

we feel persuaded that whatever can extend the knowledge of correct practice will be acceptable to every enlightened enquirer.

HORNED AND POLLED CATTLE.

CALVES.—The treatment of Calves after birth is not uniform. Some at once remove the Calf and rub it dry with straw; others allow the Cow to lick it over, that the *mucous* may be thereby removed, and it is then placed into the crib to be hand-fed—while some permit the calf to suckle during a fortnight, and others permit the calf to follow the dam in the pasture or meadow. Our own practice, with the more improved Breeds, was to remove the calf at once; with the *High-land* or *small black*, horned to allow the calf to follow the dam to the pasture.

When removed, according to the most approved practice, the calves are placed in a sparred crib about four feet square, with free access to the light—divisions &c., about four feet or four and a half feet high—each provided with a small manger and hay rack. Great cleanliness should be practised in every respect.

The milk of the cow after calving is different from what it is in its ordinary state, containing much more *casum* or *cheesy* matter. It is peculiarly adapted by nature for the nurture of the young animal—preventing undue costiveness—and, with due attention, will preclude the necessity for any auxiliaries. It is first fed three times a day—receiving as much as it can drink for the first three or four weeks at least, and, until weaned, it ought to be its chief support, the curd serving to form the muscles—the butter the fat—the phosphates to build up the bones, and the sugar to feed the respiration. All is supplied in the food provided by nature. After a while a few pieces of oilcake, or other suitable artificial food should be placed in the little manger—afterwards some sweet hay and sliced swedes or other turnips or roots, withdrawing the midday allowance of milk—giving it only night and morning. At six weeks old, it ought to be permitted to move about freely, to encourage its muscular development. An open dry and sheltered yard is best for the purpose. Lumps of chalk ought to be placed in the manger to prevent looseness after they have been nibbling root-food. There is much more fear of stinting young stock than overfeeding them. If a calf is worth rearing, great pains should be taken to start it well at first. Ill fed calves have generally a misgrown appearance, and are much more subject to disease in every form. The great object in the Improved Breeds is to take advantage of their disposition to early maturity; so that by illiberal stinting you are defeating your object, and losing the principal advantage arising from the introduction of improved stock. This is particularly the case with Breeds intended for the Butcher, and the food therefore ought to be of a more nourishing description than would be otherwise necessary. But in all cases care should be taken not, by stinting, to sacrifice vigour of constitution to over-fineness of bone. If it should be necessary, from unavoidable causes, to lessen the quantity of milk, the deficit should be supplied, with the most nourishing artificial food—Linseed jelly and cake prepared by boiling crushed linseed or cake, and mixing it with warm water to bring it to milk heat, and then mixing the allowance of both together. Some add bean, pea, barley, or corn meal, before pouring on, or during the pouring on of the hot water, stirring in all the time of pouring on. Thirty quarts of boiling water are poured on three quarts of linseed and four quarts of meal, and all then close closed up; and at the end of 24 hours this is added to 31 more quarts of boiling water in the pie, being poured in slowly to prevent lumps, and being well stirred with a flat board, perforated with holes to favour perfect intermixture. It is fit for use after 35 minutes boiling and stirring, and may be given blood warm to calves at three days old, in equal portions with new milk, increasing to two-thirds, and substituting skim milk as the calf gets older, say a month—and feed-