

DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

We extract below a few of the remedies for diseases to which live stock in this country are liable, every farmer and every person concerned in raising and keeping domestic animals, should never be without these remedies, or the ingredients which compose them. For a few shillings expended at the Drug-gists, as much medicine may be obtained, and fed by as will enable the farmer, with a little experience, or with the assistance of an experienced neighbour, to meet and combat disease, the moment it appears, and thus often-times save the life of a valuable animal.

CATTLE.

Scouring.—The farmer may rely on the following mixture:—Let him keep it always by him; it will do for all sucking animals:—

Prepared chalk 4 ounces.
Canella bark powdered 1
Laudanum 1
Water 1 pint

Give two or three table spoonfuls, according to the size of the animal, two or three times a day.

Horse or Calf.—Good nursing, bleeding, and then a dose of Epsom salts, with half an ounce of ginger in it.

COWS.

Cleansing drink.—One ounce of bayberry powdered, one ounce of brimstone powdered, one oz of common salt powdered, one oz of diaphent. Boil these together for ten minutes, give when cold in a little gruel.

Colic.—The best remedy is one pint of linseed oil mixed with 4 oz. laudanum.

Calving.—The treatment before calving, is to keep the cow moderately well, neither too fat nor too lean; remember that she commonly has the double duty of giving milk and nourishing the fetus. Dry her some weeks before calving, let her bowels be moderately open, put her in a warm, sheltered place, or house her; rather reduce her food; do not disturb her when in labour, but be ready to assist her in case of need; let her have warm gruel; avoid cold drinks. A pint of sound good ale in a little gruel is an excellent cordial drink.

A Cordial is easily made by one oz. of caraway seeds, 1 oz. of aniseeds, 4 oz. of ginger powdered, 2 oz. of tennegreek seeds. Boil these in a pint and a half of beer for ten minutes, and administer when cold.

Hore or Huren.—Use the elastic tube, but as a prevention, let them be well supplied with common salt, and restrained from rapid feeding, when first feeding upon rank grass, or clover.

Mange.—4 lb. of black brimstone, 4 pint of turpentine, one pint of train oil. Mix them together, and rub the mixture well in over the affected parts.

Milk Furr, or Garget.—Two oz. of brimstone, one oz. of diaphent, one oz. of cum seed powdered, one oz. of powdered nitre. Give this daily in a little gruel, and rub well the udder with a little goose grease.

Murrain.—4 lb. of salts, two oz. of bruised coriander seeds, one oz. of gentian powder. Give twice in a little water.

Purge, in Parturition.—Either one lb. of salts in a quart of water or gruel, or 1 pint to 1 1/2 pint of linseed oil.

Redwater.—Bleeding, says Youatt, first, and then a dose of 1 lb. of Epsom salts and 4 lb. doses repeated every eight hours, until the bowels are acted upon. In Hampshire they give four ounces of bole armoric, and two ounces of spirits of turpentine in a pint of gruel.

Scouring.—Give 4 ounce of powdered creolin, and ten grains of powdered opium in a little gruel.

Sprains.—Embrocation: eight ounces of sweet oil, four oz. of spirits of hartshorn, 4 oz. of oil of thyme. **Horns.**—Bottle: give 4 lb. of Epsom salts with two oz. of coriander seeds bruised in a quart of water. **Wounds.**—Flesh tincture. Socotrine or Barbadoes aloes in powder 4 oz., myrrh coarsely powdered 1 oz., rectified spirit of wine 1 pint, water 2 pints. Let them stand 4 days, occasionally shaking, then fit for use; wounds are best without sewing; cleanse from dirt and gravel. If much inflamed apply a poultice. If unhealed granulation arises wash the part with the following mild caustic wash previous to applying the tincture. Blue vitriol (sulphate of copper) 1 oz., water one pint, dissolve.

SHEEP.

Apoplexy.—Bleed copiously; then give two oz. of Epsom salts in a pint of water.

Blackwater.—Keep the bowels open with Epsom salts; and give a tea spoonful of elixir of creolin, or sulphuric acid diluted with seven parts of water, in an infusion of oak bark.

Fly.—Fly powder: two pounds of black sulphur, half a pound of hellebore; mix them together, and sprinkle the sheep from the head to the tail with a drugging box.

Sheep-Wash.—The farmer will find this an excellent recipe: half a pound of powdered white arsenic (arsenious acid) four pounds and a half of soft soap. Boil these for a quarter of an hour, or until the arsenic is dissolved, in five gallons of water. Add this to the water sufficient to dip fifty sheep. The quantity of arsenic usually recommended is too large.

Foot Rot.—One drachm of verdigrise (acetate of copper), one drachm of blue vitriol

(sulphate of zinc), two ounces of water, two drachms of nitric acid, two drachms of butter of antimony; pare away the horn and apply the lotion upon a feather to the part affected.

