

wrong system of breeding, if from lack of care in selection, if from incestuous breeding, or from any other cause, any particular strain has ceased to be uniformly superior in itself, it has lost its patent of nobility. Let all young breeders, and old ones, too, for that matter, try "pedigrees," and "families," and "strains" by this test, without being dazed by some imaginary halo that attaches to a name handed down from the misty traditions of the past, and it will be the better for them, no matter what particular line of breeding they may be engaged in.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

GIVING MEDICINES TO ANIMALS.

Prof. D. D. Slade presents some valuable rules for administering medicines to animals, in the *American Agriculturist*: "In giving a drench to a horse, a horn should be used in preference to the bottle, for fear of breakage. Standing at the right shoulder, raise the head with the left hand under the jaw, and with the right hand pass the lip of the horn into the side of the mouth, and empty its contents, the head being kept up until they are swallowed. If the animal is violent, place a twitch upon the nose, to be held by an assistant; or if he refuses to open the mouth, the tongue may be gently held to one side, the horn introduced, quickly emptied, and the tongue liberated at once. Under all circumstances, the greatest gentleness must be exercised. Nothing can be gained by impatience or by harsh treatment.

"For the ox or cow, liquid medicine is preferable, given from the bottle rather than the horn. The bottle is more manageable, and one is less tempted to use it to pry open the jaws, and perhaps thus lacerate the tongue also. Elevate the head only enough to prevent the liquid running from the mouth. The bottle should not be pushed back far into the throat. The tongue should be left free. The following is a very neat and efficacious method: If standing, place the left side of the animal against a wall, and standing on the right side, seize hold of the upper jaw by passing the left arm over the head, and bending the latter far round to the right, slightly elevating it. With the right hand, pour the contents of the bottle into the mouth at its angle, using the least possible force.

"Medicinal substances can be readily given to the cat, after properly securing the animal. An efficient method is as follows: Grasp the hind legs above the hocks, between the little and ring fingers of each hand, the fore extremities above the elbow, between the other two fingers, and place the thumbs against the posterior-lateral parts of the head at the base of the ears. Being thus firmly held, the medicine, either solid or liquid, may be given from a common spoon."

EDUCATING HORSES.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control, and if made familiar with strange objects, it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back, or hip, he will pay no attention to the giving way of a harness, or a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment. We once saw an aged lady driving a high-spirited horse attached to a carriage down a steep hill, with no hold-back straps upon the harness; and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all kinds of usage and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement. A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over the head, a buffalo robe thrown upon his neck, a railroad engine

pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that it will not be injured thereby. There is less whipping wanted and more education.

REFORMING A BAULKY HORSE.

"It was new to me," says a correspondent of the *Live Stock Journal*, "and was very effective in the one case in which I saw it tried, hence, I send you a description of an apparatus designed to induce a baulky horse to reform his bad ways. A light but strong pole has one end fastened to one end of a whiffletree—a steady horse being worked on the end. The other end of the pole extends to the head of the troublesome horse, and is fastened to a strap passing around the nose and through the bit rings. If the horse does not start promptly and keep abreast with his mate, he is pulled by the front and upper parts of his mouth. Whenever he starts forward he is relieved. In the case in which I saw this tried the horse hung back for some three hours the first day, perhaps an hour the next day, and gradually gave up after a shorter trial, until in about a month he showed no signs of his old habit."

A GENEROUS HORSE.

A pair of horses in an English stable, whose box-stalls adjoined each other, were firm friends. The one which finished its hay first invariably received from the other enough to keep it busy until both lots were consumed. One day, one of the horses made its way out of his own loose box, the door of which was unfastened, and found out a bucket of mash which was standing in the entrance of the stable, and, taking the opportunity, while the coachman was in the loft overhead, it was helping itself freely to its tempting contents. The other horse, which was fastened to its own loose box, caught sight of its friend's proceedings, and neighed loudly, evidently demanding a share for itself; and the servant was astonished to see the horse, which was enjoying itself, fill its mouth with the mash, and poke its nose through the bars of the loose box for its friend to take it from its mouth. This was done several times.

GENERAL L. F. ROSS, of Avon, Ill., introduced Galloway and Norfolk polled bulls in his herd, with the virtual effect, the *Drover's Gazette* says, of "knocking the horns off the Devons."

