

States, he need not concern himself much about the size; they will be big enough to fill the requirements, because the thousands of Percheron-Normans, and Clydesdales, and English Cart-Horses that have been imported within the past twenty years have graded up the stock, so far as size is concerned, until the size best adapted to the farmer's use is quite as easily exceeded as otherwise. If we are to continue to use stallions of these imported strains, let our choice rest upon the smaller, more compact, quick, active, spirited ones among them; because, as a rule, they are too sluggish, too coarse, too dull and too heavy for the farmer's own use, however well they may sell and however well they may be adapted to some other purposes. But, in our opinion, more certain results will be attained from the use of our own highly-bred strains of roadster and thoroughbred stallions, upon these large, half and three-quarter draft-mares. A strong, sound, well-muscled, intelligent, quick-gaited horse, with two or three good trotting crosses, such as Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, Vermont Black Hawk, or Clay, built upon a thoroughbred foundation—not a "said-to-be," but good, old Lexington, or Glencoe, or Sir Archy, or Grey Eagle, or Medly, or American Eclipse stock, and you have something that, for the farmer's use, is as good as gold. And we are not sure that with our coarse, cold-blooded draft-mares it will not, in most cases, be quite as well, or even better, to let the top trotting crosses go, and take a large, strong, compact, sensible, business-like thoroughbred sire to begin with. The great trouble with the majority of thoroughbreds is temper; they are, as a rule, too high-strung and mettlesome for good work-horses. But our draft-mares, on the other hand, are too idiotic, and dull, and sluggish, and soft, and flat-footed, and coarse-grained to be well adapted to farm work; and so, by blending the two types together for a few generations, we may succeed in eliminating the bad and retaining the valuable features of both, and so produce the model farmer's horse.

TRAINING A COLT.

Bad horses are more frequently made than born. It is very much in the bringing up—in the way a colt is cared for, and the manner in which it is broken. Firmness, with kindness, goes very far in making a valuable horse. The colt should early learn that it is never to be deceived; that it is to be encouraged and rewarded when obedient, and punished by the withholding of caresses when disobedient. The same natural qualities that make a horse vicious, will, with proper treatment, make one of those intelligent and spirited horses that all desire to possess. The true trainer of colts is gentle, loving, firm and thoughtful, and the young animals of his charge partake of the same qualities.

JERSEY POINTS.

Unless the brilliant prospects of this breed are to be wrecked, it is quite time to get out of the follies as to whole colours and hues, and to determine the position as to merit from produce, at least as much as from form. No doubt an experienced man can form a pretty good general opinion from what a cow looks like, as to what her yield and its quality

may be; but, when positive proof can be obtained by testing comparative excellence in milk and butter, it does seem fallacious to remain content with a pretty good general notion where one might have a certainty. It is with no wish to disparage the efforts which Jersey men have made and are making to improve their singularly graceful and serviceable cattle, that one says there may be too many of them at a show and in the country. Except for crossing with the Kerry, Jersey bulls are not desirable neighbours. Their shape is enough to give a beef-breeder the nightmare, and their noise is the most doleful sound heard in the country.—*Journal Royal Agricultural Society of England.*

REMEDY FOR HOLLOW HORN.

The treatment required for the disease which produces the condition of the horns, known popularly as "hollow horn," is as follows: The most conspicuous symptom is a general low fever, with heat or coldness, or both alternating, of the extremities, chiefly of the horns and ears. The membranes of the head are congested, inflamed, and there is often a discharge from the nose. The first treatment consists of a brisk cooling purgative, such as one pound of epsom salts, if the horns and ears are hot and the muzzle dry; if the horns are cold and the nose is moist, a quart of linseed oil should be given and turpentine should be freely rubbed about the roots of the horns and the ears. After the purgative, in either case, warm gruels of linseed or bran should be given, with a teaspoonful of ginger, and the animal should be well nursed. A tarry stick should be stirred in the drinking water, or if it is not readily taken in this way a little tar should be rubbed on the tongue every day.—*N. Y. Times.*

CONTROLLING THE HORSE.

The reins may guide the horse, the bit may inspire him by its careful manipulation, and the whip may urge him forward to greater ambition; but the human voice is more potent than all these agencies. Its assuring tones will more quickly dispel his fright; its severe reproaches will more effectually check his insubordination; its sharp, clear, electric commands will more thoroughly arouse his ambition, and its gentle, kindly praises will more completely encourage the intelligent road horse, than the united forces of the bit and reins and lash. No animal in domestic use more readily responds to the power of kindness than the road horse.

HORSE'S TAIL OVER REINS.

I can tell your correspondent, W. H. B., of an improvement in his method of treating a horse which catches the line under his tail. Let him tie the cord to a portion of hair of the tail, and fasten it to the harness below, rather than to any part of the carriage. A suitable portion of hair on the under side of the tail is taken and tied into a loop so that a cord will hold fast. The cord being tied near its middle, the two parts are put round the breaching, and the ends tied together so that it will not be fast to the breaching, but will leave a good deal of use of the tail. If the string is of the proper length—which a

trial will show—the arrangement will completely prevent that very annoying trick, and it is out of sight, and is not a serious inconvenience to the horse.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

SELLING YOUNG CALVES.

In most dairies a calf is valueless and is sold almost immediately after birth. Not only is this unwise and unprofitable, but entails on buyers the purchase of that which is unfit for food, to say nothing of the cruelty practised on the little creatures that are sent to market. They are killed by a slow process of torture, in order to render the flesh white, and the parties who handle the meat have no scruples regarding the safety and health of those whom they serve. Every cow that is slaughtered, if near calving, is unfit for food, and the embryos are skinned and the flesh sold all the same as those that have matured sufficiently for birth. When it is considered that the prices obtained for such young calves are but trifles, it is a surprise that they are not kept with their dams until old enough to make good marketable veal, as they grow rapidly and soon reach a fair size. Another point is that the milk from cows that have been so deprived of their young is ropy at first and unfit to be sold. In the south the people will not drink milk from cows until the calves are from six to eight weeks old, sometimes more, and they claim that the price of a good large calf more than pays for the milk it consumes.

When calves are taken away so young, it shows that the dairyman keeps a scrub bull, and such custom has done more to prevent the improvement of our dairy stock than anything else. Occasionally a female calf is spared for the dairy because the dam is a good milker, the breeder forgetting the presence of the scrub bull on his farm, and if the calf does not fulfil expectations she is condemned as inferior, the bull, in the meantime, getting no blame whatever.

FATTENING STEERS.

We frequently read of steers weighing any place from 3,500 pounds up to "nearly or quite 4,000 pounds." But the liberal prizes offered for heaviest steer, and the excellent opportunity afforded for disposing of them, do not bring such animals to the fat-stock shows. If we remember right there have been three different animals shown which weighed over 3,000 pounds, with 3,150 as the heaviest weight. It is safe to conclude that most of the published statements about monster steers are incorrect. Frequently they are based on estimates rather than tests on the scales.

Does it pay to fatten steers for market at less than two years old? Yearling steers weighing 1,600 pounds, or more, have been shown. A good number of the yearlings have been well ripened. Some of them had evidently reached their best condition; a few had passed this point. But the question can not be regarded as conclusively settled that it is as profitable to market at under two years old as it is a year later. Possibly in the average simple modes of keeping steers in the west, three-year-old steers may give as good returns as those of younger age. We have certainly reached a time when it is rarely profitable to keep a steer until he is four years old.—*Breeder's Gazette.*