

CATTLE RAISING FOR MARKET.

Much has been said and written upon this topic, and various opinions prevail as to the comparative profit to be derived from raising blooded or common stock. Having had an apprenticeship of a score or more years I offer some practical experience.

In the first place, I always exercised the utmost care in the selection of my stock from which to breed, obtaining those, if possible, which, from their build, showed an inclination to take flesh readily, while their size gave evidence that growth was large also. To obtain this class, it was necessary to pay what was often considered exorbitant prices, when not able to secure those deemed most desirable otherwise.

Let me say, right here, that upon this point, oftener than any other, perhaps, those raising stock fail, from the fact they are unwilling to pay the prices necessary to obtain the best.

My experience has been, that for this purpose the best are always the cheapest, regardless of cost, from the following considerations: If, in raising ten or fifteen calves a year, it is found that with the same care and feed the blooded calves at three years of age are twenty dollars apiece better than the common stock, and often more, it is plain that a hundred or two, or even five hundred dollars extra, paid for an animal from which to breed, amounts to nothing in comparison, and yet such is the fact which has time and again been demonstrated to those who have given the subject careful attention. Besides being thus careful in the selection of my stock, I always endeavored to give them the best of care, believing that if it paid to raise stock at all, it paid best when well fed. I was also careful that they had a good, convenient supply of pure water.

With good care and attention, we think the advantage is greatly in favor of the blooded stock. Still, in either case, the general rule holds good, namely, that the blooded stock pays best for market purposes. Conceding this to be the case, is it surprising that so little attention is given to this subject by those most interested?—*American Rural Home.*

FROM GRASS TO WINTER FEED.

The prudent sheep husbandman, as the biting of Autumn weakens his pastures, will see to it that his flocks are plentifully, though gradually supplied with corn or roots, or whatever is to constitute their winter food. No matter how strong the pasture may appear, we would advise that this additional feeding be not delayed beyond the first of November—for snow or cold rain storms are likely to overtake us any day, rendering strong and warming food necessary—and if the flocks are not at least partially accustomed to it, some animals will over-eat, while others may not get a sufficiency. Any one at all familiar with the handling of sheep need not be told of the bad effects that will result. We have known flocks so injured by a November storm that they could not be restored to their proper thrift during the entire Winter following. A good judge of wool will readily detect the fleeces of such stock—as every sudden change in the condition of the sheep produces a "joint" in the fibres, rendering it totally unfit for use in manufacturing such styles of goods as require strength and elasticity in the material composing them.

CORN INSTEAD OF HAY.—S. L. Goodale says in *The Maine Farmer*:—There is more difference in the feeding value of what is called "hay" than there is in that of marketable corn. Some hay is worth a great deal more than some other hay. It is held by our farmers generally that a pound of corn is as good as two pounds of average hay; that twenty bushels of Indian meal, weighing 1,000 pounds will go as far in wintering cattle as a ton of hay; some think twelve or fifteen bushels to be as good as 2,000 pounds of English hay. If these estimates be near the truth, it would appear that the equivalent of a ton of hay can be had in Indian corn for \$10 to \$15, while the hay is held at twice as much, or more.

The swine exhibition at Chicago was a grand success, as far as the number and quality of animals were concerned. The prizes were princely, and the prices obtained are fairly fabulous. One of our subscribers obtained from \$60 to \$200 for pigs. The trip was a grand paying concern to Canadians. Mr. Graig, of Scarborough, carried off \$1000 in prizes. At our exhibitions we met several gentlemen from the different States and Territories making purchases.

DISEASES OF INTESTINES OF THE HORSE.

The part the intestines have to perform in the process of digestion should be understood. The aliment remains for a long time in their cavities; anything that may disagree with the animal has an opportunity of developing its deleterious effects. The extreme length—about ninety-five feet, capacity thirty gallons—tortuosities, irregularities and volume, may cause obstructions from concretions frequently found within them.

The functions assigned to the intestines are of a wormlike action; in their course it sometimes happens they get twisted or tied in a kind of knot, wherefrom obstructions or loss of life frequently ensues.

The diseases of intestines are generally acute and destructive. At other times gradual and stealthily in their course, frequently running into a stage beyond medical control.

