

cutting and straw-rooms are under the same roof with the rest, and, being so close at hand, everything is carried on with perfect facility and ease; and at one extreme is a window, from the parlour of the farm-house, so that the manager can at all times command a view of the whole proceedings. On the opposite side to this lodge is a capacious barn, with two floors, on one of which is a threshing machine capable of turning out fifty quarters per day, and on each side are three loose boxes for horses, bulls, or cattle that are sick. Behind these is the piggery, and close adjacent, the cart-houses and other buildings. Also the oast houses, on a new construction patented by Knight. The machinery is turned by two horses in a mill. At a short distance stand three cottages, each having two rooms on the ground floor and two above, with a small flower-garden in front, and kitchen-garden at the side; of these we also give a sketch. In the back-yard is a pump for general purposes, an oven for the whole of the inmates, a drying place and laundry.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WELL BREED OX.—

1. The head shall be fine, somewhat long and diminishing to the muzzle, which shall be thin. 2. The horns shall be fine, and placed on the summit of the head: the eyes shall be prominent and clear. 3. The neck shall be free from coarseness, large where it joins the shoulders and breast, and diminishing to the head. 4. The breast shall be wide, and project well in front of the four limbs. 5. The shoulder shall be broad, but join without abruptness to the neck before, and to the chine behind. 6. The back and loins shall be straight, wide, and flat. 7. The girth behind the shoulders shall be large, and the ribs well arched. 8. The hook-bones shall be far apart and on a level with the back bone; and from the hook-bone to the bending down of the tail, the quarter shall be long, broad, and straight. 9. The tail should be broad at the upper part, and small and progressively diminishing towards the extremity. 10. The legs shall be short, fleshy to the knee, and hock, and below the joints flat and thin, and the hoof shall be small. The skin shall be soft to the touch, the belly shall not hang down, there shall be a little hollowiness behind the shoulders, and the flanks shall be well filled up.—“*Lowe's Domestic Animals.*”

THE BEST WAY TO KEEP FARM HORSES.—Dr. Sully, of Wivelescombe, Somersetshire, has, with success, adopted the following method of feeding his horses, which constantly work hard, and travel at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. He has, for upwards of twenty years, followed the same plan. In his stables there are no racks to hold hay, as he considers it a wasteful method of feeding; and that the horses, when they have the command of their heads, pull the hay out of the rack, and throw a considerable portion of it under their feet, and 30lbs. of hay and upwards are often consumed in this way, and spoiled in the twenty-four hours; whereas, when it is cut and

mixed with a due proportion of cut straw and bruised corn, 10 lbs. are sufficient. In the loft above the stable, proportional quantities of food sufficient for the daily consumption of each horse are prepared; a pipe is made to pass from the loft into each manger, and close by the top of the pipe is placed a tub capable of containing sufficient for a horse for 24 hours. To prevent the horse from tossing the mixed food out of the manger, cross bars are nailed on the top of it at 12 inches apart; the cut hay and straw, and also the grain, are regularly weighed out, and when the ingredients are prepared, the proportions for each horse are allotted.—The table which follows shows the articles of food given, as also the quantities and weight, which the horses should receive:—

No.	1st. lbs.	2d. lbs.	3rd. lbs.	4th. lbs.
1.—Farinaceous substances consisting of bruised or ground wheat, barley, oats, peas, or beans.....	5	5	10	5
2.—Bran, fine or coarse.....	0	0	0	7
3.—Potatoes, boiled or steamed, mashed in a tub with a wooden beater.....	5	5	0	0
4.—Fresh grains (boiled barley)	6	0	0	0
5.—Hay, cut down into chaff...	7	8	10	8
7.—Straw, ditto.....	7	10	10	8
7.—Malt-dust or ground oil-cake.....	0	2	0	2

With 2 oz. of salt in each class 30 30 30 30

By this table it will be seen that each horse receives 30 lbs. of food in 24 hours, a quantity which will in all cases be found to be amply sufficient; the addition of two ounces of salt is necessary to assist digestion. It is known that all herbivorous animals in their wild state resort to this condiment wherever it is to be met with, and where native salt abounds. In Cheshire there is a farm on which there is a salt spring, to which the cows daily resort; and this farm is particularly noted for the excellence of its cheese; and it is believed that the tasting of this brine by the cows adds to the flavour of their milk. Of the four classes into which Dr. S. divides his ingredients, for feeding horses, those two, which contain the steamed potatoes are the most recommended.

The Rev. E. Sidney, rector of Cornard Parva, near Sudbury, last week delivered a very able and interesting lecture upon Agricultural Chemistry, to the tenants and friends of Sir John Boileau, at Ketteringham Hall, Norfolk. In the course of his address the Rev. gentleman gave the following valuable recipe for testing the genuineness of guano:—

“Take a given weight and dry it on the hob on letter paper, at the heat of 212 deg. Fahr; when it appears dry weigh it; the loss will be water,