

When the work is such as to fall more severely on the legs than the body, they must be hand-rubbed, and the food must be so regulated as not to increase the inflammation. "Take care of the legs and the body will take care of itself." Muscular exertion produces important changes. The motive power exists in different degrees, according to the state of the system. In one state it has a slow and feeble action, in another it has a strong and powerful action. The muscles are the active instruments of motion. They are put in force by the power of the will. Condition implies that state of the muscular system that confers the most strength, speed and endurance. Condition is the fruit of exertion, that clears the wind, quickens the action of the vital forces, produces perspiration, which purifies the blood, and invigorates the body.

HORSES IN STORMS.

The *Farmers' Union* says:—"Avoid, as far as possible, exposing horses to storms. When on a journey aim to feed at regular hours. If nothing more can be done, take along some corn meal and put a quart in a pail of water, and stir it while the horse is drinking. It will greatly refresh and strengthen him. Many horses suffer from dyspepsia, and one great cause of it is irregularity in feeding, and giving too much grain when the horse is fatigued. When a horse has been exposed to a storm, and comes home in an exhausted condition, give him a warm bran mash. Put two or three quarts of bran in a pail, pour on two or three quarts of boiling water and stir it up; then add sufficient cold water to cool it to the temperature of new milk, and give it to the horse. Blanket the horse, rub his head, ears and legs dry, and afterwards rub him dry all over.

ADVANCE IN HORSES.

An Eastern paper says:—"We recollect very well that when railroads were first being built in the interior of New England, farmers thought that horse raising would no longer be profitable, and many breeders of our acquaintance acted on this belief, and either raised no colts at all or much less than they had formerly done. Everybody knows that their fears were not realized. Horses have been in greater demand, and prices have been much higher, since the completion of the railroads than before. The same appears to have been the case in England, as it is stated that the London General Omnibus Company has purchased 22,024 horses in the last twelve years. From 1861 to 1870 the average price was about \$120 each. In 1871 the average price was about \$140, and in 1872 nearly \$165. Until 1870 the needed supplies were easily obtained in England and Scotland. For eighteen months past nearly all the horses bought have been purchased in France.

DRIVING COLTS.

If the colt is at all uncertain, it will be policy to work slowly and carefully, as one mismove now may cause serious mischief, by the colt becoming nervous and unmanageable, and, should he be able to resist restraint will easily cause a loss, by damage to wagon, or, from five to fifty dollars. To guard against this, get three slender poles, two of them about twelve feet long each, the third about seven feet in length. Lay down the poles in the form of shafts, the front ends about twenty inches apart, the back about six feet six inches from the forward ends, and tied on with pieces of cord. Hitch the colt into these poles, attaching tags to the cross pieces by tying with small cord, and drive the colt around until there is perfect submission to them.

Driving by poles is an advantage, for two reasons; they cause less noise and excitement, and consequently are less likely to cause resistance; and should the horse kick, no danger can result—whereas one kick against a buggy would be likely to cause serious damage and loss. Before attempting to drive a colt to the wagon or shafts, all danger of resisting anything striking the heels should be thoroughly overcome by the course of subjection. It is always the safest and best method. Anything like a suitable cart or two-wheeled sulky can be obtained but by few, and the ease of constructing poles into the form of shafts will lena be any one to easily supply the want.—*Prof. Magner.*

STABLE DRAINAGE.

Notwithstanding all that has been written on the important subject of stable architecture, there are a very few stables in the country where a really efficient provision is made for removing and utilizing the liquid manure that is furnished by horses and cattle, who

pass a great portion of their time confined in stalls. Not only is there, in consequence, a great loss of valuable fertilizer, but the liquid excrement accumulates and rapidly putrefies, giving rise to various noxious gases which contaminate the air, and cannot fail to prove injurious to the animals who are compelled to breathe the poisoned atmosphere.

In some stables we find no pretence whatever at drainage of any sort. In others, perhaps in the majority of such buildings, drainage is attempted, but on various accounts is ineffectual. For example, the floor is made of common pine plank, a soft material, which trampling and kicking of horses soon wears into hollows, in which the urine stands, a constant source of discomfort to the horse, and a trouble to the groom. These floors, in most cases, slope back to a gutter in the rear. This arrangement compels the animal confined in the stall to stand always up hill, and puts a very uneasy strain on the sinews of the legs. To relieve themselves of this strain we constantly find horses hanging back, and getting as far from the manger as the halter will allow. Then, again, either

from shrinkage or original carelessness in fitting the planks and joints in, the floor on each side of the gutter behind are so open as frequently to allow more liquid to pass through below than is carried away in the desired direction. This very large portion of the urine soaking through the floor completely saturates the ground underneath; and thus being entirely lost to the farm, accumulates and putrefies in a hidden mass of filth, enough to gender the most malignant forms of disease.

Besides all this, it too often happens that the liquid manure which does not find its way outside the stable is, for want of proper arrangements to receive and store it, allowed to flow over the farm-yard, or is washed away by the first heavy shower of rain that falls. Now, this state of things, so common on our farms, is both a serious waste of valuable material and a great detriment to health. It is a great mistake to suppose that any such impurity can be other than highly injurious to the animals in confinement.—*American Stock Journal.*



We saw the above illustration in one of our exchange papers some time back. We had it re-cut in Montreal, believing it might be amusing and a little appropriate during the time of working statute labor. It was not formed in time for last month, but it will answer now. It carries its own explanation, which cannot fail to cause a smile, and remind us of the state of the roads in bad weather.