Rot.—To prevent, let the sheep have always a lump of salt to lick in their trough.

Scab, or Schab.—Apply a lotion formed of one ounce of corrosive sublimate, four ounces of sal ammoniac dissolved in four quarts of rain water. This is a powerful stimulant, and must be used with caution. **Mercurial Ointment for Scab.**—Quicksilver 1 lb., rancid lard 7 lbs.; rub the quicksilver with a small quantity of the lard, until the globules entirely disappear, afterwards add the remainder of the lard; some persons add a little powdered charcoal, to make it dark. **Scouring.**—See diseases of Cattle.

Toads.—See Fly.

Wounds.—Wash the part and apply a lotion formed of a negar one pint, spirits of wine one ounce, spirits of turpentine one ounce, Goulard's extract one ounce. If the wound be a recent one, it is better to stitch it up with separate ligatures, which can be easily withdrawn, and dress with cold water.

PIGS.

For the common diseases of Pigs, the following recipe may be employed: 4 lb. of madder, 1 lb. of saltpetre, 2 oz. of black antimony; mix these together, and give a table spoonful night and morning in its food.

HORSES.

Cough, or Colds. are the best treated by cold bran mash, with 4 lb. of linseed, and 1 oz. of saltpetre each mash.

Gripes, or Colic.—In the absence of a veterinary surgeon in this dangerous complaint, the following is the best remedy for a horse: 14 pint of linseed oil, 1 1/2 oz. of laudanum given in a little warm gruel. Some persons assist the operation of the above with a glyster, composed of 4 lb. of Epsom salts, 4 lb. of treacle, dissolved in three quarts of warm water. **Mange.**—See Cows, for which the remedy is the same.

Powder Alternative for disensed skin or surfet: mix together 4 lb. of sulphur, 4 lb. of saltpetre, 4 lb. of black antimony; give a large table spoonful night and morning in their corn.

Strains and Wounds.—Mix 1 oz. of Goulard's extract, 1 oz. of spirits of turpentine, 1 oz. of spirits of wine, 1 pint of the strongest vinegar; rub this by the hand, or a piece of tow, gently on the part affected. —[Farmer's Encyclopedia.]

CANADA FARMER.

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THE CANADA FARMER.

We issue the first number of our paper two weeks later than we promised it. The delay was unavoidable. We send it into all parts of the country, and as stated in our prospectus to Magistrates, District Councillors and other classes of persons, who from their situation and supposed character, will be able to appreciate the value of such a journal, and most likely to encourage it. We hope none of those to whom we so send it, will be offended at the liberty we have taken. It will cost them only one half-penny, and if we have mistaken their character and public spirit, we shall consider ourselves unfortunate in that respect, and can only say to such persons, keep the first number but give yourselves no further trouble about it.

Those however who see and feel the evils, and burdens with which the agriculture of Canada is oppressed; those who have some knowledge of the wondrous achievements which science and experience combined have accomplished in this grand department of human labour, in other countries; those in a word who, whether native or foreign born, can realize the existence of a peculiar influence in the talismanic words "my country," must and will hail with gladness the appearance of an agency so all-powerful for good, and so unproductive of evil as the press becomes, when applied to the objects we seek. The number of such persons we believe is rapidly increasing in Canada. The lines of demarcation between classes, sections and parties, which have hitherto been so plain to every eye, so offensive to, and so regretted by every generous well wisher of his country, are becoming shadowy and indistinct. Soon, very soon it is to be hoped, they will have left no trace behind. The time has arrived when we must think and feel ourselves Canadians. This is no longer matter of choice or indifference. We have stood calling upon Jupiter for a long time, and we have at last been told very significantly to put our own shoulders to the wheel. There is no doubt we shall get out of the mire much

quicker for it; we must lift however, and not only so, but we must seek out every advantage our position affords; avail ourselves of every discovery of science; every invention of ingenuity; and every acquisition of experience. If we are hereafter obliged to go into the world's markets without any protection; to be jostled by the busy crowds, and underlaid by the active, enterprising, intelligent, and in some cases, more fortunate producers we shall meet there, it must be plain to the simplest mind, that we shall have to adopt different plans from those heretofore followed. Shut out as we are from the sea, the great highway of commerce for the nations of the world, by a rival country on one side and for nearly six months of the year by frost and ice on the only other, we are unable to enter those markets except at stated periods, when if prices are low, we must sell low. If prices are higher at that season of the year when we, from our situation are deprived of access to them, we must suffer the loss, and patiently bear the disappointment. Even during the summer, in the present state of our internal communications, we have disadvantages to contend against, by no means inconsiderable, that others are free from. What then is to be done. Shall we travel on the old mill-house round? Shall we stick to our old ways, and shut our ears against all improvement because "our fathers never did so"? We are already years behind our neighbours. As a people we are wholly unacquainted with many modern discoveries and improvements which enable the farmer with no more labour than before to obtain double the profit. It is true, there is here and there among us a farmer, who might safely compete with the best of any country. But they have not been made here. They have come from a country where science has freely given out the richest treasures of her vast store-house; where the laboratory of the chemist has been applied to a better purpose than the transmutation of metals, or the discovery of the philosopher's stone. Those farmers may be perfectly ignorant of the rationale of the thing, the "why and the wherefore" yet they have been instructed in the results, and in the way to produce them. They have not obtained the knowledge they possess from experience alone. The establishment of agricultural societies, model and experimental farms; the labours of such men as Johnston, Loudon, Liebig and others; and the newspapers and periodicals expressly devoted to the improvement of agriculture which have been spread broad-cast over all those countries in which any considerable advance has been made, have given, even to the unreading, labouring farmer, that knowledge which he turns to so good an account. He may not have derived his skill directly from any of these sources, but he has been taught it by those who did. In other words, had it not been for the discoveries of science, he would now be in total ignorance of what he well knows cannot be too highly estimated.

