

Let breeders of stock avoid purchasing animals with narrow contracted chests, such as have been too finely bred, or such as have any constitutional tendency to disease. Let rearers and holders of stock endeavour to keep their animals always growing, and never to let them fall back in condition. If confined to courts, or stall tied, let the animals be fed regularly and often. Let their food be of a nutritious character, but avoid giving large quantities of such as is highly stimulant. All sudden changes in the feeding and management of cattle ought to be avoided. The transition from ordinary or indifferent fare to the eating of large quantities of highly nutritious food, ought to be slow and gradual. The change from the close confinement of a byre to living in the open fields in a much lower temperature, and exposed to every sort of weather, ought to be made less violent, by gradually preparing the animals for their new mode of life. Let particular attention be paid to the thorough drainage of all houses where cattle are confined, and remove daily all dung and wet litter. Let all dunghills, composts, filth, and decomposing animal and vegetable matter, be removed to a considerable distance, for the olfactory nerves of cattle, and especially of cows, are particularly sensitive. Where cattle are confined in byres, or courts entirely closed in, the keeping of pigs should, if possible, be avoided. Let the animals have plenty of room, for it is evident that nothing can have a more baneful effect upon the constitution than the confinement of many living beings in a close and heated atmosphere. Yet how often do we see numbers of animals crowded and shut up in hovels, where a man can scarcely stand upright, and where the poor creatures remain for weeks and months condemned to respire a vitiated atmosphere. Let courts, and such like open places, be comfortable and sheltered, especially from the north and east. Prevent exposure to humidity, to violent and sudden changes of temperature, and to everything which tends to reduce the vital energies. It is well known that a certain amount of warmth is necessary for the promotion of the growth of an animal, and also for the secretion of milk; and it is a knowledge of this, practically pushed to excess, which in a great measure causes neglect of, and even opposition to, a proper system of ventilation. A sufficient amount of fresh air is, however, as indispensable to the well-being of living creatures as warmth, and it is fortunate that the two are not incompatible. The ventilation of cow-houses is, in too many instances, a mere apology for what it ought to be. In many cases, the safe introduction of fresh air, without exposing the animals to cross currents, is rendered almost impossible by reason of the bad constructions of the houses, and the extreme lowness of the roofs. In order, however, that the byres may be such as to insure, at the same time, sufficient warmth of a *healthy sort*, and also an ample supply of pure air, the walls must be high,

and the roof, open to the top, and without roofs, Ventilating boards, which may be regulated at pleasure, should be inserted both above and below the eaves. Windows ought to be so constructed as to admit sufficient light, and thus prevent darkness favouring the accumulation of filth, and of serving as an excuse for the want of cleanliness.

ANCIENT PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.—In the year 1352, the 25th of Edward III., wages paid to haymakers were but 1d. per day; a mower of meadows 3d. a day, or 5d. an acre; reapers of corn, in the first week in August, 2d.; in the second, 4d. per day; and so on until the end of the month, without meat, drink, or other allowance, finding their own tools. For thrashing a quarter of wheat, 2½d.; a quarter of beans, peas, barley, or oats, 1½d. By the 13th of Richard II., in the year 1389, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry were 13s. 4d. a year, and his clothing once during that period at most; a carter, 10s.; shepherd, 10s.; oxherd, 6s. 8d.; a day labourer, 6s.; a driver of ploughs 7s. In 1444, the 23rd of Henry IV., the wages of a bailiff of husbandry were 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing to the price of 5s., with meat and drink. In time of harvest a mower had 4d. a day, and without meat and drink, 6d.; a reaper or carter, 3d. a day—without meat or drink 5d.; a woman labourer, and other labourers, 2d. a day—without meat or drink, 4½d. a day. By the 11th of Henry VII., 1696, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance.

MANGOLD WURZEL.—I have just put in 2½ acres of mangold wurzel in rather a novel way, which I think so good and economical, that it might perhaps suit you to publish it: 6 cwt. of Peruvian guano being sown broadcast, the field was ridged up in the usual way; then having made a mixture of cwt. of superphosphates, 7 wheelbarrows full of coal-ashes, 7 ditto of old mortar from a stone wall lately pulled down I set to work to dibble in the seed with the following hands:—2 men to dibble, 2 women to drop the seed, 2 women to drop the mixture, of which I allowed a teaspoonful to five holes, and one man to cover all with a garden rake. This would not have been necessary, but a good deal of rain having fallen, the ground was too wet to roll. The dibles I used were of a blunt form, about the size of a small flour-pot at bottom. The 2½ acres were thus sown and manured in one day, using 5½ lbs of seed, at the following expence:—

3 men, at 1s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
4 women at 6d.	2 0
1 gallon of beer, at 1s. 4d.	1 4

Total..... 7 10

I intend to put in my Swedes the same way.—W. C., *Mawger, Cornwall.*