



1000 young men and women, it drained our farms of help both out doors and in the house so that I gave up my city delivery and became a patron of the factory, as I could get a'long with less help.

Now in conclusion, Mr. Editor, do you wonder that I love and praise the general-purpose cow when I have had such a profitable experience with her? Then, when I see her lifting other young men all around me into homes on beautiful farms costing a hundred dollars per acre, and paying for rubber tired *surries* and their family's dressing and living in style equal to the aristocracy of the cities, I am doubly convinced.

When we all know that she is doing it, not only around Dixon, but around Elgin and Fort Atkinson, in fact around every big city, it is wise or advisable to go such extremes as many of your writers do in condemning the general purpose cow and advising the young beginner to undertake the rearing of a special dairy cow?

As I got able, I experimented along special lines and convinced myself that the improvement is so slow and failures so much more common in the thoroughbred families, on account of the high tension to which they are already pitched, that nine times out of ten the young farmer will make a failure instead of a success.

I will save you lots of printing and manuscript reading by warning those that have made up their mind to reply to this that I have not used the term *scrub* cow. I understand a general-purpose

cow to be one that gives milk enough to pay a profit and can be disposed of at any time by a little extra feeding for beef, and that at a profit; that a special purpose cow is one bred so strongly in certain lines that it practically eliminates all other characteristics and can produce only milk or only beef at a profit. That a scrub is one that has no predominating tendency and is a failure for milk and beef.

A. G. JUDD.

Warren, Ohio.

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## The Horse.

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### TREATMENT OF FOALS.

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In the case of farm horses, the mares are now required for the usual operations of the season, and the time has arrived for weaning the foals. It is very desirable that before weaning the young animals should be accustomed to artificial foods; where this has been done they feel the separation from the dam and the loss of the milk less than they would do under other circumstances. When the foal is weaned it is prudent to place the mare under mild aperient treatment, in order to cleanse the system and suppress lactation before being placed on the usual labour rations. Prior to weaning, the foal should be handled and trained to lead quietly. This is an immense advantage when the time for weaning arrives, and, in fact,