tached to any can, toat no dairyman can object either to the expense or the fact of its being complicated.

It is a question with a good many cheesemakers whether to adopt the cheddar process of making cheese or stick to the old method. For my part, am of the opinion that it would be advisable to cheddar the early part of the season at all events. When well and properly made on the cheddar principle, the cheese are of a more uniform texture, being close, and in good condition for carrying. But it is a question with me whether the last half of the season would not be as well made up the old way. At all events, get your early cheese ready for market as soon as you can do so, and yet make a good cheese. Take the market price for them and let them go forward.

Stock and Dairy.

Oil Cake for Milch Cows.

In another column will be seen an article on flax culture. Were it generally cultivated by our farmers, it would, we believe, be of great benefit to the country. The fibre is itself valuable, but it is to the seed we look for the greatest benefit. The oil pressed from the seed commands a high price, and the refuse in the form of oil cake is highly prized for feeding purposes. A dairyman in Ohio writes as follows of oil cake for milch cows :—

Dairymen in this vicinity, where continued feeding of milch cows is requisite from five to seven months of the year, who have not tested the virtue of oil cake as an economizer in fodder, can scarce believe how profitable its results are, especially during long, cold, severe winters.

Owning about forty cows several years since, all of which were stabled during the winter season, the writer's attention was called to the value of cotton-seed oil as an economizer of fodder, and a trial was given it, a ton or two being purchased at St. Louis and shipped to Toledo in January. Several bushels were thrown into a barrel, which was then filled with water; and when the oil cake had become dissolved, about a quart of the fluid was poured over the quantity of middlings, cut hay, or whatever fodder was given each animal at one feeding, great care being taken not to give too much, in order not to cloy the appetite—a result which follows if caution is not observed in this respect. The consequence was that the cows grew sleek, were perfectly healthy, gave more milk, and required far less feed than before; a very desirable result at that time, as the winter proved a long one and feeding had to be kept up until the middle of May. So long as I continued to remain engaged in the dairy business I never again gave up the use of oil cake, using it in the same manner, with good results, although I prefer the former, but would always use the latter when that is not attainable. When fodder is scarce and dear the value of this experiment is great indeed, especially in winter; and I would advise all who are engaged in the production of milk for city markets to give it a trial, well convinced they will not regret it. So far as regards an increase in the quantity of cream, I cannot say from experience, though it is alleged to produce cream of better quality and of increased quantity. Those who sell milk and keep cows for this purpose, cannot fail to derive great benefit from the use of oil cake in the manner above described, as it is a saving of money, while it also serves as an aid in making it.

Horse Feed.

Every good groom knows that sound oats and beans in due proportion, and at least a year old, are the very best food for a galloping horse—the only food on which it is possible to get the very best condition out of a race-horse or a hunter. It also has recently become known that horses do slow work and get fat, indeed too fat, on maize, Indian corn, which is frequently one-third cheaper than the best oats. In the East, horses are fed on barley, and it is a popular idea with English officers who have lived in Persia and Syria that the change of food from barley to oats often, when imported, produces blindness in Arab horses. Now, although no men understand better or so well how to get blood horses into a galloping condition as English grooms, they do not, and few of their masters do, know the reason why oats and beans are the best food for muscular flesh on a horse. The agricultural chemist steps in here, and makes the matter very plain, and shows that if you want pace, Indian corn, although nominally cheaper, is not cheap at all. When we feed a bullock, a sheep, or a pig for sale, after it has passed the store stage we want to make it fat as quickly and cheaply as possible; but with a horse for work, the object is, give him muscle—in common language, hard flesh. There are times when it is profitable to make a horse fat, as, for instance, when he is going up for sale. For this purpose an addition of about a pound and a half of oil-cake to his ordinary food has a good effect. It is especially useful when a horse that has been closely clipped or singed is in a low condition. It helps on the change to a new coat by making him fat. A horse in a low condition changes his coat very slowly.

When from any cause there is difficulty in getting a supply of the best oats, an excellent mixture may be made of crushed maize and beans, in the proportion of two-thirds of maize and one of beans, which exactly afford the proportions of flesh-forming fat-forming food. Bran is a very valuable food in a stable for reducing the inflammatory effect of oats and beans. Made into mashes it has a cooling and laxative effect, but used in excess, especially in a dry state, it is apt to form stony secretions in the bowels of the horse. Stones produced from the excessive use of bran have been taken out of horses after death, weighing many pounds.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

Important Shipment of Cattle a d Horses to England.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* (New York) of a recent date, reports the exportation of a cargo from New York to Liverpool. The shipment is important from its being exclusively a Canadian enterprise, and demonstrating that the United States are not destined to have a monopoly of supplying the home country with beef cattle from the New World. The shipment was made by the Messrs. Spears, of Guelph, and consisted of nineteen head of fat cattle, and twenty-four horses.

