

also a slightly acrid taste, not so powerful as that of turnips, perhaps, but much more difficult wholly to remove or even to obviate to a passable degree. The thinness of the milk, when wholly mangel-fed, and this unpleasant taste, make it imperative to feed with bran, grains, crushed corn, or a portion of cake, during the whole time this root is being used with milch cows.

"Farm horses eat it with great apparent relish, and thrive well upon it; and by its use a moderate saving in oats can be effected. When grated and mixed with chopped hay, a very agreeable and appetizing mess is formed, both filling and nourishing, and highly conducive to the health of the animals. If grating is objected to on the score of extra trouble, the whole roots thrown into the feeding box with the cut hay do almost equally well, the saliva of the horse and abundant sap of the root itself moistening the chaff abundantly.

"In giving carrots to milch cows, the only recommendation they have is the absence of all unpleasant taste in the butter, as the milk is neither so abundant in quantity nor so rich in quality as that obtained in turnip feeding."

He remarks further that, some years ago, a series of experiments was instituted with different roots, the whole extending over a period of about four months, and the conclusion arrived at, after such a lengthened trial, was exactly that which is here recorded. But as a feed for farm horses they are recommended, as they save corn and give a fine gloss to the skin, besides keeping the animals in good condition. From 14 to 21 pounds in a single feed are a liberal allowance; anything over that being apt to affect the kidneys and induce excessive staling.

THE HORSE'S FOOT.

The majority of people are fond of a very large foot, but we are certain that it is a great mistake. Leaving the diseases to which it is exposed out of the question, we look upon it as an indication that all the bones of the animal are soft and porous. A moderate-sized, neatly proportioned foot is just as good a sign in the horse as in the man. If we were choosing a man for walking, running, leaping or wrestling, we would never think of selecting a fellow with clock-killing platters of feet. He would no sooner make his appearance than he would be rejected as totally unfit for the work. Why, then, should we prefer a similar development in the horse? Does he not require a wear-and-tear sort of foot as much as a man? He surely does; and one, too, that he can lift and lay in a lighter manner than if it were a fifty-six pound weight he had attached to his leg. The horse is not intended for passing over a moving sand or a quagmire, and therefore he does not require an enormous foot. In this instance, as in many others, the medium size as far as the best. In fact, it is the only safe one. A foot which is either very large or very small, is liable to a variety of diseases, which will be sure to impair its usefulness. The one extreme is nearly as bad as the other. The bones of the foot should bear a reasonable proportion in its size to the bones of the leg; and the hoof should be just so large and so strong as to afford perfect accommodation and protection to all the bones, ligaments, vessels and nerves which are contained

within its walls. Any deviation from these proportions must be looked upon as a radical defect.
—*Prairie Farmer.*

LIVE STOCK GLEANINGS.

The rinderpest continues to make frightful ravages among cattle around Metz and other parts of Germany.

The raising of Cashmere goats for their wool has become an established pursuit in Nebraska. One gentleman has a flock of 200, and his success in raising them has induced many others to adopt the breeding of that valuable stock as a regular pursuit.

The Waterloo cattle fair on the 8th inst. was attended by about 100 head of cattle. From 3½ to 4 cents per lb., live weight, were the ruling figures for those in moderately good condition. There appeared to be a lively demand for feeding purposes.

Milch cows should be kept in good, not fat condition, and a few weeks before calving should be scrimped in their food. This especially with good milkers. By lessening the amount of blood in the cow there will be less milk secreted, and less straining or inflammation of the bag. The milk fever may thus to a great extent be avoided.

It is said that the English sparrow is death on the curculio and the caterpillar, two great pests to fruit trees. The English sparrow is found to be easily acclimated in Canada, and the colony in Quebec is thriving heartily. Following the example of Colonel Rhodes, of Quebec, Mr. John Proctor, of Hamilton, intends to bring with him on his return a large number of these birds, which will be turned loose in the spring.

Mr. George Preston, of the township of Minto, realized such high prices at his late sale of live stock that prove it pays to raise good cattle. One cow brought \$72, and two others (Canadian) \$41 50 and \$45 respectively; a seventeen months old heifer, \$52 50; a two year old heifer, \$48; a pair of steer calves, \$31 25; a heifer calf, \$30 50, and another \$26; a pair of shearling ewes brought \$18 50, and a pair of ewe lambs \$18.

X. A. Willard gives it as his opinion that hundreds of thousands of pounds of cheese have been lost during the last summer by the lack of attention to the temperature of curing rooms. He believes progress has been made during the past few years in this department, but much remains to be accomplished, and the principal improvement must lie in securing a proper and uniform temperature of the cheese while curing.

In an experiment detailed in *Deitz's Farm Journal*, where hogs were fed on cooked potatoes and oats, by the iodine test, the excrement showed that a large portion of the starch was passing off undigested. By the addition of a small amount of peas to the feed, the iodine test showed that all the starch was appropriated to the animal economy. Experience has demonstrated that a variety of food is essential to the perfect development of animals. When hogs are fed for any length of time on the same food they become "glutted," and the addition of even a singled article of food to what they have been accustomed to, shows a marked improvement. If they are fed on corn they should have pumpkin or potatoes; access to grass should be allowed them when they do not have a variety of food.