told that kindness to the horse pays in dollars and cents. There are some, however, who seem to think that when a reasonable amount of feed is given, and sufficient shelter provided to prevent downright suffering, their whole duty has been done, and the animal has no right to expect anything further than thumps, jerks, kicks, cuss-words, and other little attentions of like nature. They seem to think that with the dominion God gave to man over every beast of the field came the right to neglect, overwork and otherwise abuse.

But, worse than this, haven't you seen men who seemed to take a kind of devilish, cowardly delight in torturing any dumb brute they may have in their power? These are the men (?) who, when a crisis arises requiring either moral or physical courage, are the first ones to show the white feather. When fetched up to account for their barbarous treatment they always cry out, "Carping sentiment!" Thanks to the farm paper and the institutes, these agricultural "Squeers" are becoming scarce.



"No room for me." On J. Caswell's Farm, Rosthern, Sask

Let us hope that we may soon class them among the other extinct brutes.

How does kindness pay? The comfort of any animal has a great influence on its health, thrift and usefulness. That horse can be neither thrifty nor useful that is worked beyond his strength, with bad-fitting collar and sore shoulders; that has but a scanty supply of feed, and that of poor quality; that has wet or frozen manure for a bed in winter, and a scanty pasture with foul water and no shade in summer—in short, is an entire stranger to any real kindness. These are the ones that are debilitated, ill-tempered, breachy, balky and break down, entirely worthless at ten or twelve years old, when they should just be in their very prime.

## Old Bill and Old Charley.

To show what may be expected of a good horse when well treated, one of my neighbors had a horse that died a few years ago at the age of twenty-eight. For more than twenty years he did regular and almost constant work on the farm and road. He was agreeable to handle, and had no bad habits, the result of kind treatment. Even after he was placed on the retired list he was well treated, and paid for his keep several years doing the light work about the farm. Had he been mistreated as many horses are, he would have been good for only about half this number of years, and to replace him would have cost about two hundred and fifty dollars. Besides, no horse can do efficient, satisfactory work unless well fed and well treated. Then our friend can always carry the pleasing thought that he did the right thing by "Old Charley."

I have on my farm at this time a horse that is past twenty-three years old. I began working him at two years old, so for twenty-one years he has done regular work, and is at it to-day. This will hardly continue for twenty-one years longer, but there is no sign of breakdown as yet. He is a fine looker, good style, not a blemish on him. When strangers see him and are told his age they are prone to size him up as a youthful horse and me as an aged liar, but here is where they fool themselves—on

Old Bill, I mean.

I sometimes wonder if there is a heaven prepared for the Old Bills and Old Charleys. Of one thing I am sure, there ought to be. And the Scripture teaches that there is a place of torment prepared for the cusses who abuse them. This is a precious promise, and very full of comfort. And there is joy in the thought that there will not be many of these, and there will be torment enough to go round, for the common instincts of the gentleman teach most of us to be kind to the Old Bills and the Old

Charleys. And it pays, too.

J. Al Dobie.

Auglaize County, Ohio.

## Building a Hotbed.

For early vegetables some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hotbed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. bed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but also supplies bottom heat. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition, so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

Heating Material.—The best heating material that is easily available is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly, and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hothed is a steady and moderate, but lasting, heat. To secure this the manure should be forked over, shaken apart, and, in dry, watered and allowed to stand a manure days, and then be forked over again,



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