

lime, and is none other than our useful land plaster. Mr. Jamieson is the originator of this absurd nonsense—he likes to keep his name before the public.
A. R. J. F.

COTTON-CAKE.

The proportion of oil in cotton-cake is higher than in the best linseed cake. In the best specimens of the latter the oil



ORNAMENTAL FLOWER STAND.

rarely amounts to 12 0/10; whereas, in the former 16 0/10, 17 0/10, and even sometimes 19 0/10, are found. Cotton-cake contains also a much larger proportion of flesh-formers than linseed cake. It should therefore be very suitable for young stock and milch cows: the dung will be rich in nitrogen.

ARTHUR R. JENNER FUST.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

By Dr McEachwan, F. R. C. V., S. Eng.

In our last, we gave a few hints regarding the treatment of mares during the breeding season. Now, we think, a few remarks on the care sows should receive during pregnancy, and while suckling, will not be amiss.

Sows about to pig should always have a sufficient amount of wholesome and nutritious food to keep them in good condition. They should not however be allowed to get too fat, for when in high condition the animal is awkward, and liable to smother her young; besides, she does not milk as well as a leaner sow, and what she gives is of a much inferior quality. Several days prior to farrowing, the animal should be placed in a roomy house, and fed upon a laxative diet. To keep the sty clean and her bowels in a proper state she should be walked out for a short time before each meal. To facilitate delivery and to allow the animal to indulge her own inclinations, she should have a small allowance of short litter, which she will generally collect into a heap as parturition approaches, lying down upon it so as to raise the lower part of her body. It is the too common error to "sit up and wait on the pig." Now, unless the sow is very large, and excessively fat, this is not at all necessary; for they very rarely require assistance, and we have known more than once of whole litters being lost by this over-interference, the young being frequently taken away before the sympathy of the mother is fairly excited, and before they are returned, it has almost entirely ceased, and can only be maintained by the most skilful management. Thousands of pigs are lost in this way, for if the mother's sympathy for her young be lost, the milk in a great many cases dries up. The attendant, especially if he is a novice, sometimes, in his anxiety, breaks off the navel string too short; the young, consequently, either bleed to death, or become so weak that they are trodden down by their stronger fellows. The sow, although naturally a most affectionate mother, will sometimes eat her young, though living; this habit is acquired through the blundering of the attendant, who, from laziness or want of sense, leaves a dead offspring within reach of the mother. The reader will thus see that too much attention cannot be paid to the ridding of the sty of all foetal membranes, etc. After farrowing, the mother's appetite is rather capricious, and great care must be taken not to sicken her by placing a superabundance of food in her trough. All the food necessary for the first day or two, is a little sweetened milk given in small quantities, and given five or six times a day. If the animal is noticed to be in anyway constive, an injection of soap and lukewarm water is to be given, walking her out for a few minutes four or five times a day until relaxed. Particular notice must be taken of this; for often pigs are lost by letting it run on too long; the hardened fæces in the rectum pressing upon the neck of the bladder, and setting up inflammation of that organ. The breeding house should be well ventilated, white-washed, and all dogs, pigs, and strangers, should be prevented from disturbing the brood. Breeding from too young sows often prevents the size the progeny would otherwise attain. The boar may be put to common sows anywhere from twelve to eighteen months; if, however, intended for show purposes, they should be allowed six months longer or even more. Young pigs are very tender, and require much warmth during the first month after birth. If a sow farrows in cold weather, the chances are you will lose many if not all the young, unless great attention be paid; for they are not strong enough to get to the sow for warmth or milk. It is an excellent plan to sit up with them for the first two or three months, keeping them covered by the mother's side. In order to regulate the numbers, taking away when too many and adding to those falling short, two or three sows