

nothing about the value of the dung as that about here has always been considered a *corpus vile*, which should never be taken into consideration in estimating profits. With such keep, the cow, at the end of the season, will be found in better order than she was when she entered the stable. As to the price charged for the turnips, Messrs. Guévremont reckon that their roots did not cost them more than 3 cents a bushel, in proof of which, M. Séraphin Guévremont offered his swedes for sale at 15 cents a bushel in quantities not less than ten bushels.

The straw is so dirt cheap, that it is hardly worth reckoning. I should have allowed something for bran, as it certainly adds greatly to the flow of milk; but as grain and linseed are both, relatively, so much cheaper than bran I have omitted it in the ration.

SCALE OF FEEDING OF VARIOUS TRAMWAY COMPANIES' HORSES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

North Metropolitan.	London.	London Street.	South London.	Birming- ham.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Maize ... 13	Maize ... 7	Maize ... 12	Maize ... 7	Maize ... 6
Oats ... 3	Oats ... 3	Oats ... 3	Oats ... 7	Oats ... 10
Beans ... 1	Beans ... 3	Beans ... 1	Beans ... 1	Beans ... 4
Peas ... 1	Hay ... 12	Brans ... 1	Hay ... 11	Chaff ... 12
Hay } In 7	straw ... 1	Hay ... 11	Straw ... 3	
Straw } chaff 3				
Total ... 28	26	28	29	32

*Pease for horses.*—Long ago I advocated the substitution of pease for a portion of the oats given to horses in hard work during the winter months. I could never see why, since we find in England so much benefit from the use of beans, which grow freely and yield well in that country, we should not try pease here. Pound for pound there is little difference between the price of pease and oats and the following table shows the theoretical difference between their feeding value per cent.

	Albumi- noids.	Fibre.	Other Carb- hydrates.	Fat.	Value per 100 lbs.
Pease.. ..	22.4	6.4	52.5	2.0	\$1.44
Oats .....	12.0	9.3	55.7	6.0	.98

0.46

The excess of fat, or oil, in oats could easily be made up by a small portion of linseed—crushed—as a means of keeping the bowels of the horse in a comfortable state, and making his coat shine, if that is an object; but practically it does not signify much.

I was led to make these remarks by seeing the following "Scale of feeding of various tramway-companies' horses in the United Kingdom : "



HORNS.

The "London Tramway Company," it will be observed, give their horses three pounds of pease a day—Canada pease, too, I believe.

I wonder why the Edinburgh Company's horses require 32 pounds a day, and the London Company's only 26 pounds. Edinburgh is a terribly hilly place, I know, but the difference is very great. Marshlam, I take to be the same thing as Maslin, mixed grain, pease and oats, probably—what is called in some part of this province—*gabourage*, and in others, *goudriole*. (1)

*Wheat for Sheep-  
food.*—Professor Voelcker has been

continuing the Woburn experiments on sheep feeding, and has arrived at a rather startling conclusion: at present prices in England, it pays to give wheat to sheep! The tables appended show the value of wheat, as compared with linseed and cotton cake, oats, barley, and beans.

Liverpool.	Manchester.	Glasgow.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Maize ... 12	Beans ... 15	Oats ... 6	Oats ... 8	Maize.. 14
Beans ... 4	Oats ... 15	Maize ... 11	Maize ... 4	Oats ... 3
Cut Hay... 14	Maize ... 15	Hay ... 84	Beans ... 4	Hay .. 12
Brans ... 1	Hay ... 15	Straw ... 1	Hay ... 14	Brans .. 04
		Brans ... 04	Marshlam 2	
Total ... 31	30	27	32	29

(1) Marshlam and Maslin are both from the same root: *mélér* anciently spelled *mester*, to mix.  
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