a smaller quantity, owing to more complete mastication and less strain upon the digestive organs, will have the same effect as a large proportion of raw roots. The question whether such pay, depends somewhat upon the value of the fuel; but from the result of several experiments we are inclined to think that a saving of about one-sixth in bulk of roots is effected by the process of cooking.

5. Will it pay to feed store pigs high during the winter, and do they pay as much for clover eaten during summer as cows or sheep?

To the first part of this query we say, without hesitation, as a rule, no. We qualify by the words as a rule, because if pork should rule extra high in spring, it might, as an exceptional case, show a profitable margin. The most profitable way to raise pigs for market is, we think, to bring in our sows early in spring, feed the mothers generously until weaning time, let the young pigs have full run of the stubbles in the fall, and as soon as they have pretty well cleared all the shellings of the harvest, put them up and harden them off with grain before the very cold weather sets in.

For these reasons we think that it costs less in proportion to make pork 150 or 200 lbs. than larger. Well bred sows, *if kept warm* in winter, require little food; indeed, with the Berkshires, the complaint is very often that the sow in pig will run too much to fat.

Without being able to lay our hand just now upon any reliable experiments actually made upon the subject, we are inclined to think that a hundred of pork would be made from less clover than the same amount of beef, and perhaps of mutton; but this is a point which must not be regarded in the light of producing a given amount of meat from a given amount of clover. These three classes—sheep, cattle, and swine, are most profitably raised when all are kept; for the cow gives us a large amount of skimmed milk, buttermilk, and whey, which help greatly to fat the pigs; and the sheep will thrive well upon land in which both the cow and pig would fail.

6. How many bushels of barley, peas, corn, potatoes, carrots, or mangolds, does it take to make 100 lbs. of pork?

This question is again too vague. It will take far more food in very cold weather than in the fall. If the animal is put up to fatten off the stubbles, it will take far less than if he be lean when taken up. A well-bred hog will fat on two-thirds of the grain that it will take to fatten a pike-faced, long-legged animal. Let us suppose, then, that our hog is about seven months old, well bred, has had run of stubbles, and is put up in good order, we may safely allow about 9 bushels of any of above grains to make 100 lbs. additional pork. We do not think that roots alone would ever fatten a hog properly, but consider that we may with advantage substitute for part of the grain carrots or mangolds, at the rate of about 12 bushels to every bushel of grain, and potatoes at the rate of about 5 bushels to every bushel of grain.

We have at hand an excellent communication on the subject of cooked vs. raw food, in one of our Western exchanges; but this article is already extended to sufficient length, and we must reserve the clipping for another issue.

The foot and mouth disease is reported as having made its appearance in the northern part of Rhode Island.

The restrictions on the movement of cattle from the New England States have been removed, except on premises where the foot and mouth disease is known to have existed.

The Orangeville *Sun* mentions that Mr. J R Craig, of Edmonton, on Tuesday, sold a pure bred shorthorn Durham bull calf—Master Frank—to Mr. A. Wanless, of Tossorontio. The price paid for the animal was $150 Nothing pays better than raising good stock, and we are happy to see Mr. Craig's enterprise in this respect rewarded.

The regular monthly fair at Manchester, held on Tuesday, the 9th inst., was very largely attended by farmers, cattle buyers, and visitors. There were between eighty and ninety head of cattle at the fair for sale, and over sixty were disposed of, bringing good prices. The Uxbridge *Journal* says fat cattle brought $4 to $5 per cwt., live weight, and milch cows were sold at $32 to $42 each. Mr. Crandle, of Borelia, sold fifteen head of cattle; Mr. Bangor, of Prince Albert, disposed of nine head, and quite a number of farmers sold small numbers The principal buyers were Mr Brady, of Kingston, Mr. A. Knox, of Oshawa; Messrs Geo. Anderson, Henry Gould, and Wm Blair, of Whitby; Messrs, Taylor and Miller, of Belleville; Mr. Coates, of East Whitby, and Mr. Stone, of Brock Considering the busy season of the year, and the fact that nearly all the fat cattle have been sold at this time, the fair was very successful, both in respect to attendance and to quality of the stock exhibited

Care of Horse and Ox Teams

Above all seasons of the year, this is now the most important time to take care of your horse and ox teams. The spring season tests the influence of certain qualities of food and care on the constitution and endurance of draught animals. Do not suppose that hay and oats, pitched into rack and manger at all hours and in irregular quantities, can be all that is necessary. Care and nursing, cleaning and "looking after," and a knowledge of how a team should be fed and driven, are worth half as much more as food alone. It has often been quoted as an apt saying, that "the master's eye makes the horse fat." This is an old adage, and certainly quite true; but where the master is as thoughtless and careless as the man, the horse or ox suffers alike from the want of knowledge or neglect.

My horses, when I look after and drive them myself, are always fat and in good health, and do as much as any others; and, so it is with many a careful teamster or master. The reason is, they never "over-do" them. To exemplify this we will just suppose it necessary to drive a team, *heavily loaded*, two miles only, and that the roads are bad. One driver does the distance in three-quarters of an hour, and the team is not distressed; another does it in ten minutes or quarter of an hour less, never breathing his horses, tearing along the whole way, and the team reaches the end blown and sweating profusely, and very probably quivering at the shoulder and flank—in short, "over-done," and only a few minutes saved—all of which time, and more, is consumed in recuperation, and much more mischief done than could be undone with a week's care. Horses and oxen, like ourselves, sometimes feel unwell, but they are unfortunately unable to tell us so. How often do we feel unable to work quite as hard and as freely one day as we have been in the habit of doing. It is true we suffer no great pain, and we can eat pretty well; but we do not feel right, and work is a severe labour, and if we are forced on, serious illness is often the consequence; So it is with horse or ox team. These are at times affected in the same way, and an observant owner or driver, who looks after the team himself, will quickly detect it, and ease the labour accordingly. From seemingly trifling symptoms (unlikely to be noticed by any but the person always entrusted with the animals), any such ailing will be at once detected. Twenty-four hours' care will probably see a material amendment, and next day all will be right as usual, provided the necessary care be used. If otherwise treated, a week will often not suffice to restore the balance of health and appetite.

FEEDING.

In this department much error has crept in. The habit of ignorant hired men is often to make the time requisite for giving the food suit their own convenience rather than the necessities or health of their horses. When brought to the stable, it is a common custom to first take the team to the water trough, and allow them to distend their stomachs with an immense quantity of well water. This is bad as can be. The horses want water, it is true, but it is best to give only a few mouthfuls to refresh them, then give a little hay, and in a quarter of an hour grain of any kind can be given in almost any reasonable quantities, without any chance of injury. After eating, water may be given with impunity to any extent. Where horse teams are employed jointly with a number of men, such as railroad work, or the like, they must be fed and ready again to go to work when the dinner hour is over; and for this meal, under these circumstances, chopped hay and ground oats, slightly moistened, form an admirable mixture I prefer feeding it in this way to teams at all times and seasons, and am quite convinced that much saving is effected and injury to horses avoided. With this mixture horses may be fed with perfect safety, if ever so heated, provided there is not too much grain among the hay.

A very intelligent friend of mine, who used this kind of feed, always took nose-bags to the field with him, and gave his horses ten minutes' feed and rest, at a medium interval between breakfast and dinner, and the same at about half-past four in the afternoon. No team did more work than his, or on less feed.

Cavalry horses are always sparingly fed both as to hay and oats, and any horse that cannot live on the regular allowance is at once sold as a "cast horse." This, however, very rarely happens. Generally the feed, although scarcely more than half as much as is ordinarily fed, will amply suffice to keep the animal in high health and condi-