

MILCH COWS.—A milch cow will eat about one hundred weight of carrots daily, with 10 lbs. of hay. This quantity of roots will afford, or be equal to about eight or ten gallons water. This is the quantity estimated for large cows in England, and it must be an ample allowance; 1 lb. of hay, is equal to 4 or 5 lbs. of common green food; 1 lb. of linseed and bean meal mixed, is equal to 8 or 9 lbs. of green food, and 1 lb. of oat-straw, is equal to 3 lbs. of green food. Barley meal is considered better for feeding cattle, than Indian corn meal, in equal quantities, and we believe oatmeal to be better than either. Linseed, mixed with any of these substances for feeding, will have an excellent effect. Mixed food will be found to answer best for fattening. Raw vegetables, in such a cold country as Canada, will not produce improvement in cattle, in the same proportion as in the British Isles, and therefore, for fattening, they should be cooked or steamed for cattle.

"Farming is, after all, a science of facts; and it is from experiments alone that we must look for some explanation of the laws which must form the basis of theory."

ANALYSIS OF THE HUSK OF BUCK-WHEAT.

"At the late monthly meeting, Dr. Hodges stated that he had been consulted by a member of the Council, as to the value of the husk of buck-wheat for feeding. He gave a statement of his analysis, which will appear in the Reports of the Society, which showed that the dry and apparently innutritious substance contained, of muscle-forming materials, as much an average sample of rice, and that if it agreed with the digestive organ of cattle, it would by a good article to use with other kinds of food. Such analyses are of great interest, and it is by investigations of this kind, conducted for the farmer, that science will be useful to him, and this Society be of advantage to this country."

Buck-wheat is a grain cultivated to a considerable extent in Canada, and the climate and soil are favorable for it. It may not be the

most profitable crop, but as it can be sown later than any other grain, it is probable it will always be cultivated to some extent. According to the above analysis, the husk of buck-wheat may be usefully employed in feeding cattle, and this will considerably increase its value as a crop. We did not before suppose the husk was of much value.

It is considered by competent judges, that rats will destroy annually, about a farmer's premises, at least, to the amount of three shillings and sixpence each, and we have no doubt that this estimate is a low one. A farmer may therefore judge of the loss he must sustain by the number of rats about his place, as they exist almost exclusively upon agricultural products, and always those which are the most valuable, when they can get at them. In England, rat-catchers are employed by some farmers, who will undertake, at a certain sum annually paid, to destroy all the rats upon the farm. It is most difficult to prevent rats from doing great injury to crops preserved in barns in Canada, and grain stacked out are seldom on stands. If there were foundations made for stacks, of broken stones, of about a foot in depth, and then the bottom of the stacks surrounded with bricks to the height of about three feet, no rats would get into the stack, provided always the stacks were kept free from everything that would admit of rats climbing above the brick work. Grain could be kept in this way, better and safer than in barns, and the expense of these foundations and brick-work would not be very great. A long rick might be most suitable, and this rick might be divided at every twelve or fourteen feet, and built up in these divisions separately, but all thatched and covered in together. Thus the work of each day could be built up together, and these divisions could be put into the barn separately for threshing. There is one difficulty, and that is, to find men who are competent to build these ricks well and safely; this would