

as much as they feel inclined for. The steamed food spoken of above consists of five lbs. of rape-cake, two lbs. of bran for each cow, mixed with a sufficient quantity of bean-straw, oat-straw, and shells of oats, in equal proportions, to supply them three times a day with as much as they will eat. The whole of the materials are moistened and blended together, and, after being well strained, are given to the animals in a warm state. The attendant is allowed 1 lb. to 1½ lb. of bean meal per cow according to circumstances, which is charged to each cow in proportion to the yield of milk; those in full milk getting 2 lbs. each per day, others but little. It is dry, and mixed with steamed food on its being dealt out separately. This is certainly high feeding, but it appears to be amply repaid by the results; for while cows fed in the ordinary way seldom produce milk which yields more than 1 oz. to every quart, Mr. Horsfall's milk gives upwards of 1½ oz. for every quart. It is also an important part of his system never to allow his cows to fall off in condition. He considers the maintenance of the condition essential to a large yield of milk. And there can be no doubt of the soundness of this opinion. A cow low in condition cannot give the same quantity of milk, as much of the nourishment of the food is drawn off to make up the condition of the animal. And when a very lean cow is put on rich food, it is some weeks before the full benefit of the food can be obtained in milk, for the reason before stated. Another useful deduction made by Mr. Horsfall from his experiments is, that albuminous matter is the most essential element in the food of the milch cow, and that any deficiency in the supply of this will be attended by a loss of condition, and a consequent diminution in the quantity of the milk.

It will be seen that bran forms an important ingredient in Mr. Horsfall's mixture, and this substance is often used in Canada in feeding milch cows with profitable results. Brewers' grains, and the refuse of the distilleries, tend largely to increase the quantity of milk, but deteriorate its quality. The particular state in which the food is given has also a great effect in the production of both milk and butter. It is stated, after a series of trials, that the yield of these products was never so great when cows

were fed with turnips and beans boiled together into a soft state, as when they got the turnips and the same weight of beans made to meal, and mixed raw with them. And that there is more milk, and no taste of turnip in it, when the turnips are pulped mixed with cut straw or chaff, and fermented than if the same weight of turnips is whole and raw. A warm, equable temper and consequent avoidance of cold draught perfect cleanliness, and strict punctuality guards the times for feeding and milking; known to exercise the greatest influence on the health of the animals, and the amount and quality of their milk.

An English Journal's Opinion of Canada

The following editorial article in a number of *The Mark Lane Express*, our most valuable exchanges, cannot interest our readers. The *Express*, it is most unnecessary to state, is a weekly agricultural paper, published in London, and general market intelligence, and extensive acquaintance both with British and Foreign agriculture, it has no rival. Its opinion on all such matters are well considered and fully expressed, so as to be regarded as authority among farmers and a large class of commercial men.—[Ed.]

"The tour of His Royal Highness the Duke of Wales in Canada, with the ample details of his journeyings and of the visits, are calculated to attract attention now to Canada, to familiarize the public with its scenery, capabilities, and resources, to move many misconceptions and prejudices respecting that country. The tide of travel, as well as settlers is likely to turn that way that steam communication is so frequent and so cheap, and even the British farmer on his holiday trip in that direction, as we have seen a member of Parliament, or circus-clerk. The emigration to Canada of late has been very small, as compared with former periods; indeed, scarcely one-third of the number of some previous seasons. The amount of emigration is now indeed only one-half what it was on the average of the past years.

Without touching upon the more picturesque features of Canada, such as may attract the mere tourist or pleasure-seeker—we note at the present condition and productive sources of this fine British colony, to draw attention prominently about it