

beast is sold for in the livery stables. It is alleged by many breeders that the dealers will only give them very small prices for really good stock, and then want them on long time. Surely this is killing their own business, for there is no risk in buying a Manitoba-bred horse as compared with one from Ontario, and but very little fitting up is necessary to get them into saleable condition. The Manitoba horse is generally sound every way, and will last longer than the one reared in a milder climate. Go out into the country, ye dealers, and buy from the Manitoba farmers, and keep the money here.

Again, I would urge upon the directors of every agricultural society to hold a horse and cattle fair this spring, where buyers may congregate, and breeders may have an opportunity to dispose of their surplus stock. Advertise it well, and if Mr. Grand's (of Toronto) plan of giving prizes for the best of each class were adopted, it would create a healthy rivalry. In the Old Country—in both England and Scotland—animals are sold by auction at stated times at fairs,—why not here? Of course, owners could put a reserve price on their stock, or not, as they pleased.

## GENERAL.

Give those pigs more straw, and keep them dry. Keep off rheumatism—a pig kept in a cold and damp pen will surely get it, if not something worse.

Keep your expenses within the limits of the family pocket-book.

Give the cows a little bran twice a day for a fortnight before calving. Roots are better, but how many have them now?

If you have a heifer calf from a cow that is a poor milker, wouldn't it pay you to make veal of it rather than rear it to perpetuate its unprofitable race?

Lard is a good remedy for frosted teats; sulphur is good for vermin on cattle; a little coal oil is excellent on your poultry perches. Are you using them?

Plan out your farming operations for the coming season. What seeds do you want for the garden? Are you going to try ensilage this season? If not, why not?

Did you learn anything at last week's institute meeting?

Have you bought your fencing for the season? What do you intend to use? The old barbarous barbed wire or one of the new and harmless fences? Or do you consider a blemished animal—one that has "only run into the wire"—a more valuable beast than one that is free from scars? Think it over—a word to the wise is sufficient. "INVICTA."

## Answers to Veterinary Questions.

DEAR SIR.—Can you, through your columns, give me a remedy for scours in calves. I have just had one die from that disease. It was born in November, and seemed a bony fellow, eating hay and drinking like the other calves; one day I noticed its stool loose, next day more so, finally it got nearly white, and the animal died in a week. For fear of it being catching I burnt the litter.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., WINNIPEG.

At the commencement of this ailment, administration of the following dose will usually be found beneficial: rawlinseed oil or castor oil, eight ounces; sulphuric ether, two drachms; tincture of opium, four to six drachms. In the more advanced stages give three times a day until scouring ceases: Tincture of catechu and tincture of opium, of each two drachms; prepared chalk and bi-carbonate of soda, of each one drachm; brandy, one ounce; mix in one pint of very thin flour or starch gruel. Injections of starch gruel will also be useful. The above doses are for a calf two or three months old. The sick animal should be separated from those in health, and kept in a well littered, warm, dry and properly ventilated stall. If inclined to eat straw or other coarse food, it should be prevented from doing so by the application of a muzzle. Milk should not be forced into its stomach, nor should it be allowed to drink large quantities if disposed to do so.

## Care and Treatment of Jersey Cattle.

BY MRS. ELLA ROCKWOOD.

Perhaps no breed of cattle possesses in a greater degree susceptibility to treatment, kind or unkind, than the Jersey. The peculiar nervous temperament so essential in a perfect dairy cow is one of her strongest characteristics.

Look at the bright, intelligent face of a true specimen of this breed, and note the large fawn-like eyes, bright and glistening. Look at the thin, dilating nostrils, with their orange lining, which seem to scent danger like a deer, and seeing know that this queen among cows demands and well deserves the most careful handling and kindest treatment to bring out her good qualities and keep them at their best.

No cow, from the scrub to the thoroughbred, can do her best unless under circumstances conducive to quiet and content; and although cows of more sluggish temperament may bear ill-usage with little apparent regard, it is not so with the sensitive Jersey, and she soon depreciates in value.

From calfhood she should have reason to regard her master as her friend. No blows or harsh words should teach her to fear him; but she should expect and receive only caresses and kind words. Undersuch treatment she will develop a gentle, kind disposition.

