

The same writer also asks whether bran that is very thoroughly separated from the flour of the wheat is more or less valuable for cows than that which is less thoroughly separated in the grinding process. To this question we should answer that, if no other grain food is given, the more flour in the bran the better, if the price is the same. If corn meal or cotton-seed meal be fed with the bran, and the clear bran sells for considerably less than that containing more flour, we should buy the cheaper quality. The bone material which milch cows so much need is found chiefly in the outer covering of the wheat.

Live Stock Importations.

It will be remembered that last spring Mr. James Hunter, Pilkington, was appointed by the Ontario Government to make fresh purchases of live stock in England, for the Experimental Farm. While there he purchased six cattle for this institution, which were put into quarantine at Grosse Isle, below Quebec, on their arrival in Canada. The three months' detention expired this week, and the cattle were brought on to the Farm, where they arrived on Tuesday in good condition. The animals were selected by Mr. Hunter from some of the best herds in Britain, at an average price for each of seventy guineas. The following are the importations referred to:—"Sir Leonard," a fine seventeen-month old Durham bull of the Booth strain. The animal is of a roan colour, and is remarkably well built, its only defect being a somewhat disproportionately large head, a fault which will disappear as the beast becomes older. The next animal is an Ayrshire bull "Stonecalsey," two years old, and of a white and dark brown colour. "Sybil's Darling," a Polled Angus heifer, 17 months old, is exceedingly well proportioned and well filled out, in fact it is one of the finest, if not the finest, black heifer ever imported into the Dominion. "Beta," a Short-horn bull, is scarcely a less remarkable animal of its kind than the heifer. It is twenty-three months old, of beautifully symmetrical proportions, and fine colour and hair. It cost \$1,400. "Meldrum," is a sixteen months old Polled Angus bull, from the Marquis of Huntley's famous herd. It is a fine, long, and lofty animal of good proportions. The last of the Farm's importations is "Hopedale," a Hereford bull sixteen months old, and well filled out for its age. Among the forty cattle grazing in one of the fields on the farm are three cows of the Ayrshire breed, which arrived along with the Model Farm's animals. These were purchased by Mr. Hunter for Mr. Bessey, of the Little Falls Creamery, at an average cost of \$200 a head. Mr. Bessey intends using them to improve the stock in the neighbourhood of his creamery, a praiseworthy object which will not only be of advantage to the farmers near Limehouse but also to the creamery. These animals are well built and are of a beautiful light brown colour shaded with white.—*Guelph Mercury*.

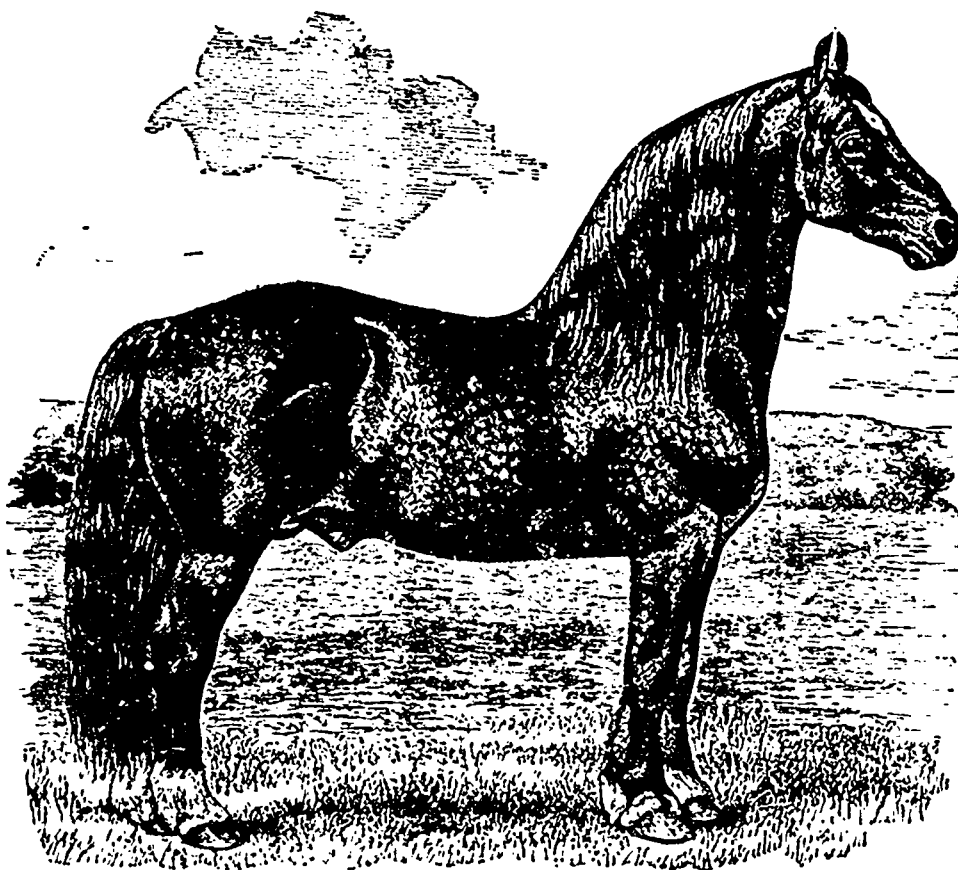
WHAT constitutes a revolution of the earth, First comes the spring, then the summer set and then the fall. Needless to go winter further details.