MONEY MAKING BY FARMERS.

Prosperity attends one farmer, ruination another; many get a good living, and some turn their hands to some other calling to save them from losing capital; in short, agriculture results just about the same proportion, with regard to profits and loss, as mercantile pursuits. Although there are many mistakes; although there are many misfortunes which foresight and good judgment cannot forestall, and the same run of common accidents which attend every business, yet none need be timid in entering on a good, fair average farm; for if all particulars have been weighed and allowance made in the purchase money, a few disadvantages can be readily overcome. Even a stock farm, badly watered, should not be discouraging, as this having been calculated on, there are plenty of ways to secure a supply from rain to last through the longest drouths; and where the water is kept clean, the writer has seen it in standing ponds preferred to spring or other fresh water by horses, cattle and sheep. This is mentioned as one of the greatest drawbacks, because most people dread the trouble of keeping in order temporary drinking places and the losses sustained by neglect.

Making money is as readily attained by attention in farming as in trade; and it is a common error to suppose this is to be accomplished only by the sweat of the brow. Industry is absolutely necessary, but tact in directing labor aright is better than merely leading a lot of

men by working every bit of flesh and atom of fat off the body. Then it is essential to be posted in the market value of every commodity, which can only be done by attending auction sales and rendezvous for buying and selling. A money making farmer will ascertain the prices of all varieties of live stock and calculate the comparative cost of raising, so as to be certain which pays best; he will also find out how butter or cheese making and how wool growing will pay. Doubtless in these times of high priced and unreliable manual labor, a system of farming which will permit of a great deal of the land lying down in perpetual grass, would pay more for two reasons:—First, less expenditure in wages would be required, and 2d, the fertility would not be extracted by selling off grain and corn.

When a farm has to be bought to commence an agricultural career, the climate as well as the soil can be chosen, and then a system of breeding and raising stock can be contrived to be adapted for the end of having a good deal to sell with very little to buy. However, when a farmer has become well vested in the price of all kinds of live stock, it is often that opportunities can be taken to buy in a low market, and when there is temporary depression, and by feeding with any grain or other food which is selling cheap, money can be made and the manure from the consumption will increase the value of the farm, being in imitation of John Johnson and a few other high farmers, but which is very common among a class of tenant farmers in several districts in England, and which the frequent great cattle markets, taking place annually at certain dates, enables them to make a regular practice of; for if one market should be too high to answer their purpose to buy they can try others.—*Working Farmer.*

A severe frost has nipped early vegetation in parts of Georgia. The gardeners complain that a general replanting will be necessary.

Texas wheat prospects are flattering. The acreage in some of the wheat growing counties is reported as fully one-third more than that of last year.



INNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:

I have received some very nice letters this month from my friends to whom the prizes were awarded and sent, but I hope, girls, you will not cease to write just as soon as I stop offering prizes. I want every one of you who has a useful idea or who wants a recipe, or wishes to know about anything, to write to me. Let us be sociable, and if you have nothing particular to say, why send in your card at any rate.

MINNIE MAY.

Here is one of the letters:—

Glenallan, May 21st, 1873.

Dear Minnie May,—

Please to accept my thanks for the seeds and bulbs. I waited for to thank you until I could say that they are sprouted and are doing well. I was particularly pleased with the Lilly.

Yours, &c.,

MINNIE GRAY.

I suppose you have all packed away your woollens and furs. Considering how much depends upon their being put away properly, I will give you a few ideas on that subject: A lady says "I find the great secret of preserving furs and woollens is to keep them closely folded from the air. If the egg has been deposited, the mischief is coming; but if camphor is placed in the packages, and they are laid in a close box or chest, our trust is that the insect life is destroyed. Paste will answer as well as gum to seal up the furs, if alum

is dissolved and added to it; make it rough to the taste, and neither insects or mice will molest it. I tie my bundles in convenient sizes, generally folding them closely in two newspapers and labeling each one, so that in the fall I can easily get at whatever article I may need. One season I had a bunch of dried penny royal in a trunk, and I noticed that no sign of moth was to be seen. I think that they were stifled with it."

CLEANSING BLANKETS.

Put two large tablespoonfuls of borax and a pint of soft soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets and let them remain over night.—Next day rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters and hang them out to dry. Do not wring them.

Our friend Mrs. Jameson says:—

"We farmers make a great account of our pork barrel in spring, and of our hams."

I often have *fried pork* for breakfast, and, by way of variety, dip each slice into a batter of eggs beaten up with flour, and then fry them. This makes an appetizing and nutritious dish, very good for workmen to plow on.

We use salt mackerel at breakfast too, for the fish wagon seldom passes our door and we are two or three miles from market. I am always careful in removing it from the brine not to let it touch the oil floating on the surface of the salt water, to wash it clean and then soak it with the flesh side down, eight or ten hours. Then I wash it and soak over night in sweet milk, and dry it by the fire.—It is next broiled five minutes, flesh side down, over lively coals, turned so as not to break the skin and left over the fire ten or fifteen minutes until done. Thus cooked, it can be eaten with zest by any one.