

shows no elasticity on being pressed by the finger: it is in fact, in a state of mortification. Ulcers may appear in different parts of the body, particularly in the mouth, and the urine is discoloured, being darker and perhaps bloody. To treat this disease, in the first place the animal must be housed, and (much as I object to it in the general treatment of cattle) bleeding must be resorted to; purging with Epsom salts should follow: if one dose does not operate it must be repeated. The beast should be most closely watched during this treatment, the least change being carefully noted by the attendant. If there is improvement, doses of digitalis, tartar emetic, and nitre should be administered three times a day. Any swellings of the joints should be well fomented with hot water, and rubbed with equal parts of camphorated spirits of wine, spirits of hartshorn and turpentine. Chloride of lime is a most valuable disinfectant, and it would be wise to wash all ulcers that may appear with a solution of it several times in the day; it will serve in a great measure to prevent the bad smell which always arises from the ulcers. A solution of chloride of lime of a quarter of an ounce in weight may be mixed with a pint of water, and will form a most valuable disinfectant lotion.

"Prevention is better than cure," and I am disposed to attribute my immunity from loss by quarter-ill to proper attention to feeding and housing, and also to the use of the seton, which is my practice to insert in the calf's dewlap towards the end of January. The oil-cake, which I strongly commend, causes the bowels to be kept in a regular state.

Before I conclude I must impress on young farmers the great advantage of having their stock-houses properly constructed, so that there should be no lack of light or fresh air: both are essential to the well-being of calves. I am rather an advocate for the light being admitted from the roof, or at all events sufficiently high to prevent the animals standing "at gaze," and, by much watching, becoming unsettled and unthrifty. The houses should be kept scrupulously clean, no accumulation of dung or wet litter allowed to remain, and the floors thoroughly swept before fresh straw is supplied. I find wood answers admirably as a floor; it is more easily kept clean than ordinary pavement. If good paving stones are scarce, the thinnings from young plantations, cut into blocks about ten inches long, and placed vertically on a bed of sand, will make a good substitute. I prefer the wood to the stone, and both to flagging, which is at times dangerous, owing to the smoothness its surface presents from wear and wet.

While animals are feeding, their houses should be cleaned rather than at any other time, and then also their coats should be brushed, as they will like to lie down and rest when their food is disposed of. The gases arising from decom-

posed vegetable matter are injurious to cattle; and if so to adults, must they not be much more so to animals of tender age? In severe weather warmth, and at the same time proper ventilation, should be provided: the importance of these requisites cannot be overrated.

In conclusion, I may remark that I have treated of the rearing of calves with the aim of turning them into money with all convenient speed, whether in the shape of well-bred cows for breeding and the dairy, or of fine steers ready for the slaughter-house. Of veal calves I have said nothing, not considering that they come within the limits of an "Essay on rearing calves." They are not in fact, *reared*, as it takes but a very short period of time to prepare them for their purpose. It behoves the rearer of calves to "look sharp;" for mortality amongst them tells fearfully against their pockets. The death of one or two or in the year, and even delicacy and the absence of thrift, would swallow up a considerable amount of any profit a breeder (on an average scale) might reasonably expect from his young stock, because he must always allow a margin for casualties in the byre previous to birth ("there is many a slip between the cup and the lip,") and the would-be rearer is often disappointed by cows aborting, or unfortunately producing dead calves, events over which he cannot have much control; to which, however, I am disposed to think high feeding largely conduces. When he has his calves safe and sound, I do not feel that I presume too much when I say 'hat by strictly following the advice which experience has enabled me to give with confidence in the foregoing pages, he may look for a fair share of success in his certainly somewhat arduous undertaking. "It is not in mortals to command success." Let us, however, endeavour to deserve it.—MAJOR S. MCCLINTOCK, in *Journal of Royal Agricultural Society of England*.

Agricultural Intelligence.

Progress of Agriculture in France.

In a notice of the Rural Economy of France, by M. Leonce de Lavergne, the "Edinburgh Review" gives an interesting review of French agriculture. On a level with England a century ago, although its progress has been slow, it has latterly become remarkable, and that which in our own case is history, we see now in actual accomplishment among our neighbors. The following picture of French circumstances is interesting:

"Since 1815 her foreign trade has quintupled, her manufactures have quadrupled, her agriculture has doubled its produce, under the influence of those three great principles of peace, justice and freedom, which are the eternal counterpoise of the hateful effects of war, violence and des-