

be cured in an
of which is not

Boston Cultiva-
"Dairy Stock,"
that the short-
stocracy of the
ber of cases in
d been made by
gave some very
shorthorn cat-
a, and the enor-
dized for certain
lood. He also
e various breeds
f the enormous
particular ones
ow fine milkers
tion to breeding
claimed for the
roportion to the
not think they
out close breed-
n blood, such as
besides, should
fixed and ascer-
ars. An impor-

point delegates to the Annual Convention to im-
part the results of their experience and conclu-
sions." If Mr. Fanington's ideas were carried
out by the members of each factory
forming a club and meeting once a
fortnight or once a month, and then
discuss all important points in the breed-
ing, rearing and feeding of the cows, and
also the proper way to care for and handle milk,
laying down rules for the guidance of every one
sending to the factory, we venture to say the result
in that section of the country, would be as marked as they
are from the "Dairymen's Association," which has
done a great work in improving the make of cheese
in the factories.

The Convention, on the whole, was a most
interesting and instructive one, and a deep interest
was taken in all the debates, and we only wish
that it was within the reach of every dairyman.
The general conclusion which was brought home
at each debate was, that to make the dairy busi-
ness a grand success the dairymen must be made
to understand the importance of his keeping noth-
ing but the best cows, feeding and caring for them
properly, and then sending their milk to the fac-
tory in the best possible condition.

Typhoid Fever in Pigs.

The best of veteri-
nary surgeons have given
the diagnosis, or in other
words a description of the
disease among pigs known
as the typhoid fever. One
of the first symptoms of
this fever is, that the hogs
refuse their food and seem
to be very thirsty. They
are usually taken with a
diarrhoea, the discharges
being of a dirty yellow
color. The external indi-
cation are red patches or
spots on the skin. In some
cases the redness varies
from small spots to very
large ones. A post-mortem
examination of hogs that
have died of this disease,
shows the mucous mem-
brane of the stomach to be
ulcerated, the ulcers being
more or less covered with
thick layers of effused
lymph. The top of the
large intestines, as well as
the ends of the small ones,
are more or less ulcerated.
The lungs are more or less
consolidated and covered
with black and blue spots,
and the liver is more or
less congested. An ex-
amination of the parts
named, as soon as one of
the hogs dies, will enable
you to determine pretty
closely whether it is the
typhoid fever or not.



THE LYNX.

ment of young sheep, they only build up the
bones, not the flesh.

CUT FEED FOR HORSES.—An accurate farmer
has furnished the *Country Gentleman* a statement of
his experiment with feeding cut feed and meal to
his horses, accompanied with weighing and mea-
suring. He cuts oats and straw about an inch long
with a rawhide cylinder machine, and this chopped
straw is then treated with corn meal and bran
mixed in about equal quantities as to weight, so
that each horse has about a bushel of cut feed and
three quarts of the meal and bran twice in each
day. Sometimes hay is cut instead of oat straw,
or both are mixed. It is found that 200 pounds
per week of this mixture of corn meal and bran,
added to the cut feed, will keep a pair of working
horses in the best condition. This, he is satisfied
from experiment, is less than two-thirds of the
cost of keeping them on uncut hay and whole
grain. The corn meal alone is not so good for
horses as when mixed with bran. An excellent
meal is made of ground oats. The fodder is cut
by horse-power, on stormy or spare days, and
stored away in large bins, so as to furnish always a
supply on hand.

The Naturalist.

The Lynx, or Wild Cat, as it is generally called,
are still quite numerous in the northern parts of
the Dominion, and occasionally we hear of their
capture in parts of Ontario and Quebec, from
where, one would suppose, the advance of civiliza-
tion had vanished them. Our engraving repre-
sents the Canadian Lynx, the largest of the
American species. It is about as large as a setter
dog, or, 3 feet long to the base of the tail, the
latter being 6 inches to the end of the hair. The
head is short and arched; jaws short; ears short
and erect; fore feet with five toes, and hind feet
with four, with retractile nails; tail as long as or
shorter than the head; body short and stout. The
triangular ears have an erect tuft of coarse, black
hairs; the general color is gray above with darker
clouds, and lighter beneath; the feet very large,
with naked pads underneath, densely furred in
winter, and then making a tract in the snow nine
inches long and almost as large as that of a black
bear; the eyes large, nose obtuse, ears with a nar-
row margin of black, whiskers stiff and chiefly
white; in summer the fur is shorter and more
rufous. This Lynx lives in the deepest woods,
rarely approaching the habitations of man, and is