AN exchange says:—"It has time and again been truthfully asserted that the bull is half of the herd." We will add, that the ram is half of the flock, the stallion half of the stud, and the bear half of the herd. Bear these three facts in mind, and when purchasing males for breeding purposes, purchase only the best, and thus will the value in the live stock of the Dominion be greatly enhanced.

THE benefit derived from the introduction of a fine breeding animal into any given community is not as remote, nor as indefinite as many seem to think. In fact, the good results are immediate and lasting. Elevating the quality of the breed is not the only consequence to be noted in such a case, but it serves as an active factor to stir up healthy competition among one's neighbours, which is the life of the stock trade as truly as of others.

SAYS the *Breeder's Gazette*: Last week mention was made of the income received from a herd of grade Jerseys in Virginia, and now we have an account of the income from ten Jersey grade cows, owned in Johnson Co., Ind., which for cream and butter amounted to \$813.84, or an average of \$81.38 per cow, besides the calves and milk. With eleven cows the average receipts per month for the first four months of this year were \$97.95, or an average of \$8.99 per cow per month. This is at the rate of \$106.85 per year."

CURRENT NEWS ITEMS.

D. D. WILSON's teams, of Seaforth, have drawn 1,200,000 dozen eggs during the past season.

A FARMER of Garafraxa obtained 800 bushels of mangolds from a little over a quarter of an acre, about 1,000 bushels per acre.

MR. GEO. DOBSON, whose farm is just outside the corporation, on the south-west, had the enormous yield of 1,500 bushels of mangolds off one-and-a-half acres of land. Who can beat this?

As a sample of the wheat that is raised in Essex County it is mentioned that Jasper Golden, this fall had 50 bushels of wheat, which, when weighed, came to nearly 8,500 lbs. A bushel weighs 60 lbs., so that in 25 bags of 2 bushels each by measurement he had 7 bushels extra.

A LITTLE son of Mr. D. B. Campbell, of Park-hill, playing among some hives the other day, was attacked by bees, and would undoubtedly have been killed had not assistance soon arrived. The little fellow was unconscious from the effect of the stings before the bees were driven off.

SOME farmers, says the *Port Elgin Free Press*, are keeping back their potatoes, expecting better prices. They were never further mistaken. The New York and Boston markets are glutted, the crops all over the country are enormous, and there will be no demand in the States this year for Canadian potatoes.

THE Canadian apple trade is more active it is reported, and advices from England are said to be favourable to shippers. We hear of 8,000 barrels being shipped this week by one firm of the Baldwin, Spitzenberg and Northern Spy varieties. For such the market here is \$3.50 to \$4. English market 20 to 25 shillings.

THE rot in potatoes has done much less injury than was feared in August. It was caused doubtless by the heavy rains of that period, and the subsequent drouth effected the cure. The chief injury was done in undrained loamy and clayey soils, where, in some localities, half the crop was destroyed. Farmers are every year being taught new lessons on the value of underdraining, but, like the lessons of experience, they are often very dearly bought.

THE *Arthur Enterprise* says: A very malignant looking disease, by some called the "Head Mur-rain," has appeared on the 16th con. Peel. Mr. Philip Farley lost two calves one day last week, and his neighbour, Edward Gainer, lost another a few days afterwards. The animals appear to become affected very suddenly. They swell in the throat and side of the head, and discharge a bloody froth from the nostrils. As the disease is not common in this section it is probable that a few isolated cases may be the last of it here. Mr. Farley had in addition nine very fine ewes killed by dogs a few days previous."

MR. F. W. STONE, Guelph recently made the following sales:—To Mr. John Dillman, Oakwood, Ont., yearling Shorthorn bull, *14th Seraph*. To Mr. D. Johnston, Campbellford, Ont., shearling Southdown ram. To Sir John W. Walrond for Mr. A. M. H. Walrond, near Emerson, Manitoba, Hereford bull, *Cherub 2nd*, Hereford cow, *Dainty 2nd* (imported); also *Dainty 2nd's* bull calf; Hereford heifer, *Perfection 10th*, two years; Hereford heifer, *Hazel Duchess*, also five Berkshire pigs. To Mr. J. T. Sifton, Wallacetown, Ont., one shearling Southdown ram. To Mr. F. Bonnycastle, Campbellford, Ont., one shearling Cotswold ram; Shorthorn cow, *Polyanthus 2nd* (imported in dam); Shorthorn bull calf, *Barrington Duke*, two months; Shorthorn heifer, *Anchovy 2nd*. In addition to the above Mr. Stone sold four Cotswold rams at the Provincial Exhibition, Kingston.