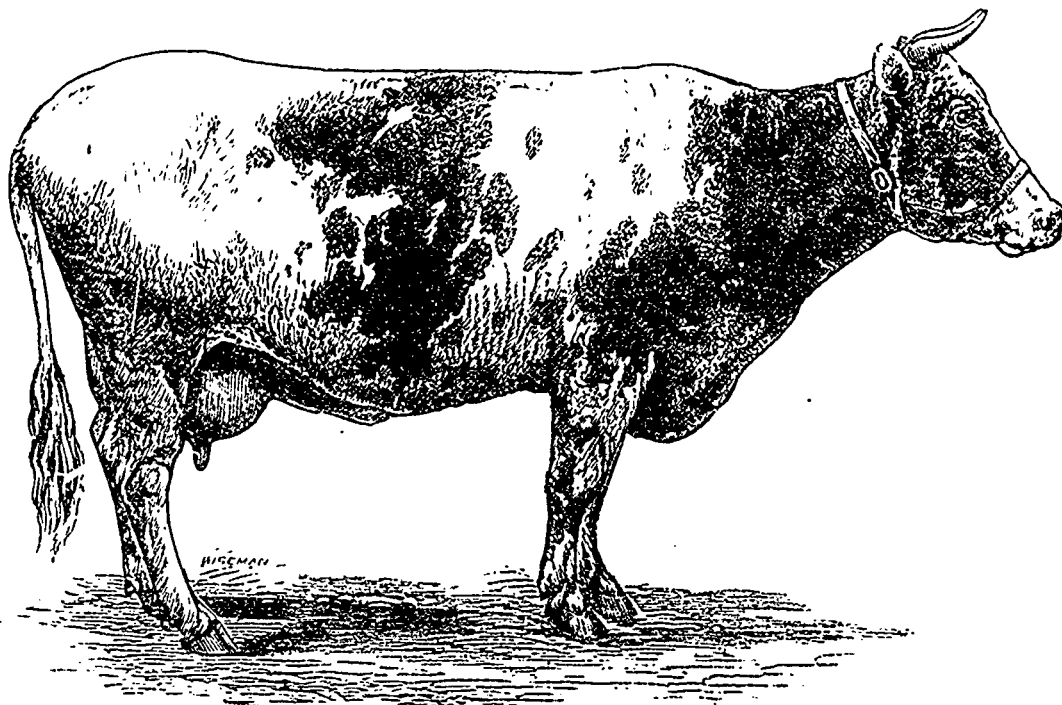and organs generally are in the same state...... If the milk continues to disagree, withhold it for several days, and sustain the calf with well-boiled starch gruel, of which 6 or 8 oz. are given. every three or four hours, white of egg, or beef-tea, stirred into it renders it more nutritive. Condensed milk and Liebig's farinaceous food are also useful in such cases when the ordinary milk keeps up the wasteful diarrhœa. An occasional clyster of 3 or 4 oz. of tepid starch gruel, containing 20 drops of laudanum, often relieves the straining. —*Wm. Watson, in " Kansas Farmer."*

On certain rapid growing shade trees.

There is a tree of great size and beauty which is almost unknown to us. In size, and beauty of form, it rivals the White Elm ! What higher praise can I give than this ? for the White Elm is the noblest tree of the North American forest. In going down the St. Lawrence by steamer, between Longueuil and Varennes, I was struck by the grandeur of what I took to be old Elms, but, as I found out afterwards, they are not Elms.

The tree is elm-like, both in size and form. The trunk is slightly larger, and the bark is deeply, and regularly ribbed; ribbed even when the branches are but three inches in diameter. The small branches are not like those of the elm, delicate and graceful, but coarse and clumsy. The leaf is a bright green on both sides, and much like that of the Western Cottonwood (*monilifera*), or the Lombardy, or Balsam Poplars; and quite unlike that of the Balm of Gilead. It will I suppose grow readily from cuttings. I have not grown it myself, but, have thus grown several other kinds of poplar with little care in culture; and, in fact, cuttings now in my sawdust box already promise growth. There is a grand old tree of this variety in Montreal, on the South-West corner of

Holstein Cow.

Monique and Palais streets. Botanists tell me that this is not a native species, and one may therefore suppose that it may have been brought out from France by the early settlers, along with the Abele and the Lombardy.

Abele, or European Silver Poplar, when quite young, and especially when grown as a shrub rather than a tree, is of singular beauty; but this beauty it loses with age. On dry soils, especially, does the leaf become small, and the long straggling limbs are but very sparsely clothed. It is a good grower, but to my mind of medium beauty. Mingled with other trees, in windy places where the bright pure white of the under side of the leaf is continually shown, it forms a striking contrast to the green of other trees, and may be not only admirable, but quite ornamental.

BALM OF GILEAD.—This is a type of tree of which there are many varieties, alike always in form and color of leaf, but differing much in form and color of branch and limb. It sometimes attains a great height, so that we cannot look down upon it, even mentally, if we would. In Montreal, it is largely grown as a shade tree. Now and then, one comes across a country village where the trees are nearly all of this variety. Would that in its stead there had been planted that European Poplar, of unknown specific, name, which I have already described.

One type of this tree I wish to draw attention to which has a leaf as large as a Basswood, or very nearly so. There is an example of it in the main street of Longueuil, half way between the Church and the road that turns down to the wharf. Whether it will grow to a large size I cannot say, but its beauty is such as should tempt propagation.

Cottonwood (Populus Monilifera, or Angulata), is a tree that should be grown when quick shade is needed. It is a compact grower, and a good tree for shelter to the cattle in our shadeless fields. It and the White Willow are the pioneer trees of the prairies of the West. I have also seen it on the borders of Lake Champlain. In the province of Quebec, I have seen but two trees of it, one of 5 years planted and about 35 feet in height, the other, a large tree, about 15 years planted, I should suppose, and set along side of a Balm of Gilead, which it has outgrown by at least one third.