

ABUSES OF THE TROTTING TURF.

These have been discussed much of late in the *New-York Turf, Field and Farm*, and, awarding to it all the credit it claims for being both "consistent and sincere," the point we make is this: If, with all the safeguards with which those directly interested in sustaining the honour and purity of racing, can surround themselves, in associations formed expressly for the purpose, they are still the victims of "knavery" to the extent which that Journal so well and ably denounces—how is it "bigotry" in us and others to denounce racing as a constant source of knavery when introduced at agricultural fairs, under the charge of associations formed for other objects that are quite distinct in themselves and afford no means of protection at all!—*Country Gentleman*.

LIVE STOCK GLEANINGS.

It is said that the American Dairymen's Association propose to offer a prize of \$100 for the best essay on cheese, as an article of food.

Mrs. J. C. Burbark, of St. Paul, Minn., has a grade Durham cow from the milk given by which in one week, 16½ pounds of butter were made. So says the *Minnesota Monthly*.

A Massachusetts hen fancier—J. S. Ives, of Salem—has a Creve-Coeur hen which laid 96 eggs in 104 days. He thinks the most eggs are obtained when the hens are excluded from the cocks.

When a horse turns his ear in some direction with a disposition to be frightened, in nine cases out of ten his attention will be diverted by simply reining him in the other direction, and he will have no further trouble about it.

Some one says that a cow's temper can be determined by breathing in her nose. When you have breathed a few times in her nostrils, if she is kind she will hold up her nose, otherwise she will catch it away, and perhaps toss a horn at you.

The foot and mouth disease is spreading over many parts of England, and reports from the continent state that it exists to an unusual extent among cattle and sheep in various parts of Prussia, Holstein, Schleswig, and also in Switzerland.

Many people always milk on their hands and wet the teats as they commence milking. It is not cleanly, and it is just as easy to milk with dry hands as wet. Of course if the teats or udder are muddy they should be washed with clean water and wiped dry.

The farmers of Southbridge, Mass., are troubled about a strange kind of cattle disease. It first appears on the animal's leg near the hoof, in the form of a large and painful swelling, and the part affected soon suppurates and discharges; the animal meanwhile being unable to bear its weight upon its foot.

The London General Omnibus Company reports a saving of £28,000 per annum on the feeding of 6,000 horses with maize instead of oats. The experiment has been tried during eighteen months, and the improved condition of the animals is as remarkable as the saving.

The seventh volume of the English Hereford Herd Book, has just made its appearance in England. It is a volume of 404 pages, illustrated with portraits of thirteen of the prize winners of this breed since the last volume appeared. There are 731 bulls entered, bringing up the number now to 3636, and 232 pages of cows.

"Rural," of the *Chicago Tribune*, says that while bee-keeping is beginning to take rank with gardening and fruit growing, few farmers obtain a quarter of the quantity of surplus honey that they ought to receive, simply from not knowing how to manage their hives. Unless a person had some training he need not expect to succeed with bees.

Mr. Abijah Wilkerson says he had a Newfoundland pup, years ago, that worried sheep, and cured him in this way: "I muzzled him, and then I tied him fast to a big three-year-old wether, and left him to toss about with the sheep all day. You never saw a gladder dog than when I untied that pup at night; and he never took to sheep after that."

Another cattle disease has broken out in England. It has assumed the form of the foot and mouth disease, and has already done much damage amongst the cows which supply London with milk. The disease has also appeared in Yorkshire, and is spreading to a considerable extent. Every precaution is taken by the authorities to prevent contagion; but there seems to be want of energy amongst the farmers, some of whom think it only a distemper.

The *Utica Herald* gives returns from 348 cheese factories, of which 276 are in New York, the other 72 being scattered through a number of the States and Canada. We suppose the reports are up to September 1, although this fact is not stated. These 348 factories have 128,708 cows, and have made this season 523,746 cheese, of the average weight of 6,158 pounds, of which 353,268 have been sold, leaving 170,470 on hand. They are making daily 3,920 cheese.

American farmers are not deterred by the duty nor the difference in currency from purchasing Canadian stock. The *Galt Reporter* says they appear determined to get into the long-wooled breed of sheep. Two gentlemen from Pennsylvania after attending the sales of both Mr. Snell and Mr. Stone, and looking through the various flocks exhibited at the Preston show, purchased twelve shearing rams, two ram lambs, two ewe lambs, and two shearing ewes, from the flock of Mr. James Cowan, Waterloo, and five ewe lambs, and three shearing ewes, from Mr. Thomas Lee, of North Dumfries—all choice animals of the Leicester breed. They also