cows remained in the same pasture one week more, and were fed every morning and evening as at first with hay only, and the experiment produced only, 87 quarts of milk; $4\frac{3}{4}$ quarts of cream, and 3 1-5 lbs. of butter,—thus proving that no small part of the increase must be ascribed to the addition of the mangel-wurtzel.

Drink.—Those who wish their cows to give large messes of milk in the winter season, should give them warm drink. The extra trouble

will be more than repaid in the increased quantity of milk.

Currying.—Cattle are well known to thrive much better where this operation is thoroughly performed, and Dr. B. Rush, in a lecture upon the advantages of studying the diseases of domestic animals, states that there is an improvement in the quality of the milk, and increase of its quantity, which are obtained by currying the cow.

Kicking.-If the milker will keep his nails short, not one cow in a

hundred will kick.

Sores.—An ointment made of linseed oil and white lead, will cure cracked teats.

Sheep require especial attention in winter. They should have water daily, and not be crowded together in too large numbers, or in situations too close and confined. Twenty-five sheep are enough for one enclosure, and where the flock exceeds this number, it should be divided. Turnips, potatoes, and occasionally a feed of grain or beans should be given to them. Keep the cottes well littered, and so secured that the animals may be well protected from cold and storms.

Almost all the disorders incident to sheep are caused by a want, and seldom by an excess, of activity in the vital organs. The nerves are very susceptible, but when they are powerfully excited, the excitement soon passes off, and leaves the animal extremely weak. Therefore, most of the means used for the cure of diseases of sheep should be calculated to excite, rathan than allay, the activity of the functions of life.

During the summer, give them a good supply of salt, and occasionally some tar; and if they do not have access to burnt lands, give them wood ashes mixed with their salt,—4 or 5 parts of the former to one of the latter. Sheep running on freshly burnt lands are generally healthy.

The coal and ashes are specifics against several disorders.

Give them in winter, as condiments, salt, wood ashes, clay and pure earth; or as salutary or medicinal food, cedar, pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, and other boughs or browse; but avoid oak and other powerful astringents. The browse of evergreen is used, not only as a wholesome food, but for its medicinal qualities, particularly pine and hemlock; be careful to keep them well supplied with pure water; as they eat dry fodder, they will drink often and freely. They can no more satisfy their thirst by eating snow, than a man can his by sucking an icicle.

Lobelia (or Indian tobacco) has been found good where the symptoms of disease are a drooping, running at the eyes, weakness in the back

and loins, and losing the use of their hind legs, &c.

Foul Noses.—Dip a small mop, on the end of a stick, in tar, then roll it in salt, and put it in their mouths, so near their throats that it will be sure to go down. Pine boughs are also very good.

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