She should be taught to lead by a halter, to stand quietly as for milking, and to bear handling of the udder long before she reaches maternity; so

that she may be quiet and easily handled, instead of being wild and unmanageable, as heifers often are at that time. No breaking-in will be necessary, and if it is desirable to dispose of her she will bring a better price than one that has never been trained.

Do not make the mistake of thinking that when she drops her first calf is time enough to begin feeding her; she should have been fed from her birth with this in view.

No supplemental food is better than ground oats as a help in developing the heifer calf. As soon as she begins to eat hay she should have a little, night and morning, fed dry. Begin with half a pint of feed, or even less, and gradually increase the quantity until bossie will take a pint at a feeding. Keep her thrifty and growing. A calf once stunted by insufficient or improper food will never make so good a cow as she would otherwise have been.

The grain ration should be increased as the heifer grows, and at the arrival of the milking period she should, after the first few days, be given a generous quantity of such food as is best suited to assist her in producing milk.

While there are various grain foods recommended by dairymen as excellent for milch cows, for the general feeder and the average cow nothing is better than a mixture of one part cornmeal, one part oatmeal and two of wheat bran. Of this, feed as much as after experimenting with your cow you find gives best results in milk and butter.

Each cow is a law unto herself as to the amount of food she can profitably consume. It takes more to produce a like result with one than another. Up to the extent of her capacity the greater the amount consumed the greater the returns at the pail and churn; but when a cow is fed beyond her capacity to convert the food into milk and butter she is fed at a loss; the extra food goes to make fat.

A liberal allowance of coarse fodder should also be fed. Clover hay, corn fodder, ensilage—all are good. Roots are valuable as a food for milch cows. Carrots are perhaps best, with sugar beets next. Turnips and ruta-bagas will flavor the butter.

Pure water should always be within reach of the cows. No other domestic animal requires so large a quantity, and a shrinkage of the milk will follow if she is deprived of it in abundance.

While Jerseys as a breed are unsurpassed as butter-makers, there is a wide range in their value in this respect. Each cow should be tested and the best only kept. In regard to testing, it is not always that the cow showing the highest test of butter-fat is really the best cow. Other things should be taken into consideration—quantity of milk and length of milk period during the year. These should be considered before deciding, as a cow showing a medium amount of butter-fat may make up in quantity of milk during the year what a single test of her milk may lack.

Not all of us can have cows making a thousand pounds of butter in a year; but any one owning a single Jersey cow may, with judicious breeding and careful feeding, combined with the kind treatment and care which all animals should have, in a few years possess a herd of cattle which will be a source of profit as well as pleasure.

## How the Jersey Strikes Our Poet.

BY G. HOPPER.

"The Jersey Cow," so neat of limb,  
So gentle, thoroughbred and trim,  
Inspires both poetry and prose  
(E'en when no "Prize" shines at the close!)  
Her fine ideal dairy form.  
Her speaking eye, liquid and warm,  
Her pleasing color, royal air  
That marks her one beyond compare—  
All of the attributes of grace  
Betokening an illustrious race—  
These charm the poets in their dreams,  
These lure the artists to the streams.  
By which she browses, fresh and fair,  
And sweet as summer-scented air.  
But all these things to nothing tend—  
Behold her at her business end!  
Bred ages back for milk that's rich,  
She gives it still without a hitch—  
Only more so. And more and more  
She pushes up the wondrous score.  
Such milk, that, coddled in our churns,  
To golden butter quickly turns!  
Such butter, solid through and through,  
Renowned from York to Timbuctoo!  
Butter, flavor of which exceeds  
The wildest dreams of other breeds!  
'Tis tasted by the epicure,  
And then no other he'll endure.  
'Tis tasted by the farmer too—  
The farmer who was always blue—  
And soon we view his Jersey tubs  
And lose sight of his heavy scrubs,  
The while upon his face we see  
The glad dawn of Prosperity.  
He tells unto his neighbor's wife  
The happy change made in his life;  
And then, sown in this fertile ground,  
The Jersey's "tale" goes 'round and 'round.  
So may e'er spread the worthy fame  
Of this unrivaled bovine dame!  
So may her genuine merits spread  
Till every prejudice is dead,  
Till Ignorance, with blinded eyes,  
Shall no more vent her senseless cries,  
But freely to this truth accede:  
"The Jersey is the butter breed!"

