

# THE FARM.

## Danger to Horses

Farmers as a class, though very unpolished, are after all very careful in many things where a little care might be well repaid. Although horses are not kept in such large herds as other kinds of stock they are more exposed than any other kind to any contagious disease that may be abroad in the land. On this subject the Spirit of the Farm says:

"When we consider for a moment the number of diseases to which horses are subject, and the careless manner in which they are exposed to the same, it is astonishing that we do not have epidemics of this kind often with our horses. To fully appreciate the risk that is incurred we need only visit the city or country towns on court days or Saturdays, and see the number of horses of all kinds and conditions that stand tied and almost touching each other in the public stables about town, to say nothing of the numbers that are packed together in the public stables. The latter, as a rule, are much safer from coming in contact with disease than those outside, for the reason that they do not admit an animal inside of its stable that is affected with any kind of contagious disease if he knows it; but it often happens that neither the owner of the horse nor the stableman is aware of the disease until it is too late to remedy it."

"Contagious diseases of a most virulent character may be perpetuated for an indefinite length of time by feeding horses in stalls where the disease has existed. This is the case with glanders and Spanish itch especially. Either of these most fatal disorders may be conveyed to other horses by feeding in a stall where horses suffering with them have been kept. To destroy the virus of glanders, sulphuric acid and putrid matter, with an old mop wash all parts of the stall, especially the trough and manger, as well as the sides of the stall. Then put a few pounds of stick sulphur in an old pot and, stopping the stable as well as possible, burn it, so as to fumigate the stable thoroughly, taking due precautions against fire—it is a good plan to set the pot in a tub of water—then whitewash with lime and carbolic acid. This will protect them thoroughly."

## Timely Suggestions.

The meal for the calves should be fed to them dry. It is a mistake to mix it in the milk. A good mixture for the calves is wheat bran or middling and linseed oil meal, two parts of the bran to one of linseed meal, and then add the same of oats. A calf will eat from half a quart, according to its age and size. Feed twice a day. That is the cheapest building which gives the greatest amount of room in proportion to the money cost. Judged by this rule a very small barn cannot be built. There is too much outside covering in proportion to the room inside. A large barn will also bear greater elevations without appearing to be out of proportion. To be cheap the barn should be built with a height of about 53 feet in height. The room thus gained will usually be the cheapest in the building, and for winter care of stock it will be much the most valuable.

Comparatively few farmers are aware how much valuable time may be saved by system and forethought. Now, during these long winter evenings, excellent opportunity is offered to prepare as complete a working plan as possible for every month in the year. Write down every kind of work you expect to do, every crop you intend to plant, and all improvements that are contemplated.

Posts and rails should be made and drawn to where they are to be used, and, of course, the tops should be treated with creosote. This business of preparing fuel is too much neglected; the advantage of having a full supply of it well seasoned and ready for use at any time is not fully appreciated.

Abundant grass should be cut for the floor where horses and cattle lie, make the apartment look better and smell sweeter, and render them more healthful for the occupants. They are worth all they cost for sanitary purposes, but they will pay a large profit again in the fertilizing material that will accrue from their use.

## Or Yokes.

There are three parts of an ox which are more liable to be made sore by ordinary work in the yoke than any other—viz., the top of the neck and the shoulders. We often see oxen with sores on these parts. One shoulder is often caused by the bow being too wide. Sometimes it is caused by the bow being too narrow, so that it presses on the outer edge. The bow should be perfectly round at the shoulder joint; the drop of the staple, as a general thing, should come down about half way from the top of the neck to the shoulder joint. The harness, if it needs a more crooked yoke or a longer staple than when drawing on the rib. Many of our farmers seem to care but little about the yokes they cattle work in. They put them in too long or too short a yoke in the winter time, and winter time is the getting along the road; and then the yokes are made by a person who does not understand his business and the yoke rolls back on the neck. Some are too straight and others too crooked, so that the ox cannot travel. The fact is farmers are not particular enough about the yokes and bows their oxen work in.

## SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

How a Chicago Dentist Restored His Wife to Life.

Five weeks ago the wife of Charles P. Prain, a dentist of Chicago, gave birth to a son. This was followed by an attack of puerperal mania. They were living at the suburb of Oak Park. As his wife grew worse rapidly Mr. Prain consulted a physician, who, after seeing the patient, recommended the use of an anesthetic to quiet her nerves. The doctor here alluded to did not handle the case, but an Oak Park physician was called in and he also adopted the same course of treatment, administering chloroform and ether. The lady was found to be rapidly sinking, till one night she fell back on the pillow lifeless. Her breathing had ceased and the pulse was gone. The attending physician, who was by her side, made the usual examination and distinctly pronounced her dead. He placed his hand upon his wife's chest and by some method tried to produce an artificial respiration, having long made a special study of anatomy in connection with his profession. He proceeded to work the arms back and forth, pressing his hand on the chest, thus producing an artificial movement. The two doctors who stood by not only endeavored to stimulate him from continuing the operation, but remonstrated with him for committing what they deemed a profanation of the dead. He continued his efforts, and after a lapse of some minutes the patient began slowly to revive.

