

### Russian Horses.

The four great breeds of Russian horses are the steppe horse, the mountain horse of Caucasia, the forest horse of the north, and the draught horse, called the Bitjuga. The steppe horses are of various yet kindred descent, and are all noted in greater or less degree for keen sight, swift pace, great endurance and exceeding hardiness. They live out of doors the year round, and are capable of sustaining extreme changes of climate and severe privations of food and drink. The Caucasian breeds are generally spirited, enduring, cautious and surefooted. The northern horses are distinguished for good temper, activity, strength and endurance. The Bitjuga are extremely strong and adapted to hard work as well as quick driving, but the race is said to be nearly extinct.

There are seven Crown studs in Russia, and one in Poland, containing altogether 2,602 brood mares and horses, with twelve Crown stables, having 945 stallions. There are also 2,444 private studs, containing 6,496 stallions, and about 70,000 brood mares, besides upwards of 69,000 stallions and 62,000 brood mares in the copach and steppe "tabures." Three hundred and eighty horse fairs are annually held in Russia; at which about

150,000 animals are sold out of about 263,000 sent to market. The average price per horse is about 60 roubles, making the yearly returns 9,000,000 roubles, or \$6,000,000.

### A GOOD COLT 1900 YEARS AGO.

— We may prognosticate great things of a colt; if, when running in the pastures, he is ambitious to get before his companions; and if, in coming to a river, he strives to be the first to plunge into it. His head should be small, his limbs clean and compact, his eye bright and sparkling, his nostrils open and large, his ears placed near each other, his mane also strong and full, his chest broad, his shoulders flat and sloping backward, his barrel round and compact, his loins broad and strong, his tail full and bushy, his legs straight and even, his knees broad and well-knit, his hoofs hard and tough, and his veins large and swelling all over his body.—Varro.

### Notes on the Garden and Farm.

We have spoken before of the importance of having a patent dryer in each country neighborhood, so that the surplus fruit that can neither be shipped to advantage nor canned, may be cheaply taken care of by drying. Fruit dried in the dust of a Kansas autumn atmosphere, or in a kitchen to which flies have access, is not desirable; but nicely, cleanly and quickly dried in a drying apparatus it is very palatable in the winter, we think, and really much superior to sloppy canned fruit such as we get from grocery stores. We have heard in Topeka that in some counties in Kansas peaches are rotting on the ground; it seems incredible when we remember that it is only three years since everybody was saying that the grasshoppers had killed every bearing peach tree in the state; but we fear it is true. If these orchards are too

far from market to make it profitable to ship the fruit, why not have a dryer? There is always a market for good dried fruit and there is always a demand for it in a well regulated family that has not a sufficiency of canned fruit, and plenty of one or the other will help very materially to prevent a demand for quinine in the spring. Sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and corn are all much nicer dried in this way than by the old process, and we have eaten apples that were almost equal to green apple sauce, and quite as fair in color.

Who are the successful men?—Young men who have been brought up on a farm and have a long-ling desire to get into business in town should make a note of the following fact:—Mr. Charles H. Hullett, of North Norwich, has sold one of his farms in that township, composed of 100 acres, to Mr. Wm. Nobbs for \$5,000. This is a good price, considering that the buildings upon it are not first-class. Mr. Nobbs 25 years ago was not possessed of a dollar, now he is the owner of two or three farms. Industry and honesty has done it all.

The potato, in its native wild of tropical America, is a rank, running vine, with scarcely the appearance of a tuber on its roots. It is careful cultivation which has so perfected it in our day.

The late heavy frosts have sent most of the snipe and plover off upon their annual journey to the south. Ducks are still numerous, but it is apparent that they are becoming scarcer year by year. Were there a law forbidding the shooting of the birds when on their way to the breeding grounds in the spring, it would be productive of good, as ducks are at that season in but poor condition, and their natural increase would not be interfered with.

The St. Paul Dispatch says choice lots of Manitoba wheat were sold at Winnipeg last week at 7½ cents above the market rate for exportation to Ontario for seed. This suggests the probability that Minnesota wheat can be kept up to its present high standard by occasionally importing seed from Manitoba. The accepted theory is that the small grains come to perfection only near the northern limit of their production.