The former, the writer says, is worthy of mention, not only on account of the superiority and weight of the animals, but as being the product of the Canadian Dominion. The nineteen head are all grade cattle, principally from Durham stock, a small proportion being crossed upon Devon and Ayrshire stock, and the native cattle of the Dominion. They are all steers, and will average about 2,200 lbs. Two of the lot weigh together over 5,000 pounds. They arrived in this city on Tuesday last, at Stoddard's stables, No. 600 Greenwich street, in prime order, and great care will be observed in their transportation by steamer to their destination at Southampton. We ascertained from the Messrs. Spears that this lot of cattle was bred in the neighborhood of Guelph, Ont., and was purchased at the late Canadian Easter Fairs; held at Guelph and Elora on the 14th and 15th insts. It is the opinion of these gentlemen that this lot of cattle will compare favorably with the best lot of beef cattle that has ever been shipped from the United States to a foreign port, and a thorough inspection of the animals would seem to bear out this opinion. They are not prize cattle, fattened up for market. The carcases are large, of high stature, and the flesh evenly distributed, presenting an outline of good proportions, almost symmetrical in appearance. The horses are fair specimens of Canadian production, and have been selected with a view to meet a want in the English market for light carriages, landeaus, &c. Among the stock are a few roadsters, with sufficient blood in their veins, derived from good trotting families, to render them acceptable for roadsters. An effort to obtain their pedigrees, on the part of our reporter, resulted in his being informed that this portion of the horse stock were descendants of Royal George, Grey Eagle, Erin Chief, Charles Douglas, &c. The only stallion in the lot is a son of Field's Royal George, out of a Toronto Chief mare; he is six years old, and stands about 15¼ hands; is compactly built, with good points and plenty of bone and muscle, and will doubtless make a good sire for pony-built stock, such as the English seem to prefer for their trotting contests.

Crushed Oats.

There are persons who have written and talked much upon the vexed question, "Do you bruise your oats?" The feeding of oats whole is for horses in the prime of life and health, that usually crush with nature's grinders the grain more completely than the oat-bruiser. To crush oats for such animals would be attended with evil, for it is a well-known fact that bruised corn does not require so much mastication as when whole, consequently such food would not become so thoroughly insalivated, because, during the act of mastication, a great amount of saliva is poured into the mouth to be mixed with the food; and it is a fact well known to physiologists that unless the mouthful of provender be saturated with saliva, when in the stomach the gastric juices (a secretion present in the stomach), refuse to act chemically upon it, and therefore the first process in digestion is interfered with, and instantly disease supervenes. This fact is made evident to those people who keep horses without food eight or nine hours of the day; on their arrival home they eat so voraciously as to incapacitate them from duly masticating and consequently insalivating their food; and what is the result? an attack of colic occurs, which sometimes terminates in death. This affection was common years ago, but since the introduction of the nose bag cases of indigestion have been less frequent. The horse possesses a small stomach but very large intestines, and consequently the former requires to be constantly supplied with food in order to afford aliment to the latter, and for this reason a horse cannot, with impunity, be kept any length of time without provender. Most young horses masticate their corn, when supplied with plenty of chaff, but there are some who, even under this system, bolt their oats, and certainly, when this is the case, crushed oats are necessary to the well-being of such animals; also colts, in whose mouths the process of dentition is going on, and old horses thrive better upon crushed food. There are many advocaters of crushed oats, and as many of an opposite opinion. The gist of the matter lies, however, in a small compass—to determine the best means by which to ensure thorough mastication and insalivation, and consequent digestion of food. That this takes place the observant eye of the owner must detect —"the eye," which is said "to fatten the horse." If oats escape whole in the droppings, perhaps a more plentiful supply of chaff will remedy the evil; if this fail, common sense dictates the use of crushed corn. When nature fails in an operation, she must be supplemented by art; the oat-crusher must assist the horse's grinders.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

WHAT HORSES SHALL SMALL FARMERS BREED?—It becomes a matter of interest to determine what horses it will pay best to breed, especially for small farmers. The land, as I have repeatedly said, is light. Fall ploughing is but little done, and theoretically not advantageous. A good farm mare may therefore do her spring and summer work perfectly well, and have a foal every year in August or September. It seems a great pity that so many horses should be raised, and among them so few that are worth the hay and provender that they eat before they are five years old. Were the Norman, or Percheron, not so violent a cross, it would seem to be the best; nevertheless, I believe experience at the West shows that smallish mares will often have excellent and well formed foals by such sires. The first Percherons ever imported into this country were brought into New Jersey, (the Harris importation). After the importer had used them for some years, "Diligence," the stallion, and "Joan," the mare, with other imported animals and their get, the entire stock was sold out by Mr. Harris, to my neighbor, Mr. John G. Bell. He bred them for some years, and after the death of the old horse, bred old Joan to the imported thoroughbred stallion, "Consternation"—a horse of most amiable disposition for a thorough bred. The cross proved a capital one, and a pair of mares thus bred are famous good ones. They are a handsome, stylish pair of farm horses, and trundle the family Rockway about in good style, and at a remarkable good rate, too.

Several of the cheese factories have been in operation for a week or more in the county of Hastings (April 16th). Should the market prove favorable, dairying will be very largely engaged in there this season.

Within the last few days 3,778 dozens of eggs have been shipped from Belleville over the Grand Trunk Railway to Ogdensburg.