

Column for Farmers.

CARE AND FOOD OF LIVE STOCK.

At this inclement season of the year, the farmer's best attention should be devoted to the management of his live stock. Not only should shelter and warmth be provided, but special care must be bestowed on all matters relating to cleanliness, feeding, and ventilation. In this country, animals suffer more from want of systematic feeding and cleanliness than from cold, a low degree of which they can tolerably well endure, if unaccompanied with dampness. It is fortunate that in our several weather, the atmosphere is generally still and dry. With buildings properly constructed, so as to prevent cold currents of air, and yet admit a sufficiency of that essential element, stock with due attention to cleanliness and feeding, may be carried through our long and severe winters without any extraordinary difficulty, or risk of their health.

The use of straw as food to cattle forms a portion of a very valuable prize essay of Mr. Evershed, which appeared in a recent number of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*. The writer is of opinion that, although it is a common plan in many of the grazing districts of England, where roots are comparatively scarce, to feed store cattle on about 20 lbs. of straw and 3 lbs. of bean meal, yet that they do better on straw with roots instead of meal, even when the supply of roots did not exceed 1 cwt. per head a day. Cattle wintered on straw and meal only became "hide bound," with staring coats. It is calculated that the average production of straw per acre is 41 tons; but not more than four cwt. of straw enter into the composition of a ton of farm yard manure; the remainder being excrements 0 cwt. and rain water 10 cwt. The consumption of straw by a cart horse is put down at one ton per annum, at least; cattle at 21 cwt. per annum; and for the sheep on a farm of 400 acres, 6 tons of straw chaff yearly. On an arable farm of 400 acres therefore, Mr. Evershed calculates that there is required for the fodder, of 50 head of large stock, whether horses or beasts, at least 80 tons; for sheep 8 tons; for storing roots, when wheat is reaped, waste for thatching, making foundation for stacks, &c., say 8 tons; total 63 tons of straw. This article of straw, when finely reduced by the chaff-cutter, is more readily eaten by animals generally.

HOW TO TREAT THE BITE OF A DOG.

Dr. Stephen Ware, of Boston, in his testimony of a recent case which grew out of the injuries from the bite of a dog, furnished the following valuable advice:—In the case of a bite by a dog, where the teeth of the animal penetrated the flesh, whether the dog was known to be mad or not, he should use the same precautions. He would wash the wound with warm water, extract all the virus possible by sucking the wound with his lips, and then cauterize it deeply with the caustic most readily obtained, but should use potash if it could be procured at once. The time in which the effects of the bite of a mad dog would be seen, varied from two to three days to as many years, but no effect were felt after two or three months, as a general thing the patient might consider himself safe. Bites made through clothing are seldom productive of much harm, as even if the dog is mad the clothing absorbs the virus until the teeth reach the flesh. Most of all the fatal cases are where the person was bitten on some naked part. Concerning the possibility of a cure in a real case of hydrophobia nothing was said.

TO CLEAN KNIVES.—One of the best substances for cleaning knives and forks is charcoal reduced to a fine powder, and applied in the same manner as brick-dust is used. This is a recent and valuable discovery.

CLEANING PAPERED WALLS.—The prudent housewife who, on account of "hard times," has decided not to repair the sitting-room, as desirable, will find the old paper very much improved in appearance by simply rubbing it well with a flannel cloth dipped in oatmeal.

MUFFINS.—Mix a quart of wheat flour smoothly with a half a pint of lukewarm milk, half a teacup of yeast, a couple of beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, a couple of table-spoonfuls of lukewarm melted butter. Set the batter in a warm place to rise. When light, butter your muslin cups, turn in the mixture, and bake the muffins a light brown.

COLD BENNOON.—A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will very speedily render him even more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmed, and who will be extremely liable to a sensation of chilliness as soon as the artificial heat is dispelled. But this is not all—the constitution of the former will be rendered more robust, and far less susceptible to the influence of atmospheric vicissitudes than that of the latter.—*Journal of Health*.

Olds and Odds.

A man is never so apt to go crooked as when he is in a sweat.