## How to Feed Our Horses.

Not many farmers take into account what it costs to winter the horses necessary for their farm work. If this and other items that go to make up the expenditure in keeping up a fairly well equipped working stock were minutely detailed, there are few that would not be surprised at the result. Certainly the proper management of horses on the farm is one of those particulars which demand serious attention. There is a large proportion of horses worn out on the farm. If we take a percentage of the loss thus incurred, it is one of the departments that adds materially to the drain on the credit side of the ledger account. For instance, a farmer buys a pair of already broken young horses, which do his work to his satisfaction, and, consequently, if they are good he values them much more highly than any buyer is likely to offer; he therefore keeps them on until they are too old for sale and are worth considerably less money for any commercial purpose than the price paid. He still asks a high price, and the upshot of the matter is he either wears them out or sells them, when nearly done, at a figure not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of first cost. On the other hand farmers breed their horses, and after they are sufficiently educated the same course is pursued. Now in both these instances there is a yearly loss on account of depreciation in value. Spring is usually the best time to sell this stock. Work that will not stand delay is close at hand, and rather than sell them at their value and run the chance of replacing them they are retained. The difficulty is partly due to farmers not keeping their horses in condition for sale. When the winter season comes the feed is taken off and horses are fed hay without grain in order to curtail the expense, as well as to prevent further trouble from feeding horses that have not sufficient exercise. The grain ration is stopped short, or so lessened that a hearty horse has to satisfy hunger by filling up with more hay than is good for him, and which he generally has dealt out to him *ad libitum*. He consequently spends his idle hours in gorging himself with hay, the value of which his owner does not take into consideration. If the yearly value of keeping a horse in proper shape is taken into account, it is found to make the horse labor one of the heaviest expenditures on the farm. In these days, when hand labor is not attainable, the only resource is to keep a sufficient number of horses of such a stamp that may be required to horse the improved implements of the day. In fact, at present a fully equipped set of implements and machines in which horses are utilized is the only solution to the farm labor question, therefore how to feed horses cheaply and always have them in saleable and good working condition will have to be made more and more a study of.

The opinion that hay and oats are the only kinds of feed suitable to the every-day horse ration has been so well handed down by old writers that it is in a measure dangerous to suggest a substitute. The convenient form of both these articles, and their well-known suitability for horses that have to perform arduous work, also have the effect of keeping these two standard staples in continued use. But the fact that this condition is only suitable for hard worked horses must not be overlooked, and that the farm horse of necessity must stand idle for a large proportion of the winter.

In order to economize, and at the same time provide suitable diet, the mixture that all practical horse breeders use in their breeding studs is much in advance, and although all do not agree quite as to what sort of grain is best and cheapest, they all agree that cut feed, hay and straw, bran and ground grain can be fed with much greater advantage and at about half the cost. If a feed room is provided in which water does not freeze, the mixing can be done by wetting the chaff and adding the bran and ground grain; and if mixed twelve hours previous to feeding all the better. Another good plan is to heat the grain and bran or meal and bran in a chaldron, and then mix with whatever chaff is intended to be fed. It then forms a most savory and nutritious food, and at very little expense and trouble after the required appliances are once in place. By either of these methods not only are all the nutritious elements in the ration made the most of, but in this form it is much easier on the digestive apparatus than when long hay and whole oats are fed. At the same time this mixed food is not as heating to the blood of horses not being worked.

Everyone knows that pork and fat meat of any kind is both relished and conducive to health in the case of a man at work out of doors, but place the same man on the same diet inside in an office, without exercise, and he would quickly suffer. Exactly the same principle applies to animals on the farm, and by studying and testing the different modes only the best methods may be practically worked out. What in this case applies to the idle work horse is still more applicable to young colts, as a properly balanced ration, properly prepared as above, will develop them more quickly, and at the same time keep them in the best possible state of health.

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