

accord entirely abandoned its use. The salt consumed by different horses varied very much, but was always largest in the case of old animals, so much so, that Lehmann remarks that the quantity eaten might almost serve to give an approximate estimate of the age of the animal. It was observed also that when the horses were worked hard, the quantity of salt used invariably diminished. The following table gives his results on this point:—

	Average daily consumption.	
	Light work.	Hard work.
Young horses	199 grs.	132 grs.
Old horses	305 "	166 "

If we add to these numbers the quantity of salt contained in the food, we may draw the conclusion, that according to the age and work, the total amount of salt required for maintaining the functions of a horse in a state of health varies from 400 to 600 grains daily, and it may be reasonably inferred that if the food contains this quantity, the addition of salt may generally be dispensed with.

(To be continued in next number.)

Agricultural Intelligence.

Sorghum Sugar.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society of Illinois, is in session at Springfield. The correspondent of the *Chicago Times* writes that the greatest enthusiasm seems to prevail all over the state in regard to the Sorghum question. There are many growers there, all of whom have met with marked success in its culture the past season, and who will embark more largely in the enterprise another year. The samples of both sugar and syrup there shown would convince the most skeptical of the feasibility of its becoming one of the fixed staples of Illinois.

Among the more prominent of these exhibitors of sugar, I may mention Mr. J. H. Smith, of Quincy, Ill., who presents a sample of a lot of about one ton, the largest amount, I am sure, ever made by one man from northern cane. It should be stated that this was made from the African cane and not from the Chinese. Mr. Smith considers this much the best cane for the production of sugar. He states that about seven tenths of the syrup runs to sugar, and that he can make the sugar at five cents per pound and molasses at twenty-five cents per gallon, and realize more profit from an acre of cane than he can from an acre of corn.

A fine (much lighter color and drier) sample of sugar is present from Blymeis, Pates & Day, Mansfield, Ohio, I do not know how large a quantity they have produced.

Much interest also attaches to the fine samples

of refined syrup from the refinery of Mr. Corbett, of the *Prairie Farmer*. Everybody is delighted with it, none placing it, for flavor and sweetness, below the golden syrup of commerce. The whole question will receive the attention it deserves at the hands of the Executive Board. I have heard met, prominent in agricultural matters, state to day that every doubt they have heretofore entertained in regard to the profitable production of both sugar and syrup upon our prairies is entirely dispelled by the samples now on exhibition here and the statements accompanying them.

Advantages of Crushing Oats.

The London Omnibus Company have lately made a report on feeding horses, which discloses some interesting information, not only to farmers, but to every owner of a horse. As a great number of horses are now used in the army for cavalry, artillery and draft purposes, the facts stated are of great value at the present time. The London Company uses no less than 6,000 horses; 3,000 of this number had for their feed bruised oats, and cut hay and straw, and the other 3,000, got whole oats and hay. The allowance accorded the first was, bruised oats, 16lbs.; cut hay, 7½lbs.; cut straw 2½lbs. The allowance accorded to the second was, unbruised oats 18lbs., uncut hay 13lbs. The bruised oats, cut hay and cut straw amounted to 26lbs.; the unbruised oats, etc. to 32lbs. The horse which had bruised oats, with cut hay and straw, and consumed 26lbs. per day, could do the same work, as well, and was kept in as good condition, as the horse which received 32lbs. per day. Here was a saving of 6lbs per day on the feeding of each horse receiving bruised oats, cut hay and straw. The advantage of bruised oats and cut hay over unbruised oats and uncut hay is estimated at 5c. per day on each horse, amounting to upwards of \$300 per day for the company's 6,000 horses.

IMPORTATIONS OF ANIMALS FOR STOCK.—The following resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada:—Resolved that, in the opinion of this Board, agriculture would derive great advantages from the importation for many years to come of improved stock of cattle. That, in order to procure the best results, as the most prompt and most general, this Board recommends to all the Agricultural Societies of Lower Canada to appropriate for the period at least of three years an annual sum for the importation of animals of good stock. The Board, in order to facilitate these importations, and to diminish the expense thereof, engages itself to purchase these animals and deliver them to the different societies without other charge than those of purchase and carriage.