

comprise 26 lectures on Veterinary subjects, and 72 on those of the greatest interest in relation to Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

The great object of this course is to afford an opportunity to young and inquiring farmers of becoming acquainted with the *principles* of their important art, and to prepare them for carrying on their studies and observations by themselves. As the course will be entirely free, the only expense which young men will have to incur in attending it will be for board and lodging, which may be readily obtained in the city for about \$3 a week.

Any further information relative to the Lectures may be obtained by addressing PROFESSOR BUCKLAND, University College, Toronto.

H. C. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

The Agriculturist for 1862.

Having now brought to a close the volume for 1861, it becomes our pleasing duty to gratefully acknowledge our many obligations both to subscribers and contributors, with the expression of our earnest hope that a similar support will be extended to this journal during 1862. It will continue to be published twice a month, 32 pages each number, for the very small sum of half-a-dollar a year, with a bonus of ten per cent to societies or clubs taking not less than ten copies. The *Agriculturist* thus makes an annual volume, with title page, index, &c, of 768 pages. The main object of this journal is not profit, but *usefulness*. Its conductors regret that circumstances beyond their control have, in two or three instances, during the year, delayed its publication a few days, but they hope to surmount these difficulties entirely in the coming year. Contributions are earnestly requested from all parts of the Province, and it is in contemplation to introduce illustrations in the next volume, and to make it more extensive and complete as a vehicle of agricultural intelligence. Each number will contain a distinct VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, which will be under the superintendance of MR. ANDREW SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon by appointment to the Board of Agriculture.

Board of Agriculture.

The following named members of the Board of Agriculture retire in January 1862, viz.:— Messrs. E. W. Thomson, Toronto; R. L. Denison, Toronto; Hon. H. Ruttan, Cobourg; Hon. Geo. Alexander, Woodstock. It therefore falls upon the County Agricultural societies at their approaching Annual meetings to elect suitable persons to fill the vacancies thus created. The retiring members are eligible for re-election.

Rearing of Calves.

(Continued from page 683.)

It is very difficult to lay down an exact rule for feeding calves, as far as quantity is concerned, nor can a time be fixed for weaning; the appearance of forwardness in the animals being the best rule to go by. However, as a general mode, supposing the calf to have been dropped in March, I would suggest that "pure mother's milk" should be given for a fortnight, then by degrees an admixture of the oil-cake gruel introduced, and a sufficient drink allowed at each meal, so as to remove all hollowness from the flank. In a few weeks six gallons will be taken by the calf, and when the weather is favourable it should be allowed to run in some well sheltered place where the pasture is sweet. In three months calves have an appetite for grass, and it is then that the process of weaning should be begun. I never use skimmed milk; and I gather from the experience I have had in rearing calves that pure milk and the oil-cake gruel is the most profitable mixture for calves. Water gruel hay tea, and linseed jelly, may be all used, and calves weaned on them; but the condition of those fed on the cake gruel and pure milk will bear comparison with the others.

I would have the calves fed with milk and gruel at 6 o'clock in the morning, or as soon after the cows are milked as possible. Then supposing them to have arrived at an age to be allowed to run at pasture, I would defer their being driven out until an hour or so after their first feed, so as to allow the process of digestion to be somewhat advanced, as when healthy calves are turned out they usually run and play about at first, which is by no means desirable immediately after being fed. Again between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, I would allow each the same quantity as they had in the morning.

The calf-houses should be well supplied with rock-salt; there can be no second opinion as to its being a natural stimulus to the digestive organs, increasing the appetite and promoting the general health. We are informed by hunters of the attractions produced by salt springs for wild animals; nature, doubtless, prompting them to resort where salt is to be procured to correct the