

easily rival Delmonico's. The danger to be avoided is adding too much to the pure sweetened and flavored cream. Where, as on the farm, both ice and cream are to be had at first cost, ice cream is an inexpensive as well as a very generally liked dessert. It is worth while to learn to excel in making it.

Nor is it in sweets and syllabubs alone that cream is invaluable. The list of cream toasts, sauces, soups and stews, might be made a long one, while there is hardly a delicate vegetable known that is not most acceptably served with cream. Its uses should certainly be made a specialty on the farm.

Perfect butter, with the fragrance of the clover and the color of the buttercup still in it, can be had so much more easily upon the farm than elsewhere, that one may almost say it is only to be had there. Farmers seem sometimes to forget that the expensive appliances for packing, transportation and handling in small quantities for immediate consumption, have a good deal to do with the fancy prices of "gilt-edged" butter. It can be made and eaten on the farm as a true country dainty, cheap and delicious. Those who like it best so may even eat it day by day, uncontaminated, in its own fragrance, without salt.

Nor must we forget the possibilities of cheese, or the simple substitutes of cottage and hand-made cream cheeses.

Then what a type of all things good is the egg! What countless forms of cooking it suggests! Taken by itself, there is hardly any limit to the various modes of cooking it, and no purer form of highly concentrated food exists. Combined with milk and the various food products of the farm, the only measure of the variety of resulting dishes lies in the ingenuity of the cook.

### BRIDLES AND BITS.

Most horses will drive better with the hinge or snaffle bit.

See that your horse's bit is neither too short nor too long for his mouth.

Always take the slack up in the bearing-reins and over-checks on road horses.

Horses that are not free drivers will require less urging if driven with a bridle with blinds on.

Some stylish rangy horses are driven without any bearing-rein, though it is safer to use one.

Some horses become slow and need more urging when driven regularly with an open bridle.

Horses that shy much and take a strong hold on the bit will sometimes drive better with an open bridle.

Every driver of fast road or track horses should use the best forged bits to be had. They are the safest.

Some horses will not "go up" on the bit when the over-check and upper-jaw bit are required. In that case try an all-leather upper-jaw bit.

For a horse that carries his head up and travels with the nose inclined outward, and does not pull, the side-bearing rein will answer.

A horse carrying his head low and inclined inward, and does not pull much, can best be driven with the over-check attached to the large bit.

For some horses that pull moderately an upper-jaw straight bit, attached to the over-check, may satisfy the driver; if not, try a hinged upper-jaw bit.

With a bridle without blinds some horses will drive gently to a no-top wagon, while with a top wagon they will get frightened at the top and frequently run away.

When the angles of the mouth become sore from the pressure of the bit apply pulverized alum and honey in equal parts four or five times a day, and use a wide bit.

When the mouth and tongue become feverish and bruised a little from the effects of pulling on the bit, sponge those parts with a solution of white oak bark or alum water.

Never put an open bridle on your horse until you know he will go safely with it. Some horses will get frightened and kick while others will run away if driven with an open bridle.

Never drive a horse, no matter how quiet he may be, with a flexible rubber bit. If his mouth is tender and a soft bit is required use the rubber straight bit or a leather covered one.

Have the bridle fit nicely. The bit should touch the mouth, and do not allow the blinds to flare open. Have holes in the crownpiece of the over-check, and loops on the throat-latch for bearing reins, so that either may be used.

A horse that is apt to kick in harness should wear an over-check and an upper-jaw or four-ringed bit. The over-check should be tightened so that the horse's head may be kept high. If the animal should offer to kick, give him a severe jerk, first with the right line and then with the left.

For horses that get the tongue over the bit and hang it out use the bit lately invented called the "Perfection Bit." It has the upper-jaw fastened to the large bit. Or get a flexible piece of rubber and fasten the upper-jaw and large bits together, tying them with strong string, which will answer the same purpose.—*National Sportsman*.

