

nursed and cared for. Another precaution against Milk Fever should always be observed—not to allow the cow to be chilled after calving, or to drink cold water. The chill should always be taken off the water.

"Referring to the administering of spirits of turpentine, he said that turpentine was a very dangerous remedy, unless in the hands of a veterinary surgeon. Properly used, it was a very valuable medicine, but the farmer would find it safer to use it for other than medicinal purposes. The bloating referred to was a usual and not at all an alarming symptom in Milk Fever; it generally ceased as soon as the bowels were freely evacuated, and if it returned, the enema syringe should be again used. He closed by expressing the hope that the discussions at the winter meeting, next February, would be as well attended and as animated as the present ones."

INJURIES TO THE HORSE'S FOOT.

The foot is frequently injured by a horse picking up a nail in travelling, or from a piece of glass or other hard body entering the sole or frog, and penetrating to the sensitive parts. The danger to be apprehended from these injuries will greatly depend on the situation of the puncture. If penetrating deeply, and close to the coffin joint, it is often attended with very serious results. Acute inflammatory action takes place in the joint, and this gives rise to severe constitutional symptoms. Whenever the sensitive structures are injured, the horse shows lameness, which gradually increases, and matter soon forms, causing great pain. The horse, when standing, keeps his heel off the ground, and knuckles over at the fetlock. If the hoof is pinched or struck with a hammer, he instantly evinces pain. These symptoms may be produced without the substance being lodged in the sensitive parts, and they also frequently follow in cases where the nail or other offending body has been removed, and the sole not thinned properly. Therefore, in all such injuries it is advisable to remove the shoe, and thin the sole around the injured part. If matter has formed, it must have free exit, or sinuses will form, which frequently prove incurable. Poultices should be applied until the pain and fever are quite subdued. When proud flesh sprouts up, mild caustics should be applied, as the chloride of antimony. In all cases where the sole becomes undermined or detached, the knife must be freely used. The after treatment consists in shoeing properly, and using a leather sole, with stuffing to protect the injured and weakened parts.—*Ex.*

REAR YOUR OWN COWS.

It has been remarked that cows seem to do better on the farm where they were reared, than anywhere else. At a late meeting of the Herkimer county (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, the Hon. Harris Lewis made a statement illustrating this.

He said that when he commenced farming he purchased one cow from a distance, and had one which was raised on the farm. The cows were both of the same age, and about the same size, and cost about the same to keep. The cheese made from both went to market together, and was sold alike. But the cow raised on the farm would make 700 pounds of cheese during the season, which at

prices then would amount to \$42.00, while the cow he purchased made but 200 pounds per year, which would sell for only \$12.00. The cost of keeping the cows was \$20.00 each per year. The cow he raised, therefore, afforded a profit of \$22.00, and the cow purchased, \$8.00 loss. At present prices, the cow raised would produce \$105.00 worth of cheese, and the cow bought, \$30.00 worth, making a difference between cows, in a season like the last, of \$75.00. He would here add that almost every dairyman in Herkimer county was year by year repeating this experiment.

He had been trying for a long time to persuade dairymen to raise their own stock, and he presented this instance merely as a proof of the superior value of stock raised on the farm where used. To do her best, a cow must be acclimated, then she must become acquainted to the ways of her owner, his habits of feeding, etc., and she must also become accustomed to the pastures where she feeds.

THE ENGLISH SHEPHERD.

There is not one farm in England of any magnitude, but has a shepherd; he is a set part of the establishment. The shepherd and his dog are as sure to be met with as the carter and his plough boys, and if the former were dismissed and the flock sold off any arable farm, there would soon be no occasion for the carter and his teams. It is the flock which keeps up the fertility of the soil, as on arable farms the fat sheep are sold in the spring or early part of the summer, generally in spring; the animals are most numerous in winter, and it is the eating of the root crops on the land which stimulates and enriches all the light soils in the kingdom. Any farmer who should attempt to farm ploughed land without the shepherd and his flock, would be certain to bring his land into an impoverished state. It behooves smart inventive men in America to set about making sheep pens which would give shade in summer and shelter in winter, devising means to follow the renovating system of sheep husbandry, as conducted in Great Britain.—*G. G., in Country Gentleman.*

WHAT HORSES BRING.

Horses of great reputation have always commanded great prices. At Newmarket, in 1805, a bay colt by Pipato sold for \$75,000. In the same year, a two year old colt by Benninborough, a two year old by Volunteer, and a three year old filly by Sir Peter, were sold for \$75,000 each. For the celebrated horse Shark, \$50,000 was refused, and O'Kelly declined to accept an offer of \$100,000 for his stallion. Tradition says that the Duke of Devonshire refused for Flying Childers its weight in gold. A few years ago the great sire Stockwell could not be bought for \$100,000, and we presume that when Gladiator was carrying everything before him on the English turf, the Count de la Grange would not have parted with him for \$150,000. Coming to America, we find that \$15,000 were paid for Lexington, and that his son Kentucky, was sold for \$40,000. Mr. Alexander refused \$50,000 for Asteroid, Kentucky's half brother, and Norwich, another half brother, was valued at \$40,000. Mr. Bonner paid \$35,000 for Dexter, and offers \$100,000 for one that can equal Dexter's waggon time.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*