

RAISING STOCK.

The rearing of good dairy stock is an object of great importance to the farmer. The cow ranks high among our domestic animals. Probably no other is of more importance to us. She furnishes both the necessaries and luxuries of life. To the farmer she is a source of both luxury and profit. How desirable, then, that in rearing dairy stock, he should produce animals of the best qualities for his purpose! And the question, how this can best be accomplished, is one of much interest to breeders of neat stock. If "like produces like," too much care and skill can hardly be exercised by the breeder in the selection of his breeding animals. He should select such as have the style and qualities desired in their offspring.

In rearing heifers for the dairy, such should be chosen as have descended from good milking stock. It is not only important that the dam should have been a good milker, but equally so that the sire should have been bred from a good milking race. It is generally believed by breeders of experience that the male has as much influence upon the milking qualities of the progeny as the female. Hence the necessity of having well selected males as well as females, in attempting to rear good stock for the dairy. The breeder should not only use superior animals to breed from, but reserve for himself the better portion of their progeny. If a heifer shows an aptitude to fatten easily, she is considered worth more for the shambles than the dairy, and consequently, goes into the hands of the butcher; while some hard-hided one, which could not easily be fattened is reserved for the milk pail.

The opinion is very prevalent among farmers, that a heifer that takes on flesh rapidly will not make a good milker. Perhaps the fact that most good milkers become thin of flesh when in full milk leads to this opinion. But such cows generally fatten quickly when dry. It would seem that the fact of a heifer's fattening easily, should lead to the belief that she would make a good cow for butter, her aptitude to fatten showing her system to be such, that all the carbon of her food is not required for heat and respiration.—*Flint's Ag. Mass.*

POINTS OF A GOOD SHORT HORN.

The appearance and points of a good Short Horn may be thus briefly summed up. The head of the male is short, but, at the same time, fine; very broad across the eyes, but gradually tapering to the nose, the nostril of which is full and prominent, the nose itself of a rich flesh color, neither too light or dark; eyes bright and placid, with ears somewhat large and thin. The head crowned with a curved and rather flat horn, well set on to a lengthy, broad muscular neck; the chest wide, deep and projecting; shoulders fine, oblique, and well formed into the chine; fore legs short, with the upper arm large and powerful; barrel round, deep, and well ribbed up towards the loins and hips, which should be wide and level; back straight from the withers to the setting on of the tail, but still short, that is, from the hip to the chine—the opinion of many good judges being that a beast should have a short back with a long frame. As a consequence of this, the hind leg itself must be lengthy, but well filled in. The symmetry of frame at present to be found in a well bred Short Horn reaches as near perfection as possible, while few animals handle so well, or to use a still more technical term, have "so fine and mellow a touch." The hair is plentiful, soft and mossy, with a hide not too thin; and, in fact somewhat approaching the feeling of velvet. The female enjoys nearly all the same characteristics as the above, with the exception of her head being finer, longer and more tapering; her neck thinner, and altogether higher, and her shoulders inclined to narrow towards the chine. Like most well proportioned animals, the Short Horn often looks smaller than he really is. The rapidity with which he puts on flesh, and the weight he frequently makes, are facts so well known that it is scarcely necessary to dilate upon them. Still we may mention that it is no uncommon occurrence to see steers of from four to five years old realizing 140 stones of 14 pounds; many ranging as high as 150 stones.—*Enc. Ag.*

CORIANDER is an annual plant some persons use in soups and salads. It is sown in spring. The seed is also used as a medicine. A small patch, probably two square yards, will be enough.