THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOV. 17, 1876.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

ADMINISTERING MEDICINE TO SHEET.—Sheep medi-cines administered internally should be in fluid form, for otherwise they fall into the rumen branch, where they do not produce much effect. Even fluids should be poured into the throat with care and deliberation or they are likely to take the nulas should be poured into the inroat with care and deliberation, or they are likely to take the same course. It is common, as in the case of hor-ses, to give sheep medicine through a horn. Some persons fasten their mouths open by means of a persons fasten their mouths open by means of a bit of three-quarter inch board, two and a half in-ches wide and four inches long, with an inch and a half hole through its centre, and a scrap attach-ed to each end. The piece of wood is placed in the mouth so as to hold it fully distended, and is confined there by tying the straps over the back of the head. By holding up the head of the sheep and inserting a horn or tube through the hole in the wood, fluid can be poured into the throat with-out difficulty. A probang can more conveniently out difficulty. A probang can more conveniently be inserted through the same aperture in case of choking.

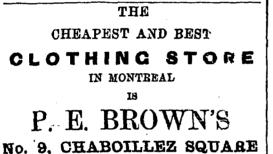
PLUMP OR SHRIVELED SEED, WHICH IS BEST? — It is a common opinion, supposed to be founded on observation and experience, that shrunk wheat is just as good for sowing as that which is plump and well filled. A series of experiments lately made by Dr. Gustav Marck, of Germany, shows results which go far to disprove the correctness of the common halief. The experiments in question were which go far to disprove the correctness of the common belief. The experiments in question were made on beans and peas only, and show pretty con-clusively that, so far at least as these two plants are concerned, large seed produces more and bet-ter peas, stronger and healthier plants, in general superior to those grown from small seed. It would be an interesting experiment to try the same mode be an interesting experiment to try the same mode of comparison with wheat and corn. The ex-periment of planting small potatees for com-parison with large ones, has often been tried with varied and conflicting results; the general conclusion from all these seems to be thet while conclusion from all these seems to be that while planting small seed potatoes makes no diminution in the first crop, if the plan be followed for several years deterioration is certain-Nebraska Patron.

STABLE FLOORS .- Mr. J. Wilkinson, a rural architect of much experience, has hit upon the followtect of much experience, has hit upod the follow-ing plan for improving the construction of stable floors: The floor is made level, fore and aft, but having a gentle slope from each of the two sides to the centre, or half the width of the stall. The planks are laid crosswise, inclining to the centre, leaving an opening between the ends in the centre just wide enough for the urine to drain through and into a metal gutter under the floor, which conducts into a metal gutter under the hoor, which conducts it outside the building to a hogshead or to the manure pit. This prevents it from being absorbed in the bedding, which otherwise, is wet, fetid, and uncomfortable to horses. The cleanliness of th's arrangement of floor, over every other, should ren-der its adoption universal. The little slope in the floor is another advantage as it admits of the anim: I noor 18 another advantage as it samits of the admit I lying as he always does, where he can, in pasture fields, *i.e.*, with his back up the grade. Then the floor, being always kept dry, makes a good bed for the horse, without litter, during the summer months, besides being cooler and freer from the ammonia which the latter exhales.—*Turf Field and* Form.

HINTS ABOUT BUVING & HORSE.—First, look at the horse standing still in the stable. If he seems to rest one foot, look that leg from top to bottom; see if he has any splints, spaving, puffs, windgalls, or curbs, or if he is knee-sprung, and if his hipcap is down, for in fat horses this sometimes hardly shows. Next, his eyes, if they look weak and he is young, it may be caused by what are commonly called "blind teeth." If this is so his face will be thick, and they can easily be found by looking just in front of the first grinders, and should be pulled with common forceps, or punched out. The pulsed with common forceps, or pulched out. The first is preferable, as you can't get the roots every time by punching. Next, look at his coupling, and if he hips up well. By placing your ext to his breast, you can usually ascertain if his wind is good after a little travelling. Next see if the stands straight on his feet, or if he stretches himself while standing. It is a great mistake to want to see a horse on the move all the time. You can learn twice as much about a horse standing still as while moving. Far better back a horse than see him go forward ; for if stiff, there is where he will show it, and that is what will tell on his shoulders, if they have been hurt at any time. If you wish to buy, ride the horse yourself, for the owner knows the gait that his horse moves best in, and you can tell I could add more if I thought necessary .- Am. Farm Journal. VALUE OF PARSNIPS .- The value of parsnips for feeding purposes has heretofore, by many farmers, been underestimated. By referring to Schenk's "Gardeners' Text book" we see it stated that the parsnip has many valuable qualities which commend it to both farmer and gardener. Hogs and bullocks are fattened upon it in a very short space of time, and the flesh is considered of superior flavor ; while in cows it produces an extraordinary yield of milk, having a rich color and affording and as an ordinary gardon vegetable it is also in great demand. The soil that suits beet will satisfy parsnip. When the plants are five and fifteen inches high, respectively, they are weeded and hoed. The leaves are cut in the month of September, and allowed to fade for twenty-four hours before being given to the cattle. The roots can be taken up harm. The ration is sixteen pounds, three times a day, and the soots are cut. When given to the pigs, they ought to be cooked. In the west of France the parsnip replaces the oats for horses, and W. E. SCOTT, M.D., being nutritive, all animals quickly put op flesh Medical Referee. being nutritive, all animals quickly put op flesh when fed on this root. Vick, in one of his cata-logues, says that for feeding cattle no root is superior to the parsnip. In the Island of Gurnsey a few years ago-and perhaps the same state of things still exist-pigs and cattle were almost entirely fattened on this root. We have always thought that Canadian farmers did not realize the value of this root. One great advantage in raising this root is that it can be left in the ground and dug in the spring, when needed.