As thermometers tell us, so we pine to lovely woman. A female in full dress is never unattractive.

If a bear were to go into a linendrapers shop, what would he want? He would want muslin!

Why is it impossible for a person who happens to believe in the existence of young ladies? He takes every Miss for a Myth.

God's love is as much seen in chastisement as in the blessings of prosperity. We soon forget ourselves if everything goes smooth.

Why is a fine woman like a locomotive? Because she draws a train after her, transports the mails (males) and makes us forget time and space.

Lady Yarmouth asked Garrick one day why he was represented as a child? He replied, "Because Love never reaches the age of wisdom and experience."

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Be not ashamed of an humble parsonage or an humble occupation; be not ashamed of poverty, or even of a small amount of natural endowments, lest you should thereby reproach the King of kings; but be ashamed of misspent time and misdirected talents. Be always ashamed of vice. A wicked man cannot be truly brave or noble.

An Irishman and a Scotchman were standing on the pier the other day, when the London boat came along. "Och, be jabels, what a bad howl that steamboat has got—how the poor thing coughs," observed Pat. "How can a steamboat take cold, eh?" very knowingly inquired the Scotchman. "Why, you spaldeen," said the Irishman. "She takes cold from lying in the water so long." "Wouldn't it give anybody cold but a Scotchman?"

ALPHABETICAL CONUNDRUMS.—Why is the letter A like the meridian? Because it is the middle of the day. Why is the letter B like a hot fire? Because it makes oil boil. Why is the letter D like a fallen angel? Because by its association with evil it becomes a devil. Why is the letter E like the end of time? Because it is the beginning of eternity. Why is the letter F like death? Because it makes all fall. Why is the letter G like wisdom? Because it is the beginning of greatness and goodness. Why is the letter H like the dying words of Adam? "This is the end of earth." Why is the letter I like the end of spring? Because it is the beginning of June. Why is the letter K like a pig-tail? Because it is the end of pork?

A NARROW ESCAPE—WARNING TO LANDLADIES.—We have heard of innumerable tricks played on pilfering landladies and their grasping servants by lodgers in general, and rascals of students in particular. We have heard of the student who made his landlady smash her own chin—of gunpowder among coals—of the successful administration of doses of calomel, nitre, jalap and eructo oil, that might have physically killed a horse, but perhaps, the following story, the chief actor in which was personally known to us, and from whose lips we have often heard it, will bear comparison with any of them. The person who played the trick was a German Jew, a commission merchant, who was living in lodgings in Liverpool, and was exasperated at the depredations made on his commissariat by his landlady and her servant, determined to be revenged. He went out one day, and left a bottle of some harmless liquor accessible to his landlady. Pointing to the bottle, he said, "I hope you did not touch my liquor?" "Oh, no, sir; I did not." "Well I am very glad of that; because you see, it is dangerous poison, and if you have taken any of it, you are a dead woman in half-an-hour." The landlady uttered a scream, and bursting into tears said, "Oh, Sir! I did not feel well about the stomach this morning, and I did take a glass or two to set me up." "Ferry well," was the reply, "go say your prayers, for in one half-hour you are a dead woman." The servant, hearing the roar, came to see what was afoot, and, on learning the cause, immediately joined her mistress in screams and lamentations. "Oh, Sir!" said the servant, "I took on glass of it too." "Ferry well," replied the Jew, "you go, say your prayers as fast as you can, for in one half-hour you are one dead woman too." The two women were now roaring and 'greetin,' and the Jew, to carry the joke to its completion, and to back out safely, demanded trinkets, affirming that there was good hope of their recovery if taken freely. A liberal dose was administered to each, and, wonderful to relate, under such energetic measures, both landlady and servant recovered, and it is to be hoped mended their manners.

JOSEPH G. BEARD.—JOSEPH G. BEARD, JOHN MCMURRICH, ROBERT STANTON, AND GEORGE MICHAEL, SECRETARY AND TREASURER, BERNARD HALDAN, SOLICITOR, J. H. MAITLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY, THE BANK OF MONTREAL, BANKERS.

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