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### Care of Stallions.

With all kinds of animals, it may be laid down as a universal rule that those in health need no medicine whatever to put them in condition for their work. This is so with a stallion. Let him be well and regularly fed on healthy rations for a month or two

healthy, nutritious food, with plenty of exercise every day in order that his muscles may be kept firm and hard, and let him be well groomed, so that his coat may present a fine appearance. The skin should be kept thoroughly clean by occasional washing and frequent rubbing and brushing. The mane and tail should be especially looked after with reference to cleanliness and skin. If it should be very dirty, soap may be freely used in the cleansing process, and when this is faithfully attended to there is

little danger of the tail or mane being injured by rubbing, which is sometimes otherwise the case.

Feeding is a most important matter, and bad food will injure the progeny through the injury to the sire. It should mainly be good, sound oats, which may be varied by an occasional change of diet is conducive to health. Bran, that is, wheat bran

of medium coarseness, is an invaluable adjunct to the grain, and it can never be dispensed with. It is the best food for all regulators for the bowels, and is also rich in some of the most important elements of nutrition. It must be fresh and sweet, but this is easily known by the smell. The amount of exercise to be given a stallion will vary somewhat with its condition and habit. Should he be thin in flesh it is

is better to fatten him up, and in this case the exercise should be comparatively light. But if their is a tendency to become too fat, this may be corrected by increasing the daily amount of the exercise, and the speed at which the horses is made to go must be regulated by their nature. Hunters, roadsters, or races should be made to go a good pace, for a walk would scarcely be exercise to them, but draught horses should rarely be led or driven faster than a walk in taking

In keeping a stallion for stud purposes, the point to be aimed at should be to feed, groom, and exercise it, so as to keep it to the highest possible condition of health and vigor. Feeding on this or that patent food will not do this, but anything that will add to the health, strength, and vigor

of the horse will increase his virility or sexual power, just because his sexual organs are affected by the general tone of the system, and, of course, whatever tends to impair the health of the system generally must have an injurious effect on all the parts thereof. A healthy horse—and only healthy horses should be used for the stud—requires nothing but good food, plenty of cleanliness of the

skin, and regularity in feeding and watering; and when all these things are attended to properly, the drugs the stable-lord defines as necessary or beneficial under the circumstances should be dispensed with, and the animal will be far better without them.

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A nobleman's gardener writes to

ter to use poultry manure as a top dressing in gardens than to mix it with ordinary manure and dig it into the land; and that, unless the quantity was large, it would not make much difference on a farm. If the quantity is small, the most economical mode of using it is to put a portion in an old cask, then fill it up with water.

In about a week, stirring occasionally, the liquid will be ready for applying to any crops that need support. In this form it should be given in the spring or summer, when the crops are growing, but not moving fast enough. Half a peck of the manure will suffice for thirty gallons of water, and a better fertilizer would not be easy to find. It is good for vines, fruit trees or

business, vegetables, and flowers that require manurial assistance, its action being quick and its effects markedly beneficial.

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During the month of April, 1884, there were exported from the United States 2,756,549 bushels of corn, 6,114,526 bushels wheat, 723,362 barrels flour, 637,748 bushels other grain, and

648,083 pounds other meal, valued at \$12,258.185, as against \$12,465.979 for April last year, a slight decrease. For the ten months ending April 30, the exports were of corn 37,576,383 bushels, of wheat 59,511,362 bushels, of flour 7,330,003 barrels, of other grain 5,802,300 bushels, and of meal 23,790,033 pounds, valued at \$123,056,135, as against \$179,739,004 for cor-

The more deep and thorough our knowledge on any subject, the more humble is our estimate of that knowledge. We then see heights to which we have not attained and depths that we have not fathomed. Compared with these, our actual knowledge

seems small and shallow. But, when we merely skim the surface of a subject, we have no such measure to gauge ourselves by, and our small attainments loom up to our view in most exaggerated dimensions.

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A good remedy for scours in calves is raw eggs. Give each calf three eggs twice a day for two or three

days, and nothing else but grass and water. Throw the calf, have some one to hold him perfectly quiet; and opening its mouth break the eggs inside, and he will swallow them without much trouble.

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Great age carries with it a certain respectability whether it attaches to a person or thing. This is seen particu-

larly in the case of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, which is the most marvellous internal and external remedy ever discovered. It ought to be kept in every house.

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The first agricultural necessity is manure; the second is tillage, to place the fertility within the reach of the plants.











