very nutritious food unmixed, even when it is exclusively intended to fatten them.

In respect to the distribution of their food, it is only necessary to notice one excellent maxim, *good food, a little at a time, and often.* They should be allowed to eat quietly and slowly, in order that they may digest the largest quantity of food in the shortest possible time. Regular intervals of feeding should be observed, with occasional fasting, which serves to appetize them, and give an impulse to their digestive organs. They should not, however, be allowed to grow impatient, which occasions a loss of animal force and nutrition. Digestion never proceeds rapidly as long as the animal continues eating. It is only when sufficiently filled that the circulation becomes accelerated, the temperature of the body more elevated, and digestion proceeds with its greatest activity. All these phenomena succeed in the course of a few hours, after which the temperature of the body falls, the respiration becomes moderate, and hunger returns. It is only at this time that more food should be given, in small rations at a time; and when treated in this manner, the animal consumes less, and derives more benefit from its food.

To alternate and vary the kind of food used is always necessary, because the continual use of the same aliment does not sharpen the appetite so well as a judicious selection and rotation. A variety of food serves to stimulate the digestive organs, and prevent that disgust which the same diet continued too long always occasions by its uniformity. Care should be taken, in respect to these changes of food, to avoid a sudden alteration of diet, especially from green to dry food, or *vice versa*, for these are always more or less prejudicial. It is also very important not to overload the stomachs of labouring animals, immediately before they set out to their work, as is too frequently done, for this often occasions indigestion, or at least renders it imperfect or laborious. From want of food or other circumstances, these animals are often obliged to submit to a long fast, which they are always better able to endure in proportion as their food has been the more substantial.—*Rural Cyclopedia.*

POTATO CULTURE.

Having paid great attention to the planting of potatoes now for about thirty years, perhaps a few remarks on the manner of planting, may be worth a place in your valuable periodical. The potato is a root that almost every old woman supposes she knows how to plant, but from my experience and observation, I can see there are but few people who know how to plant to procure a *heavy* corp, and the only reason is this, that it costs a little more labor at the outset; but I am positive the crop will pay any reasonable expense in preparing and manuring the land. Many people plough land in the common way, and also plough their potatoes *in* after that, but such people cannot expect to get a full crop in this way, as in general, ploughing is not done more than from four to six inches, and I am quite positive that this is not deep enough for the roots, which when the ground is broke to twelve or fourteen inches, the roots are sure to find the bottom.

The plan I have followed for years is this, always to trench my ground, let it be good or bad, and at the same time put the dung in as I go along about four inches deep; when I have done this, I draw drills about twenty-four or thirty inches apart, and in the row I put strong sets, from sixteen to eighteen inches apart, and find that by so doing, I can get a much larger quantity to the same ground in general, if the land is any way good, 3½ to 4 imperial bushels to the rod to between 5 and 600 bushels per acre. I am of opinion where the ground is dry, potatoes cannot be planted too soon, I have planted in October and November, about four inches deep, and found them do exceedingly well, and my opinion is, that it would be well to plant the whole of the crop much sooner than is generally done, because when the bulb has sprouted and been rubbed off, it does not shoot so strong a second time. I found last season when the blight struck my potatoes, which were in a fine growing state, that by cutting off the haulm, and shaking a few light dead shavings over the whole of the ground and setting it on fire, that the whole got quite ripe, and not *one* tuber affected. Now I think this experiment worth trying, as any one may get a little straw, or any light substance and strew over the ground and burn, and I never found any experiment answer so well, as the roots came to pe fection, and I have them by me now, quite sound. By t e fire passing over the ground stopping the disease, there is little doubt, but the enemy is an insect, but too small to be observed by the naked eye.—*Joseph Young, Diss, Norfolk.*

Horse Cake or Biscuit.—I have received from Mr. Donald Cameron, 3, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, a sample of "horse cake biscuit," made up by a judicious admixture of various grains commonly used for horse-feeding. These cakes are about 3lbs. weight each, and are warranted to consist of only the best ingredients, and these scientifically prepared; three of them are considered quite sufficient to maintain a horse for a day, for all ordinary work, and four of these for a horse subjected to severe work; of course, a proper supply of hay will also be necessary. I have uniformly recommended cooked food for horses, both as economical and of easy digestion; and, I have no doubt, but that the form in which this is offered to the public is well adapted for the general feeding of horses. In