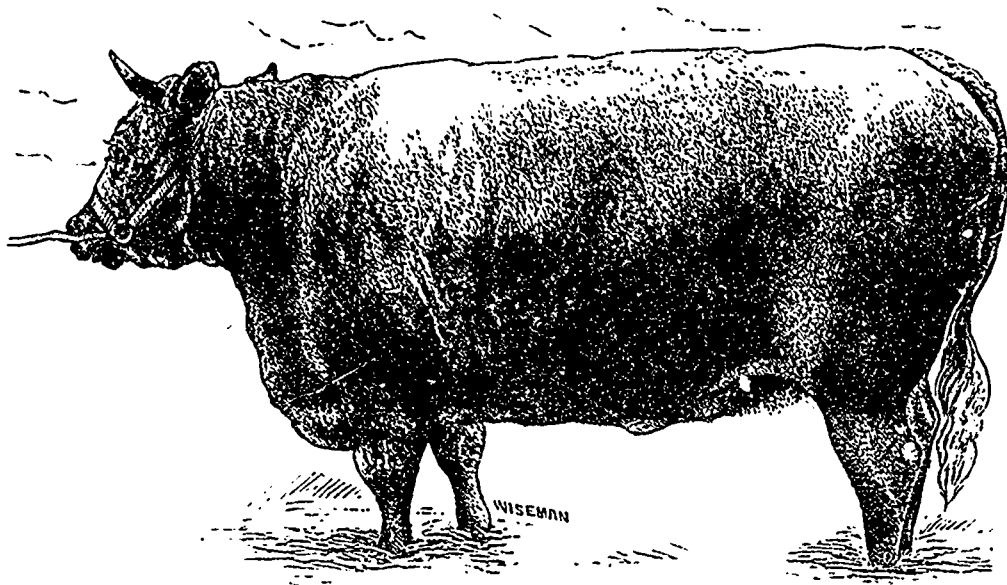


Some parts of this province are almost as treeless as the Western Prairies. Our farm houses need more trees, both for shade and ornament. The cattle in our fields need shelter from the summer's sun. Our villages and towns have many a street in them without a single tree. This want must be supplied by rapid growers, and, in such cases, the Balm of Gilead is the one chosen; whereas, what I would urge, is, that for ease of propagation, rapid growth, great size, and beauty of form, we have no tree that can at all compare with this nameless European Poplar. C. G., Abbotsford.

**Milk as Food.**—Unadulterated, undiluted, unskimmed, and properly treated milk, taken from a healthy cow in a good condition, and produced by the consumption of healthy and nutritious grasses and other kinds of food, contains within itself, in proper proportions, all the elements that are necessary to sustain human life through a considerable period of time. Scarcely any other single article of food will do

this. When we eat bread and drink milk we eat bread, butter and cheese, and drink water—all of them in the best combination and condition to nourish the human system. All things considered, good milk is the cheapest kind of food that we have, for 3 pints of it, weighing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lb., and costing  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., contain as much nutriment as 1 lb. of beef, which costs 9d. There is no loss in cooking the milk, as there is in cooking beef, and there is no bone in it that cannot be eaten, it is simple, palatable, nutritious, healthful, cheap, and always ready for use with or without preparation..... This is to say that, chemically, 3.7 lbs. of milk is the equivalent of 1 lb. of beef in flesh-forming or nitrogenous constituents; and 3.17 lbs. of milk is the equivalent of 1 lb. of beef in heat-producing elements or carbo-hydrates..... We must, therefore, assume, from the data offered, that the relative values of beef and milk as human food are as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , or as (in round numbers) 1 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . If milk is 4d. per quart, then it is the equal in food value to beef at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; and, *vice versa*, when beef is at 1s.  $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., then milk should be 8d. per



Priory Princess.

quart, calculated on its food value. We thus see that, at any ruling prices, milk is certainly one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, food that can be furnished to the family, while all experience is in favour of its healthy qualities.—From Part I. of "Dairy Farming," by Prof. Sheldon, for July.

**The Curry-comb in the Cow Byre.**—Two lots of 2 years-old steers of two in a lot, of like weight and thrift, and of the same blood, were selected. One lot was carded [curry-combed] seven weeks, and the other lot left uncarded. At the expiration of this period the carded lot were left uncarded, and the uncarded lot carded for seven weeks following. The result was that for both periods the sum of the growth of the uncarded lot was 1 lb. more than the carded lot. Weighing, at each change of carding, the food consumed by the carded and uncarded steers, I found as the result of the different changes that the carded steers ate in forty-eight days, 2170 lb., and that the uncarded steers ate in forty-eight days, 2018 lb.; loss of 152 lb. in forty-eight days, or over

3 lb. of hay a day. The reader will bear in mind that whenever I changed carding, a change in the amount of food consumed immediately followed—the steers that ate 2 lb. more per day now eating 3 lb. less, and this result occurred whenever I changed carding. The publication of such facts as these are considered by some as injurious, or anti-progressive. Having long worked assiduously at the card, and taken a just pride in their sleek steers, it seems to many like back tracks. Facts will harm none that do not make a wrong application of them; and I would be distinctly understood as assuming, for the present, only that, with the ordinary stables of New Hampshire, from the beginning of cold weather until April, carding entails a loss. I may add that, when time and the amount of fodder consumed are considered, I am quite doubtful whether, except in rare instances, carding will prove a profitable practice as now accomplished with rough cards. I presume that an instrument may be made that will remove dust and other impediments to the healthy and normal functions of the skin, and yet not be rude enough to root out the hairs so much needed for protection in cold weather, and thus enable the practice