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STOCK NOTES.

(Continued from page 128.)

The *Drovers' Journal* says: "Grub in the head" is said to be cured best by grub in the belly. It has been found that strong, vigorous sheep are able to resist the disease, while emaciated animals invariably succumb. Moral: Put the grub in the right place.

THE ENGLISH CART HORSE SHOW.—The society formed for the purpose of improving and registering the pedigrees of the Shire breed of cart horses, held its fourth annual exhibition in the Agricultural Hall, London, February 27th, and the three following days. Of the grand success attending the efforts of the society, one has only to point to the two hundred and fifty-one splendid stallions, mares, fillies, and geldings which were entered to compete for the £519 offered as prize money. No such collection of heavy horses has ever been seen by "the oldest inhabitant."

WHY DO ANIMALS NEED SALT?—Prof James E. Johnston answers this question. "Upwards of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent.) consists of common salt, and this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys. The necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt) as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, thereafter neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. It is better to place salt where stock can have free access to it than to give it occasionally in large quantities. They will help themselves to what they need if allowed to do so at pleasure, otherwise when they become salt-hungry they will take more than is wholesome."

Dairy Notes.

The next annual meeting of the Western Dairyman's Association will be held in the city of London, Ont., on the second Wednesday in February, 1884.

A company is being formed to undertake canning and preserving business, on an extensive scale, in Truro, N. S., and will start early in spring, making a specialty of condensed milk, in which branch they will have no competitors in the Dominion. Fruit and vegetable canning will be added, and a cheese factory will also be run in connection with the establishment.

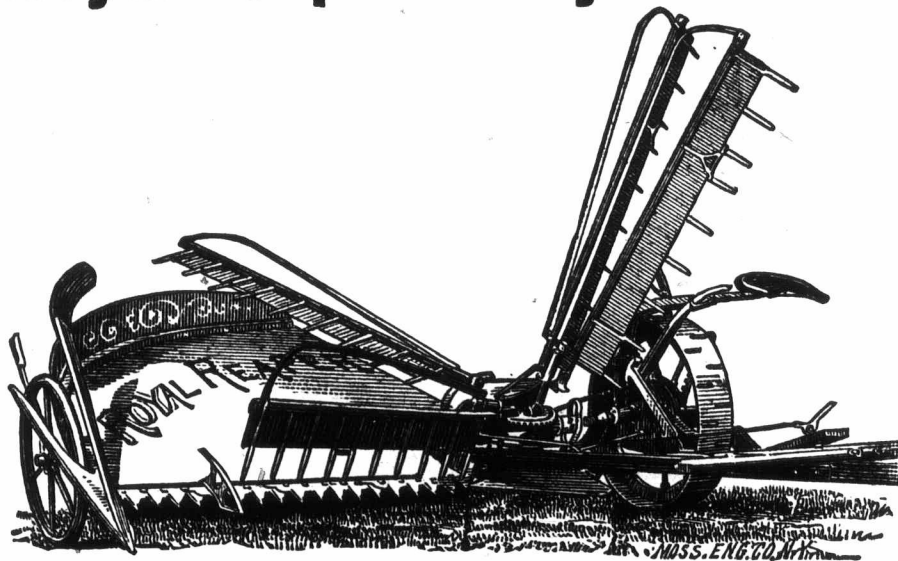
Dispatches from Washington state that reports of the Bureau of Statistics show a very marked decrease of exports of butter. Comparing the exports for the ten months ending on February 28, 1883, with those of the corresponding ten months of the previous year, it appears that the amount exported fell from nearly 16,000 pounds to about 7,500,000 pounds.

A remarkable statement against ensilage appears in *The Country Gentleman*, from a Connecticut correspondent who says he has "had practical experience in feeding it." It is not cheap, he maintains—"costs more than hay at \$30 per ton." As steady ration he "would as soon have hard cider;" has seen cows so drunk on it that they "could not stand." It "ruins animal vitality;" "scours cows most of the time," and "leaves the calves in such a state that they can not live on new milk after they are born."

Two German scientists have been experimenting in the matter of the influence of feed on the milk of ewes, with the following result: They fed a ewe upon 1 lb hay, 1 lb barley, and 2 lb roots a day for thirty days and she was milked three times a day when the milk became normal, which did not occur until 25 hours after lambing. The maximum yield was given about the ninth day, the dry matter, much at first, rapidly fell till the fifth day, when it became regular, the same being the case with the specific gravity. With allowance of food stated, the weight of the animal and the milk production remained constant. After the expiration of the thirty days the ewe was shorn, and then the quantity of milk fell from 962 grams to 733 grams—that is, it decreased about one-fourth; the addition, however, of linseed cake to the food brought the milk yield up to what it had been previously. Here we get brought out an interesting physiological fact, that when the ewe was called upon to grow wool, she did so at a sacrifice in the production of milk. Incidentally it is mentioned that the ewe's milk is remarkable for its percentage of dry matter, albuminoids, and fat.

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