She has steadily improved and is now able to move around. The doctors confess that she would certainly have died but for these extraordinary efforts at restoration.

The circulation of the London Times is now confined to clubs, hotels, restaurants, persons who are to read very limited class of business men, and families of exceptional affluence; but thousands coming under the latter head do not take it. It is, no doubt, always glanced over for few persons actually reading its yards of print by the majority of persons and the effect of the new enfranchisement will be to diminish its influence still further, as the new voters know nothing of it. While, however, the circulation declines, it becomes stagnant, it probably is as an advertising medium more valuable than ever. The London morning paper having the widest circulation among the well-educated class is the Standard.

## A HOUSE COSTING \$2,500

D. W. KING, ARCHITECT

Figure 1 shows a perspective view, and figure 2 and 3 the first and second story plans of a country or village house, in modern style. The plan is so arranged, that a sitting-room or library, and a bed-room can be added when desired, as shown by the dotted lines on the first-story plan. In which case, the window which now lights the main hall on the first story can be changed to a door, and this have direct communication from the hall. There is a cellar under the dining-room, and kitchen, seven feet in height, with outside steps and plank stairs accessible from the main hall, in the first story. The cellar is excavated to a depth of four feet below the grade line, and the loose earth rammed against the walls, and after they are dry, the top is sloped so that all water may run off. The loose earth not required in grading, is removed from the premises. The cellar is provided with window-sills, and double-battered door, hung with heavy strap hinges, put on with screws. This door is reached from the outside by flag-stone steps set on brick risers, all protected from the weather by storm doors made and hung in the usual way. The entire cellar bottom and area are covered with concrete three inches deep, put down in concrete, and well rammed in place, with the top of the concrete left smooth and level.

The footings are of large, flat stones, bedded in cement mortar and properly leveled. The foundation walls and chimneys are of good, hard-burned brick laid in cement mortar. The outside of the foundation walls below grade, are plastered with good cement mortar; the chimneys for the parlor and dining-room are brought together in the closet on second story, with fine steps and continuous to the top. Iron chimneys and heater-pipes set as required. Zinc safes for the stove pipes which connect with the chimney in the closet on second story, are set in the partition walls.

The chimneys have neatly axed blue-stone caps. Cellar, areas, door, and window sills are blue-stone flag sills, all set in good cement mortar. All exposed brick work is laid in cement mortar, stained red, and at the finish the whole is cleaned with dilute acid and oiled with two coats best linseed oil, stained

with Venetian red. Glazed tile facings and hearth to all fire-places, carefully set in concrete, the same supported upon four-inch brick trimmer arches, leveled on top with concrete.

The attic is left unfinished. All closets are plastered in two coats; all other rooms and halls, pantry, and store-room, are hard-finished on two coats brown mortar and seasoned lath. The frame of the house is of sound, seasoned spruce timber of the following sizes:

Girders 6 by 8 inches.  
Sills, 4 by 8 inches.  
Floor beams, 2 by 9 inches.  
Heads and trimmers, 4 by 9 inches.  
Cellar beams, 1 by 6 inches.  
Plates, 4 by 6 inches.  
Outside studding, 3 by 4 inches.  
Veranda sills, 4 by 6 inches.  
Veranda studs, 2 by 4 inches.  
Door and window sills, 4 by 4 inches.  
Rafters, 2 by 6 inches.  
Hip and valley rafters, 2 by 8 inches.  
Veranda floor beams, 3 by 6 inches.  
Veranda rafters, 2 by 6 inches.  
Veranda ceiling beams, 2 by 4 inches.

The beams and studding are placed six inches from centers, with rows of double cross-bracing not above six feet apart, well nailed and fitted in place. The angles of all partitions are firmly anchored at their joinings, to prevent the cracking of plaster. The first story is ten feet in height; the second story, nine feet all in the clear. The outside walls are sheathed with sound, surfaced, bark, thoroughly nailed to each stud, and are covered with heavy builder's paper; and the lower story to the belt course is clap-boarded with clear white pine six-inch beveled clap-boards. The roofs are covered with one-by-three inch shingles. The roof, gables, and side walls of the second story are shingled with best-quality white pine shingles laid five inches to the weather.

