

Norman and Ardennes appear to possess some valuable properties, but the majority are indifferent. The English breeds have redeemed this department of the Exhibition from decided inferiority.

The goats and rabbits deservedly attract attention, and the show of poultry, including pigeons, pheasants, peacocks, guinea fowls, &c., amounting to upwards of 800 cages, is a decided success. The dry character of the climate and the great demand for eggs are favourable to poultry keeping; and the numerous specimens of Cochins, Spanish, Bramahpootras, together with several native breeds, impart a high character to this department, which seems almost as attractive to gentlemen as to ladies.

I have almost forgotten the Horses, which constitute so prominent a feature of the exhibition. Till recently this useful animal, I understand, was not admitted into the French shows. On this occasion the horses amount to nearly a thousand, comprising all the distinctive breeds of the different Provinces of the country. The way in which the animals are housed and shown is admirable, securing the most perfect cleanliness and safety, and affording visitors the simplest opportunities of observation. The premiums offered in this class amount to upwards of £8,000 sterling. There are many animals of which breed that possess great merit, and a good selection for draught, the carriage, or the saddle, could very readily be made. A special class provided for mules and asses, with premiums to the amount of £300; some of the males of the latter are of extraordinary size, and command high or rather fabulous prices. If I am correctly informed some of these stallions will weigh from one to three hundred pounds each; they are chiefly employed for the breeding of mules.

The Implement department is very extensive, comprising about 4,000 entries. Some of the French ploughs and implements are really curiosities, and belong rather to the history of agricultural mechanics than to the great advances that have been made in modern times. Agricultural machinery France is yet far behind her best tools and implements being in a great degree mere copies of English and American inventions. But no one could examine this immense collection without perceiving that a strong impulse has recently been given in the direction of improvement, and the unwieldy

wooden ploughs of the past, are beginning to make place for lighter and far more effective implements, chiefly constituted of iron. The very small farms, however, into which the country is cut up, must continue to operate against the introduction of machinery on an extensive scale.

I must here cease for the present. The hurry and noise incident to these occasions render it difficult for one to collect and communicate on paper his thoughts. I may have occasion to revert to matters connected with this country and exhibition in my next. G. B.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society, held on the 21st June last, Col. B. P. Johnson, Secretary, read a report of two visits he had made in the beginning of the month to Massachusetts (in the last of which he was accompanied by L. H. Tucker, Treasurer, and Professor Porter, Chemist to the Society), for the purpose of inquiring fully into all the facts connected with the cattle disease there prevailing, and to ascertain as far as practicable, the best probable means of arresting it. After glancing at the facts connected with the origin and progress of the present outbreak of the disease, which have been given pretty fully in late numbers of this journal, the report proceeds to recommend isolation of the diseased cattle, as a means of repelling the distemper, and expresses the opinion that with this means at hand there is no great occasion for the extensive panic which has prevailed on the subject. The report recommends that every precaution shall be taken to prevent the introduction of cattle from diseased localities into the State, and also expresses the belief that the means taken to repress the disease in Massachusetts will prevent its progress west of the Connecticut River in that State. Should this turn out to be the case we shall have much cause for thankfulness in this province, but in the meantime it is important that we should become fully acquainted with all the facts relating to the disease, so as to be prepared to act when necessary. The report says:—

From all we could learn we were led to believe, that if in the commencement or first appearance of the disease, the cattle affected and