The Clydesdale Horse.

Herewith we present our readers with an excellent cut of a Clydesdale Stallion. For purely draught purposes this breed of horses is unsurpassed. While it is not so well suited for the general purposes of the farm, as a somewhat lighter bodied and slimmer legged animal, the Clydesdale is in great demand for hauling railway lorries, heavy-laden waggons, and ponderous machines. Being in constant request for these uses, it is profitable to breed this class of horses to supply a craving market.

Treatment for Ringbone.

Ringbone consists of inflammation of the joint of the foot and deposit of bony matter just above the coronet and above or below (or both) the pastern joint. In the end the bony matter covers the joint and renders it immovable. The treatment of a newly-formed ringbone consists in giving the animal rest; use a high or low-heeled



CLYDESDALE HORSE.

shoe, as the case may need, and as the horse walks on the toe or heel. To reduce the heat and inflammation, apply cold water with wet bandages, and when this has been effected, apply a blister made of 20 grains of corrosive sublimate and camphor, 10 drops of muriatic acid, and one ounce of oil of turpentine. When the blister is formed the part is washed and greased with lard. If this is of no avail, firing may be used with benefit, especially with a young horse. One ounce of hyposulphite of soda may be given daily for two weeks to remove any rheumatic tendency.

Scarlet Fever from Milk.

About forty cases of scarlet fever having simultaneously occurred near Keswick, Dr. Robertson, medical officer for the Cockermouth Rural Sanitary authority, on Monday stated the disease had been traced to a milk dairy from which all the parties got their milk. One person escaped through boiling the milk. He did not know how the contagion got into the milk, but one guardian stated that there had been a case of fever next to the dairy, and the theory of the doctors in the neighbourhood was that in disinfecting the bedding and

carpets by shaking them outside while some milk vessels were standing, some germs of fever had been shaken into the milk vessels.

SEVERAL horses have died at Ottawa recently from a very peculiar disease. The cause of the disease is unknown. The animal is first taken with violent pains in the abdomen, which completely prostrate him, and death follows after several hours of terrible agony.

Two cows in the State of Georgia were missing for ten days recently. They were at last found with horns locked, and "in a miserable plight." The horns had to be sawed before the animals could be separated. This incident furnishes a cogent argument in favour of Polled or Muley cattle. Another is, that hornless beasts cannot gore each other. A third is, that they can be kept in winter stables without fastenings, and well littered will tramp their manure solid, so that it only needs to be handled once, namely, when it is hauled to the field. No wonder Polled cattle are "coming to the front."

THERE is quite as much necessity for barn cleaning on the farm as for house cleaning, and if farmers were as punctilious about the renovation and purification of the outbuildings as farmeresses are about the dwelling, there would speedily be an improvement about the appearance of things, and of convenience too. Lost or misplaced tools are brought to light, barn, shed, and shop furnishings put in order, space gained and a revival of cheerfulness every where.

COUPLING season for sheep will soon be here, and a good ram only should be used. A "pure blood" of the breed desired should be procured within reach. For lambs designed for the early spring market, a Southdown cross is to be preferred, the Cotswolds give a larger but less prized animal. The lambs should by this time be separated from their dams and given a good pasture by themselves. The flock should be watched carefully that no disease, as dysentery, etc., make much headway among them.

Who says that Mr. Stirton's Canada Thistle Law is a dead letter? The *Globe* of August 26th states that four Westminster farmers have recently been fined for allowing this pesky weed to ripen in their fields. There would be "a noble army of martyrs" as to numbers, if all similar delinquents were brought up to the scratch. In sober seriousness this nuisance *must* be abated, if we are to have really good farming. A writer in the *N. Y. Tribune* says: "I never allow one to go to seed on my premises, and I have no trouble whatever about exterminating them by seeding down to grass, yet I am constantly annoyed with them. The second year after a piece of ground is broken up it is invariably overrun with them. This is due, I am now persuaded, to the distribution of the downy seed by the wind. Away to the south of me are large pastures in which there is thistle seed enough grown each year to plant the State, and at this time of the year the air is full of it. It is only a waste of energy to fight thistles until some law compels those who raise them to cut them before the seed is formed."