

The Horse.

BOLTING FOOD.

Many horses are given to the habit of bolting their food. At first sight there would not seem any great mischief resulting from this practice. But it is mischievous, and should be repressed with care. It is not only necessary that the horse grind the food between the teeth and reduce it to a condition of fineness or minute particles before swallowing it, but it is also essential that this process be continued sufficiently long to enable a certain portion of the saliva of the mouth to become intimately mixed with the ground mass of food. The saliva is an active chemical agent. It consists of an alkaline fluid, and contains, potash, soda, lime, combined with an organic matter called ptyaline, and various other compounds of the alkaline substances. This fluid has a curious effect upon starch, viz., that of changing it into sugar and dextrine. This is an exceedingly important process in the operation of digestion. Starch is an active chemical substance, but sugar and dextrine are really soluble and capable of absorbing into the system. As a large portion of the horse's food consists of starch, both in the hay and grain, it is manifestly important that the process of masticating the food be continued long enough to enable a sufficient quantity of saliva to become secreted and mingled with the food to enable the charge of the insoluble starch to be consummate. When the food is hastily or only partially chewed and swallowed, this needed quantity of saliva is withheld and the food is not fully digested. The consequence is either a large waste of food, which passes off undigested, and a resulting proportionate increased consumption, or a variety of ill effects from chronic indigestion. A bad habit of body, hiccough, colic, and various other troubles result, the cause of which is not often suspected. From motives of economy of food, and care for the health of the horse, this frequent habit should be discouraged. Horses addicted to it should never be fed on grain, either whole or ground without this mixture with it of hay or straw, cut or chopped. Nor should the hay be very finely cut a length of one or two inches being preferable to the shorter in length. A modicum of salt should also invariably be given with each feed for the reason that a small quantity of salt provokes a more abundant flow of the needed saliva.

WHAT IS THOROUGHbred.

What we call a thoroughbred horse was created in England by the importation of mares and stallions from Arabia and Barbary, and by the judicious commingling of the foreign with the native blood. Thorough contests on the turf and the right kind of crossing, the horse was gradually improved or elevated to the high standard of existence and these improved horses were then recognized as the progenitors of an aristocratic race. Equine heraldis has been made a science, and the birth and pedigree of each horse of high breeding has been preserved in the 'stud book.' Usage has decreed that any animal which can show an uncontaminated pedigree for five generations shall be classed as a thoroughbred; that is no drop of cold or coarse blood must appear in the veins the origin of which cannot be found behind five successive periods of reproduction. Five removes from a common parentage refines the blood and makes it aristocratic.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

MANGE IN HORSES.

Mange is fortunately but little known in the United States, and is not usually troublesome except in pastures where horses are expected indiscriminately to board on grass. That other pest, however, hen-lice, is quite prevalent in some sections in the stables of careless horsemen. The *Western Rural* has called attention to the subject heretofore, and indicated the means of relief. We give, as supplementary, the following from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. This will be found good for hen-lice or other parasites on horses or cattle.

Whale (sperm) oil, six ounces; oil of tar, three ounces; lacsulphur, two ounces: mix thoroughly, and apply by means of a hair brush. The skin should be thoroughly washed before the remedy is applied. At the end of the second or third day the ani-

mal is again to be washed and the remedy re-applied, as it is very possible that all the ova of the mange insect are not killed by the first dressing.

Mange being a contagious disease, it is essential that all animals suffering from it be isolated, and all objects with which they may have come in contact purified.

The clothing is to be boiled with a solution of soap and carbolic acid, and the harness, saddle and grooming utensils washed with warm water and soap, and dressed with a solution of arsenic or corrosive sublimate, in the proportion of ten grains to one ounce of water. After being so washed and dressed they are to be kept for several days exposed to dry air, washed again with soap and water before they are used, and before they are again put on the horse they should be sprinkled on the side next the horse's skin with sulphur. These may seem useless precautions, but in many cases the harness and clothing are lined with thick seals coating the ova of the parasites, the vitality of which is so great as to almost defy all efforts to destroy it.

MEXICAN CORN.

The Ventura (Cal.) *Signal* says: The native population here, and new comers to a small extent, grow a kind of corn that, if not peculiar to this section of the State, is not known in more northern latitudes. The ears are of a size between the common large Western, and the small flint of the Canadas and the New England States. The grain is smaller than either, and not so hard as the one nor soft as the other. It is invariably white, and makes a meal almost like flour. When made into bread, mush, puddings, or cooked in other forms, it has, to us, a taste of rawness; but most Americans, and all natives, greatly prefer it to all other kinds, even to the finest flour, and will pay more for it. Whether it would flourish in a colder climate or not, we do not know, but it should be tried, as it is no doubt a valuable variety of the greatest of all American products.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Eppe & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Eppe's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk). 72-1

British Corn Trade.