We first consider inflammation of the stomach and small intestines. The horses most disposed to this disease are the young, irritable, sanguineous and over-fed. The symptoms are loss of appetite, foul tongue, more or less thirst, head depending, eye-lids half closed and infiltrated, jerking respiration, stiffness of the spine, belly tucked up and hard, pulse hard and thready, tremors of the stifle and shoulder, coat dry and staring, nostrils dilated, gripping pains, heat under the fore-top and grinding of the teeth. Frequently before the attack the horse loses his gaiety, sweats easily, urinates freely, likes to refresh himself by licking anything cold. The functions of other organs are frequently united, and the large intestines, the liver, the lungs and the brain are often affected from sympathy.

In the treatment of this disease do not forget the condition the digestive organs are supposed to be in, and that we have a delicate mucous membrane to treat. If the horse cannot be induced to drink, flax-seed tea sweetened with honey, to be given five or six times a day; dose about one pint; thin gruel with a small quantity of nitre to be given twice a day; to one pint of gruel, one dram of nitre. This regime must be strictly adhered to (considering the irritated state of the stomach), give injections of flax seed tea or gruel two or three times a day. The state of the pulse, the condition of the horse, the strength and extent of the inflammation, must regulate the proceedings.

Should the pulse be full and hard, be not scrupulous about blood letting, but bear in mind that general bleeding excites but little influence on mucous membranes; it would therefore be bad practice to withdraw too much blood from the general system unless the high state of inflammation demands it, as debility would ensue and cause the chemical action to over-power the vital actions; caution must be the guide. I prefer local blood letting from the vein branching from the external thoracic along the lower part of the abdomen. The emission may be kept up by applying warm bran poultices along the under part of the belly. Keep the animal well clothed and equalize the circulation.

Treat symptoms as they present, rather than bring your forces against the nature of the disease, when there is a difficulty in understanding in what it consists.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Anglo-Saxon, the King of Canada stock, may be engaged for the coming season by any Agricultural Society or body of gentlemen that desire to raise the handsomest, most valuable and most useful class of horses in this section. His stock, as usual, carried off the first and second prizes at the Provincial Exhibition this year.

LUCK AND LABOR.

Last week two country boys left their homes to seek their homes in the city.

"I shall see what luck will do for me," said one.

"I shall see what labor will do for me," said the other.

Which is the best to depend on, luck or labor? Let us see.

Luck is always waiting for something to turn up.

Labor jumps up at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence.

Luck whines.

Labor whistles.

Luck relies on chance.

Labor relies on character.

Luck slides down to indolence.

Labor strides onward to independence.

Which is likely to do best for you, boys?

Miscellaneous.

LESSONS FROM THE FAIRS.

Some of the suggestions which our attendance on various fairs this fall has led us to think important we give as follows, and trust officers of Agricultural Societies will give them consideration:

1. One of the things the importance of which is generally under estimated, it having a well prepared programme and adhering to it. If it be the intention to receive entries up to the morning of the last day of the Fair, say so. But if it be announced that the entry books will close at a given hour, close them. Let the annual address be heard at the hour fixed; have the races at the time announced.

2. We think most Fairs have too many days assigned them. In the case of small county fairs, it seems to us: one day is better than three. Practically at nearly all fairs, the "first day" is simply a day of preparation, and attempts to get many visitors on that day almost always fail. It would be better to think to announce it as such and have the exhibition opened to the public, for the first time, on the morning of what is now the nominal second day of the Fair. So with the State fairs. Instead of having them nominally commence on Monday and close on Saturday, it would be better, we think, to open them to the public on Wednesday, and then insist on the rule that everything shall be in place by that time.

3. Bearing in mind that one great object of Agricultural fairs is to instruct those in attendance, we would require each exhibitor to have his articles or the stalls or pens of his animals plainly labelled, so that each visitor could learn what and whose the exhibit is, and such other facts as he would naturally wish to know. That some excellent societies prohibit this we know, but the prohibition seems none the less absurd to us. As a matter of fact the only claim made for such prohibition—the more impartial award of premiums—amounts to nothing in practice. We would also have each division plainly marked with easily read sign-boards, so that the uneducated visitor should be able to go at once to the class he wishes to see—whether it be Berkshire pigs or draught horses. So too the exhibition rings should be plainly marked,—certainly in the case of the larger fairs. If three-year old short-horn cows are being shown, let a large placard say so, and there would be less complaint by exhibitors that they did not know when their class was to be shown.

4. All forms of gambling, and all objectionable side shows should be strictly excluded. We are inclined to believe nothing for which a separate charge is made should be exhibited within a Fair Ground. Refreshments are, of course, needed, but we believe it would be better to exclude all "side shows."

