



LIVE STOCK

LONGHORN CATTLE.

Revival of Interest in an Old English Breed.

How the mention of the name "Longhorn" seems to awaken memories of the past, says the London Live Stock Journal, with the many pleasant associations that linger round our schoolboy and early farming days. Then we used to be delighted with the enormous, picturesque horns and the long, deep bodies of this famous breed and to hear the breeders and feeders of those days discussing the profits that had been drawn from the grazing. We learned of the weight of cheese that had been produced from the cows during the summer or the weekly yield of butter, or perchance we might be the merest of some renowned breeding animal that after 15 or 16 years in the herd had at last succumbed, when the thickness of flesh upon the loin formed the subject of great boasting, and most of these remarks applied to that time to the Longhorn. The improved Shorthorn, or Durham as it was more commonly called then, had only just begun to displace the old familiar



LONGHORN PRIZE BULL, KENILWORTH.

There are a few important facts in horse feeding that every horse owner ought to know and that are frequently neglected, much to the injury of the animal. A horse should never be fed grain after heavy work until he has rested half an hour. Hay will do no harm at any time. Never water a horse just after eating. To drink freely at this time will wash a large portion of the food from the stomach to the intestines, dilute the gastric acid and irritate the bowels. Always water before feeding grain. Never permit a fatigued horse to drink freely of cold water. A warm mash will do no harm at any time, or wet hay and fodder may be fed, and afterward water the horse with warm. Never let a horse suffer from thirst when it can be avoided, nor food either, but the first is more injurious. A horse employed in regular work should have a full feed at night, with hay to nibble at will, a light feed in the morning and a bran mash with hay at noon. A horse should never be required to do heavy work with his stomach full of grain or entirely empty. Study your horse and feed according to his individuality. A greedy horse should be restrained. Others may be given all they will eat. Each horse should be fed separately. Men, women and children should make their meals social occasions, but they are not horses.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

It is to be regretted that the cavalry (mounted) could not have been used at the front in the war now closed, says a correspondent of The Breeder's Gazette. It would have demonstrated to the rising generation that horsemanship is an art not lost, but urgently needed in every young man's education. The First Ohio cavalry, in camp at Chokomauga and later Lakeland, Fla., gave to many of the young citizens of three of the largest cities in their state an experience they never thought necessary previous to enlistment. To be placed where one can do study the disposition of a horse always broadens a growing mind. Undoubtedly the best place to do this is in the saddle. The mouth of a horse can be called the seat of learning, and the most instructive dull industry not by the cavalry is the act of swimming horses, for here a rider is brought at once to a full realization of the horse's mouth as it should appear to him under all circumstances. With a viselike grip of the knees, that is hard to retain against the force of the water, any move against the mouth more than the slightest pressure in directing his course imperils the safety of the rider.

The position of the heifer in our fat stock markets has undergone quite a change of late years. Formerly fat heifers were sold as a heavy discount, as compared with steers of corresponding quality, but the difference has constantly narrowed as their merits as beef yielders became better appreciated. There is no probability that they will sell on a parity with steers, because of a difference in value of their hides and as a rule in their shrink, but they are not far away. With the advancement of the heifer in the market she has gained favor in the eyes of the feeder. For the man who wants to make a quick turn heifers are peculiarly adapted, and they are selling at comparatively good prices in the market for stokers and feeders.—National Stockman.

At this time of year all the stock should be inventoried and what will not probably gain enough or produce enough during the winter to pay for its keep should be sold or killed. No farmer can afford to keep stock that does not at all times not merely pay its way, but give him a profit besides. At this time of year such stock as is used for food will probably be in as good condition to kill as it can be made, and the sooner the disposal of it is made the better it will be. Young, growing stock will always pay a profit. So, too, will the best blooded stock, even if it is past the time for growing.—Boston Cultivator.

A new disease, so far only affecting cattle less than a year old, has appeared in the herds of Moose, Reed, Hamilton and Tabor in Harmon in northern New York. The disease makes itself known in the breeding in the throat of hundreds of white worms, which if not removed speedily eat their way into the neck, making death certain.

FEWER BIG RANCHES.

Changes in the Cattle Industry of the Far West.

