

the appropriation of grain or artificial food to cattle within the house they were necessarily limited by the amount of offices they had, and if they wished to extend it, it entailed a very considerable outlay on either landlord or tenant. But, if they fed out of doors, no contingent expense was entailed, and if at any future period the price of corn rose, they could apply some other description of food. When they found meat varying in price from 5d. to 7d and 8d per lb., the latter being well finished, they could understand how improved feeding would increase the value of the beast from 5s. to 8s. per cwt. In fact, it might be said that had they gone to market and purchased oilcake, and given it to the animals for which they now got a very low price, they would not alone have increased their value, but improved their land by grazing them upon it. In conclusion, he thought he might fairly add that the Irish exodus was a matter of serious consideration, it was something more than mere emigration; and if they could do something to remove the feeling of depression which was entertained by the lower classes, and arrange for them to obtain rather more continuous employment than they at present received,—good during the harvest, but ceasing during winter,—he thought they would stay emigration to a very great extent."

A long discussion ensued, in which various opinions were expressed as to the merits of the proposed system. The arguments of its opponents are very well stated in the following extract from a letter from Mr. Stephen Bland, of Abbeyleix, which was read at the meeting:—

"I am opposed to the movement—Firstly, as I consider the soil and climate of Ireland better suited to the growth of green crops and horse feeding, rather than (except in very sheltered and grassy localities) to out-door feeding for the meat market, secondly, as I think it a retrograde movement, for, if out-door feeding for winter became general, we should have recourse to the harder and coarser breeds of cattle, and give up the fine short-horns, which come to market much earlier, thirdly, as I view it to be against the principles of improved or high farming, for the calorific generated by the artificial food would be exhausted and lost, while the beast stood shivering under a hedge and all our steddings and comforts for cattle deemed essential for the procreation of meat, would be useless. Nature has provided the sheep with a coat to protect him against the cold, and he loves land rather than house and shelter, so that the above remarks are only intended to apply to neat cattle."

The meeting adjourned, after appointing a committee to report on the subject.

Points of a Short Horn Cow.

WE have been requested by a correspondent to publish the following list of the points considered of importance in judging a Short Horn Cow:

PENICREE. Showing unbroken descent on both sides, from known animals, derived from herds found in Herd Books, English, American, or Canadian (?) without which an animal cannot compete in classes of thorough-bred cattle.

Points
Maximum

1. **HEAD**—Small, lean and bony, tapering to the muzzle.
2. **FACE**—Somewhat long, the fleshy part of the nose of a light, delicate colour.
2. **EYE**—Of great significance; should be prominent, bright and clear; ("prominent" from an adipose accumulation in the back parts of its socket, which indicates a tendency to lay on fat; "bright," as an evidence of good disposition; "clear," as a guaranty of the animal's health. Sluggish eye belongs to slow feeder.)
1. **HORNS**—Light in substance and waxy in colour; symmetrically set on the head. Ear large, thin, with considerable action.
2. **NECK**—Rather short than long, tapering to the head; clean in the throat and full at its base, thus covering and filling out the shoulders.
1. **CHEST**—Broad from point to point of the shoulders, deep from the anterior dorsal vertebrae to the floor of the sternum, and both round and full just back of the elbows; "thick through the heart." Most important points in the animal.
5. **BUSKET**—Very attractive and selling point; indicates a disposition to lay on fat throughout the frame.
4. **SHORTLEEN**—Where weight, as in Short Horn, is the object, should be somewhat upright and of good width at the points, with the blade-bone just sufficiently curved to blend its upper portion smoothly with the crops.

8. **CROPS**—Must be full and level with the shoulders and back (most difficult points to breed right in Short Horn.)
8. **BACK, LOINS AND HIPS**—Should be broad and wide, forming a straight and even line from the neck to the setting on of the tail; hips or hucks round and well covered.
5. **RUMPS**—Laid up high, with plenty of flesh on extremities.
2. **PELVIS**—Should be large; indicated by width of hips and the breadth of twists.
3. **TWISTS**—Should be so well filled out in its "seam" as to form nearly an even and wide plain between the thighs.
5. **QUARTERS**—Long, straight, and well-developed downwards.
1. **CARCASS**—Round; ribs nearly circular, extending well back.
3. **FLANKS**—Deep, wide, and full in proportion to condition.
2. **LEG**—Short, straight, and standing square with body.
3. **PLATES**—Of the belly, strong, and thus preserving nearly a straight underline.
2. **TAIL**—Flat and broad at its root, fine in its cord, and placed high up, and on a level with rumps.
2. **CARRIAGE**—Of an animal gives style and beauty; the walk should be square and the step quick; the head up.
15. **QUALITY**—Very important point, indicating thriftiness, feeding properties, and general value of animal. If "tough" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible, and substantial feel, and when beneath the outspread hand, it should move easily with it and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance, which, however, becomes firmer as the animal "ripens."
2. **COAT**—Should be thick, short and mossy, with longer hair in winter, fine, soft and glossy in summer.
3. **UNDER**—Pliable and thin in its texture, reaching well forward, roomy behind, and teeth standing wide apart, and of convenient size.

100 points constitute a perfect animal.

Neats-foot Oil.

