nually eating it. This distends the stomach d bowels, and the faculty of digestion is im- ired, for the digestive powers require rest well as other organs of the body, if they to be preserved in perfect condition. By e custom of grazing, the muscular system is feebled, and fat is substituted. This may es- pe the notice of the superficial observers, who not mark the distinction between the ap- arance of a fat and muscular animal, who con- ive, so that the bones are covered, and the ints are rounded, all that is requisite has been ained But that is a very fallacious impres- n. Let any person who is skeptical on this int ride a horse in the summer who has just en taken from grass, along with another kept hay and corn, at the moderate rate of seven eight miles an hour; the grass-fed horse will eat profusely, while the other will be perfect- dry. This proves that the one eating grass erbounds with fat and those portions of the od which are destined to form that deposite. Those who will advocate grazing will no ubt exclaim, "Oh, this is a test of condition, ich is not required in young and growing ani- ls." I beg to state that it is highly important he scale of condition is to be attained by imals of mature age, that the growth and dual developement of their frames should be mposed of those healthy and vigorous ele- nts upon which the structure of future con- ion can be raised. Animal substances are, a very great extent, subservient to the nature quality of the food with which the individ s are nourished. I believe farmers would it much to their advantage if they were to sider the subject with reference to feeding le and sheep, so that they might select those ds of food which abound with properties e conducive to the production of flesh than There is no kind of food which the horse sumes which has not a tendency to deposit It is a substance which must exist to a tain extent; but as it is muscular power, not redisposition to adipose rotundity, which en- ces the value of the animal, the reasons are vious what guide should be taken in the se ion of food.

have on a former occasion hinted the pro- ty of bruising the oats, and I will now state reasons for so doing. The first I will men- is economy. Three bushels of oats which e undergone that process are equivalent to which have not, and the animals that con- e them derive greater benefit. Various emes are adopted to induce horses to masti- their corn, all of which are ineffectual. ttering them thinly over the surface of a ious manger, mixing a handful of cut straw each feed, and such like devices, will not le the animal to the performance of masti- on. A horse that is disposed to bolt his corn, ever careful it may be spread along his man- ger, will soon learn to drive it into a heap with with his nose, and collect as much with his lips as he thinks fit before he begins to masticate.— Whatever food enters the stomach of any ani- mal, and passes away in an indigested form, may be considered as so much dross or extraneous maatter, which, not having afforded nutriment, is prejudical to the creature which consumed it. A mistaken notion of economy is often the in- centive to turning horses out in summer, to be entirely dependent upon grass for their support. A few remarks will surely dispel that error. Twenty two bushels of oats—allowing one bush- el per week from the 15th of May to the 16th of October—may be taken as the produce of half an acre of land, and half a ton of hay that of another half acre, although a ton and a half per acre is not more than an average crop. It requires at least an acre of grass land to support a horse during the period above named.—*Mark Lane Express.*

The Yellow Lupin—A New Fodder.

Every one knows the yellow lupin as a garden flower. It is possible that many may not know its uses as an agricultural plant. The Germans and French farmers are loud in its praises. It will grow in almost any soil, and the poorer the soil, seemingly, the better the crop. It requires deep ploughing, but no manure. If the subsoil is thrown to the top of the furrow, it is no mat- ter. The roots plunge themselves deep into the earth; the plant grows and may be used as green food for sheep, and the seeds after they have ripened, may be used in cases where bran or pollard is given. This is not a crop for rich, but for poor lands, which will grow nothing else. It grows well on dunes and sandy soils, accord- ing to the reports. On the waste lands of Pom- erania pines have been planted for many years, with the expectation of profit. No one buys the pines, and the proprietors, driven to their wits' end to make the soil profitable, in a happy hour were made acquainted with the yellow lupin. In Prussia the cultivation of the yellow lupin, according to the account of Victor Borie, has brought abundance and joy into regions where formerly there reigned only misery. "Thanks to this modest and generous plant, bad lands had become good, deserts have been popu- lated, and the wretched proprietors of sandy, barren soils, who fancied themselves abandoned by man and God, have been obliged to confess that their cruellest enemy is ignorance." The yellow lupin is the *Lupinus luteus* of Linnæus. Its external character must be known to almost every one. It answers all the purposes of green fodder for cattle and horses, and yields a useful crop of seeds besides. For the green crop, the Prussian and French sow in June; for the grain or legumes, in May. The soil must be