

MILLET.

WHITBY, December 6th, 1859.

SIR,—When at the Crystal Palace in Toronto, in 1858, I saw a man at the north west corner working amongst what I supposed to be Millet. I entered into conversation with him and purchased only half a package of his seed; also, I carried off one or more of his bills in which he stated great things: such as that it (the Millet) would yield from 40 to 50 bushels, of 60 lbs. per bushel of seed, and two tons of fodder equal to clover hay. I thought if only half true it was a great boon to Canada.

Early in May, 1859, I made one sowing, and again about the middle of May made another. The ever-to-be-remembered frost of June, killed every green thing in our vicinity, and also my Millet. I sowed again on the Monday after the frost; that sowing had not ripened yet, nor would be worth anything for seed, as the canary birds eat the seed in preference to anything they can get at, and having secured enough for my own sowing I cut it up (the third sowing) without regret. Before cutting, I carried some to our local show or seed fair at Columbus; it had attained to six feet in height. I cut on the 11th of September and weighed on the 17th, considering the stuff dry enough to store. What grew on half a rod weighed 34 lbs., equal to 5 tons, 8 cwts., 3 quarters, 13 lbs., equal to at least three good crops of hay as this year goes. It should be mentioned that I cut twelve inches from the ground—as I do not consider stubble fodder—so as to give a fair estimate of what may be grown upon an acre. Moreover it comes at a season very suitable for farmers, as from the beginning of August, until their stubbles are cleared, they are generally short of pasture, especially in cereal growing districts, and one acre of this fodder cut and fed green, or, as we would say, soiled, would be a boon.

Now, Sir, as there is not within my ken any of this excellent substitute for pasture, I will feel obliged if you will give publicity to this hint; and it may so happen that some one may condescend to try next year and prove what is above asserted. Having said often that seeing only can be believing, they may try for themselves, and then they will see and believe.

I think I hear some one say, as was said on a former occasion when I was recommending a given kind of seed, "He has a great quantity to sell, and that makes him recommend it." I answer in the negative; nor can I tell where the seed may be obtained, as that may help to the inquiry. Scarce articles are most valued.

In 1860 you may hear something of the Alsike clover, unless some more able pen condescend to write. And also something about the Kansas wheat.

Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Agricultural Intelligence.

EPIDEMIC COLDS OR INFLUENZA, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS OF CATTLE.

This disease is very frequent among horned cattle, and is produced by a variety of causes. Cold, dry, harsh winds are severely felt, by closing the pores of the skin, and checking perspiration. It is also frequently brought on by beasts drinking cold water when they are overheated. It is sometimes produced by turning them into fresh pastures, when their stomachs being overcharged with herbage, the pressure produced on the lungs is very great; the sily and viscid part of the blood becomes crassus, or thick, obstructs the vessels, and brings on a troublesome cough or wheezing (a moaning like). These symptoms are a sure indication of an affection of the lungs. The discharge from the nostrils and mouth continues to be copious; the inflammatory symptoms make but little progress; but as soon as this discharge is stopped, the inflammation increases, and if not timely checked will soon terminate in the animal's dissolution.—Symptoms of inflammation taking place are discovered by the alternate heat or cold of the body—in the extremities for the most part, especially the ears, horns, and feet. If the animal be in a low condition, weak, and much debilitated, bleeding is seldom necessary; but if in a high condition, and the fever increases, and the body feels hot and