; put on it two or three piles of rag, and cover with a piece of cotton cloth, turning it back and wrapping it with strong thread or wax end at the groove; then grease this wad with lard. The obstruction can be pushed into the cow's rumen with this instrument, the wad end to be put into her gullet, and a strong but steady pressure used until it reaches the stomach, which will be instantly known to the operator. This simple substitute for an expensive probang such as I have seen used in the old country I have found to answer the purpose just as well, and it can be made in five minutes. The object of the wad is that the cow's throat may not be injured; it should be tied on securely.—*Joshua Franklin, Gloucester Co., Va.*



Fat Shorthorn Heifer "ICICLE," the Smithfield Champion of 1878, whose total winnings in prizes amounted to \$3,212.50.

TREATMENT FOR YOUNG ANIMALS.

The following paragraphs, containing some good suggestions, we find without credit in the columns of an exchange:

The most appropriate food for young colts, calves, lambs and pigs is the mother's milk, and this they should have (except in the case of the young of cows kept for dairy purposes) up to the proper time of weaning them. At this time the young things must be supplied with food appropriate to their wants. This point is not sufficiently understood by very many breeders and farmers. Those who have but recently engaged in farming or stock raising will find that successful treatment of young animals, to secure health, thrift and vigour in the art, can hardly be too diligently investigated. The money value of stock, or the profit in raising stock, depends on knowing how to do it economically. Economy does not consist in cheap food, but in such as the animal—whatever its kind—will readily assimilate, and will give the best returns in desirable growth. If the food is not right, no excess of quantity will make up for its deficiency in quality. Nor should the animal be over-fed, for excess in

feeding is harmful. A young animal is very often spoiled by becoming too fat; for its food is diverted from the production of bone and muscle to the accumulation of fat.

While no rigid rules can be given which are adapted to all cases, a few practical hints which experience has demonstrated as valuable are in point. The food should be given in small quantities, and often, and the ration gradually increased as the wants of the animal require. The habits and requirements of each animal should be watched, and its feeding governed according to its needs. A weak thing is often crowded and driven away from its food by strong and belligerent companions, and it should be separated from them and properly cared for. Regularity in feeding is of much importance; for every experienced feeder knows that animals soon learn when the time of feeding comes, and if it passes they fret and worry, which interfere with their growth and thriftiness. Water is indispensable, and should be pure. Impure and stagnant water ought not to be tolerated. The first few months of an animal's life are the most important period in its existence to its owner. If it is neglected and stunted, or, on the other hand, over-fed, no subsequent treatment can make good the injury done except at a cost that represents no inconsiderable sacrifice of time, care and money over what would have been required under judicious treatment from birth to maturity.

STOCK-RAISING AS IT SHOULD BE.

The Pittsburgh *Stockman* has the following:

"The warfare in which fine stock breeders need to engage is not among themselves, but in common against the ignorance and fogysm behind which scrub stock-raising is so strongly entrenched in many parts of the country. There will be plenty of good fighting all along the line in this direction for a generation to come, and it will be time enough to pitch into each other when the common enemy is driven from the field. Neither the combatants nor the country at large derive any benefit out of personal quarrels."

There is in this short paragraph a fund of sound, wholesome advice. The breeders of fine stock are apt to assume that none but their favourite tribe is worth the attention of the general farmer, when the fact is that the country is large enough to afford room for any and every family of pure-bred stock, and there are opportunities and a broad field for all. The useless and uncalled-for asperities indulged in are out of place, and the public are surfeited with the abusive epithets and personal allusions indulged in by rival breeders. It makes no difference whether a man breeds a Shorthorn or a Hereford, a Polled Angus or a Jersey or a Holstein, so long as he is actively engaged in improving the native cattle by getting into his herd the purest strains of imported stock.—*Chicago Tribune*.

TENDER FEET IN HORSES.

A writer in an exchange says: "A most excellent treatment for tender feet in horses is to make a carpet for them to stand on of horse manure and dry earth. I had a horse whose feet were bad, and after many experiments I hit upon the exact remedy, and have long kept up its use with most excellent results. It is nothing more nor less than about two inches of dry, fibrous horse manure with dry earth sifted over it and a layer of straw on that, till it becomes trodden down smooth and hard. Every day, and generally twice a day, the portion of it wet by the horse is removed and replaced, but most of the floor has not been uncovered for years. The hole is filled up and patted down with a Hexamer prong hoe and a little dirt put on, and the litter at night is put over it—that's all."