

advanced state of pregnancy, and thus especially liable to dietetic disorders. Most of these feeding troubles can be avoided by ordinary care in management. The safest and most economic method of feeding such crops to dairy cows is to cart them on to clean pastures and feed regular rations in conjunction with a liberal ration of dry feed—the dry feed first and always.

Cows that have run on close pasture during the night and are then given an unlimited supply of roots or green feed on practically empty stomachs will invariably gorge, with more or less bad results. But if given a half to three-quarters of an hour on hay first, this will not only take the sharp edge off the appetite and prevent gorging, but will also supply at the proper time the bulk necessary to allow the digestive system to deal with the other food to the best advantage.

Fresh-pulled mangels are dangerous at all times, and particularly so in the late winter and early spring when they are sprouting. While pitting or clamping improves any kind of roots, it is most essential in the case of mangels, which undergo chemical changes for a period after pulling, making them not only much safer to feed, but also improving their food value to an appreciable degree. When they have not been stored in the desirable manner they should at least be pulled and allowed to lie in the weather for ten days before feeding.

In the spring, when the pasture provides ample feed of the best and safest variety, dairy cows are in many cases used as scavengers by being shut into cultivation paddocks to clean up the surplus roots at a time when the latter are generally, at the best, in a dangerous condition for feeding. Every year numbers of farmers pay dearly for learning that this practice is false economy, and that it is better management to waste the surplus roots than to lose good cows in full profit.

When dairy cows are grazed on turnips or green fodder they should have access to the pasture and a plentiful supply of dry feed. They should also not be permitted to eat out the roots below the surface of the ground. During wet, cold weather, when the danger of loss from digestive troubles and premature parturition is greatest, cows should be shut off the roots, and the latter carted on to the pasture.

HORSES.

As the foaling season draws near, draywork and heavy chain work should be abandoned for in-foal mares. Every care should be taken to get teams into good fettle for the heavy work of spring; sore shoulders must have special attention.