Any one who has observed the contrast between the mode of culture pursued by a farmer from one of the English counties in which the best systems are followed, such as Lincolnshire or Yorkshire, and one of our old Canadian farmers, must have been forcibly convinced of the superiority of the former over the latter. The writer has seen numerous instances where the owners of farms, which had been cropped until the abused and exhausted soil refused its accustomed yield, were obliged to let them for a small sum, and remove to the "bush" or to some newer land, in order to raise their bread, and he has seen those same farms, in the hands of Englishmen or Lowland Scotchmen, not only support their families, but produce enough in the course of four or five years to purchase the farm itself with all its improvements. Such instances are by no means rare. Now, what does all this show? It shows that one farmer has been trained in a better school than the other, that the system of cultivation adopted by the one was based upon sound principles—in harmony with the laws of vegetation—of nature. That

the one, although he may have been inferior to the other in general intelligence, has acted upon more enlightened views with regard to the operations of nature and the true mode of supplying the necessary material to replenish her exhausted stores. That the one is in fact, a farmer, who is acquainted with the latest improvements of his art, and has the wisdom to act upon them, while the other is more than half a century behind the advance of the age.

The class of farmers so numerous in Canada, whose modes of cultivation, as they must themselves acknowledge if they will look around them and consider for a moment, are of a very primitive and imperfect character, must be diminished. How can this be done? Not by removal, but by a change of character as farmers; not by looking upon their land as "poor" and "worn-out" and upon the alluring stories that are told about the "Western States" and the rich prairies already cleared for the plough, and that will never require any manure, as their only consolation, and their speedy transit thither, as a "consumption devoutly to be wished," but by learning the nature of their own soil—by subsoil ploughing—by applying suitable kinds of manure—by rotation of crops, and by introducing those systems of culture which both science and experience have proved to be adapted to the production of the largest and most fruitful crops at the least expense. "There are periods in the history of every country" says Mr. Johnston in his admirable lectures on agricultural chemistry, "when the study of agriculture becomes more urgent and in that country acquires a vastly superior importance. When a tract of land is thinly peopled like the newly settled districts of North America, New Holland or New Zealand, a very defective system of culture will produce food enough not only for the wants of the inhabitants but for the partial supply of other countries also. But when the population becomes more dense, the same imperfect or sluggish system will no longer suffice. The land must be better tilled, its special qualities and defects must be studied, and means must gradually be adopted for extracting the maximum produce from every portion susceptible of cultivation." That period has arrived in Canada, the "imperfect and sluggish system" incidental to every new country where the virgin soil produces almost spontaneously, will no longer suit our condition. The advent of a "better" system has been wonderfully hastened, or rather, the necessity for it wonderfully increased, by the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the gradual introduction of the principles of free trade into the commercial transactions of the Mother country. This "necessity," in the present aspect of our affairs is truly appalling, we are laboring under most of the evils which the opponents of Free Trade allege it will produce, while we enjoy none of its benefits! In addition to the disadvantages of our geographical position already mentioned, we have to encounter, and submit to the exactions of a monopoly in the navigation of the St. Lawrence! our only legitimate highway to the sea, and thence to market. And yet more, we must sell our produce without any protection, while we are compelled to buy with protection; in other words, the manufacturer whose articles we must take in exchange for our produce demands, (and is protected in making it) his former prices, while we must sell for what we can get! The condition of agriculture in Canada, when viewed in all its aspects, is certainly gloomy enough, but we must not despair. If the Home Government are determined to adhere to the principles of Free Trade in regard to every thing we have to sell, they will surely adopt the same rule in reference to what we must buy. If we are compelled to meet the competition of the world in disposing of our produce, it would be monstrous injustice not to allow us to buy our articles of consumption in the cheapest markets. "It's a poor rule" as the saying is "that won't work both ways." This privilege is now in fact allowed us by the Home Government. Our own parliament are em-