TO DRIVE A HORSE.

The Whip a Cause of Fretting or a Lively Animal.

The health, length of life and usefulness of horses depend largely upon the manner in which they are treated. At the start it is important that the owner or driver should thoroughly understand the disposition, condition and ability of the animal that he drives. Some men can drive a horse 20 or even 40 miles at a good rate of speed and have the animal in better condition at the end than another who drives the same horse five miles. It is not by any means driving fast that injures a horse so much as improper driving. Often good speed and energy can be taken out of a horse in the miles of trifling though, the more important of the drive than as good would upon the animal with proper care.

Some men cannot drive without a whip in their hands, whether it is needed or not, and while there is no doubt but that on occasions the whip is necessary yet it is often the cause of some fretting on the part of a lively horse that, any other use taken.

The driver who thinks that because his horse is tired he can speed it to be driven fast at the first no speed miles, and then given a chance to rest by going slow, or one who drives fast for awhile and then drives down to a walk in order to rest up ready for another spurt, will not get the best speed out of a horse with the best made of vitality, eventually to bring long distances.

It is a lively gait that counts most and wears the horse least. Give him a chance to get warmed up first, and then let the gait be a steady one.

Another thing is not to hitch too heavily before driving. A light load of oats will be far better than a heavier meal of a more bulky grain. Exercise or action has been after taking return digestion, and the amount that must travel at a good gait with a loaded through cannot but show the effects, and if driven rapidly for over a short distance after taking a heavy meal there is considerable risk of the colic.

Watering properly is fully as important as feeding. When a horse is being driven on the road, he should not at any time be allowed to overheat his stomach with a large quantity of water. So far as is possible the rule should be to give water frequently, and while he should have all that he will drink it should be given in small doses.

A horse in good health can stand more work and more driving without injury than one that is in any way out of condition. The feed and care should be such as are best calculated to maintain health and thrift, and then, when on the road, care must be taken to use this strength and vigor to the best advantage.

The good driver can tell by the way his horse goes the amount of work he should have.—Cor. St. Louis Republic.

The First Lessons Count.

The best way to prevent the young colt from pulling is to leave the alone. Of course you will see that the harnessing pen is in order, so far as giving a little short lines, a well grazed, etc., is concerned. Do not allow any one to go near the colt during the harnessing, as gifts are very easily put about, but solution do wrong if left to their own devices.

As soon as the pipping is over, give a little warm food, composed of both milk and bran, and continue this feed for three days. This more substantial diet may be given, such as barley and wheaten meal and bran mixed in equal portions.

In a fortnight a run out into a paddock may be given for an hour or two a day. The youngsters are generally best kept in, as they go through all kinds of places and get to yourself, besides eating a pile of hedge bark. If the colt has a pretty good time, begin to give the youngsters a trough to themselves when they are 2 weeks old. Warm milk and bran coffee suffice for a start, and shortly after a little oats and meal should be added.

Wean the youngsters at 4 weeks old and have them operated on a week before weaned.—Philadelphia Press.

Live Stock Points.

If you are having some good calves dropped these days, had you not better raise some of them? When grass comes they will be ready to turn out, and in two years from now with proper care they will make quite an addition to your dairy of 1896-8.

When hens or hogs get weak in the legs, it is often a sign that they have been fed too much corn and oatmeal.

One sheep breeder, J. E. Wing, who raises Hampshire Downs, believes so in corn, thinks wool should be admitted into the country duty free.

Hogs are worth of some farm crops so precious off to market on foot.

Americans seem to will to adopt certain British fashions. But one of them is certainly not the spring of turkeys, which now seems to be the go among people who sweat in the United States when London takes snuff. Those individuals dollars they want their tomato sauce and pottage to have a "gamy" flavor, unmistakably fowy. Dry cracker and the meat will be in some cases two weeks old. This is no affectation and a story not in the remote. The bottom fact in the case is that the meat gets to tender "gamy" flavor from the fermentation of putrefaction. That is a nice, healthful method to get tender meat.—Jack in Sun.

Back in the good old days of the good land of Canaan, the people used to anoint their sick with oil. They did not know anything about germs, but they knew that oil was good for the sick.

A woman in Ohio has been cured of a fit of hysterics by being well shaken and placed in bed.

The Largest Crop of Lemons.

The largest crop of lemons that has been shipped out of Sicily, the Italian region, is expected to be gathered this month. It is said that the population was not so large in the region then, but yet it is said that the population was not so large in the region then, but yet it is said that the population was not so large in the region then, but yet it