

pepper, mixed in fresh butter, should be administered. Last year we lost several by this disease, and this year the same symptoms manifested themselves among them; but we arrested the malady, without losing a single duck, by a dose of the above medicine to such as were ill. One of the ducks was at the time paralyzed, but was thus saved.

Lockjaw in Horses Cured by Chloroform.

MOBILE, March 17th, 1849.

DEAR SIR.—Some time in September last, I addressed a communication to you on the application of Chloroform in cases of Lockjaw in horses, and which you were kind enough to publish in your paper.

Since then I have had several opportunities of testing this mode of treatment, and in no instance has it failed, with the exception of one, when the administration of Chloroform was delayed till the patient was almost in the agonies of death.

My plan of treatment in this hitherto incurable disease is as follows:—On the first symptoms, I give a drench composed of thirty drops of Croton Oil, intimately rubbed in a mortar with thick mucilage of Gum Arabic, and gradually diluted with a pint or a pint and a half of good ale. Immediately on the drench being swallowed, the patient must be bled profusely, put in a warm stable, and, if the weather be cool, carefully covered with rugs. Now is the time to use Chloroform—four ounces will be sufficient for an application, and a convenient mode of applying it is, to make a temporary nose bag of a soft material, and as air-tight as possible; in the bottom of it place a sponge, and on this pour the liquid; by introducing the horse's nose, and tying the bag round and above the nostrils, he will be obliged to inhale, and in a few minutes will be under its influence. Upon rising, the muscles will have lost the rigidity peculiar to the disease, his nervous system will have become quieted and his face have lost that anxiety of expression which accompanies Lockjaw.

The Chloroform must be repeated three or four times—say an hour apart, on the horse's recovery, his strength should be supported by light and nutritive food, and, if the weather be warm, turning him out in a pasture for two or three hours a day, will extend the muscles of his neck, and bring him to the use of his limbs.

I would also suggest, that hand-rubbing of the extremities during the applying of the Chloroform will be highly beneficial.

Respectfully, &c.,

TETANUS

[Spirit of the Times.

flock, if not more than half a dozen, that Venetian red is the best thing that I ever used to paint sheep. It is, as most all know, a cheap red paint, only a few cents a pound, and one pound will mark a thousand. Take a pinch of dry powder, and draw the thumb and finger through the wool upon the particular spot you would mark, losing the powder at the same time, and it will combine with the oil of the wool, and make a bright red mark that rains will never wash out, and which will endure from one shearing to another, but does not injure the wool. It is readily cleansed out by the manufacturer.

Care of New Milch Cows.

I named Ulders. During this and the next month, cows will be calving, and should receive the kindest care and attention. A very common trouble with cows, especially young cows, is inflammation of the udder, which, either from the effect of cold or from not being milked soon enough, and therefore stretched or distended too much, becomes "caked," as it is called, and inflamed. Cold water, freely applied two or three times per day, we have found to be an excellent remedy. Soft soap has been recommended as being very excellent to soften and reduce the inflammation.

Retention of the after-birth. Another trouble which we often hear of, is "that the cow has not cleaned well." Sometimes from want of health, especially in very lean cattle, there is not sufficient action in the proper organs to throw off this substance, and sometimes there is an adhesion, and it is retained.

The best mode is to prevent this trouble by timely attention to the cow by feeding her well previous to her calving, so as to increase the health and tone of the system. After the birth of the calf, warm drinks should be given, and the following simple method of managing the cow we have found serviceable, for the knowledge of which we are indebted to one of our neighbors, who has practiced it for several years with good success.

Bind a thick blanket or buffalo skin on the back and loins of the cow, so as to increase the keep up the warmth of the body, and especially that part of it.

Farming in Aroostook.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* states, that he began farming in this district in 1846. He gave one dollar an acre for his land in the "wilderness state," and three dollars an acre for felling trees, and one dollar an acre additional for "chopping the limbs,"—making the cost of clearing including the board of the men, eight dollars per acre. He gives the following account of the profits of an oat crop produced

MARKING SHEEP.—An Agriculturist says, I wish to impress it upon every one who keeps a