About a decade ago a good many big cattle companies in the west went out of the business. They were forced out by a combination of unfavorable circumstances—hard winters, overstocked ranges with no provision for winter feeding and a great decline in the price of beef cattle. Some of the companies weathered the storm, learned a lesson from their dead cattle and inaugurated a new policy of caution in stocking up and preparation for winter feeding. Haymaking became a part of the business of the ranges, much to the benefit of the cattle industry. Again we hear of several big cattle companies that are winding up their affairs, but this time under quite different conditions from those first mentioned. Then the prices for yearling to 3-year-old steers ranged from \$3 to \$18 per head, and cows with calves at \$10 to \$15. Now yearlings to 3-year-olds bring from \$25 to \$45 per head and cows with calves from \$35 to \$45. The big ranches are not being forced out by disasters, but they are passing away because of a new condition of things in which they are at a disadvantage. The range is being occupied by small ranchmen, sheep have been crowding upon the cattle territory, and the element of farming is coming into the business to a greater extent in the growing of alfalfa and the making of hay for winter. All these are behind the changes now apparent in the cattle industry of the west. And the meaning of it all is that more cattle will be raised and better ones than under the old order. It is a step forward in the development of the cattle industry and the country of which it is the leading industry.—National Stockman.

Points About Horse Feeding.

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Disposing of Old Stock.

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Disease of Young Cattle.

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FARM GARDEN

THE MODERN PIGHOUSE.

Small, movable, easy to clean and to know when it is cold weather. The idea that costly permanent houses or pens are necessary for successful pig growing seems losing its hold among the progressive growers. The "up to date" pighouse as described by John M. Jamison in The Rural New Yorker is of quite a different character, and Mr. Jamison states his views about it as follows: The objections are many to a large hoghouse, such as will accommodate the whole herd. The difficulties that the farmer meets in keeping the sanitary conditions of such a house as they should be should cause him to give the matter



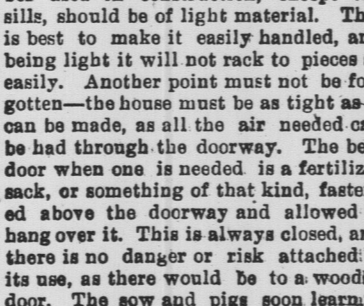
MOVABLE PIGHOUSE.

careful consideration before he puts much money in a large house. When disease once strikes a herd in such a house, the problem of thoroughly disinfecting the building becomes a serious one, so serious that but a few farmers possess the skill to accomplish it. It is almost for one sow when the farrow, or for several sows or feeders, according to the size, is much better than a large, permanent house. The cuts show the house as it is for all weather, except when we cover the house with straw or fodder to make it absolutely safe against the front and cold that destroy young pigs so quickly. The second shows the house covered with bundled fodder. Straw will answer as well, or even fresh stable manure piled around the house to one-half its height.

The most convenient size for the house is 6 feet square. The sills should be oak or other durable wood of 2 by 6 or 3 by 8 inch stuff. The rafters, of 2 by 4 inch material, are cut 3 feet long, three on a side. If the roof is to be of plank, the best quality of roofing plank should be used, and the joints carefully covered with strips. If to be of metal, the sheets should be of galvanized iron. The ends, excepting the doorway, should be of matched lumber. When the frame is put together, it should be spiked and nailed as securely as possible. The lumber used in construction, except the sills, should be of light material. This is best to make it easily handled, and being light it will not rack to pieces so easily. Another point must not be forgotten, the house should be as tight as it can be made, as the air needed can be had through the doorway. The best door when one is needed is a fertilizer sack, or something of that kind, fastened above the doorway and allowed to hang over it. This is always closed, and there is no danger or risk attached to its use, as there would be to a wooden door. The saw and pigs soon learn to push in or out, as occasion requires.

It is only in extreme cold weather that any door is needed. We always have the house set with the doorway in the direction from which comes the east wind. When the house is made as tight as it should be, the wind driving in at the door will affect them but little at any rate.

When the sun is shining, the roof should be raised up, and the ground in the best floor under it.



A COLD WEATHER JOB.

conditions, but when it's a weather is very wet and the ground under a plank floor comes in excellent lay. The floor should be made separate from the house, and the house placed over it, the floor fitting neatly inside the sills. When a plank floor is used, care should be taken to prevent the wind blowing under it. One man can turn a row of these houses over to a sled and, more if they are desired, which should be done when the ground floor is used and becomes filthy.

Wide Versus Narrow Tires.

Experiments made at the agricultural experiment station in Utah have demonstrated that a 1 1/4 inch tread wagon drew about 40 per cent heavier than one with 3 inch tires and weighing with its load the same as the other. At the Ohio State university it was shown that a wagon with 3 inch tires and loaded with 4,480 pounds could easily be hauled by two horses over an ordinary dirt road in good condition and with bare surfaces, while with a narrow tire half as much was a full load for a double team.

FARMERS IN WESTMORLAND.

