

80 tons of Hay.
100 bus. of Oats.
\$54.16 value of Honey sold and on hand.
\$74.00 value of new Hives of Bees' increase.

We would be very glad to receive a few such statements from some of our Canadian friends.—*Canada Farmer.*

FEED COWS WELL.

THE farmers in the dairy districts make a great mistake in not feeding their cows with richer food. If it requires twenty-five pounds of hay per day to keep a cow in a condition in which she can neither lay on fat nor give milk, it is evident that the butter and cheese which we get is derived from the food she eats over and above this twenty-five pounds necessary to keep her in a stationary condition. To feed only twenty-five pounds would manifestly be absurd. Twenty-five pounds of hay are required to keep the cow alone going, and if we feed another five pounds all the milk is derived from the five pounds' extra feed. You feed thirty pounds of hay per day, but it is only the five pounds that produces milk. Now do you not think it would be better to feed another extra five pounds, and get as much milk for it as you have from the first thirty pounds? But, you say, the cow's stomach will only hold thirty pounds of hay or straw. Very well, then take out a few pounds and supply the place with some richer food, such as pea or bean meal, mixed with a little corn meal or shorts. In this way you can get the cow to eat the other extra five pounds. You will get more and richer milk and more and better manure. When the cows have plenty of food their milk is richer in butter and cream, or curd, in the fall of the year than at any other season. Dr. Voelcker found the milk of a dairy in August contained 3 1-2 per cent. of butter and 3 of curd. In November the milk of the same cows contained 5 per cent. of butter and 5 1-2 of curd. One gallon of the November milk would make nearly twice as much saleable cheese as a gallon of the August milk. The great aim of dairy farmers should be, therefore, to provide the cows with a sufficiency of good food at this season of the year. I have never tried it but it strikes me that oats cut *while green* would make excellent fodder for milch cows. I know they are excellent for horses, and if a few peas are sown with the oats it is quite an improvement.—*Joseph Harris.*

TURNIPY TASTE IN MILK.

THE unpleasant taste given to milk and butter when the cows are fed upon turnips, is effectually corrected by the use of a little common nitre, or saltpetre, but the common mode of using this preventive is not the best. It has been usual to put a lump of saltpetre into the milk-pail, but it sometimes happens that the nitre remains undissolved, and the milk retains the objectionable flavor. Instead of this, make a strong solution of saltpetre—say a pint of boiling water upon an ounce of saltpetre; when thoroughly dissolved, put it in a bottle and stand in a cool place. Before milking, put into the milk pail a spoonful of this solution, or more, according to the quantity of milk expected, and the turnip flavor will be entirely destroyed. It also, in a great degree, destroys the bad flavor given to butter by the yellow crowsfoot or buttercup. This has been tried in our family, and found serviceable.—*Country Gentleman.*

LARGE OXEN.

At the Smithfield Club Show the following were the measurements of the first-prize animals:—

	First prize ox Under three years.		First prize ox Over three years.	
	Girth.	Length.	Girth.	Length.
Devons.....	8 ft. 1 in.	4 ft. 8 in.	8 ft. 4 in.	4 ft. 10 in.
Hereford.....	7 ft. 8 in.	4 ft. 9 in.	9 ft. 1 in.	5 ft. 6 in.
Short Horn..	8 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 4 in.	9 ft. 1 in.	5 ft. 6 in.
Scotch Friesian.....	9 ft. 8 in.	5 ft. 4 in.
Long Horn.....	8 ft. 1 in.	5 ft. 1 in.

The Devons appear to be looking up.

BEAUTY IN STOCK.

Has no invariable standard. In the estimation of some it results from small bones and close, compact frames; while others consider that structure the most perfect, and therefore the most beautiful, which is best adapted to the use for which it is destined. With such, beauty is relative. It is not the same in an animal designed for the dairy or for work. The beauty of a milch cow is the result of her good qualities. Large Milkers are rarely cows that please the eye of any but a skilful judge. They are generally poor, since their food goes mainly to the production of milk.—*Jennings' Cattle and their Diseases.*

FEEDING OATS TO HORSES.

A correspondent of the *Rural Register* gives his experience as follows, on feeding horses. He says:—"the same quantity of oats given a horse produces different effects according to the time they are admin-