lost in the year out of 41, was lost about a week ago by drinking so fast that he threw it down his windpipe. I have a German bull now, and I am inclined to think that you gentleman represent a class of cattle that has not so many fool calves.

Dr. Patterson—We perhaps have the most docile and gentle class of cattle in the world. The people of Friesland and Holland are in the habit of keeping their cattle in their houses. They live in one room, and the cattle occupy the next; they are all under one cover. The climate is so severe that the cattle are shut up from November until May. They are not even taken out to water. They are turned out in the spring. All the fences are canals, and so soon as an animal is vicious or attempts to walk through the water, he is sold. If a cow becomes bad, she is disposed of. They live among them. They do not do anything else. They do not plow, and sow, and reap, as we do. They have nothing of that sort to do. On the farm of Mr. Kuperus, for instance, there was not an implement of any kind for digging into the ground. There was not a space as large as this table dug up for any purpose. It is all in grass. They live by their cattle. The consequence is, that by selection, and breeding, and care, and living with their animals, docility has become natural. It comes to the calf. This occupation has been followed by these people for hundreds of years in this way. Our calves, as soon as they are born, seem to be instinctively kind.

Mr. C. R. Paine—I want to give you a method which I have heard of being followed by a neighbor of mine. He fed them druing the summer on a little water and grass, and toward the fall he took off the grass, and gave them cold water. The calves began to improve. In the winter he fed them a little hay and corn cobs. The way he did it was thus: He took a cob and a nubbin of corn, and the calf opened its mouth for the corn, and he gave it a cob.

Prof. Johnson—The methods that have been suggested, I think we all concede, are desirable, except possibly the one last mentioned. I apprehend that the successful rising of calves does not depend so much on any one method or treatment, as it does on regularity and discretion on the part of the feeder. I have no question that good calves can be raised by any of the methods that have been named, if the feeder has the discretion and the judgment, and feeds with regularity and thought. The use of oil meal has been mentioned—the new process, I think it was stated, had been used. We have found that the old process meal is more desirable than the new, and especially is this true for calves. We have found that oil meal with the skim milk comes the nearest to the new milk of any feed that we are able to give our calves. We have been successful in treating them that way, taking a small portion of the oil meal cake and mixing the sour milk with it.

Mr. Curtis—It would be preferable to use with whey, on account of the excess of fat.

Prof. Johnson.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Campbell.—Would not flax seed be preferable to either?

Prof Johnson.—I am rather inclined to think it would be, judiciously fed.

Mr. Phillips—I have had some little experience with feeding skimmed milk. I like to feed a young calf new milk at least two weeks, and then commence with the skim milk, and add the old process oil cake. I am not at all pleased with the new process. I like to teach a calf as soon as possible to use different kinds of food. By the time the calf is six months old, he will eat almost anything that is put before him in the shape of straw, cornstalks and hay. I believe in a great variety of food. I have a calf now that has been fed oil cake, oat meal bran, beets, carrots and turnips, not all at once, but with different kinds of food at different kinds of food at different times, liberally. At 270 days old he weighed 842 pounds, an averaged gain of 2 pounds and 12½ ounces per day from his brith.—*From the Illustrated Journal of Agriculture.*

A Valuable Man for the Country.—Now that we are improving our herds, not only in Pictou County but throughout the whole province, it is a pleasure to know that we have within our call such a man as Dr. Jakeman, Veterinary Surgeon. Those of us who own valuable animals have in the Dr. one we can depend on as being really a professional, and clever in his profession. I, with a number of others, had the pleasure the other day in town here, to see him operating on the feet of a very valuable horse owned by one of the townsmen; and the way the Dr. took off his coat and went to work, was a lecture in itself, and showed that he was the right man in the right place. The Dr. as he is becoming better known is becoming more of a favorite every day, by all who have to do with him professionally. It is a pleasant change to have to do with a really educated thorough man of his business, after being at the mercy of quacks, who know nothing more of the animal they operate on than the animal does of them. He is a man of few words, but a quick worker; and one that undoubtedly thoroughly understands his business, and one that the whole country should patronise; his charges are moderate; and he is prompt to answer a call.—Success to him.—H. T. in *Eastern Chronicle.*

I wish to repeat the way to prevent and cure milk fever in cows, says a correspondent of the New York *Tribune.* The way to prevent is to feed about two-thirds rations of fodder and half rations of whatever mess they have been eating for a few days before they come in, and for two or three days after calving feed sparingly with fodder; give no mess at all for the first day or two after except a half dozen potatoes or carrots, and take the chill off all her drink for forty-eight hours after calving. If the weather is hot, keep her in the shade in the heat of the day, and she will not be likely to have any trouble. But if you are caught with a case of milk fever, don't try to physic her, but empty the rectum and give an injection of half an ounce of laudanum diluted with thin starch, and keep giving the laudanum often enough to keep her easy, and in four or five days her bowels will move. When you wish to leave her for the night, give an extra amount of laudanum. As she begins to get better she will look brighter, and drink a little, and will not need as much laudanum. By the second or third day she will almost surely need a catheter to empty her bladder. If there is no catheter near, a small rubber tube will answer. Your family physician can tell you how to use it if necessary. A little weak saltpetre for a diuretic is useful. Cows six years old and over are more likely to have milk fever; I have never known a case with a cow less than five years old. Good cows that give much milk and are extra well fed are the ones that have it. A great many Jersey cows have died in that way.

Experiment Stations.—The recently published volume of the Proceedings of the Society for the promotion of Agricultural Science gives a list of the Experiment Stations in the United States, when organized, their financial means, cost of outfit, land occupied, their working force, and their publications. There are now nine State organizations; besides the Houghton Farm Station, which, sustained by a single individual, has performed very valuable and efficient work. The largest financial aid is given to the New-York Station, being $20,000 a year; most of the others range from $5,000 to $8,000, received from the respective States in which they are established, while New-Jersey has $11,000. Besides these Experiment Stations, several of the colleges carry on a series of