

REMEMBER that the grand secret of success in keeping all animals is comfort. The observant farmer who keeps a close watch over all stock will soon learn how they are to be treated, so that they will have that comfortable, quiet appearance which always indicates the thrifty animal, and will quickly notice when one is uneasy and restless by day or night. When he sees this he may know that something is wrong, and he must try to remedy it. There may be some animals that are habitually restless and uneasy under any treatment, but such will usually be found to be unthrifty and unprofitable animals, and should be weeded out if they cannot be reformed by better usage.

The cow stables should be so arranged, by partitions or otherwise, that no cow can steal the food from her neighbor or can worry her by threatening with her horns. Cows are often complained of as being unprofitable and poor milkers while at the barn, for no reason excepting that they do not get enough food, as some "master" cow stands next to them and robs them of the half of their rations, or, at least, forces them to eat in fear and trembling all the time.

Old farmers can recollect when young cattle were wintered in open sheds and fed at the straw or bog hay stack, and when the common excuse for their unthriftiness was the vermin that were on them. It was thought good treatment enough for calves and colts, and to give them better care was pampering and spoiling their constitutions.—*American Exch.*

THERE was brought before the New Jersey Horticultural Society, at Camden, an experiment in the use of a mixture of a ton of bone in twenty-five loads of stable manure, in which a saving of \$20 per acre was effected over the use of the manure alone. We have frequently had occasion to recommend this mixture of bone meal and manure, as one of the most convenient and effective modes for the use of bone, and it is also recommended by Joseph Harris in his work on Manures. The above mentioned report also states that in another experiment with twenty-five bushels of poultry droppings, mixed with 400 pounds each of cottonseed meal, plaster, fine bone meal, and sulphate of potash, with ten bushels of muck added, making one and a half tons, at a cost of \$17 a ton, the mixture gave as good results as some other fertilizers, at a saving of \$20 a ton. The yard manure was applied in autumn or winter, the others in spring. By this means the experimenter, a successful market gardener, increased his receipts from \$1,750 a year to \$7,300. High manuring gave larger crops, two

weeks earlier, and better in quality, which of course sold at much higher prices.

For quality, the Polled Angus; for early maturity and size, the Shorthorn; for grass beef, the Hereford; for general utility, the Devon; for butter, the Jersey; for milk, the Holstein; for cheese, the Ayrshire; for cold, the Galloway; for heat, the Brahma, and for starvation, the Texas. This is the way it was put by an old dealer and breeder to the *Texas Live Stock Journal*.

A NOTED sheep raiser says that in the season for sheep to bring forth their lambs he does not allow himself to be away from the flock more than three hours at a time on any account. This insures that every young lamb will be cared for. A noted breeder of thoroughbreds keeps a shepherd with his flock day and night, the service being divided between two men. Such care allows no losses. And why not? If stock of any kind is going to be kept, keep it with such care that it will bring to the owner a liberal reward. Indifferent work that brings no satisfaction of any kind should find no place on any farm.

CAREFUL study and experiment have convinced me that the most profitable place for preserving manure is in an open basin in the barn yard, protected from surface water, and which can be made water-tight with brick and hydraulic cement, or, quite as good and much cheaper, with blue clay thoroughly puddled and rammed to place. The basin should be sufficiently wide so that the manure therein will not be more than four feet in depth at any time, for while manure should be compactly stored, hard packing by stock tramping thereon, or by being piled high, should be avoided, as heating is thereby produced, and an even fermentation prevented. These details being carried out, two courses are open to complete the scheme—either carry the urine into a water-tight tank in ground outside of stable, and allow the rain-fall to moisten the manure in basin, or run the urine through pipes from stable into manure basin, which I think a better way, and throw the rain off basin with a light shingle or board roof. Either the rain-fall or the urine alone is sufficient for rotting the solids in basin, but both together produce too much moisture, rendering a covering to basin necessary in case of the urine being run through.

The recommendation of Mr. Ives in the *Country Gentleman* to cover the manure pile weekly with plaster to prevent gases escaping therefrom, and also to cut all straw for bedding purposes, cannot be

too highly commended. All manure carried through the summer should be gathered into a pile and thickly covered with swamp muck, so as to prevent its being scattered over the yard and the fertilizing properties washed therefrom by summer rains.—T. H. Goff, Architect, Toronto, in *Canadian Breeder*.

It is hardly needful that the American Union of Ornithologists in New York should denounce the English sparrow as a nuisance. Near cities where it is bred it is a great destroyer of grain, and besides eats the buds from fruit trees, thus ruining the promise of the year. It breeds four to six times in a season, but fortunately many are killed by the cold of our northern winters. If farmers see them unusually numerous about their barns in cold weather, it is a good plan to destroy as many as can be. Enough will be left to keep up the pestiferous breed.

A DAKOTA merchant says:—"We haven't got twenty real farmers in this county. They are all nothing but wheat raisers, and that is a long way from being a farmer. A large number of farmers in Dakota, who own whole quarter-sections of land, seldom have a drop of milk in the house, and the butter they eat is bought at the nearest store. They don't even keep a cow or pig, or try to raise vegetables enough to provide for the winter."

### Advertisements.

Resolution of Provincial Board of Agriculture, 3rd March, 1882.

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