

cholera that intoxicating drinks are to be avoided; for, in all parts of the world, wherever made use of as a beverage, they fill the land with widows and orphans.

Lord Gosford, when Governor of Canada, told me that more than nineteen twentieths of the crimes and sufferings, which he had witnessed, were occasioned by intoxicating drinks. And the late chief justice Reid, after filling that office in Canada for 20 years, told me that he could bear witness to the same fact. And how wise men can continue to grant licenses for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, is truly wonderful!!

### STALL-FEEDING.

Every experiment lately made in England on stall-feeding cattle, has proved that cooked or steamed, and mixed food, is the best, and most successful in fattening, and we are convinced it would be found so in Canada in every instance. We have in former numbers of this Journal, stated the proportion of each variety of good mixen for stall-fed cattle, but the farmer can vary the mixture according to the food at his disposal. The food, though given warm, should never exceed the ordinary heat of the body of the animal, but common sense will show us that in our cold climate the food given warm must be better than given cold, because cold food will have to be heated in the body of the animal, after it is received into it, which must cool to a considerable degree the heat of the animal body, and make it uncomfortable. We admit these things cannot be done without trouble, but this will be compensated for, by the quicker and better return of the animal for the quantity of food consumed, as we have no doubt the difference between cooked warm food, given to an animal confined in a stall, and feeding it with cold raw food, would be fully one-third, both in time and quantity required to produce the same degree of fatness in favour of the first. This would pay for the additional trouble and expense of the fuel. Cleanliness, regular feeding, sufficient warmth, and good ventilation, are also most essential in stall-feeding. Box-feeding, we think an excellent plan, though some might object to the great accumulation of litter, and the length of time it is allowed to remain in the box under the animal. It has been found in England that allowing the litter to remain for weeks in the box, provided the animal has constantly a fresh supply of straw to keep it clean, does not produce any bad effect. The animal is considered more at its ease in this way than tied up, as it can turn about at pleasure, and change its position, without taking too much exercise. In this country, this would be an excellent plan of making manure, and having all the urine in the manure, without the trouble of a tank. This manure being taken from the boxes to the field, and properly piled there for use, it would keep without much wasting. We recommend the matter to the consideration of farmers.

In the stall-feeding of cattle in this country, no cheaper food can be employed than oats, when at one shilling a bushel, or under. They should be coarsely ground, and given to the animals, mixed with warm water, as a mash, three times in the twenty-four hours. From half a gallon to a gallon at a time, according to the size of the animal. If the farmer has roots of any description they might be boiled and mixed with this

meal, diminishing the latter in proportion to the quantity of roots made use of. This sort of food will fatten in a much shorter time than the offal of breweries or distilleries, and make better beef. An animal put up in good condition, and regularly fed with ground oats, prepared in this way, and having plenty of good hay, will make more progress in three months, than on grains and wash, or on uncooked vegetables in six. It is an easy and clean method of feeding, and only requires trial to recommend it. It will produce much more fallow in the animal, than can be obtained from exhausted grains, that are deprived of all their fattening qualities in the brewer's and distiller's mash tub. There could be no difficulty in producing an abundant supply of stall-fed beef for our consumption in this country, if we would only adopt the means in our power. The produce of one acre of good oats, applied as we have suggested, would be amply sufficient with hay, to fatten an animal of from six to eight hundred pounds weight, and this would pay the farmer better than to sell his oats off his farm at 1s. or 1s. 9d. the bushel, and he would greatly increase his manure.—*Agricultural Journal.*

### NEWS.

#### CANADA.

The *Cobourg Star* states, that a man named Porson and his wife, while on their way home from that town in a state of intoxication, the wife lay down on the road, unable to proceed farther. Before the husband could procure assistance, she died.—A fire took place lately in Port Hope, by which property to the amount of £15,000 was destroyed.—Another fire occurred in the manufacturing establishment of Mr. F. L. Elridge, Cowansville, Missisquoi. The loss is estimated at about £1000.—The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway is to be proceeded with next spring, all obstacles to its progress being now removed.—A new edition of Mr. Chiquy's Manual is about to be published. A portrait of this great temperance apostle is to embellish it.—The difference between the American and British Governments relative to the postage question has been amicably adjusted.—The *Picton Sun* says, that only eighteen licenses were granted at the late special session. Only one would have been one too many.—Important changes are to take place in the Parliamentary Representation of Upper and Lower Canada.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

Mr. C. Blunt, civil engineer, has received permission from the Lords of the Admiralty to lay down a sub-marine telegraph between Holy Head and Dublin.—Since Bristol was made a free port, there arrived in one week four times as many foreign vessels as had previously been the case in any corresponding period.—Accounts from the principal manufacturing districts give more cheering intelligence of the state of trade, although the price of flour is still tending downwards.—The rumour of the Pope's flight, mentioned in our last, turns out to be correct. He escaped in the disguise of a servant of one of the Ambassadors. He remained for some time at a small town of Gaeta, on the borders of Italy; but it was expected that he would proceed to Marseilles, where great preparations were making to receive him. The French Government had invited him to Paris, and apartments in the Tuilleries were preparing for him in case he should accede to their proposal.

Our "News" and "Agriculture" have been considerably curtailed in consequence of a press of other matter; but we trust to make up for this omission in future numbers.