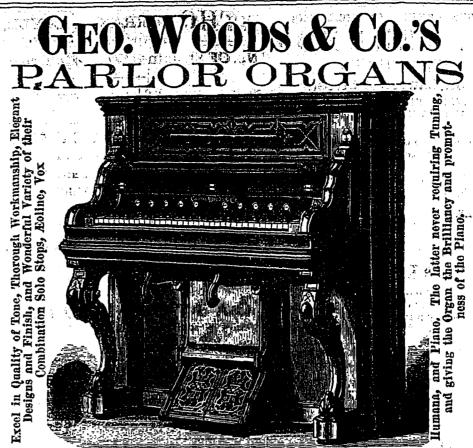


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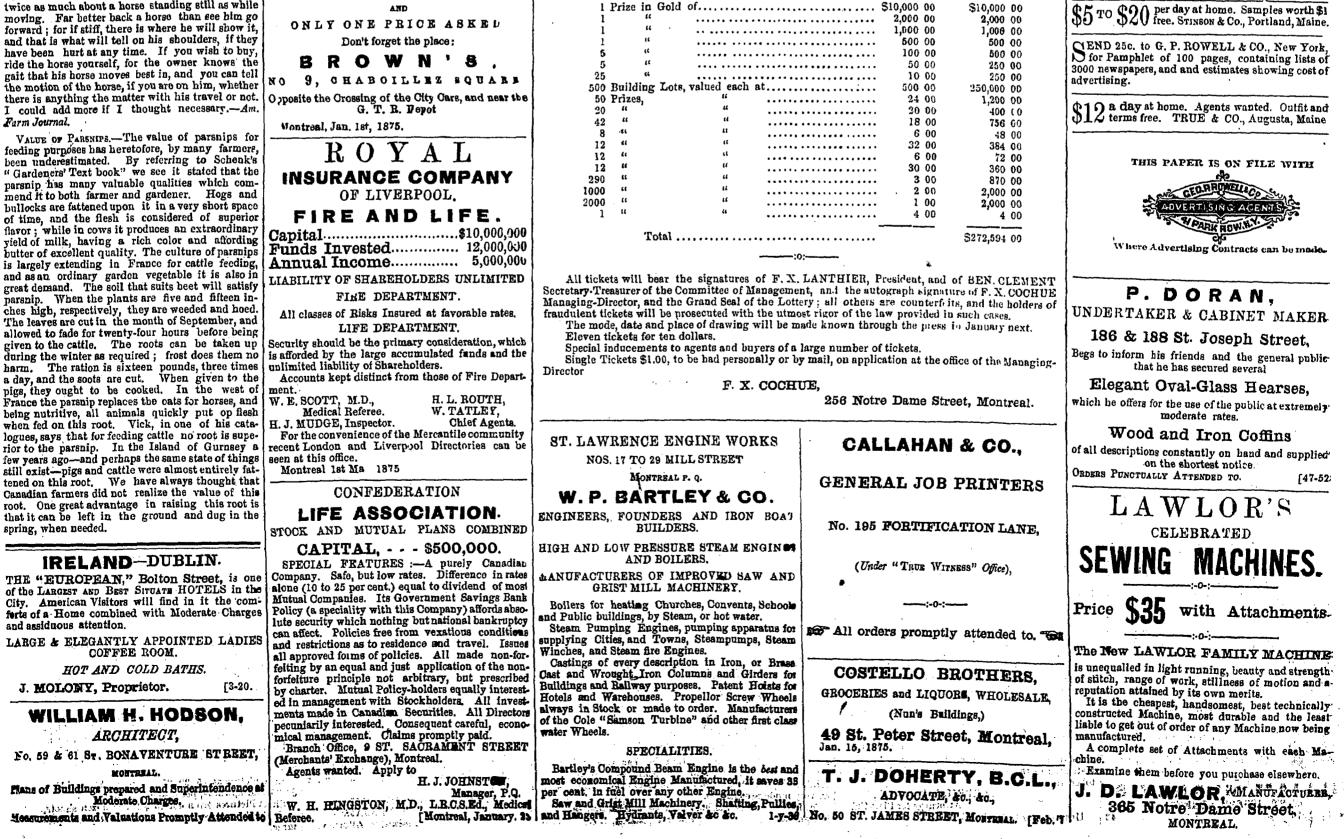
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