

vast quantities are annually raised and consumed. It has been estimated by some writers on domestic economy, that a bushel of carrots is equal to half a bushel of grain; but although this is doubtless a somewhat extravagant appreciation, we have no doubt that three bushels of carrots will prove, in all cases, fully equivalent to one of oats. It was stated not long since in one of the papers, that the proprietor of one of the most extensive livery stables in Connecticut "considers carrots the most valuable article of winter feed he has ever raised." Raped, and mixed with chopped straw, or refuse hay, they answer a double purpose of economy, and render the expense of wintering animals far less than it would be were we to employ only English hay and grain. Hogs winter admirably, and even fatten on these roots. We advise every farmer who can command a piece of old, well worked, rich and deep soil, to put in a few square rods, and try them. The seed may be sown in this climate as late as the twentieth of June. The ground should be finely pulverized by harrowing or some other equally efficient disintegrating process, and thoroughly rolled after sowing the seed. Guano and bone dust are efficacious and salutary stimuli for the crop. Ashes, also, and gypsum, have a decidedly favorable and energizing effect. But plenty of good barn manure is best.

KIND OF CARROTS FOR CULTURE.

I wish to inquire which is the most productive variety of field carrots, and which the best for feeding neat cattle and swine?

I have cultivated the Orange carrot on a small scale for two years past with good success.

Clements, N. S., Dec. 1858.

ISRAEL BALCOMB.

REMARKS.—The long Orange carrot we consider the sweetest and most nutritious, but perhaps will not produce quite as many pounds per acre, under the same circumstances, as the Alteringham carrot.

LIGHT IN STABLES.

Stables should be so constructed, by the insertion of win dows in various parts of the building, that they should be "light as day." A "dark" stable is only a suitable black hole,—prison-house for such a vicious specimen of the equine race as the notorious "Cruiser;" it is also the very worst location for any kind of animal. Sir A Nylie (who was long at the head of the medical staff in the Russian army) states that cases of disease on the dark side of an extensive barrack at St. Petersburg, have been uniformly, for many years, in the proportion of three to one, to those on the side exposed to a strong and uniform light. Humboldt has also remarked that, among lipeds, the residents of South America, who wear very little clothing—thus allowing the cutaneous, as well as the orbital surfaces, to receive a free ray of light—enjoyed immunity from various diseases which prevailed extensively among the inhabitants of dark rooms and underground locations, and so excellent an authority as Linnaeus contends that the constant exposure to solar light, is one of the causes which render a summer journey through high northern latitudes so peculiarly healthful and invigorating. Dr Edwards has also remarked that persons who live in caves or cellars, or in very dark or narrow streets, are apt to produce deformed children; and that men who work in mines are liable to disease and deformity.

Light, therefore, is a condition of vital activity, and, in view only of preserving the sight of a horse, it is absolutely necessary that while he be the habitant of the stable, his optics shall have free access to the sun's rays.

If a horse was in the same condition as a polype, with no organ of vision, who shuns light, a dark stable might prove to be his earthly paradise, but as the horse has special organs of vision, evidently susceptible to the influence of light,

and the integrity of his organism, or a part of the same depending entirely on the admission of light, it is absolutely necessary that stables should be constructed accordingly.—*American Veterinary Journal.*

THE MILK BUSINESS.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican furnishes the following facts in relation to the supply of milk for that city:—

We have made an effort to learn some of the aggregates of this industry—to compare the average quantity of milk per cow in each herd; and to learn the different methods of feeding; all points of curious interest and suggestive value. For this purpose circulars have been addressed to most of the milkmen of this city, of course, with varying success. All have not answered, but enough have done so to give a near-or estimate than otherwise would be possible. There are from twelve to fourteen regular dealers of milk in this city. Not far from 2,000 quarts, or \$100 worth, are sold daily through the year. The highest quantity, sold by any one milkman, in the best of the season, so far as known, is 400 quarts daily, and this man, in the average for the year, is put down at 250 quarts. Taking all the milkmen, the average is 166 2-3 quarts each daily. To raise this milk requires a herd of about 300 cows, which give, on an average about seven quarts. The force requisite to carry on this business equals one man for every six cows, or an aggregate of fifty men, summer and winter. The best milkers, generally, are crosses of Short-Horn with Ayrshire and Natives, but good milkers can be found of almost every breed.

The feed that produces the most milk is yet a vexed question. In the opinions received, cotton seed meal, corn, rye and buckwheat ground together, and roots, with rowen hay, have equal prominence. The order of feeding cows varies with different individuals. Some feed roots the first thing in the morning, and others late at night. Some give hay the first thing, and others reserve it till noon. Each feeder gives his practice and reasons with equal freedom—which is a very hopeful system in any debate. Our conclusion is, that the best order is as follows: Wet cut feed mixed with meal after each milking, with hay and roots between. Neither roots nor grain should be fed upon an empty stomach. In the first case, the milk is more likely to receive the odor of the roots. In the latter the appetite is greatly impaired for other food. No fact is more clearly established than that the flavor and quality of the milk and flesh depend in part upon the quality of the food. Various expedients have been resorted to counteract bad flavors. The English heat their milk, and then add saltpetre to it to prevent the taste of cabbages. The Virginians slice and salt rutabagas, twelve hours before feeding, in order to escape that odor. In this region, regularity in feeding, as to quantity and time, by some is considered sufficient remedy for common turnips.—Experience proves that corn and carrots make first quality pork. Cows that give milk require more food in proportion to their bulk than either oxen or horses; twenty-five to thirty pounds of dry hay daily is the usual consumption of farm animals. Of course, if roots or meal are added the consumption will be less.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS IN SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

For libraries in the rural districts, there should be some works selected which will instil a love for Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits, and all such books as have a tendency to render the children of the farmer discontented with their lot in life, should be discarded at once. Instil into the minds of the young ruralists a proper love for their avocation, and all the tinsel and glitter of the artificial life of cities will have no attraction to them. What a world of misery, wretchedness, and criminality, would be blotted out of exist-