here be generally procured on the spot. And as there are many persons present who may not have had an opportunity of seeing and examining the effects of draining and subsoil ploughing, I may be permitted to state that I was present when the Judges were examining the lands of several farmers who where competitors for a premium given for the best managed farm, a field belonging to one of whom I would cite as an example of the benefit to be derived from the system I have just narrated. The subsoil of this field was of a reddish stiff clay, and the occupant had never been able to grow a green crop on it until he drained and subsoiled it to the depth of 14 inches. When it was examined it was in hay stubble, being three years since it had been drained. On digging down to see what effect the atmosphere had produced on it, it was found to be changed, to the depth of 13 inches, from what I have before described it to a fine mellow mould, and at the bottom of that there was found about an inch of dead sand which served as a conductor to carry the water to the drains; and it had another property, that of preventing the cold from rising from the subsoil.

Mr. Davidson afterwards added—There is one thing which I have overlooked. Mr. Parkinson stated that farmers would have to procure some such subsoil plough as was shown at the Provincial Agriculturral Show at Hamilton last year. Now such a plough is very expensive, and can only be used for subsoiling; and Mr. Parkinson may not be aware that the Scotch iron plough which he is in possession of, is capable of being used for subsoiling almost as well as the other (perhaps not going to the same depth,) by merely taking off the mould board and glands.

The Cow—Her Diseases and Management.

Rheumatism of the Loins, or Lumbago.—The cause of this disease is attributed to obstructed perspiration, brought on by colds; and this cause will be more active where the body of the animal is already in a morbid state. The seat of the malady is evidently in the tendons and muscles of the loins which aquire a diseased rigidity and harshness.

The first symptoms of the disease are a loss of milk, attended with fever, costiveness, and loss of appetite. On motion in the stall, the animal reels from one side to the other, and sometimes falls down, as if having no use of her hind legs; she then rises with the greatest difficulty, or cannot rise at all without assistance. When turned loose, she walks with great difficulty with her hind limbs; and, in addition to these symptoms, in the progress of the disease, her skin adheres tight to her body. Many symptoms may also show themselves from a violent strain of the loins, by one cow riding another, as happens in time of heat; but this action may generally immediately be perceived.

The first remedy to be applied, in the treatment of this malady, as in other inflammations, is bleeding, proportioned in its quantity to the violence of the symptoms, and the strength and condition of the animal, say from three to five pints. When the bleeding is over, the following medicines may be mixed together and given, milk warm, in two quarts of water gruel and half a pint of molasses:—

Sulphur, from 9 oz. to 1 lb.: grains of Paradise, (cardamom seeds,) 3 drachms; Saltpetre, 1½ oz.; tumeric, ¾ oz.; cummin seed, ¾ oz.

This medicine usually operates briskly, and will often continue for ten or twelve hours. After its operation is over, the following combination will be proper, mixed together and given to the animal, at one dose, in three pints of mild ale or beer, with a handful of wormwood previously boiled, which dose may be repeated, if necessary, once a day:

Saltpetre (nitre), 1½ oz.; flour of sulphur, 1½ oz.; camphor, ¾ drachms; juniper berries, 1½ oz.; long pepper, ¾ oz.; oil of turpentine, 1½ ounces.

Besides the above, local applications will often be found highly useful. For instance, the following *charge* laid on the loins of the animal, as the weakness appears more in that part than any other; for she can generally raise her fore parts, while the hind ones seem useless:

Black and Burgundy pitch, ¾ lb.; oxycroceum and paracelsus plasters, 3 oz.; bole Armoniac and dragon's blood, 1½ oz.

[illegible] melted over the fire, and spread while hot, but not so hot as to scald, all over the rump, as well as the loins. Some wool or saddler's stuffing, should be stuck on it, in order to keep it in its place. As soon as this is completed, the cow must be [illegible] and put into a sling, made of sacking [illegible] at she may feel the floor with her [illegible] are to be well rubbed two or three [illegible] day. She must remain in this situation [illegible] she can stand of herself, and get up without the assistance of the sling. The disease generally gives way to this practice in the course of ten or fifteen days.

The food and drink to be given during the treatment of this disease may be the same as recommended for other inflammations, such as an abundance of warm water gruel, or mashes made of malt, bran, or Indian meal.

Consumption, or Wasting.—This complaint is generally caused by cold and improper food; the former excites inflammation, and produces ulceration in the lungs; while the latter, by conveying deficient nourishment or nourishment of an improper kind, will produce the same effect. In proof of this last assertion, there are instances on record, of potatoes being given to