The cellar window frames have one and one-half inch jamb and two-inch rebated glass sills, and one and one-half inch each, glazed with single-thick glass and hung with strong, malleable iron hinges, and provided with suitable hooks and fastenings. All other window frames have one and one-half inch jamb and two-inch rebated glass sills, and one and one-half inch each, glazed with single-thick glass, and hung with loose-joint cast iron joggled butts covered with one-by-three inch shingles. The roof, gables, and side walls of the second story are shingled with best-quality white pine shingles laid five inches to the weather.

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## AGLENGARY DOUBLE SLEIGH OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

The old people of Montreal may have some faint recollection of a Glangary double sleigh of half a century ago, but to the young of this generation, and even to young Glangarians of the present day, it will be a novelty to hear how the sleigh was made and how it was used. There are, we shall bring them back to those quiet old times before the introduction of railways in this Canada of ours.

There were, we are told, arrivals in the city of Montreal which caused more talk and created greater excitement on the streets of old Montreal than the arrival of an ocean steamer. One was the first Indian canoe from the North-West, carrying the first load of furs from the interior of the continent, and another was the first Glangary double sleigh to reach "John Grant's" or some other of the Scotch inns or Taverns of Montreal.

Glangary was then a now, some 70 to 80 miles from Montreal, but travelling was different. You could not take an early train at Lancaster or Alexandria and come to "Town," as Montreal was then called, and spend some hours and get back the same day. To undertake a journey in the old days in winter was a matter of a week—two days to come down, three days here, and two to return. A contemplated visit in the old time by a Glangary traveler to the Scotch Highlands, or to the Scotch Kirk or Chapel as an event, and many and various were the little commissions imposed upon him to execute.

Since the construction of railways the Scotch people have been weekly, by means of a train purchasing everything the farmer or his good wife has to sell, such as eggs, butter, cheese, etc., therefore doing away entirely with the annual visits of the Glangary double sleigh to Montreal, and the Scotch people of the present day are ignorant of those old double sleighs with which the writer was familiar in his young days.

The county of Glangary, at the time of which we write, was a very fertile one. The land had not yet been overworked or impoverished. The farms were well stocked, having from 10 to 15 head of horned cattle, some half a dozen of good horses, a team or two of oxen, some 20 to 30 pigs, and about 50 sheep. There was also a well-filled poultry yard of hens, turkeys, ducks, geese. From such resources at hand the reader may fancy the people lived in great comfort. The only scarcity was ready cash.

The young men of the county usually went to the shanties during the winter months, with their teams of oxen or horses, to haul the square timber from the woods in which it was cut to the saw-mill in the spring. By this means they earned a good amount of ready cash which they carried safely to their homes in the spring. The hospitality of the people was unbounded, particularly to strangers, and as early as the month of January land of old time, and unmolested by visits of revenue inspectors or gungers, Donald and Evan "piled the beverage from their own fair shelve, that fired their Highland blood with a glow of joy."

A great change has taken place since those primitive days. The young men during the past forty years have almost entirely left the county, a goodly number of them to follow the occupations of the various public works in the United States and Canada; many of them have prospered. Not one half, we believe, of the young men could now be found in the old county of Glangary but in the year 1837, when nearly two thousand fighting men were mustered in one week.

We invite the reader to come with us, in retrospect, to a farm house in Lochiel, in the then backwoods of Glangary. There is a large homestead, a fine mill, and a well-stocked farm. It is some 10 to 12 feet long; 4 to 5 feet wide, with sides 3 to 4 feet high. The runners were, cut from a large birch or elm tree. The whole is "home-made," except the iron on the runners and necessary nails and bolts. The whippers trees and traces may be the same as used for plough or harrow. This is the old Glangary double sleigh, all home made, strong and well built, of which we write.

The sleigh was made of white wood or white pine. The water-closet seat and top of bath tub is of cherry. All doors of white pine. Those on the first story, five-paneled, and moulded both sides; those on the second story, four-paneled, and moulded both sides, except closet doors of the second story, which are moulded on one side only. All other inside wood-work of clear, kiln-dried yellow pine; stained mahogany color in parlor, dining-room, and hall; all other rooms left in the natural color of the wood. All inside wood-work to have one coat of wood-finish, and two coats of some good preservative rubbed smooth.

The front door has a bronze faced mortise door lock, with bronze knobs, roses, drops and escutcheons. Closet doors have rim locks; all other have brass-faced mortise locks, and white porcelain knobs. Front door has bronze, loose-joint butts; all other have Japanese, or loose-joint butts. Frosting and flimsy, galvanized iron. All chafings and linings of gutters best, I. C. charcoal tin. A gong bell, with bell pull to match front door knob, a suitable furnace, with registers and pipes complete, a kitchen sink, a forty-gallon galvanized iron boiler, galvanized iron sink, twelve-cup planed copper bath tub, and wash-out water closet, with all the necessary coats, traps, vent pipes and soil pipes, all left in complete working order. Estimate of cost, \$2,500 to \$3,000.