most abundant in the re-
gions north of the great
lakes, its thick fur ena-
bling it to resist the great-
est cold. It is very strong
and active, an excellent
climber and a good swimmer.
Its flesh is eaten by Indi-
ans and hungry trappers,
and its fur is prized for
robes, muffs, collars, &c.;
it is most often caught in
steel traps, which it readily
enters. It feeds principally
on grouse and birds of sim-
ilar size, and other north-
ern rodents. When hard
pressed it will attack as
large an animal as a deer,
and sometimes prowls
about the pioneer's cabin in
search of lambs, pigs and
poultry, and annoy the
early settlers considerably,
to which many Canadians
can bear testimony.

WARTS ON COWS TEATS.
—Warts at the end of the
teat are occasionally found,
and are a great annoyance,
not only obstructing the
milk, but from their sore-
ness causing the cow to be-
come fidgety and uneasy
while milked. In such
cases they must be remov-
ed, either by the knife or
by a ligature of fine silk
tied round it; the latter is
the preferable mode, as
warts when sloughed off,
are not so liable to return
as when excised off with
the knife.

Season and Crop Report.

February sixth up to the present time the
winter has been the mildest and most changeable
ever known by the oldest inhabitant. We have had
very little snow; very little lumbering or teaming
of any kind has been done. A considerable portion
of last year's crop remains on the farmers' hands,
principally on account of bad roads in back town-
ships. Much damage has been done to the clover.
A great deal has been destroyed by freezing and
thawing. The winter wheat we hear is injured in
some localities—on our farm a field badly exposed
does not appear to have lost a plant, but the color
of the blade is getting rather brown.

Stock have thriven well this winter, as the
weather has been generally dry. Some dairymen
anticipate lower prices, because buyers have lost
between one and two thousand dollars this year,
but we do not consider dairymen should relax
their operations, as the demand will be as great as
ever, though buyers may act with more caution.
Heavy cattle and heavy horses will pay better than
light ones. Shipping wheat to Europe will increase.
Clover has been in good demand for shipping.
A great deal will be required to re-seed in spring.

A NEW FOOD FOR HORSES AND SHEEP.—A fa-
vorite and rather new kind of mash for horses is
coming into use, composed of two quarts of oats,
one of bran, and half a pint of flax seed. The
oats are first placed in the stable bucket, over
which is placed the linseed; add boiling water,
then the bran, covering the mixture with an old
rug, and allowing it to thus rest for five hours,
then stir the mass well up. The bran absorbs
while retaining the vapor, and the linseed binds
the oats and bran together; a greater quantity of
flax seed would make the preparation too oily and
less relished. One feed per day is sufficient; it is
easily digested and is specially adapted to young
animals, adding to their volume rather than to
their height—giving substance to the frame.
Prof. Sanson reminds us not to overlook the food,
in the nourishment question in connection with
the amelioration of live stock. He considers oats,
as so generally given to sheep, as objectionable,
and approaching the unprofitable; rams generally
receive one pound of oats daily, ewes half the
quantity. Oats, forming an exciting food, are es-
pecially suited to rams during the season when
they are to serve, but for hastening the develop-

FROZEN MILK.—A chunk of milk, "solidified
by the Hooker process," and weighing about one
hundred pounds, and which "has been exposed to
the action of the air for four years and three
months," was lately shown at the rooms of the
Society of Art in London, and the *Agricultural
Gazette* of that city says: "Its quality was still so
excellent that in a few minutes it was resolved by
churning into good fresh butter."

Meat is much better for family use when at
least one week old in cold weather. The English
method of keeping meat for some time has great
merit. Experts say hang up a quarter of meat
with the cut end up, being the reverse of the usual
way, by the leg, and the juice will remain in the
meat, and not run to the cut and dry up by evapo-
ration.—*College Gardener.*

Reports and careful estimates from all the hog
districts of the west confirm our previous state-
ment that the hog crop is much below that of last
season, and good prices may therefore be expected.
Indiana Farmer.

the selection of
qualities.
ewis delivered an
Care and Food."
genial and amus-
sense ideas, and
st attention. He
man should never
atural food of the
ttle food. Pas-
rned early in the
ock than those
in June. Cows
made them happy
arded once a day,
s and gentleness.
licable to cows as
e done at regular
should always be
ay.
important resolu-
out, would bring
It was as follows:
nd that clubs be
discuss questions
th the practical
that each club ap-