NEAT'S-FOOT oil is extracted from the foot and bones of the legs of neat cattle. Hence the name which it has received. Neat signifies "cattle of the bovine genus, as oxen, bullocks, and cows." The process of obtaining this kind of oil is very simple, and many farmers often throw away enough of feet annually to furnish oil enough to keep all their harness, shoes, and leather machine belts in the best condition. By breaking the bone of a leg of a fat bullock or cow it will be found full of an oily substance which, often appears as rich and edible as a roll of excellent butter. This is neat's foot oil, and it is sometimes surprising to see how much a single foot and leg will yield when properly treated. In order to extract the oil, wash the hoofs clean, then break up the shin bones, the finer the better, and cut the hoofs and bones of the feet into small pieces. Then put them in a kettle of any kind, and pour in water enough to cover the bones. The kettle should never be filled so full that the water will boil over the top of it. The finer the bones are broken, or cut, or saved, the sooner the oil will be driven out. Now let the kettle be covered as tightly with a lid as it can be conveniently, and boil the bones thoroughly all day. Of course it will be understood that more water must be poured into the kettle as it evaporates. The object of covering the kettle with a close lid is to retain the heat as much as possible, and thus expel the oil from the bones. The hot water and steam will liquify the oil and expel it from the bones, when it will immediately rise to the surface of the water. Therefore, it is very important that the water should not be allowed to evaporate so low that the oil that has risen to the surface of the water should come in contact with the dry hoofs and bones, as much of it will be absorbed by them and will be lost, unless it be again expelled by boiling. When there appears to be oil enough on the surface of the water, pour in a pailful or two of cold water to stop the boiling, or let the fire burn down. Now dip off the oil into some clean vessel, and boil them again until there is oil enough to be dipped off again. The oil that is obtained by the first boiling is much purer than that which is obtained at the second or third boiling. There will now be some water among the oil, which must be evaporated; therefore, put the oil in a clean kettle and heat it just hot enough to evaporate the water, and the oil will be ready for use. Great care must be exercised in heating the oil so as not to

burn it. As soon as the oil begins to simmer a little the oil may be removed from the fire, as the water has evaporated. Water among oil heated to the boiling point will be converted into steam almost instantaneously, as may be seen by allowing a few drops to fall into boiling oil or hot lard. Let the oil be kept in a jug corked tightly, and it will be ready for use at any time for years to come. In very cold weather, however, it may require a little warming before using it.—*Country Gentleman*.

Hog Feeding in Summer.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

Sir,—The various communications which have recently appeared in your paper on the subjects of hog-raising, hog-feeding, and pork-packing, must have met with some attention from your readers, and will, I hope, have a good result in helping to advance a large and prosperous pork trade in Canada.

In this letter I have another word to say about feeding hogs in summer. Within the last few years the English demand has largely increased for summer ice-cured bacon, and old stale parcels of winter cure become almost unsaleable at a reduction of 10s. to 12s. per cwt. under the price of new fresh arrived summer ice-cured bacon, which is often very scarce, and best American was worth, by last advices, 54s. per cwt. Many of our farmers have no doubt been unaware of this feature in the bacon trade; but knowing it will, I feel sure, think it worth some consideration: they would only require to keep over a few bushels of peas for the purpose, and we all know how rapidly hogs will fatten in the warm pleasant weather, and any attention our farmers may give to the improvement of breeding and feeding will no doubt be well rewarded. Let them compare, even to-day, the prices of their pork and beef. Hamilton curers are paying at present 5 cents alive for all the hogs they can get, which are not half a supply. Oxford county alone has contributed nine-tenths of the number, and well pleased the farmers of Oxford express themselves 'o be with the high price they are getting. If any narrow prejudice ever existed against selling hogs alive instead of dead, it has already been completely removed from that district.

SAMUEL NASH.

Hamilton, 22nd Oct., 1864.

JUMPING CATTLE.—In number sixteen of this journal, p. 244, we inserted an item from the proceedings of the American Institute Farmers' Club, which stated that jumping cattle might be cured of their troublesome propensity by clipping off the eyelashes of the upper eyelids. This prescription was given on the authority of Samuel Thorne, the great breeder, of Dutchess County, N. Y. The *Country Gentleman*, of the 20th ult., states that on further trial the cure has failed. Our contemporary says:—"We learn on enquiry of Mr. Thorne, that although on a first trial this experiment seemed successful, farther experience showed the contrary result. The troublesome oxen referred to were apparently cured by it for a while, but as the repetition of the operation, when they resumed the old habit, was of no avail, he was forced to ascribe their temporary good behaviour before to other causes."

VENTILATING STABLES.—A writer in the *London Times* says that the investigations of the Barrack Improvement Commission, on the management of cavalry horses, have proved, "beyond question, that the best form of building is a one-storied stable and only two rows of horses, the ventilation to be by the roof, and formed by a louvre 16 inches wide, carried from end to end, and giving four square feet of ventilating outlet for each horse. The stables recommended to be built in future would give each horse 100 feet of superficial, and 1605 cubic feet. A course of air-brick would be carried round at the eaves, giving one square foot of inlet to each horse; an air-brick is introduced, about six inches from the ground in every two stalls; there is a swing window for every stall, and spaces are left below the doors. In this way, and by attention to surface drainage and roof lighting, it is anticipated that stables will become perfectly healthy. In old stables, ventilating shafts are to be carried up, and air-bricks introduced. More window space is to be given.