### SHADE IN PASTURES.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* writes as follows:—

During the late spell of broiling weather how many of the farmers on the treeless prairies of the West thought of their herds exposed in the fields to the pitiless rays of the sun as it streamed down upon them? In this day and age of trees and groves, we are surprised to know that farmers have neglected to plant shade for their suffering cattle, and it is to be hoped that those who have not done so will lose no time in preparing a shady place in each of their pasture fields. This can be readily and cheaply done, and it will afford a great deal of comfort to the cattle. During the recent heated term we saw many herds of milch cows in fields without a semblance of shade, and thought that if the owner could but change places with the dumb brutes it would not be long until they would be provided for. How refreshing it would be if there were a clump of trees in the field where the cattle could go and stand in the luxuriant shade, when the heat becomes intense during the larger portion of the day! While the heat was so great the cows could not feed, but there they were compelled to stand exposed until the sun lost its power.

A few dollars expended for quick-growing evergreens, catalpas, or other trees, would soon give ample shade. Most farmers have planted shelter belts and have learned their value; now let them think of the comfort of shade.

I have heard old and experienced dairy farmers say that shade in the pastures was a useless expense; that instead of feeding the cows would stand all day in the shade and be compelled to fight flies and other insects which were sure to congregate about the trees, and they did not want their cows to be loafing in the shade when they ought to be eating grass and making milk. A rather selfish and narrow-minded view, we think. We say treat a cow

kindly, make her comfortable, and she will pay you for the care and trouble you bestow upon her; but do you think she can be comfortable in the field while she is being baked in the hot sun? I don't, and you won't if you will stop and think for a moment. Then why not do unto your animals as you would wish to be done by, and while it is in your power make them comfortable? In looking over my secular papers I read of several cows that were sunstruck and died from the effects of it. Do you suppose that that would have occurred if there had been shade in the pasture?

Let every farmer who has not done so begin this fall and plant a few trees for shade. It will pay you to do so, besides giving you the greater satisfaction of knowing that you are trying to make the animals committed to your care comfortable. Do not say you cannot afford it, for the price of one cow which may die from being exposed to the heat will more than pay the expense. Give the cows shade and water in the hot weather, and warm stables and plenty of feed in the winter, and they will repay you, and that too with large interest.

### DEATH OF A FAMOUS COW.

The *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* says:—Breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle will learn with regret of the death of the valuable Polled cow Sybil II. of Tillyfour (3256), which took place in Scotland on the 21st of last month. Sybil II., bred by the late Mr. McCombie of Tillyfour, had a somewhat remarkable show-yard career. The *Banffshire Journal* summarizes the events in her career as follows: Calved in April, 1876, she gained in 1877 first prize as a yearling at the Royal Northern show, and the same year the second prize at the Highland Society's show at Edinburgh. As a member of Mr. McCombie's prize group she had an honorable mention at the Paris show. In 1879, Sybil II. was second as a cow at the Royal Northern Society's show, and third at the Highland Society's show at Perth the same year. In 1880, she won the first prize and challenge cup and Mr. McCombie's prize at the Royal Northern, and was the same year first at the Royal English Society's show at Carlisle, and first at the Highland Society's show at Kelso. Sybil II. was sold by the late Mr. McCombie to the late Mr. Adamson, Balquharn, in May, 1879, and at Mr. Adamson's sale in April, 1881, she was purchased by Lord Southesk for 180 gs. Sybil II. bred at Balquharn two heifers and one bull. One of the heifers was Sybil IV. (4326), which was purchased as a yearling at Mr. Adamson's sale by Lord Strathmore for 110 guineas, and won to his Lordship the first honors at the Highland Society's shows in 1881 and 1882. The other heifer bred at Balquharn was Sappho Sybil (5020), which was purchased by Lord Southesk in 1881 for 42 guineas, and fetched at the sale at Kinnaird, in March last, 70 guineas, the purchaser being Mr. Lyell, of Kinnordy. The bull, which was bred at Balquharn, was Saracen (1689), which was some time in the herd of Lord Sempill, at Fintray House, and was purchased in September, 1881, from Lord Sempill by Lord Southesk for 150 guineas. Saracen was third at the Royal Northern show in 1881. At Kinnaird, Sybil II. bred bulls only, having in succession Solomon (2349), Sylvio (3281), and Samarius (4272).

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