

so full of it th

and cum hum so full of it that
can draw a long breath without
giving a button.

Activity and silence are two grate
ful, and next to saying nothing, say-
ing little is the strength of the game.
It is hard to find an man of good sense
who will look on any occasion
with his head set on silence, but it is
easy to find many who wish they had
eyes.

Nothing said is hard to recall,
it can be spoken at any time.
Activity is the child of silence, and
at credit to the old man.

IT IS PAY TO COOK FOOD
FOR STOCK.

We will state that our farm contains
acres, and we generally feed 100
of cattle on grass in summer, and
about six winter about forty head
of cattle in hays. We raise from thirty
to forty acres of wheat, twenty to thirty
acres of corn, and three or
four acres of Swedish turnips. Our
engine is driven by a five horse boiler,
engine attached to its side. And
threshes our grain, cuts and steams
the fodder, and does some other work,
and does the churning, and thus
ready to have on a farm. We have
a steam boiler, holding 100 bushels
of these filled with cut straw
worth 200 pounds of bran, worth

was a luscious, evenly mixed, moist, warm, packed, in solid, and strong, and it was fed to the pigs three times for one day, all they will eat, and the fattest are fed extra. In this we can feed all our sows and corn, and poor hogs, if we have any, and we can feed all our pigs on all quick active manure to stimulate and can keep much more meat, and at one third less expense in the feed way. Our stock comes in in better condition in the spring, we have no doubt, from our feeding, that there is a saving to us of half the cost of watering our hogs. In feeding hogs we find that bushels of corn ground and cooked with a little molasses and a little of corn. We have proved this by best test we can give it. We have on "action" in saying that our confidence is in the economy of this mode of feeding, and that it is a saving experience, and we believe it is destined to be practiced much more extensively in the future.—*Deeug & Stewart Live*

KEEP COWS QUIET.

It is a curious fact that any excitement to which a cow is subjected causes very large loss of cream on the milk. At a meeting of the Mass. State Board of Agriculture, said: "Under the same circumstances, the same cow gave, one, one and a half per cent. of cream. The second day she yielded four per cent." Mr. Lewis, an old experienced farmer, said: "I have taken a good deal of pains to test the value of my cows. I have worked into cheese. I have graduated glasses for the purpose, and I have found a cow will lose from ten to twenty per cent. of cream when excited, reduced to six, in twelve hours, and from any other cause, but from a little excitement." I have known a cow abused by rousing milker, and the percentage of cream went down one half. It is astonishing what an effect excitement has on the percentage on the cream in the milk, and on cow products. I have known a cow, excited from natural causes, to lose from ten per cent. of cream. In her case, it was fourteen per cent. I would advise every farmer to keep his cows quiet. If he ever abuses his cow he knocks out of her milk a large percentage of the cream." *

For the worry dogs, the hurrying and the showing of boys when driving the cows home from pasture, the kicking

ounding of an angry miller, or similar cause of excitement will be sufficient to excite the appetite, and the extent of several per cent. of gain. This fact is too well attested by my careful and experienced dairymen (admit of a doubt, and the first objection to the butter dairymen's specialty, should be to see that his cows are treated with the utmost gentleness at all the time).—*Mrs. Thompson.*

IMPORTANCE OF FEEDING REGULARLY.

Success in feeding operations does depend altogether upon feeding the cows at regular intervals, and food should be given with regularity, and on the same times at which the stock would be fed, nothing should serve as an excuse for delay. The system becomes accustomed to the times at which the food is given, and if it is delayed at these times, derangement and worry are sure to result. When the cows are not fed at the proper time, the animals are disappointed and thrown into a state of nervous excitement and worry, highly derogatory to their improvement. And any one who has seen a pair of pigs, when they are taken from the sow, and down the road or seen a pair of pigs quealing and crying from one side of the pen to the other, because the hour at which they became accustomed to receive their food had been suffered to pass without being fed, will not be told that such animals are not fit for improvement, and that they are actually losing ground. This excitement and worry is not only a real result which follows the joy in giving food, the appetite and

some apparatus become deranged, and some animals will gorge themselves to death, or so become uncomfortable, even if not made actually sick, that others will not take as much as require. The successful farmer will not feed a hog on a single ration of grain for the shortest length of time, and will to his advantage keep his stock comfortable, to preserve them from the element of all descriptions, and to their digestive organs in a state of health. It should be stated intervals for feeding and these intervals should be strictly observed.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

The American "schooner" "Addie Morse" was run down the night of 14th of September, by the English mail "Fresno" and only three of its ill-fated vessel's crew were saved.