

to confine the bowels. We have no experience of this mode of feeding, but in England, cut straw is never given except with turnips, or with boiled linseed sprinkled over it; this always prevents any irregularity of the bowels. In feeding horses with cut hay or straw, it is not so apt to produce any irregularity in the bowels, but even with them it will be prudent to give them roots or mashes occasionally. It is of very great consequence that all descriptions of stock should be regular in the bowels constantly, as it is most dangerous when they are not so, and even should it not prove fatal, the animals suffer greatly in condition while effecting their cure. Careful attention to stock will generally prevent disease, and this will save much trouble and loss. Warm stables, good and sufficient food, and plenty of pure water, are the most essential requisites for stock during winter, as good pasturage, shelter, and abundance of pure water are in summer. Where all these are provided, not neglecting to give them salt and a little nitre occasionally, there will not be much loss of stock; indeed, we believe the proportion of loss would be much under that in the British Isles. We know that losses of cattle occasionally occur here, in summer, produced, we believe, generally, by grazing them in very dry and hot weather, on pastures where the grass is in a dry parched state, where there may not be good pure water for them to drink, and a great want of shelter from a hot sun. The dry parched grass taken into the stomach of animals is said to be incapable of digestion, and hence it produces derangement of the stomach and bowels, and causes death by inflammation of the bowels, if not very soon relieved. All these causes of loss are in the power of farmers to check, if not to prevent, by changing the cattle to pastures more moist and suitable, in very dry and warm weather, and providing good water, and shelter from the heat of the sun. We have had experience in these matters, and know that these causes have produced these results, in preventing and producing dis-

ease. It is on dry, sandy, or limestone soil that the grass becomes so very much parched and injurious to the animals. It has quite a different effect from regularly saved hay or straw when taken into the stomach. All these matters deserve attention, and, we believe, if attended to carefully, very few farmers will have to complain of much loss in their cattle by death, except from starvation.

**Root Crops**—Are considered, in the British Isles, the basis of good farming; but from the great difference between their climate and that of Canada, we never can cultivate root crops here in the same proportion, *profitably*. The difficulty of storage in winter, so as to keep them in good condition, will always prevent us from growing a large quantity of root crops for stock. Parties, of course, who have good storage may grow roots in proportion to their means of keeping them safe, but we would not recommend those who have not this accommodation to go to great expense in cultivating roots to rot for want of suitable storage for them in winter. The storage requires to be large, and such as that the temperature can be maintained very little above 32°. If the temperature is much above this, the roots are very likely to heat and spoil, and if below, they will be injured by freezing. In whatever temperature they are kept, turnips, carrots, or any roots that have a large proportion of water in their composition, will injure by their own weight, if kept in too large quantities together, and this was one cause that made potatoes so much preferable to any other roots for winter keeping, as they were not subject to heat or injury in cellars, if stored in good condition. The liability of potatoes to disease latterly will prevent their cultivation for feeding cattle. Carrots and parsnips are, perhaps, the next best vegetables to keep in winter, if not stored in too large quantities together, and in too warm a cellar. They will also keep very well in the soil they are grown in, if dry, until the spring, when they come in for use at a very convenient