

to economize his fodder, and I am sure that if every man fed his team upon my system, much fine hay that is trampled under foot and thrown out on the dung-hill, would be taken into Toronto and sold for £7 or £8 per ton, clear gain to the farmer, his horses looking none the poorer.

If, sir, you are of my opinion, and think it worth while to insert the above in an early number of your journal, and will at the same time tell us where to procure such a machine as I have mentioned, it will be to the benefit of the farmers, and you will much oblige,

Sir, Your obedient servant,

H. R. FORSTER.

REMARKS.—Straw or Chaff-cutters are made in such variety, and are so well known to our readers of all classes, that we have not thought it worth while to attempt a comparison of good qualities, or quite safe to recommend one kind in preference to another. We have used and seen used, several kinds, but cannot say that we have yet found one that wholly satisfied us, or that seemed incapable of improvement. Upon the whole we prefer those that cut upon the raw-hide roller. The Yankees, who are very cunning in matters of this sort, use them in preference to any other. The grand objection against them here is, that they cut the straw too long. Messrs. McIntosh & Walton of this city have added more knives to meet this objection, and they now sell them very rapidly. One of these straw-cutters of the largest size, driven by a single horse-power, or one of Emery's two-horse-powers with a single horse, would cut in an hour or two, as much feed as would be consumed by the stock of an ordinary farm-yard in a week. Care would be necessary in feeding, as roots or stones in the straw would be very apt to disable the machine. We intend to set one of this kind in operation at Millbank Farm next winter, if no better shall make its appearance in the mean time. We may mention for the information of our correspondent, that a new adaptation of the hide-roller principle has been recently brought out in the United States. It is called Gale's Straw-Cutter, and is highly spoken of.

INDIAN CORN.

A REMEDY FOR THE HIGH PRICE OF BREAD IN ENGLAND.

Among the various suggestions for mitigating the high price of food in England, with which our agricultural exchanges are filled, we find, in the *Manchester Times*, that of using Indian Corn. The deficiency in bread-stuffs is variously estimated from one to four millions of quarters, and how this is to be supplied is the great question. All eyes are turned to America, and though our supply is large, we, who are on the spot, know that it can never meet so great a deficiency. During the famine in Ireland Indian corn and meal was sent over in large quantities from America, and its use being thus forced upon the people under the pressure of absolute want, their prejudices gave way, and, we understand, large exportations are now made to that country, and Indian meal has become a common article of food. The English, it seems, have not yet be-