

displaced from time to time to give them fresh pasturage. When two months old, the calves commence to drink a little water and some must therefore be placed within their reach. In winter, when they cannot be put on pasture, they should, from the age of one month, be fed good new clover hay cut young, the quantity of which should be increased as they learn to eat.

The quantity of food supplied to them should be carefully supervised. There is no danger in giving them too much hay. It is grain especially, which, when eaten in excessive quantity, may do them harm. However good may be the health and appetite of a young calf, it should never be given more food than it can digest on the pretence of making it grow more quickly.

Calves easily acquire the bad habit of sucking each other's ears, when there are several of them in the same stall. To prevent this bad habit, some farmers recommend that they should be constantly kept tied, while others claim that it suffices to tie them during meals and for twenty minutes thereafter.

When the heifers are six months old and have been weaned, they should be put with the other cows and treated in the same way. The special care they need should last between 9 and 12 months. The heifers should be well fed to properly develop their digestive faculties. As a general rule, it is better to put aside a heifer that is too much inclined to fatten.

*Calves for Slaughter.*—Calves for slaughter should be treated like the others, but the skim milk may be replaced by boiled mixtures of different quantities of barley, oats, ground flax-seed and bran, the whole diluted to the consistency of milk in a tea made of boiled hay. But as the fattening of calves for slaughter is a good way to utilize the skim milk, recourse should, as a general thing, be only had to these broths when skim milk is scarce or veal commands a good price.

With respect to the feeding of cows and calves, we recommend the dairy manual of Henry Stewart, (New-York Orange Judd Company) from which we have derived most practical information.

**Manure.**—The manure may be regarded and is in reality a residue of the production of milk. Manure possesses an important value, which should