they are tied by the neck, and for months together allowed no more room than to lie down and rise up again, breathing all the time an atmosphere nearly up to suffocation point. Thus, being without pure air and exercise, neither their lungs nor any of their other organs are ever pro-

perly developed.

There are four things necessary for laying the foundation of a good constitution—viz., good shelter, proper food, pure air, and exercise. Without these combined, predisposition to disease is the result. The want of exercise to calves predisposes them to joint ill, white scour, quarter ill, and pleuro; and a great number fall victims to these diseases every year. Where great attention is paid to the rearing of stock, it is seldom—at least so far as my observation, goes-that there is anything wrong, in comparison to the opposite plan of rearing without exercise and cleanliness. I would say one of the great existing causes has been carried on since cattle travelled so much by steam boat and rai'-They are driven to markets and often placed in trucks in a heated state, frequently remaining there for a whole winter night, and, with lungs so predisposed, they catch cold, which soon generates into disease. Also, in the extreme heat of summer, when cattle run so much in the heat of the day, their lungs become congested; then we have cold nights, they lie down on the damp grass, and pleuro is often the

If Mr. Gamgee would put agriculturists on the proper mode of rearing cattle to prevent discuss, he should recommend them to give good shelter, proper food, pure air, and exercise in winter, and provide a protection to them in grass parks from the extreme changes in summer, and to be better sheltered in railway trucks, with fewer delays. If that were done, we would have less disease; and the Edinburgh dairy-man would have cows with better constitutions, if they would give them better accommodation—I am, &c.

Colin C. Baird, V.S.

Cupar, Feb. 26th, 1842.

Management of Live Stock in France.

(From the American Stock Journal)

We spoke in our last number, of the superior productiveness of English over French Agricul ture in respect both to the crops, and to the animal product: and gave the estimate of Laver me that the yearly animal product of an English farm is, upon an average, equal to the whole product of animals and crops upon a French farm of equal extent! The main secret of this strange fact is, that in the English system of husbandry, immense crops of turnips and green fodder are produced and fed out to sheep and cattle on the farm, thereby enriching the land and sustaining a heavy stock of animals for wool, mutton and beef. For instance, a Lincoln-

shire farmer thinks his farm under-stocked with sheep, if he does not feed on it, on the average one sheep to each acre. His thousand acre fam produces usually two hundred acres of turning and the like area of vetches, rye-grass and clove, all of which is consumed by his own animal and so the land is enriched for his wheat at barley crops which he sells. The French far mer allows much of his land to lie fallow after a crop of wheat, instead of raising a green crop, and so he has nothing to feed to his animal and can of course keep but few of them. Ita however, at this time our purpose to examin more in detail the French system of manage ment of domestic animals, comparing it as me do with that of England, to see what lessons of warning or example Americans may find in the department of French husbandry.

CATTLE.

It is estimated that France possessed in 18% about ten million head of horned cattle, which are a subject to million head of horned cattle, which are a subject to the highest authority that British agriculture on an area of land of less than three-fifths that of France products une-fourth more meat, and twice as much million or dairy products!

This is an astonishing difference, enough: attract the careful attention of all thoughts men who are interested in agriculture. Wern endeavor briefly to suggest the principal resus for this result. Four different objects may be sought by keeping horned cattle,—meat, labus milk and manure,—and as one or the other these predominates in the mind of the farms so he will vary his treatment of his stock.

WORKING CATTLE.

In France, as in America, oxen are worked the yoke. We have often seen them in south of France yoked with a straight pic across their foreheads strapped to their hora drawing by their heads, instead of by their sho ders as with us, and were surprised to see the they handled their load apparently quite easily as in our fashion. Nowhere, however, the world have we ever seen, nor can there a where else be found, so large and fine species of working oxen, as in New England. In Eq. land, cattle are, in general, not kept for we but are bred for beef and milk only. There ox is a gentleman of leisure and dignity, with the fat of the land from call hood to met ity. A speedy growth and great weight are main objects. His duty is to grow fat heavy, to do no labour, to take no thought the morrow what he shall eat; but to grown butcher's meat as speedily as he may. Her not wander over a hundred-acre pasture, pict among stones in a summer drought for a see subsistence. Clover fields to his kness, or grass brought to his stall, or five bushels of n ps a day, with oil-cake to match, are his in itence, and he is bidden to rejoice in his jo