Abridged from the *Mark Lane Express*. From the commencement of March the weather has been unusually mild. No signs of any damage to the growing crops have been reported here, or in any part of Europe, and with the season so advanced, many think them out of harm's way. This at any rate seems to have been the sentiment in London. As a matter of fact, prices soon find their level, and though heaviness is the rule, there has been a check to the downward tendency of prices, and wheat is really cheaper, 1s. to 2s. per qr. for the week. We may indeed have an early equable spring, and a summer to equal it, but it appears to us that the stock of old wheat throughout the world are too low to be seriously affected in value by one early and beautiful gathering. Still, so long as they remain above a consummation range in any part, we must be liable to fluctuations from changes of view on the part of holders.

Current prices of British grain and flour in *Mark Lane*:
Wheat 54s to 67s; Barley 38s to 46s; Malt 73s to 78s; Rye 42s to 44s; Malt 73s to 78s; Oats, English, 23s to 31s; Irish do 22s to 28s; Beans 38s to 51s; Beans 38s to 47s; Flour, per sack of 280 lbs., 38s to 50s.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

March 25, 1874.
Flour receipts 900 lbs. Superior extra sold down to \$9.20; other grades unchanged. Grain, purely nominal, nothing changing hands. Provisions, consumptive, demand steady at about late rates.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

March 25, 1874.
Wheat Receipts—33,000 bush; sales, 29,000 bush, at \$1.40 to \$1.50 for No. 1 Chicago, \$1.53 for No. 2 Milwaukee.
Oats—62c to 64c for mixed Western; 64c to 65c for white.
Butter—37c to 50c for State and Pennsylvania.
Cheese—11c to 16c for common to prime.

TORONTO MARKET.

Wheat, Fall, \$1.22 to \$1.30 per bush. Wheat, Spring, \$1.15 to \$1.16 per bush. Barley, \$1.40 to \$1.42 per bush. Oats, 45c per bush. Peas, 70c per bush. Rye, 70c per bush. Dressed hogs, \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. Hay, \$20 to \$25 per ton. Straw, \$10 to \$17.50 per ton.

LONDON MARKET.

White Wheat, per cental, \$1.90 to \$2. Red Wheat, \$1.80 to \$1.85. Barley, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Oats, \$1.14 to \$1.16. Peas, \$1 to \$1.08. Corn, \$1.20 to \$1.25. Buckwheat, \$1 to \$1.20.

Provisions.—Keg Butter, 30c to 38c. Roll Butter, 35c to 40c. Cheese, dairy, 10c to 11c. Eggs, 10c to 15c per dozen.

Poultry.—Chickens, per pair, 60c to 70c. Ducks, 60c to 80c. Geese, each, 50c to 75c. Turkeys, 75c to \$1.50.

Potatoes, per bush, 75c to 80c; per bag, \$1.15 to \$1.25. Fleece Wool, 30c to 40c. Hay, \$8 to \$12 per ton.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Pure and Fresh.

BUFF COCHINS, DARK BRAHMAS, GREY-DORKINS, SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGHS, HOUDANS, LEGHORNS, GAME, AYLESBURY, AND ROUBEN, DUCKS.

The above mentioned are all three dollars per dozen.

I have spared neither trouble nor expense in procuring the best fowls to be had, and will guarantee the eggs pure and fresh and packed in the most careful manner.

If the eggs do not hatch satisfactorily, others will be sent for half price.

N. B. Do not set the eggs in too dry a place, unless you damp them occasionally. Address JOHN WELD, LONDON, ONT.

ABBOTT BROS.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS Dundas Street, East of Wellington Street, LONDON, ONTARIO

GETTING UP CLUBS.

Great Saving to Consumers.

PARTIES inquire how to get up CLUBS. Our answer is—You should send for Price List, and a Club Form will accompany it, with full directions, making a large saving to consumers and remunerating to Club organizers. Send for it at once, to

MILLER'S GREAT TEA WAREHOUSE.

52 and 54, Front Street East, Toronto, Ontario. Local Agents Wanted. Toronto, April 26, 1874. 5-4f

MOLSONS BANK.

Paid-up Capital.....\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund.....60,000
Contingent Fund.....13,000

THE LONDON BRANCH OF MOLSONS BANK, 1 Dundas Street, one door west of the New Arcade, ISSUES DRAFTS ON LONDON, ENG.; NEW YORK, U. S.; ST. JOHN, N. B.,

And all the principal Cities and Towns in Ontario and Quebec.

Offers unusual facilities to those engaged in the produce business. Deals liberally with merchants and manufacturers.

