

a sufficient extent to produce pneumonia, or any other malignant disease. Under such treatment the blood becomes impure: the muscles become soft and pulpy: the lean flesh is wasted away; and its place is supplied by fatty matter. The young produced by animals subjected to such treatment possess a fund of vitality far inferior to the preceding generation. And this treatment continued for a few generations would destroy every valuable quality which animals should possess: and, ere long, young animals would not possess sufficient vitality to arrive at maturity. Indeed, can we make ourselves certain that, already, this disease may not be traced back to hereditary transmission? There is every reason to believe that it can be.

Some writers have intimated that government should take hold of the matter, and appropriate money to pay for cattle, which they think should be slaughtered, as soon as attacked, as well as to pay commissioners for making post-mortem and other examinations; and cite us as examples the actions of the government of the State of Massachusetts for the current year, as well as that of the British Government of a century ago.

Now, I would not protest against such a course without due consideration; but if we are to believe the reports which have appeared from time to time, stating the enormous losses that have been sustained since those appropriations have been made; I think you will agree with me, when I say, that the remedy is quite as bad as the disease.

When a case becomes desperate, prompt action is necessary; but, unless we act in the right direction, we may as well not act at all. We may as well remain at a certain distance on one side of a mark and not act, as to go as far on the other side and do a good deal. In order that our actions should be in the highest degree beneficial, *we must come down on the scratch*, and then, work with a will. If legislative action become necessary, let sanitary laws be passed, based upon truly hygienic and physiological principles, and then see that those laws are not violated; thus, by sustaining those laws, improve the health of our domestic animals, and through them the health of the people who partake of them as food.

To prevent or suppress this malignant disease, devolves itself upon every stock-raiser throughout the land, not only as a duty to himself, but to the community in which he lives. Then let every individual who has the care of stock, see that his stables are properly ventilated; that all miasmatic producing substances are removed to a proper distance from his cattle; that their food is of a purely healthy nature, and that it is given in proportion to the exercise which they take; that their water is what it should be; and that their daily exercise is not neglected. When these, and all of these things are strictly attended to, legislative action will be uncalled for.

Yonnans, in his class book of chemistry,

says that, "fat constitutes one-twentieth of the weight of a healthy animal." Then let stock-raisers beware how they clog their animals with fat; but let them increase their weight by development of bone and muscle. This, in the present order of things, may be contrary to the demands of our pockets, notwithstanding it is a preventive against pneumonia, as well as other diseases. I will hazard an opinion that Jonas Webb's herd of short horns will not be attacked with pneumonia, for it is evident from the story of his celebrated cow "Dodona" that he knows how to manage his stock, while the majority of stock-raisers appear to know only how to mismanage theirs.

To suppose that an infinitely wise Creator would produce a piece of mechanism so wonderful in all its proportions (for examine the ear, the heart, the lungs, or any individual organ and we find it beautifully adapted to its function) as an animal, without, at the same time, instituting laws to govern it, would be to the grossest profanity. When animals are created, laws were instituted to govern them, and those laws cannot be violated without penalty: and just in proportion as the laws are violated will sickness or death result.

Yours, &c., ISAIAH R.
Pleasant Hill, Port Hope. C. W.
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The Provincial Exhibition. Judges and Exhibitors thereat.

EDITORS AGRICULTURIST,—It is with reluctance that I impose upon myself the pleasant task I have now assumed. In view, however, of that reluctance, and of my reluctance at being a fault finder, when individuals have endeavoured to do their best for the exhibition, I cannot refrain from offering some remarks and suggestions, when I am daily reminded of all around me, the bitter and numberless complaints of exhibitors at the late Provincial Exhibition, at the unjust decisions and awards of the judges, and the unkind and incompetent judges.

I believe it is fully and freely admitted on all sides, that there never was an exhibition of the industry of the country where such large mistakes were made in the awards as at the late Provincial Fair, held at Hamilton, and that it is, *how is the evil to be avoided in the future?*

I well know the difficulties which the industry of Agriculture has to contend with in the services of competent judges in the various classes of exhibitors: and I am equally aware of the various modes that have been tried to mount those difficulties. The great trouble is that in many of the classes, the exhibitors are the very men that are needed for judges. In other words, we are shut out, by the cause, from the services of the most competent men to be found as such. Hence the Board experiences in the selection of