

Why should this be? It all were to pursue this plan, *where* could we look for the information and knowledge we require, and daily and thankfully receive from the invaluable agricultural articles so freely and frequently published?

I trust, Messrs. Editors, that henceforth such supineness will cease to exist, and that a laudable pride as well as that of interest will produce a praiseworthy emulation and ambition in adding something to the stock of knowledge at all times acceptable, and so much needed in our highly important calling.

If an agricultural journal is to be the instructive medium it is intended to be, to those agriculturists who take a proper interest in their profession, how is it possible that it can become so, unless practical agriculturists will give their experience and their aid, in occasionally sending a short article of their doings to their own Journal?

It is not, as you, Messrs. Editors, say, "the long and labored article that you want, nor need that article to be wove in the finest silk—if ever so home spun, you will welcome it, and should it require a slight touch of your pen, you will cheerfully bestow it!" This should encourage all farmers, who are able to wield the pen, to try and send the results of their successful or unsuccessful operations.

Surely many of our profession must think that you have the power and the ability to *cook* articles on the subject of agriculture when sitting at the desk in your office! That is, giving the results of your *imagination*, for practical experience, and so, by such mysterious hocus-necussus, fill your journal with *very interesting, and highly instructive articles for their perusal!* If they do not, how do they imagine that an instructive and interesting agricultural paper can be produced, when the results of all genuine experiments, and the much desired information needed, is withheld?

I am myself out of all business, and therefore cannot send my duly experience in agricultural matters, or I would occasionally, and gladly, contribute to your paper as heretofore. But the young, and the older experienced should make an effort to encourage and support your journal by articles that will prove interesting to your readers. And I earnestly hope they will do so.

I shall endeavor this next summer, if my health and other circumstances permit, to make a few experiments in garden culture, and if I deem them worthy of note, you shall have the result.

It seems the more extraordinary to me, that there should have been such a lack of communications to your journal (the sole one in Upper Canada) from farmers of this province, when agricultural papers in the adjoining States, have more sent them than they can possibly insert. I well remember hearing the respected Editor (Mr. Tucker) of the *Albany Agriculturist* once say, when I was in that city that, "he

had, at that time, more articles on his desk from voluntary correspondents, than he could possibly publish the next six months! I will not, Messrs. Editors, wish you quite such an indication, but heartily do I hope your correspondents may numerically and satisfactorily increase to your heart's content.

Believe me, with sincere wishes for the future success, of your Journal, truly yours,

LEICESTERENSIS.

March 24th, 1863.

OBSERVATIONS on RABIES IN SHEEP.

In our report of the proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the State Agricultural Society, we referred particularly to a paper recounting the complete history of several cases of Rabies in a flock of sheep, read by Hon. Henry S. Randall, and containing full details as to each animal attacked, from the inception to the termination of the disease, from notes daily made during its entire progress. As the fullest and most carefully prepared record of the kind extant, this paper possesses an especial interest, aside from that which ever attaches itself to so fearful and mysterious a complaint. Mr. Randall's design was to report all the symptoms and results connected with it, whether at the time apparently important or not—thus presenting a complete view of the case, and leaving it for further observation or individual judgment to determine the relative importance of the facts stated. The sheep belonged to the flock of Mr. H. P. Randall, and were bitten by a mad dog on Christmas Eve, 1862,—the flock consisting of about 300 ewes, three years old last spring, and in lamb. They were bitten mostly about the head, on the nose and ears, the wounds healing rapidly, and the existence of the disease being unsuspected until the 12th of January. On the 12th, Mr. Randall's observations commenced, and were continued daily until the 29th—the results of each day's examination being written down on the spot. The different cases were found to present some variation in the minor developments of Rabies, "owing, perhaps, to individual peculiarities of the different animals," but, as a whole, a remarkable identity was observable in the general symptoms throughout, and we give below Mr. Randall's careful summary of the conclusions attained:

FIRST SYMPTOMS OF RABIES.

Assuming that the rabid sheep which I have designated as No. 3, was seen by me on the first day of the attack of the disease—a fact of which I entertain no doubt, after comparing her subsequent symptoms with those of the later ones—and estimating the two first numbered cases to have had the average duration of the other five, the period of "incubation" in the whole seven (that is, the period between the sheep's being bitten and the appearance of