especially for the use of young children, milk should always be prepared in this way, if we desire to have it of the very best. The real *luxury* of a glass of milk, both palatable and healthy can only be enjoyed when it has been thus treated. (1) "

It might be well worth while for our dairymen to follow the practice of this experienced dairyman, and adopt a system of cooling the milk under proper conditions.

(1) Paper by T. S. Gold, Transactions of Vermont Dairymen's Association.

MILK WHICH COAGULATES TOO QUICKLY.

In consequence of chronic inflammation of the udder, it may be in one or more quarters, the milk, coagulates sometimes even in the udder or teat, and lumpy clots are forced out of the duct in milking. It not unfrequently follows the cruel practice of hefting, that the dealer in milch cows often leaves the cow unmilked for twenty-four hours, or more, to give her the appearance of being a good milker. In some cases the clotted milk is confined to one teat, while the milk from the others may be quite good.

No experienced milkman would for a moment allow milk from an inflamed udder to be mixed with his customers' milk, as he knows that a very small quantity of such milk colours and taints the whole, and the blood and curdled milk will form a sediment easily recognized.

VISCID OR STRINGY MILK.

This is sometimes seen in the milk of poorly fed cows, containing a large proportion of albumen. It may not be observed when freshly milked, but when cool, it is observed to be stringy.

It is sometimes seen in cows apparently healthy, and may be caused by atmospheric absorption from a badly ventilated, or improperly drained, milk-house. We have known it caused by indigestion.

## BITTER TASTE IN MILK.

A bitter taste and disagreeable odour in milk when newly drawn, is usually due to improper food or water, especially when the water contains decomposing organic matter.

Certain medicines or medicinal plants, and disease of the liver will produce this condition of the fluid. We have known instances in which this change has taken place in a cow's milk on the same food and under the same sanitary circumstances in which they previously gave sweet milk; and found it difficult to discern the cause. Such milk from one cow in a herd may spoil the milk of a dairy if it is mixed with it. Such cows are best got rid of by feeding them for the butcher. As their milk is not good for any purpose, either as milk, butter, or cheese.

## Importation of Clydesdale Stallions.

We congratulate the County of Beauharnois Agricultural Society on their recent importation of a very valuable Clydesdale Stallion, which arrived on the 21st ult, ex. S. S. Grecian.

Learning from past experience the value of the Clyde stallion in improving their horses, almost doubling their value and giving the county a reputation for good horses, which unfortunately it has not in any marked degree retained, owing to a departure from the crossing which proved so profitable, and returning to lighter breeds, which, as is well known proved a complete failure.

It is now a well established fact that no horse crosses so well with our light boned, small-footed Canadian mares as the Clyde. He improves them immensely from the knee downward, giving more bone and larger feet.

Objections are made to the Clyde as being too heavy for illustration, on this page, of a moveable coop, designed to our deep snow in winter, and deep mud in spring, being too carried by two persons, is, we think, worthy of attention.

heavy and slow for general purposes. True enough, the heavy, pure-bred Clyde is open to these objections, but we have repeatedly seen crosses with our light mares, not thorough bred, which had weight, activity, and spirit, which qualified them for any kind of work, qualities which our light native stock want very much. We don't hesitate to place the Clyde horse in the same rank as an improver of our horses, as the Shorthorn bull is to our cattle : he improves everything he is crossed with. But, like all other practices in breeding, what may be called *violent* crosses, such as the thoroughbred and the Clyde, are not advisable, as you produce the qualities of neither, and you may have the large head and heavy body of the one, on the small feet and light legs of the other.

We think our readers will find that, on our light draught or general purpose mares, such horses as that just imported for Beauharnois will produce horses sound, serviceable, and saleable at remunerative prices.

This horse was imported by J. M. Browning Esq., for the Society. He was bought from Mr. David Riddell, Black Hall Farm, Paisley, Scotland, and was selected and recommended by Professor McCull, of Glasgow. Connoisseurs pronounce him one of the best importations which has been made for many years: for style, action, and pedigree, he will be hard to beat.

By the same steamer Mr. McEachran imported a Clydesdale Stallion "Handsome Jack" which is to remain for service for the season at Mr. Henderson's, Petite Côte. This horse is an almost perfect model of his breed, and his pedigree cannot be surpassed. His Sire, "Prince Victor," was selected and exported to Melbourne, Australia; hisgrand Sire, "Prince of Wales," was sold for \$7500, and is the best horse of his breed in Scotland; "Handsome Jack" is allowed by all who have seen him to be exactly the horse, in size, form colour, and action, wanted for this district. It is to be remarked that such a horse was very much needed, and our readers who have good mares will do well to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to improve their stock.

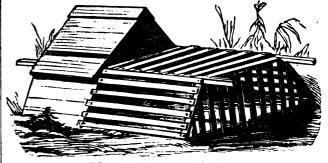
## RING-BONE.

In answer to our correspondent we would refer him to an article on this subject in one of our earliest numbers. Ring-bone is hereditary, mares suffering from it should not be bred from. It is incurable, and produces lameness untill the joint is completely anchylosed.

Level the foot, and have it fired, and blistered; keep the animal idle, and on soft food for three months.

## POULTRY DEPARTMENT,

Under the direction of Dr. Andres, Beaver Hall, Montreal.



Movable Coop with Run.

There is no way of securing perfect cleanliness so effectually as by moving the enclosures to a fresh spot of ground. The illustration, on this page, of a moveable coop, designed to be carried by two persons, is, we think, worthy of attention.