Discounts for the Farming community. Buys and Sells Sterling Exchange, New York Exchange, Greenbacks, &c., at very close rates. Makes Advances on United States Currency and Securities on reasonable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Affords opportunity for safe and remunerative investments of accumulative savings.

JOSEPH JEFFERY.

Manager London, Sept. 14, 1870. 10

COSSITT'S

Agricultural Implement Works GUELPH - - ONT.

Manufactures all kinds of Agricultural Implements—CANADIAN SIFTER FANNING MILLS, PARIS STRAW CUTTERS, LITTLE GIANT STRAW CUTTERS, ONE HORSE SEED DRILLS, HAND SEED DRILLS, ONE HORSE PLOUGHS, TURNIP CUTTERS, &c., &c.

The attention of farmers and others is called to his superior HORSE TURNIP SEED DRILL, all of iron, sows two rows, and runs the canister with an endless chain instead of friction wheels, therefore is not liable to slip and miss sowing; and by raising, thus preventing the waste of seed when turning at the end of drills. Orders from a distance carefully attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. LEVI COSSITT, 4 tf Nelson Crescent, Guelph.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Published by WILLIAM WELD, London, Ont., Canada. The leading agricultural paper of the Dominion. Subscription, \$1 per annum in advance; \$1.25 and all expenses of collecting, in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.—The regular rate for ordinary advertisements is twenty cents per line of solid nonpareil for each insertion. Special editorial Notices, 50 cents per line. Condensed advertisements of farm for sale, farm wanted, and stock (single animal) for sale or wanted, or township show notice, when not exceeding 20 words, will be set for twenty-five cents each, prepaid. One cent and one-half will be charged for each additional word over twenty. These condensed advertisements are arranged under special headings. None others except the four classes mentioned above will be inserted at these rates.

IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS

MILLIONS OF ACRES:

BEST LAND IN THE WEST

For sale by the

Burlington & Missouri River R.R. Co

On Ten Years' Credit, at 6 Per Cent. Interest. No Payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then only ONE-SEVENTH each year until paid.

The SOIL is rich and easily cultivated; CLIMATE warm; SEASONS long; TAXES low, and EDUCATION FREE.

Large Reductions on Fare and Freight to buyers and their families.

Buy this Year.

And take advantage of the Premium of 20 per cent. for cultivation, offered only to purchasers during 1874.

For Circulars containing full particulars, and Map of Country, send to

GEO. S. HARRIS,

3-3t Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

Cheese Factory for Sale!

With splendid Spring and Implement ready for use—with or without 50 or 94 acres of the best land, well watered and in a good state of cultivation; situated in the VILLAGE OF HOLLIN, TP. MARYBOROUGH, an excellent country for pasture. Immediate possession will be given. Factory, Implements or Land will be sold separately. Terms reasonable. THOS. HENDERSON, HOLLIN P. O. 3-1t

THE

Agricultural Mutual

ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - LONDON, ONT.

Licensed by the Dominion Government.

CAPITAL 1ST JAN., 1871.

\$ 231,242 25.

Cash and Cash Items, \$72,289 55.

THIS COMPANY continues to grow in the public confidence. On 1st January, 1871, it had in force

34,528 POLICIES,

Having, during the year 1870, issued the immense number of 12,319 Policies.

Intending insurers will note—

1st—That this is the only Fire Mutual in Canada that has shown its ability to comply with the law of the Dominion, and deposit a portion of its surplus funds for the security of its members,—\$25,000 having been so deposited.

2nd—That being purely Mutual, all the assets and profits belong solely to the members, and accumulate for their sole benefit, and are not paid away in the shape of dividends to shareholders as in the case of proprietary companies.

3rd—That nothing more hazardous than farm property and isolated dwelling houses are insured by this Company, and that it has no branch for the insurance of more dangerous property, nor has it any connection with any other company whatsoever.

4th—That all honest losses are settled and paid for without any unnecessary delay.

5th—The rates of this Company are as low as those of any well established Company, and lower than those of a great many.

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7th—That the "Agricultural" has never made a second call on their members for payments on their premium notes.

8th—Farmers, patronize your own Canadian Company that has done good service amongst you. Address the Secretary, London, Ont., or apply to any of the Agents. m-y

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VETERINARY SURGEON,

Graduate of the Toronto Veterinary College.

Office—New Arcade, between Dundas street and Market Square. Residence—Richmond street, opposite the old Nunnery.

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WHITE, BLUE, RED and ORANGE. Wanted the very best quality. None genuine without our label. Also, BEAM WARPS for Woolen Mills. WM. PARKS & CO., New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St. John, N. B. 4 tf

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