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BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

The old people of Montreal may have some faint recollection of a Glangary double sleigh of half a century ago, but to the young of this generation, and even to young Glangarians of the present day, it will be a novelty to hear how the sleigh was made and how it was used. There are, we shall bring them back to those quiet old times before the introduction of railways in this Canada of ours.

There were, we are told, arrivals in the city of Montreal which caused more talk and created greater excitement on the streets of old Montreal than the arrival of an ocean steamer. One was the first Indian canoe from the North-West, carrying the first load of furs from the interior of the continent, and another was the first Glangary double sleigh to reach "John Grant's" or some other of the Scotch inns or Taverns of Montreal.

Glangary was then a now, some 70 to 80 miles from Montreal, but travelling was different. You could not take an early train at Lancaster or Alexandria and come to "Town," as Montreal was then called, and spend some hours and get back the same day. To undertake a journey in the old days in winter was a matter of a week—two days to come down, three days here, and two to return. A contemplated visit in the old time by a Glangary traveler to the Scotch Highlands, or to the Scotch Kirk or Chapel as an event, and many and various were the little commissions imposed upon him to execute.

Since the construction of railways the Scotch people have been weekly, by means of a train purchasing everything the farmer or his good wife has to sell, such as eggs, butter, cheese, etc., therefore doing away entirely with the annual visits of the Glangary double sleigh to Montreal, and the Scotch people of the present day are ignorant of those old double sleighs with which the writer was familiar in his young days.

The county of Glangary, at the time of which we write, was a very fertile one. The land had not yet been overworked or impoverished. The farms were well stocked, having from 10 to 15 head of horned cattle, some half a dozen of good horses, a team or two of oxen, some 20 to 30 pigs, and about 50 sheep. There was also a well-filled poultry yard of hens, turkeys, ducks, geese. From such resources at hand the reader may fancy the people lived in great comfort. The only scarcity was ready cash.

The young men of the county usually went to the shanties during the winter months, with their teams of oxen or horses, to haul the square timber from the woods in which it was cut to the saw-mill in the spring. By this means they earned a good amount of ready cash which they carried safely to their homes in the spring. The hospitality of the people was unbounded, particularly to strangers, and as early as the month of January land of old time, and unmolested by visits of revenue inspectors or gungers, Donald and Evan "piled the beverage from their own fair shelve, that fired their Highland blood with a glow of joy."

A great change has taken place since those primitive days. The young men during the past forty years have almost entirely left the county, a goodly number of them to follow the occupations of the various public works in the United States and Canada; many of them have prospered. Not one half, we believe, of the young men could now be found in the old county of Glangary but in the year 1837, when nearly two thousand fighting men were mustered in one week.

We invite the reader to come with us, in retrospect, to a farm house in Lochiel, in the then backwoods of Glangary. There is a large homestead, a fine mill, and a well-stocked farm. It is some 10 to 12 feet long; 4 to 5 feet wide, with sides 3 to 4 feet high. The runners were, cut from a large birch or elm tree. The whole is "home-made," except the iron on the runners and necessary nails and bolts. The whippers trees and traces may be the same as used for plough or harrow. This is the old Glangary double sleigh, all home made, strong and well built, of which we write.

The sleigh was made of white wood or white pine. The water-closet seat and top of bath tub is of cherry. All doors of white pine. Those on the first story, five-paneled, and moulded both sides; those on the second story, four-paneled, and moulded both sides, except closet doors of the second story, which are moulded on one side only. All other inside wood-work of clear, kiln-dried yellow pine; stained mahogany color in parlor, dining-room, and hall; all other rooms left in the natural color of the wood. All inside wood-work to have one coat of wood-finish, and two coats of some good preservative rubbed smooth.

The front door has a bronze faced mortise door lock, with bronze knobs, roses, drops and escutcheons. Closet doors have rim locks; all other have brass-faced mortise locks, and white porcelain knobs. Front door has bronze, loose-joint butts; all other have Japanese, or loose-joint butts. Frosting and flimsy, galvanized iron. All chafings and linings of gutters best, I. C. charcoal tin. A gong bell, with bell pull to match front door knob, a suitable furnace, with registers and pipes complete, a kitchen sink, a forty-gallon galvanized iron boiler, galvanized iron sink, twelve-cup planed copper bath tub, and wash-out water closet, with all the necessary coats, traps, vent pipes and soil pipes, all left in complete working order. Estimate of cost, \$2,500 to \$3,000.

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## A FATAL PLUNGE

A Young Canadian, aged over the side of a boat.

The other day three young men named Paul Gallagher, James Cameron and Samuel Daneshah from Mainur, Duffer