

housing is equally essential. This truth, in the abstract, we presume, will be readily admitted by all, but in practice it is too frequently but partially recognized. In passing through the country in the very depth of winter, how frequently does one see some ill-fed and equally ill-cared for animals shivering behind a fence or some dilapidated outbuilding, incapable of affording any shelter or protection worth mentioning. We are far from insinuating that it is wrong to allow cattle to go into the open air in the day time during winter. To young, growing stock, such exercise, and even exposure,—unless in the roughest and severest weather—is undoubtedly beneficial. But at nights all kinds of stock should be put into clean and tight sheds or stables; allowing of course sufficient ventilation for the preservation of health. To cows giving milk every sudden exposure to cold draughts of air, produces a check on their milk-producing capabilities, which become rapidly diminished by repeated exposure. Many fatal diseases, especially among horses, such as inflammations of the lungs, &c., are produced by sudden exposure to the wintry blast. It is therefore vain to attempt the unimpaired perpetuation of superior breeds of any kind of farm stock, unless strict attention is paid to their proper feeding and shelter.

Chemists have, of late years, discovered that what is termed animal heat, is produced and kept up by a peculiar kind of combustion of oxygen gas, with the food daily taken into the stomach. The more therefore an animal is exposed to severe cold, the greater the quantity of its food that is consumed in keeping up the temperature of its body, and thereby the increase of growth, fat, and muscle become seriously impeded; which is the reason why stock thus exposed always exhibit a poor unthrifty appearance, notwithstanding the large amount of nutritious food they may consume.

To show the practical importance of these considerations, we may mention that we have seen many instances of animals doing well on twenty or thirty per cent of less food, when accompanied by warm housing and regular feeding. A *mixed food*, consisting of chopped hay and straw—with bran or a little meal in the shape of a warm mash—with an occasional feed of turnips, carrots, mangels, &c., a punctual supply of water, and occasionally salt, with strict attention to warmth and cleanliness, will generally produce healthy, thrifty and profitable stock; which will alike redound to the advantage, skill, and humane feelings of the owner. There is an old adage which has come down to us in connection with sacred authority, and which it is both the duty and interest of the farmer to heed betimes: “The merciful man is merciful to his beast.”

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TO KILL LICE ON CATTLE.—If warm weather, apply soft soap, rubbing it to a lather, and let it remain until there is danger that the hide is too much irritated—a few hours will generally suffice, or sometimes a day. In cold weather, hog's lard will prove an effectual application.