A DECLARATION OF THE POLICY OF HIS DEPARTMENT BY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Good meetings greeted the Hon. C. H. LaBille and his institute speakers at Westmorland county points. On Tuesday evening, a meeting was held in the Town hall, Middle Sackville, at which 108 were present. Mr. Wm F. George presided. Addresses were given by W. W. Hubbard, secretary of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association; J. J. Feynon, of Smith's Falls, Ont.; and Jack of John N. B. LaBille also made an elegant address at both Sackville and Bala Verre, from a non-political standpoint. He was, he said, not there to discuss political questions, that campaign might come later, but he did wish to talk to them just now upon the policy of the administration towards the greatest of New Brunswick's industries and he asked the council of the enterprise farmers of this banner farming district of the province.

These meetings were, he said, being held to help around a farm, as expressed to him through a committee of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association, and because he had looked into the matter and found the benefit similar agitation had been to other agricultural countries. Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, Canada and many of the United States had made great advances, due very largely to this system of calling the farmers together and discussing with them how products could be improved, cost of production reduced and markets extended. It was therefore with great pleasure that the government of the province had made an appropriation for the carrying on of this work. Through the institute system was only two years old in this province, yet the government previous to that had adopted a progressive policy towards the dairy and the sheep raising industry. An act had been passed some years ago for the encouragement of cheese and butter factories, whereby under certain conditions a bonus would be given them.

Later dairy superintendents had been appointed to help around a farm, as expressed to him through a committee of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association, and because he had looked into the matter and found the benefit similar agitation had been to other agricultural countries. Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, Canada and many of the United States had made great advances, due very largely to this system of calling the farmers together and discussing with them how products could be improved, cost of production reduced and markets extended. It was therefore with great pleasure that the government of the province had made an appropriation for the carrying on of this work. Through the institute system was only two years old in this province, yet the government previous to that had adopted a progressive policy towards the dairy and the sheep raising industry. An act had been passed some years ago for the encouragement of cheese and butter factories, whereby under certain conditions a bonus would be given them.

It was a proposal to help out the pork raising interests. He believed there was a large and profitable business for our farmers in raising pigs for English bacon purposes. A gentleman had been brought in from Ontario, where there was a tremendous business in the line, to give an instruction on how to handle a pig and to see a good pork packing house established and ten times as many pigs as were now raised.

He had also been in a position to help along the fruit growing interests and also the greatest important poultry business. These two last lines of work, though sometimes lightly thought of, were fraught with immense possibilities to our people, and if the people continued their confidence in the government and in him he could assure them he would leave no stone unturned to assist in their development.

The question of agricultural education was also an important one, and while he could not here announce a definite policy, he hoped ere long to see something done whereby some attention might be given to a re-structure of the public schools. At present some progress was being made in this line. The provincial government had made arrangements for the permanent continuance of the dairy school at Sussex. This had been started some years ago by the dominion government, and later both dominion and provincial governments had worked jointly, and he hoped would continue to do so. This a voice had, however, this year been made that a reliable and permanent dairy building, the best in the maritime provinces, had been erected by the government at Sussex. This would make the school a permanent institution and he wanted to see

DEAD IN CELL.

County Commissioners May Investigate the Case of C. W. Mayotte.

Lowell, Jan. 21.—Mr. Charles Mayotte the widow of the man found dead in the jail on Friday, this morning asked the police to ascertain if possible what were the causes of the mysterious bruises on the face and head of her husband, it being stated that when he was committed to the jail he was free from injury. The medical examiner says that death was due to delirium tremens, but made no explanation of the marks.

Mayotte, who was quite a hard drinker, was arrested on Saturday on the charge of concealing mortgaged property, and on the complaint was committed to the jail on Monday in default of bail.

Mayotte was 22 years old and a native of Canada. He was very successful in business for years here as a tailor, but prosperity was too much for him. When he gave attention to business some years ago he was regarded as one of the best appearing young men seen on the streets.

Advertisement for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, featuring a signature and the text 'THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE'.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, describing its uses for various ailments like coughs, colds, and asthma.

Advertisement for a watch, showing an illustration of the watch and text 'FREE WATCH'.

Advertisement for Loan and Trust Agency, offering services for real estate and stocks.

Advertisement for J. Thompson's Machine Works, located at 68 Smith Street, St. John.

Advertisement for Family Knitter, offering a machine for home use.

Advertisement for Boston University Law School, located at New Hall, Ashburton Place.

Advertisement for 140 Cards, offering a set of cards for sale.

Advertisement for Trouble on the Congo, mentioning the situation in the Congo State.

Advertisement for Watches for Boys, offering a variety of watches.

Advertisement for Wood's Phosphorine, a medicinal product.