

HORSES AND CATTLE.

PINKEYE IN HORSES.

Dr. C. E. Page writes to the editor of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* as follows:

The custom of working or exercising horses directly after eating; of feeding after hard work, and before they are thoroughly rested; baiting at noon, when both these violations of a natural law are committed; these are the predisposing causes of pinkeye, and of most diseases that affect our horses. Keep the horse quiet, dry, warm, and in a pure atmosphere, the nearer out-door air the better, and stop his feed entirely at the first symptom of disease, and he will speedily recover. As prevention is better than cure, horsemen will do well to heed the hint here given, and keep their creatures from contracting this or any other ailment. It has been demonstrated in tens of thousands of cases in family life, that two meals are not only ample for the hardest and most exhausting labours, physical or mental, but altogether best. The same thing has been fully proved in hundreds of instances with horses, and has never in a single instance failed, after a fair trial, to work the best results.

An hour's rest at noon is vastly more restoring to a tired animal, whether horse or man, than a meal of any sort, although the latter may prove more stimulating. The morning meal given, if possible, early enough for partial stomach digestion before the muscular and nervous systems are called into active play; the night meal offered long enough after work to insure a rested condition of the body; a diet liberal enough, but never excessive; this is the law and gospel of hygienic diet for either man or beast. If it be objected that these conditions cannot always be fully met in this active work-a-day world, I reply, let us meet them as nearly as possible. We can, of course, do no more than this; but we can come nearer the mark on the two-meal system than on three. I have never tried to fatten my horses, for I long ago learned that fat is disease; but I have always found that if a horse does solid work enough he will be fairly plump if he has two sufficient meals. Muscle is the product of work and food; fat may be laid on by food alone. But for perfect health and immunity from disease, restriction of exercise must be met by restriction in diet. Horses require more food in cold than in warm weather, if performing the same labour. In case of a warm spell in winter I reduce their feed, more or less, according to circumstances, as surely as I do the amount of fuel consumed. I also adopt the same principle in my own diet. The result is, that neither my animals nor myself are ever for one moment sick.

GRADE 'T'.

Among those engaged in beef-growing are many who almost religiously cling to the out-of-date methods, and do not stop to consider that in this age of advancement nothing is so good but that it can be made better. They do not use brain work enough, but argue that "what was good enough for my forefathers is good enough for me." However prejudiced a man may be against improved stock, or "fine haired critters," as some are inclined to term highly bred and fancy strains of stock, he will soon awaken to the importance of keeping abreast of the times, if he spends a few days at the market, where he can see for himself how much the lower kinds are neglected as compared with the well-bred animals. At market, stock of desirable quality is sought after by purchasers, no matter how depressed the general market may be; while, as a rule, the only time

when ill bred stock commands remunerative prices is when values are unduly feverish and excited, owing to a scarcity of good material. Even the most conservative cannot help seeing that while occasionally handsome profits are made on poor stock, it is the exception and not the rule, and also that a two-year-old steer, which brings close to the "top of the market," eats no more, and even less, than a poorly bred one of much greater weight and more years, which sells from fifty to seventy-five cents per hundred below the price made by the well-bred steer. *Drovers' Journal*.

UTILIZING CARCASSES.

A cheap lot of manure may be made of an old carcass of a horse or cow, etc., which are often drawn away to the woods, to pollute the atmosphere. Do not do this, but put down four or five loads of muck or sod, roll the carcass over it, and sprinkle it over with quicklime, covering over immediately with sod or mould sufficient to make, with that already beneath, twenty good-sized waggon loads, and you will have \$25 worth of the best of fertilizers in less than a year, and no fears need be felt in applying to any crop. One beauty of this plan is, the animals need not be moved far away, there being not the least stench. All animals which you are unfortunate enough to lose can be utilized in this way, and be made to go a great way towards replacing them. Smaller animals, such as sheep, calves, dogs and cats, can be treated in the same manner, with about the average amount of sod or muck proportionate to their size. When possible, place three or four in one pile, as the labour of covering would be proportionately less, but it is not much work to make a heap of any animal, however large or small. *Turf, Field and Farm*.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF HARNESES.

