

உதாரணம்: கனம் குமாரசாமி

### Management of Horses.

The horse is, and will remain in this country, the main source of power on the farm. In some parts of Europe steam power is used on a few large estates, but in the main the horse is still the main source of power, as he is everywhere else. This noble animal has been the servant and the friend of man from a period beyond the records of history. In peace and in war he has alike been servicable and the mainstay of his race. He is intelligent, his nature is higher than any other species of the brute creation. Under varying conditions of treatment and care he is found in various types and forms, adapted to use in which he is required. The Arabian, the English thoroughbred, the immense Percheron and Clydesdale. These diverse types and forms are the result of breeding and management, and demonstrate what may be done by management.

The mass of farmers in this country have hitherto pursued, at the wretched price in horse, stock;

perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that they have followed the same course as the other breeds—upward, hit or miss, coarse in breed, with results which might have been foreseen. A want of judgment in discretion in coupling sire and dam has done much to make them what they are.

It is but very proper to say, however, that a marked improvement herein has been going on within a few years towards the West, (and it is this progress more than anything else) that renders them specially apply. In the early days in this region the pioneers could only such sires of horse stock as were within their reach, and the same was true of the dams. It took many steps until within a comparatively recent period. With such limitations opportunities, of course, there could only result a mongrel class of horses, and it is no wonder that several Powers having knowledge of northern California, and who had seen some of the best yellow, grey or chestnut at Washington, January 1, 1861,

"The body of a year aged 10 was fat and sleek, and his coat shined brightly. He was entirely free from the water about the eyes."

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Inquiry for horse stock in towns  
cities is rapidly increasing. Drive  
horses, for carriages and buggy  
fleet roadsters and fine steppers  
in demand, as are also heavy ho  
of great strength and good act  
And this demand must always e  
The services of this useful ani

are ever in demand and ever will be, and its magnitude gives this branch of stock raising a significance, which in its way, is as important as any other. We must have horses—horses for a variety of uses, requiring different types and styles. We must have thoroughbreds—the blood horse—superior, as distinguished from other breeds—and the horse for general purposes; we must have light harness horses and roadsters, and lighter, stylish horses for carriages; we must have horses that are well-bred, ought to raise and use more such horses; and last, but not least, we must have draft horses, whose weight, size,

muscular power adapt them specially for heavy work. All these classes of horses can be produced of excellent form and style as easily as mongrels that are now raised in thousands. We need not rely so much upon foreign countries, because the raising of foreign horses is expensive and means have imported and bred horses to breed from in large numbers. To these horses and their progeny we may look for a rapid improvement of the horse stock of our country, and especially of the Vandykes. But in this, as in every other branch of live stock husbandry, it is of prime importance to breed only full blood sires; and to select a sire for a mare, as a breeder of an animal desired. A few good crosses will give, if judiciously added, a horse possessing the form and character of full blood and thus in time—and not a

long time either—the poor, all inferior horses which are to be everywhere among Western farm breeds, which will add very materially to the wealth of the individual breeders, as well as to the aggregate wealth of the country.—*American Stockman.*

is really more valuable for chickens than any other substance fed into our markets for fowls. Ground bone is sold at a price, renders it a cheap commodity, and fowls are very fond of it. Bone is finer ground, and it may be mixed with corn or wheatmeal, steamed, scalded, to great advantage for young chickens. For laying fowls is an admirable stimulant, and those who have not used it will very early discover the difference in the production of eggs by giving it. It is surprising with what avidity fowls will devour this substance.

At this season of the year poultry houses should be thoroughly cleaned. Whitewash the walls and floors with lime wash, and the floors should be covered with a layer of clean sand. The walls should be washed thoroughly with a pan of chlorine water, which you can throw out upon which you can throw out two pounds of flour sulphur, fumigate the whole place for three hours, shutting it up close. Of course, you will take care not to let the poultry into the house until all the sulphur fumes are dissipated. After such a renovating process the house will not be likely harbor any vermin. And if you provide plenty of good food, you

of charcoal, another of bone dust, and a box of ashles, you will have no reason to complain of the product of your henbry, but will doubt have plenty of eggs for your use, and, if you keep a good flock, will also have plenty to sell.

*American Poultry.*

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### Raising Pigs.

The most important thing for the swine breeder at this season of the year is to get the greatest possible growth from the spring pigs. It is no peod in the life of the pig when so great a return for the food consumed is possible as during the first six months, and it is here that the advantages of skillful feeding are apparent. Unless great care be

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the water. Lay a folded napkin  
a hot platter, and on this ser-  
vice of cod, accompanied by  
sauce. Put two dozen oysters  
their liquor, into a saucepan  
place it on the fire. Bring it  
boil, remove immediately and  
off the liquor. Put an ounce of  
ter in to a saucepan and whi-  
melts, stir in half an ounce of  
when smooth add by degrees  
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the servant and use it efficiently from a period beyond the records of history. In periods of war he has been the most vicious and, therefore, indispensable to the human race. His intelligence is greater, and his nature higher than any other species of the brute creation. Under varying conditions of treatment and care he is found in various types and forms, adapted to every use in which his services are required, from the fleet Arabian, and the English thoroughbred, to the immovable and lumbering forms of the diverse types and forms are the result of breeding and management, and demonstrate what may be done by systematic careful breeding and management. The mass of farmers in this country have hitherto pursued, at best, a wretched policy in horse, stock,

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