

Whence it comes, that in fine weather or the contrary, their stock must go out of doors to drink, and many a time it happens that, annoyed by the wind and drifting snow the poor brutes return to their stalls as thirsty as when they left them; and so, the next watering time finds so parched with thirst that they swallow an extra quantity of icy-cold water. Thus, not only the in-calf cows but the whole of the stock suffer from this enforced abstinence followed by an excess on the other side.

Let us sum up our argument :

1. As to the economical view; a beast that goes out of doors in cold weather, though it may be fine, will take much more food to keep itself in good order, whatever may be its destination (for the butcher or for milk production, *Trans.*), than a beast which is always kept in a barn well ventilated and sufficiently warm.

2. For the same reason, the beast that drinks cold water, will be more costly to its owner.

3. As regards health; drinking cold water exposes cattle to the attacks of colic, diarrhoea, chills, checks of perspiration, abortion, diminution of milk production, &c.

J. C. CHAPUIS.

(From the French.)

A most irrefragable argument and well worthy the attention of all our readers. I wrote much in the same sense in the 4th volume of the Journal, p. 151 and elsewhere, in a series of articles published about that time. Still, I must hold with the practice of giving young stock exercise on every fine day throughout the winter, feeling convinced by long experience that the benefit they derive as regards health, and the free growth of their limbs, joints, &c., far overbalances any extra consumption of food.

A. R. J. F.

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

July 1st, 1888.

State of the crops.—In this neighbourhood, as well as in many parts of Ontario, the hay-crop is the worst known for years. There seems, however, to be, on well-farmed lands, a superabundance of straw, and it is to be hoped that, during next winter, a proper use will be made of it.

Of all the different sorts of straw that of pease is the most valuable, especially for sheep. Then follow, in order of merit, oat-, barley-, and wheat-straw. Oat-straw, when cut early and well saved, is as useful as half the late-cut hay we meet with in this province; in fact, it is really better than a great deal of the leafless clover brought to market.

To prepare straw for animal consumption in the most profitable way we should proceed as follows: First cut the straw into chaff about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, and spread it out in a layer about three inches deep in a large shallow tray, or on a level brick or stone floor. Then sprinkle over it a few pounds of corn- or other meal—pease-meal by preference—and having set $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound of crushed linseed, per head, to steep in a gallon of water for three or four hours, pour it equally over all parts of the chaff and meal, turning the whole over until completely amalgamated. After allowing the mess to stand soaking in its juice for three or four hours it may be given to the cattle. A little addition of salt will make it still more palatable. If linseed is dear, or difficult to get crushed, a good substitute may be found in cotton-seed meal, but $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound a head will be necessary instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound. Or a good appetiser is common molasses, which in England we call treacle. This should be plentifully diluted with hot water and sprinkled over the chaff as before. The object of these preparations is to get the cattle to devour as much straw as possible, and so to

fill their bellies and produce a contented disposition, which, in the absence of their accustomed richer food, is a more important point than people in general suppose.

Mr. Barnard speaks very highly of the straw of the ordinary haricot-bean, and I see no reason why, if cut early, it should not be as valuable as the straw of the other leguminous crops, all of which contain a high percentage of nitrogen. As this bean haulm is usually pretty hard and rigid, I should allow it a longer period of steeping, and soak the linseed in boiling water, pouring it over the chaff before it had time to cool. Beans are usually pulled, and care therefore must be taken to shake off all the adherent dust and pebbles before passing it through the chaff-cutter, lest the knives be blunted. After all, the quantity per acre of this haulm cannot be very great, and I should prefer giving it whole to running the risk of damaging so costly an implement.

English farmers.—“The New York Post thinks there is little chance of getting English farmers to come to America and occupy the cheap farms of New England. It says the English farmer is not an emigrating man; that he can get farms to suit him at his own price (rent) at home, for very little more than the labor of cultivating them. This is certainly in the nature of news, and we should like to hear what our intelligent friend, Mr. Jenner Fust, of the Montreal Journal of Agriculture, will say to it. We are not an expert in Englishmen, and don't know more about that country, or its people, than they do themselves; but we have an idea that a good many English farmers have already come to America, and can be found in both Canada and the United States. We seem to have heard something about their emigration to the antipodes, and the rapid progress of agriculture in Australia and New Zealand. It may be all a mistake, but if they do emigrate to those far off regions, and if many of them are to be found in the states, and still more in Ontario, Manitoba, and other American provinces, we do not see any intrinsic improbability in some of them being made to realize the advantages of good farms, dirt cheap, in New England, because of the migratory tendency of a part of our population. We are all essentially of one race in Old and New England, and we have already in Vermont one county (Caledonia) so thickly sprinkled with families descended from British emigrants of an earlier generation, that the fact was commemorated in the name. If these good Scotch farmers could be got over here, in days when the inducements were far less than now, we see no reason why it would not pay to let the exceptional state of things now existing here, where farms are selling for less than one-half what they were worth ten years ago, be known to men who, by frequent reports, well confirmed, we have been led to believe to be not doing well at home. It wouldn't cost much to try it, any way.”

DR. HOSKINS.

English farming.—Our friends and fellow-labourers in England have had a pretty hard time of it since 1879, as all the world knows. And now, I fancy, things will, nay are already doing so, take a turn for the better. You see the English farmer has so many things to contend with that our yeomen—properly so called—have no idea of. Rent, tithe, poor-rates, road-rates, county-rates, and Saturday nights' wages to meet! And a nice sum these amount to on the whole! Here is a table showing the actual hard cash paid out on a farm of 320 acres of fairish land in Essex in the year 1852:

Rent.....	£565.0.0
Rates	62.0.0
Wages.....	645.0.0

£1272.0.0 = \$6181.92