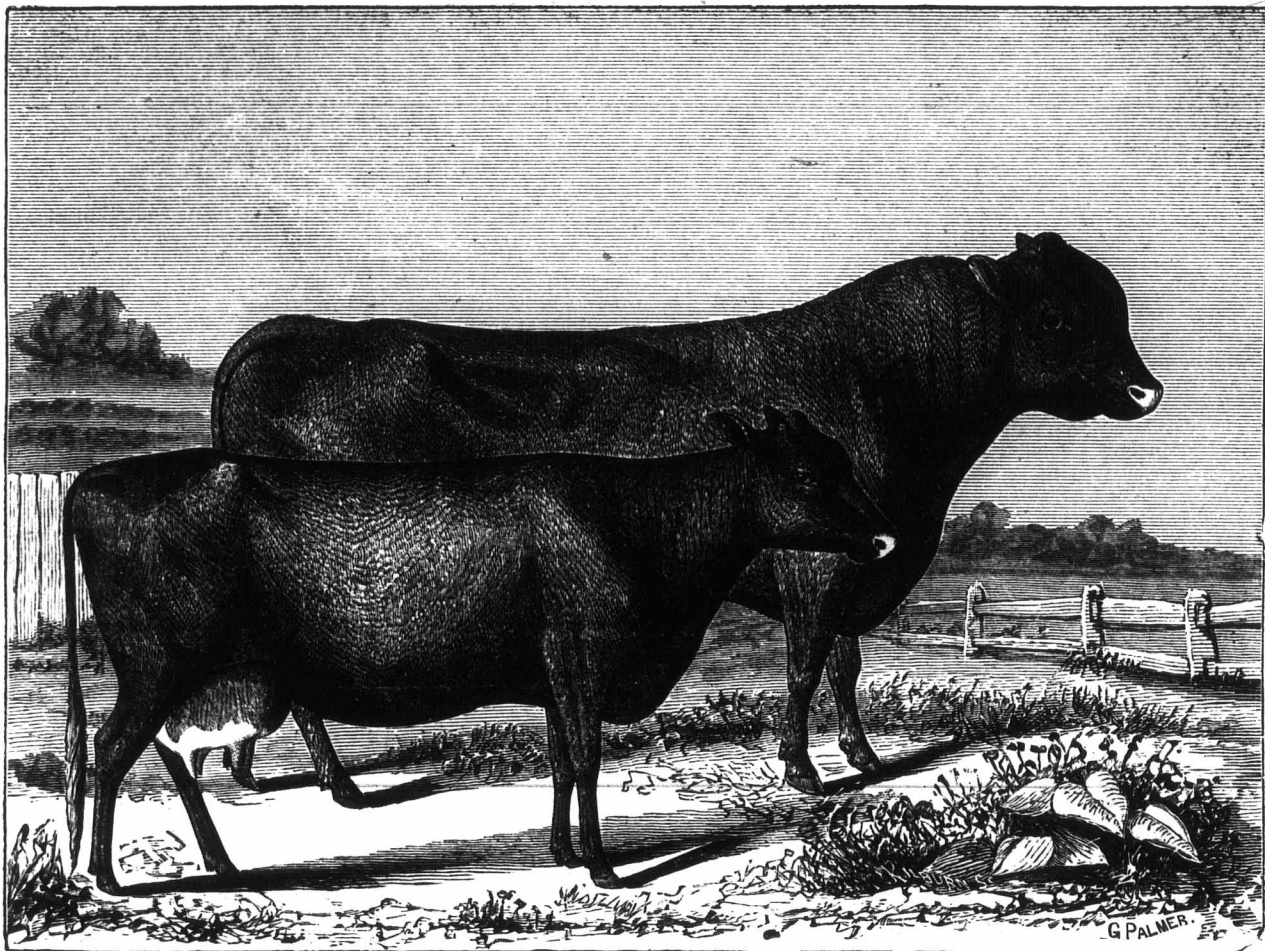
Russian agents are purchasing horses in Canada.

### Norfolk Red-Polled Cattle.

We now give our readers an illustration of the Norfolk Red-Polled Cattle. It is right that our farmers should know something about the different breeds of stock. This is a class more adapted for the dairy than for beef. They are between the size of the Durhams and Alderneys.

The following description of them will be read with interest: The Norfolk Red-Polled Cattle as now known, owe some of their peculiar points of excellence to judicious selection of the best animals of the family to breed from.

So far back as can be traced with any certainty, the progenitors of the Norfolk Polled were known as a distinct tribe in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Only a few years ago they were known as a much smaller animal than



NORFOLK RED POLLED CATTLE, BEAU AND BELLE, THE PROPERTY OF MR. G. F. TABER, PATTERSON, N. Y.

Many farmers hesitate to join a Club or Grange organization from a diffidence founded on a lack of early schooling, and from a difficulty in expressing their ideas in public meetings. The community at large is singularly ignorant of what education is. Education undoubtedly gives to every man the chance of showing what is in him. Yet, true education is simply one development of what is in a man; it can create nothing, it can only do for the mind what the farmer does for his fruit trees; he cannot make them, but may improve them. So every member of a Club who reads standard books and publications, and reflects on what he reads; who investigates the operations of nature as developed by his daily contact with her forces; who discusses and compares his experience with those of his fellow men; who tests all new theories, implements, methods, with good, sound common sense; who is willing that the world, through the humble organization of his village clubs, should have the benefit of his knowledge—such an individual is daily strengthening himself and improving others; such a one is reaping the true benefits of real education.—Boston Cultivator.

The surplus wheat crop of Manitoba is estimated at half a million bushels.

the Shorthorn—a hornless breed, of great excellence for the dairy. They were then generally of a light red, red and white, or yellowish and white color. During the last fifty years some enterprising breeders of Norfolk have, by judicious selection and careful treatment, effected a great improvement in the breed, and hence we have the better known Norfolk Red cattle. They are usually of a rich red color, of medium size, small bones, good form, particularly clean and stylish about the head and neck. Mr. A. B. Allen says:—They are quick feeders, or, in other words, they mature easily and fatten kindly. Their beef is of the first quality. They are very docile in disposition, and easily handled and herded. The most highly improved are good milkers, equalling in this respect the best Ayrshires. They have deer-like heads and limbs, with smooth well-rounded form. They have fine style, and a dash rivalling that of the Devon.

The sixth and seventh Airdrie Duchesses, aged respectively 14 months and 9½ months, were sold in Michigan recently for \$14,300 each. These precious heifers were started on their way to England shortly afterwards.

At the starch works at Vincennes, Ind., 3,000 head of cattle will be fed.