

very rare thing to see a hog or a tub of butter raised here. owing to the improvement of the roads sled loads may frequently be seen in the streets of Arichat. Comfortable houses and commodious barns are being raised on the sites of the original log huts, and draining has been recently introduced. Were partially disappointed in their endeavour to procure seeds and implements in the Spring, but obtained a supply in the Fall which will be distributed during the Winter. Though the time has yet been too limited to produce much visible effect, the interest in their proceedings is increasing, and the Managers have on all occasions experienced the cordial co-operation of the Members of the Society. They have already imported seeds, stock, implements and books, amounting to nearly 100*l*.

SARLE RIVER—Subscription, 10*l*; Grant, 37*l*. 10*s*.; amount drawn, 37*l*. 10*s*.—This Society have expended for grass seed, Agricultural papers, and the care of their Ayrshire bull, the sum of 42*l*. 7*s* 6*d*.

COUNTY OF CARL BRXTON—Subscription, 6*l*. 10*s*.; Grant, 75*l*. amount drawn, 75*l*.—The Committee have given their Treasurer a guarantee to pay 13*l*. 10*s*. when called for. Cultivation increasing; new members joining the Society, stimulated thereto by the competition created by the prizes, and the introduction of better implements and stock. Lime is coming into use by the Farmers who burn it themselves. The Cattle show was numerous and respectably attended: the prizes paid in cash. In January an exhibition of Agricultural Produce is to be held, when the prizes will consist of implements of husbandry. A Thrashing Machine has been ordered from Albany, and grass seed to the amount of 20*l*. They have paid in premiums 32*l*. 5*s*., and their exports are 600 tubs of butter, 15 carcasses of beef, 1187 head of cattle, 8 horses, 615 sheep, 1050 bushels oats, 1500 bushels potatoes, and 39 pigs. Imports, 600 bushels oats.

MUSQUODBOIT—Subscription, 10*l*.; Grant, 30*l*.; amount drawn, 30*l*.—Their crops consist of wheat, potatoes, oats, hay and buckwheat—the first yields 18 bushels, rarely 25 or 30 per acre. oats 30 to 40; potatoes vary from 200 to 300 bushels. The usual rotation is first oats; second, potatoes with manure; third, wheat with grass, and lastly, hay 3 to 5 years or more. Farmers generally work too much ground, and manure what they do work too sparingly. A few have lately introduced the following rotation which promises to be an improvement. Pasture arable land two or three years, then potatoes with manure, next wheat top dressed with compost, hay follows two or three years and again pasture. It is considered unadvisable to increase the size of their cattle till the pastures are improved. English sheep have been procured from Tatmagouche and Shubenacadie: the appearance of their lambs is promising. Have expended for seeds, stock, farming implements, and publications, the sum of 30*l*. 10*s* 10*d*.

YANMOUTH—Subscription, 22*l*. 10*s*.; Grant, 75*l*.; amount drawn, 75*l*.—This Society have paid for 26 American pigs, one Ayrshire bull, 16 Dishley sheep, besides the cost of importation and five copies of the Colonial Farmer, amounting in all to the sum of 132*l*. 6*s* 7½*d*. Their sales of stock amount to 70*l*. 12*s* 6*d*.

BRIDGE TOWN, Annapolis County—Grant, 50*l*.; amount drawn, 50*l*.—This Society exhibits little proof of animation by their conduct. A general lukewarmness seems to prevail, and they have not raised a sufficient sum to entitle them to their Grant.

GUSSENBOROUGH—Subscription, 20*l*.; Grant, 75*l*.; amount drawn, 75*l*.—This Society have expended in two years, for stock and the expences of taking care of them, the sum of 144*l*. 5*s* 10*d*.

CHARCOAL.

Charcoal dust was tried by Edward Lucas to form a substitute for tan in a hot bed of low temperature at Munich. The coal was heated by pipes passing through it, and the flower pots set in it, they usually are in the tan beds in hothouses. Numbers of the stronger having pushed roots through the holes in the bottom, the pots into the charcoal dust, began to grow with uncommon luxuriance, and produced flowers more than commonly beautiful. seeds from the plants which fell accidentally upon the cases came up very quickly, among which were many young ferns. It is generally found extremely difficult to propagate. Mr. Lucas's attention being attracted to these facts he mixed charcoal dust with the soil in several pots which in nearly every instance caused them to surpass those cultivated in the common way, both in growth and beauty, and also restored a healthy colour to stately plants. He also tried pots of unmixed charcoal dust, which he found to require very frequent watering, but to be very good for striking cuttings, more than forty kinds of which took root in a very short time; he even succeeded in making the leaves of several plants take root, among which were some tufts of peat. These experiments were made with pine charcoal, but he afterwards found that animal charcoal (burnt bones, or ivory black) was superior to the coal of wood.—From a paper published in *Leibig's Agricultural Chemistry*.

PESTILENTIAL DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Second Report of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society, Ireland.

We now proceed to give Messrs. Olden's letter on the prevailing Epidemic amongst Horned Cattle, called *Pneuro Pneumonia*, a gall-ringing consumption, addressed to the secretary of the above Society. We will now let Messrs. Olden describe for themselves the complaint as they found it, merely observing, that Mr. St. John Jeffereys, the gentleman named by him, lost eighteen of his finest cows without saving one of those attacked.

Sir: I beg to inclose you the result of a *post mortem* examination of two cows, belonging to St. John Jeffereys, Esq. of Ballyne, and which had been under treatment at our establishment for *Pneumonia*, the general character of the epidemic at present prevailing amongst cattle in this county. The premonitory symptoms of this disease are so obscure to the cowherd or care-taker that the veterinary surgeon is seldom applied to, until the secondary symptoms have set in and the case is hopeless.

The symptoms are as follow. Acceleration of the pulse, which ranges from 80 to 120. The animal invariably hangs the head accompanied by dryness of the muzzle; the flanks heave according to the severity of the disease; a husky cough—weeping from the eyes—total loss of appetite—grinding of teeth—secretion of milk suspended—the belly drawn up—a low moaning, together with a grunt at every expiration—the lungs appearing also to be filled by a painful effort only. These symptoms are all progressive.

Seven hours after death the following *post mortem* examination took place. On laying open the cavity of the chest, there was an effusion of colored serum water to the extent of three gallons. The pleura or lungs exhibited the appearance of the highest and most acute inflammation; a considerable quantity of coagulated lymph covered the whole surface of the lungs, and extensive adhesions existed between the pleura costalis, and pulmonis. The tissue of the lungs was extensively disorganized, and at least for fifths of the whole substance was in a hepatic state. The remaining portion of the lungs which did not exhibit traces of having been the seat of acute inflammation, was thickly coated with tubercles. The mucus membrane of the throat and windpipe was vascular, but did not present any appearance of violent inflammation, but the ramifications of the bronchiæ in the lungs, were highly inflamed, and plugged up with firm masses of coagulated mucus and coagulated lymph, similar to the false membrane often discharged in croup in the human subject. The diseased parts of the lungs were so solid and fleshy, that the specific gravity was to the sound part in the ratio of six to one.

GAPS IN CHEESES—Take as much soft soap as will cover the thumb-nail, and mix it with meal dough. Give it to the chick at any stage of the disease. If this fails on the first application it rarely does on the second.—*American Farmer*.