5. There is a special difficulty at all the larger fairs in seeing the horses—especially the most valuable specimens. The owners of such horses naturally wish them safely kept, and to have the opportunity to rest. Hence the experience of the average visitor, who has not time to await the regular times of showing horses in the ring, extending through two or three days, is that he finds a long row of locked doors, with occasionally a tired and crusty groom, who not unreasonably objects to the hundredth repetition of the request to open the door of the stall. We suggest that two hours each day, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon be announced as times when all horses can be seen, and answers be furnished to all reasonable questions. The same rule might be extended to other kinds of animals, but of this there is less necessity, as they are generally in open stalls or pens. In case where new stalls are to be built, the following suggestions may be worth noting: Instead of having the cattle stalls face the fences, let them be so arranged that visitors can walk in front of instead of at the rear of the animals—protected by a railing. Better where space will allow it, to adopt the plan occasionally put in practice by the N. Y. Society of having the side of the animal shown to the visitor.

6. The question of addresses on the Fair Grounds presents considerable difficulties, but we believe, all things considered, they do good, and that it would not be advisable to discontinue them. The time and place for the address and the name of the speaker should be fully made known in advance of the Fair. In the case of County fairs, we see no serious difficulty in the plan often suggested of hav-

ing brief, practical addresses relative to each class of articles or animals at the beginning of the showing of them. The holding of evening meetings for addresses and discussions, although there are some disadvantages, we believe decidedly a valuable, in the case of both the larger and smaller fairs.

We extract the above from the *Western Farmer*. It contains hints that may be useful to us.

A DEFINITION OF LOVE.

Many women suppose they love their husbands, when, unfortunately, they have not the beginning of an idea what love is. Let me explain it to you, my dear lady. Loving to be admired by a man, loving to be petted by him, loving to be caressed by him, and loving to be praised by him, is not loving a man. All these may be when a woman has no power of loving at all—they may be simply because she loves herself, and loves to be flattered, praised, caressed, coaxed; as a cat likes to be coaxed and stroked, and fed with cream and have a warm corner.

But all this is not love. It may exist, to be sure; where there is love, it generally does. But it may also exist where there is no love. Love, my dear ladies, is self-sacrifice; it is a life out of self and in another. Its very essence is the preferring of the comfort, the ease, the wishes of another to one's own, for the love we bear them. Love is giving, and not receiving. Love is not a sheet of blotting paper or a sponge, sucking in everything to itself; it is an out-springing fountain, giving from itself. Love's motto has been dropped in this world as a chance gem of great price by the loveliest, the fairest, the purest, the strongest of lovers that ever trod this mortal earth, of whom it is recorded that He said:—"It is more blessed to give than to receive." Now, in love, there are ten receivers to one giver. There are ten persons in this world who like to be loved, and love love, where there is one who knows how to love.—*Selected.*

HOME MANNERS.

Good manners are not learned from arbitrary teaching so much as acquired from habit. They grow upon us by use. We must be courteous, agreeable, civil, kind, gentlemanly and womanly at home, and then it will soon become a second nature to be so everywhere. A coarse, rough nature at home begets a habit of roughness which we cannot lay off, if we try, when we go among strangers. The most agreeable people we have ever met in company are those who are perfectly agreeable at home. Home is the school for all the best things, especially good manners.

CURE FOR AGUE.

We wish to give a very simple remedy for fever and ague, and wish to emphasize it by saying that it has, to our knowledge, proved very efficacious. It is simply common salt. A teaspoonful taken in water, and a teaspoonful deposited inside each stocking next to the foot as the chill is coming on. That's all there is of it: but, knowing that it had been efficacious in "breaking" the chill, and perfecting a cure, we put it in our editorial columns, where no humbug remedy will ever find a place if we know it.—*Cleveland Herald.*

TO KEEP CIDER.

I allow the cider, after it comes from the press, to stand until the pumice settles. When this point is reached, I put it in a clear vessel, and let it come to a boil, skimming off the scum carefully. It is then put into kegs or demijohns, and tightly corked or sealed. By this process I have excellent sweet cider, not merely for the entire winter, but for years. This method would not of course be available where large quantities are made, but for an ordinary family it answers admirably.

CALUMNIES NOT TO BE HEHEDED.

We are generally losers in the end, if we stop to refute all the backbitings and gossiping we may hear by the way. They are annoying, it is true, but not dangerous, so long as we do not stop to expostulate and to scold. Our characters are formed and sustained by ourselves, by our own actions and purposes, and not by others. Always bear this in mind, the "calumniators may usually be trusted to time, and the slow, but steady, justice of the public opinion."