

sider betokening high blood, and which most animals of the Shorthorn tribe have, more or less. The same characters will, with allowances for the more feminine appearance, answer for the cow, with full development of udder, not flaxy, well set teats, good milk veins, and a hereditary character for good milking qualities.

- No. of Points.* *What constitutes Goodness.*
- Head—4—Moderate length, wide and rather dished, with clear horns, and flesh-coloured nose, not black.
- Neck—1—Being well sprung from shoulders, and slightly arched.
- Neck Vein—2—Prominent and full.
- Shoulder and crops—6—Former being well thrown back, and wide at top, "points" well covered, and not prominent.—Crops being very full.
- Breast—2—Coming well forward, wide and full.
- Back—3—Breadth and loveliness.
- Loin—4—Breadth, and being well covered, not low.
- Hooks—2—Breadth, and being at right angles with back bone.
- Rump—2—Not being drooped.
- Quarter—2—Length, levelness, and being well filled up.
- Thigh—2—Length and fineness, and being well beefed inwards.
- Twists—3—Coming well down.
- Hocks—1—Being well bent, and not turned in.
- Flank—3—Full and coming well forward.
- Back-ribs—3—Well sprung from back, and round.
- Fore-ribs—3—Round, and coming well down.
- Quality and hair—4—Skin not being too thin, but soft and mellow, hair long and silky.
- Colour—1—Roans and reds.
- Udder and Milk Vessels—2—Well formed teats and udder, large milk veins.

Potatoes and Carrots fed to Horses.

A Correspondent asks, whether Potatoes are of as much value as Carrots for feeding horses?

Roots differ considerably in their amount of nutritious matter, which is affected by the varieties cultivated, and the character of the soil, season, and manure applied. As a general thing, potatoes are richer, weight for weight, in nutritious ingredients than carrots. The most recent analysis give to the potatoes, 2.81 per cent of Nitrogenous compounds, or flesh formers, and 18.30 of Respiratory compounds, as starch, &c. Whereas in the carrot these two classes of ingredients, are respectively 1.87 and 7.91. The carrot has an excess of water, which amounts to

86.04 per cent, while that of the potato is 77.69. Although potatoes may be advantageously given to horses in a raw or cooked state, they do not relish them so well as either swed turnips or carrots. Experience has established the fact that the latter is the root particularly suited as a horse-food, and it is accordingly used extensively for that purpose. Steward, a high authority in all matters pertaining to horse management, says, that for "slow working horses, carrots may supply the place of corn (grain) quite well, at least for those employed on the farm. They might become fat enough on 70lbs of carrots a day, but would want stamina without some corn."—The White or Belgian Carrot is easily cultivated in this country and is a good yielder, and can be strongly recommended. Horse having a moderate, daily supply of them, especially as spring advances, and before grass comes, will appear sleek and healthy, and it is said will not be so likely to become affected in their wind.

Dairy Husbandry.

A very useful stand book on this subject has recently been issued in England by Mr. J. C. Morton, the well known editor of *Blackie's Encyclopaedia of Agriculture*, and the *Agricultural Gazette*, which is to form one of a series embracing the whole circle of rural affairs. It deals with dairy statistics, the food of the cow, and their choice and treatment of cows and their milk, butter and cheese making, and general management, and gives a monthly calendar of dairy operations.

From their statistics we learn that one pound of butter is produced for every 18 to 21 pints of milk, according to the condition, breed and state of the cows. This has been tried in a mixed dairy of Shorthorns and Guernsey cows, and about 20 pints of milk produced one pound of butter. From 7 to 8 pints of milk produced one pound of cheese. In Dorsetshire, where the milk is much used in making butter and skim-milk cheese, the average yield of a cow is 168 lbs. of butter, and 200 lbs of such cheese yearly. A good dairy farm will keep a cow for every three acres of pasture, "and under good management, with some arable land in addition, a much smaller extent will suffice." Most of the dairy pro-