

Wales forty years ago. when turnips were first grown in that district there were no cutters, the sheep had to bite the roots as they could, and being unwilling to try the job, the Welsh farmers, instead of waiting till hunger compelled the sheep to do their duty, sent into Norfolk for a few sheep to teach their own the lesson! It may or may not be a true story, but knowing the impatience of my dear old Welsh (Celtic) friends, I believe it. The same excellent people, when first they sowed turnips, refused positively to thin them out, saying, in their charming patois. Well, well, indeed, and if the Almighty sends us a good plant of turnips, why should we cut them up? However, Wales is no longer behindhand in root growing; for I have seen as fine fields of swedes in Glamorganshire, as ever I saw in Scotland.

I regret to say that my cows prefer carrots to white turnips. I am not surprised at it, but it is a nuisance as regards butter-making, white turnips not being good for much after November, I should like to get rid of them before beginning the other roots. About the yield of cows: all I could get had calved down early in the Spring, and, consequently, what with the dry weather of August and the non existence of any green fodder, were nearly dry, giving only on an average, 3½ quarts a day. With the run of a bare pasture of 1½ acres, a few roots and some cabbage leaves, I have in 6 days brought them up to 6 quarts; (1) and as they began on mixed meals yesterday, I hope to see a great change by Saturday. I generally find that, with cows in fair order, it takes 6 days to work any visible alteration in the yield of milk with new food.

Meal of all kinds is so cheap now that it may be given to any sort of animal without fear of committing an extravagance. Taking our present prices, I find that my ration costs as follows, and I give actual prices paid at Sorel market last Saturday!

4 Bush.	oats at 36½ cents	= \$1.46
4 "	pease at 80 "	= 3.20
1 "	linseed at 95 "	= 95
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9		5.61

And this equals, in round numbers, 1½ cents a pound, or, allowing five pounds to each cow per day, 6½ cents, that is, 46½ cents a week. The wholesale price of milk at Lincoln College is 5½ cents a quart, and an increase of 1.1 quarts a day will pay for the meal. I need hardly say that I expect an increase of at least 3 quarts from this food.

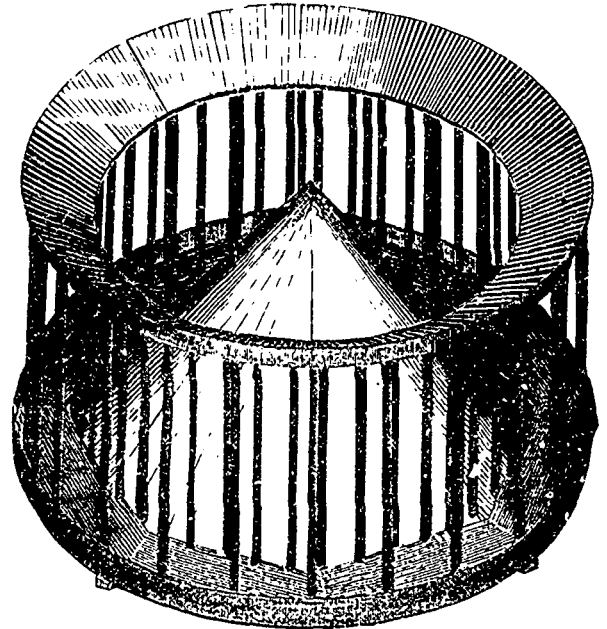
The proportion of linseed is small, as I have always found it advisable to begin with it in moderation until the cows get accustomed to the roots and tops.

RACK FOR SHEEP.

Mr. Eugène Casgrain, member of the Council of Agriculture of the province of Quebec, is well known to all our readers as one of the most skilful breeders of sheep in the country. After many trials, he has succeeded in bringing to perfection what may be called a model sheep-rack. Loving nothing so much as contributing to the improvement of agriculture. Mr. Casgrain has not patented his invention, and has had the kindness to furnish me with a photograph which enables me to introduce the rack to my readers' notice.

As may be seen by the engraving, the sheep-rack in question is circular in form, and is made with two ranks of bars,

with a basin to receive the forage, and a cone in the middle, which serves to divide the hay or straw regularly round the rack. Description of this useful invention. Diameter 5½ feet, height 4 feet 9 inches. Twenty-two bars in the outside rack admit of 21 sheep feeding at once. The bars, 1½ inch in diameter, are made to turn easily in the top and bottom sockets. There is a space of 7 inches between the outside and the inside bars, the latter, 33 in number, are 4 inches apart and a square inch in size. Within this rank of bars is a wooden cone, 3 feet and 9 inches in diameter at the base, and 3 feet high. This cone, with the arrangement which holds the two ranks of bars at the top of the rack, forms the receptacle of the forage. A plinth, 3 inches wide, is attached to the top and another to the bottom of the rack, outside the exterior rank of bars, and completes the whole.



SHEEP-RACK.

The following are the advantages of this rack: being circular, each sheep can feed without annoying its neighbour, and the ewes and lambs are thus freed from all chance of injury. The bars revolving on their supports, the sheep do not rub their necks in feeding. If the rack is placed under a shoot or trap door, the hay or straw can be dropped into it, without falling on the sheep, and thereby soiling the wool. If instead of forage roots are given to the sheep, the bottom of the rack, with its plinth, forms a convenient receptacle for them.

Mr. Casgrain will furnish racks of this pattern, delivered at L'Islet station, for 8 dollars.

I have seen this Sheep rack in operation for four or five winters consecutively, and I can give it my warmest approval. It was accorded an extra prize at Montreal in 1882.

From the French

J. C. Chapais

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the direction of D. McEachran F. R. C. V. S.

CONFORMATION OF THE HORSE.

Errors detected by experience are allowed to be equal to demonstration, but this truism is not admitted by a vast ma-

(1) And now to 8 qts each after 10 days meal A. R. J. F.