cing them too rapidly. In the fall they were put in the stables, and fed on hay, and a little meal, increasing the quantity of the latter gradually, with a view of fitting them for "beef" in the spring at one year old or a little under.

These ten calves look like young oxen, and are estimated to weigh about 300 lbs, each, alive. They will probably be sent to market soon, say next month, when we shall see how such beef will sell, and it will be relished by the lovers of good eating. For ourselves we should hardly find it in our hearts to decline a dinner from one of the best of them. We understand from Mr. C., who is making this trial by way of experiment, that he is quiet satisfied thus far with the present attempt to raise beef in one year, that he intends to renew the experiment another year, when he thinks some improvement can be made. N. Y. Farmer.

FARINACEOUS ALIMENT FROM STRAW.

The attention of agriculturists in France has been recently directed to the discovery of a method of converting straw into a kind of bran .---This discovery has been claimed by two individuals. The first is a miller near Dijon, of whose name we are not informed, who, it is said, on trying the mill-stone of a new mill, discovered the possibility of converting straw into a nourishing food. The second, M. Jos. Maitre, founder of the fine agricultural establishment of Vilotte, near Chatillon.

This distinguished agriculturist, known for the purity and perfection of his breeds of sheep, conceived the idea of converting into farina, not only the straw of wheat, and other grains, but of hay, trefoil, lucern, sanfoin, &c. His efforts are said to have been perfectly successful, and his discovery arrived at-not by chance, but by long experiment and research. The aliment which he has produced is said to be a complete substitute for bran. It is given to sheep and lambs, who consume it with avidity, and may be given to all other grammivorous animals, as a grateful and substantial lood.

M. Mattre, with the view of bringing the process to perfection, has ordered a mill for its manufacture, and he is preparing to communicate a report to the Royal Society of Agriculture on the advantages in rural domestic economy to be derived from this preparation. We are not at the present moment informed of the nature of this I tion therein, its minute particles insinuate into

process. If it be a simple grinding of the straw or fudder, and a separation of some of its fibrous matter, we can easily imagine the advantages that may result from it. We know in this country that the mere cl.opping of straw adds greatly to its powers, by facilitating mastication and digestion. We may believe that a more perfect communication of its parts will produce a corresponding effect, and extend very widely, the use of straw and other fodder, as a means of feeding our domestic animals .-- Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

-----THE MANURIAL USES OF LIME.

The Mark Lane Express, an English Aggricultural journa! of marked ability, has an article in a recent number "On the Uses and Application of Line to Soils," which, but for its length, we would copy entire for our readers .--Its substantial points may be condeused as follows:

1. Lime acts very powerfully in its caustio state in decomposing animal and vegetable matter in the soil. It retains a portion of its causticity in contact with the moist earth, and even when moderately diluted with water, and Prof. WAY thinks the best mode of applying lime would be to have it equally distributed over the scil in solution in water.

2. Lime acts surprisingly as a stimulant upon the dormant powers of the soil and the inert manures abiding therein. LIEBIG says, "Lime, in combining with the elements of clay, liquifies it, and what is more remarkable, liberates the greater part of its alkalies. The ceralia required the alkalies and the alkaline silicates. which the acticn of lime renders fit for assimilation by the plants. Ammonia and the phosphates are also indispensable, and with these we have all the conditions necessary to fertility."

3. Lime neutralizes injurious acids in the soil. Soils subject to flooding or `stagnant water are said to be sour, as containing too much vegetable acid. Lime qualifies the vegetable and other soluble substances, and occasions their conversion by atmospheric action into food for plants. In this way it is useful in decomposing muck, and preparing it for a fertillizing applica tion to loamy and sandy soils.

4. Lime is a powerful alterative of the nature and texture of the soil. By causing fermenta-