

his lungs, by which he breathes. Behind them, separated only by a thin kind of skin, is the stomach destined to receive and digest the food. Each of these organs become larger when in use; the lungs occupying more room when the animal is moving about, and breathing more quickly. The space they then occupy is then so filled, that only one of them can be distended at a time. The horse can swell out his lungs, and breathe hard, trot or gallop fast provided his stomach be empty; he can fill it with safety when at rest, or nearly so, till the food is digested. But if they are both full, the greatest danger is to be apprehended; the horse is sure to be "blown" almost immediately, because he has no room to breathe, and apoplexy may cause the animal to drop dead in a minute.

We have mentioned that the horse's stomach is small compared with his size; and from this we may learn that he is not able to eat much at a time without injury to himself. He is apt to do this sometimes, especially when he has been kept long at work without being supplied with food. When brought home his small stomach is crammed full before any part of it is turned into healthy nourishment to recruit his exhausted frame; he continues eating on, and diseases called the staggers, megrims or apoplexy are the dangerous and generally fatal result.

We may take a hint from this, and see that no horse is allowed to get an unlimited supply of food. A proper quantity should be given, and no more—enough to satisfy his requirements, and then to allow proper time for him to digest. Many a horse has been killed from a fit brought on by the corn-bin having been left open all night, thus giving him an opportunity to gorge himself to death with the tempting food.

COWS IN COLD LATITUDES.

A writer in Wisconsin says. In a climate like this, where the winters are long and cold, it is useless to talk about "good cows" unless they are well wintered, and neglect in this respect is a fault of great magnitude. Hence some farmers give up the pursuit of dairying and raising young cattle in disgust, when the fault is with themselves and not with the cattle.

In order to pay well, cows must be strong and in good flesh in the Spring; otherwise the best of the season is past before they attain a good condition; and here let me say that the greatest fault the farmers of this country ever acquired, one which has resulted probably in the loss of thousands if not millions of dollars annually, is that of "*cutting grass too late.*"

As a rule farmers wait until their "grass is fit to cut" and then secure one-half or one-third in good condition, while the balance becomes ripe, dry, woody and of comparatively little value—indeed, for the benefit of some in this section, let me say they do not commence their haying until they ought to be through. We all know how much better cattle thrive on grass than on hay. Hence early cut hay contains more of the properties of grass, and is far better. Good, early cut hay cured in the "cock" is the best and most natural food for cows in winter and will produce an abundance of rich milk.

Another fault with our farmers is injudicious management in feeding straw the fore part of the

winter and hay in the latter part. Straw should never be fed alone for any considerable length of time unless it is the very best of cut-straw, and poorly thrashed at that, feeding straw once a day and hay the other part. Cows will probably eat more and thrive better if well fed twice a day than when fed oftener, as they will have a better appetite and have more time to "chew their cud," which is a point highly essential.

The necessity of well-ventilated stables is a subject so apparent to all that it hardly seems necessary to mention it in this connection. Yet proper warmth and ventilation combined are things rarely to be found. The effluvia that meets one on opening the door of some stables in the morning is almost equal to a bottle of ammonia, and far more disgusting.

Stables should be high and roomy and so arranged as to admit or exclude the air according to temperature, never allowing a current to reach the cattle. The idea of leaving the stable windows open, because the night is a little warm, and let the wind blow on the cattle during the night is a very poor practice.

CLEAN MILK.

A correspondent of the *Congregationalist* communicates to that paper the following plan for keeping milk perfectly clean: Having recently commenced selling milk, I find it requires much care to keep the cows perfectly clean, and have adopted some new measures which may be of some interest to other milkers. In the first place the floor on which the cows stand is raised so that water will run back into the trench which is about six inches lower than the floor. Before I begin to milk I take a hoe and clean the floor. I then take a bucket large enough to take hold a cow's bag, fill it with cold water, with which I wash their bags thoroughly, which not only makes them clean, but prevents their teats from becoming sore.

Sawdust is then spread on the floor, and as I have some cows which are inclined to brush my face when milking, I take a cord, pass it over a pulley which is fastened overhead behind the cows; attach a weight to one end of the cord, slip noose the other end around the end of the cow's tail, which prevents her from brushing dirt into the milk. I then brush the cows and begin to milk where I began to wash. I milk into a wooden pail, turn it into a tin strainer pail, and then strain it into a tin can through a cloth strainer which is attached to the top of the can by a wire, and we hear no complaint of dirty milk.

CABBAGES AS FEED FOR MILCH COWS.

I have had a little experience in this line, and am highly pleased with the result; they come into feeding for milch cows after corn fodder has been killed by frost, and at a season of scarcity of other green food; their value as a milk-producing feed I think stands fully equal to any other green food I have ever fed; and the product that can be grown upon an acre is very large. Probably the most difficult part is the storage for winter use. To get the most benefit with the least labor in storing and feeding, is the object (or should be) of those who raise any crop for green food for stock; hence it