A harness that has been on a horse's back several hours in hot or rainy weather becomes wet; if not properly cleaned, the damage to the leather is irreparable. If, after being taken from the horse in this condition, it is hung up in a careless manner, traces and reins twisted into knots, and the saddle and the bridle hung askew, the leather when dried retains the same shape given it when wet, and when forced into its original form damage is done the stitching and the leather. The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable. This can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is a destroyer, but mud and the saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud in drying absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitching, and mountings. It therefore follows that to preserve the harness, the straps should be washed and oiled whenever they have been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. If the harness is thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and when unduly exposed treated as we have recommended, the leather will retain its softness and strength for many years.

FAIRS WITHOUT HORSE RACING.

The New York State Fair has long been noted as one of the best in the whole country, and as such is a standing proof that agricultural fairs can be conducted successfully without horse racing and its usual accompaniments. Another feature which adds to its popularity among all agriculturists is the fact that the money premiums are about equally divided between horses, cattle and other stock. The horse is not put in the rear, but he is held as of no more

importance than the ox and sheep. The Chicago fat stock show is another sample of success without the horse race; likewise the poultry and dog shows, and horticultural exhibitions. In England, where agricultural exhibitions are much more common, and, on the average, far more successful than in America, horse racing is almost if not quite unknown in the same connection. And the same is true of France. Why will our fair managers not take these facts into consideration when lamenting the decay and failure of their mongrel slow horse trot, merchant advertising, big squash shows?—*Farmers' Review*.

COW MANURE.

The solid excrements of the cow contain more moisture than the solid excrements of horses, sheep, and pigs, and less nitrogen than horse dung. It enters slowly into fermentation, and therefore is of a colder nature than horse dung. The slowness of fermentation of cow dung must be ascribed first, to the large amount of water which it contains, second, to the small amount of nitrogen contained in the organic portions of this dung, and third, to the physical condition of these matters, for in drying, cow dung does not crumble down like horse dung, but adheres together, forming a cheesy mass, into which the air does not penetrate readily, and which cannot be so well distributed over the land as horse dung. The action of cow dung on vegetation is slower, but more lasting than that of horse manure.

REMEDY FOR SCRATCHES.

Make a lye by dissolving an ounce of common washing soda in six quarts of hot water, and with this when cool wash and soak off all the scabs, using a brush or anything else to remove them rather than the fingers. Then wipe dry, leaving no particle of the lye. Dissolve one drachm of crude carbolic acid, using as little water as possible, and mix it with five ounces of glycerine. Apply two or three times a day. Every two or three days, not oftener, wash off the scabs with warm carbolic soapsuds, and dry carefully before applying the glycerine again.

LAUGH at scientific or book farming just as much as you please, yet the man who takes advantage of air, soil and fertilizers, studies how to manufacture grain and roots, meat and fruits, out of these raw materials, is the one to succeed.

The most profitable way to raise beef cattle is to keep them constantly in a thrifty and improving condition. It is not necessary to keep very young stock rolling in fat, but there should always be an abundance of nutritious food to help nature in its development. To allow stock to run down in flesh and become ill-conditioned, simply because it is not designed for market for some time, is the height of folly.

An English writer states that the men who won at Waterloo were raised on milk and oatmeal.

The Ogilvie flouring-mill, just completed in Winnipeg, is probably the finest in the Dominion. It is built of white brick, with five storeys and a mansard. The dimensions are 50x100 feet; height, 88 feet, cost, \$180,000, producing capacity, 600 to 800 barrels per day of 24 hours; running time, day and night, and number of hands employed, fifty or sixty. Plenty of wheat is stored to exercise the mill from now till harvest; 80,000 bushels are in the storehouses, besides large surpluses at Emerson, Portage la Prairie, and Niverville. Great as this capacity may seem, it is nevertheless very inadequate to the wheat-growing powers of Manitoba and the North-West.