

while the throat is much swelled. They should not be bled; but by laying a blister upon the swelling, the throat is somewhat relieved, and the difficulty of swallowing abated. As most horses in Europe have the Strangles at some time in their lives, the practice of inoculating, either with the matter from the sore or that which runs from the nostrils, has been adopted in some places on the continent. It is said to produce a much milder form of the disease.

THE WEATHER—JUNE 28TH.

Since the commencement of June the weather has been colder than usual, and very wet: this will probably prevent the Grasshoppers from being so numerous as they were last year in some places. With our neighbours the season has been much more unfavourable. In many parts of New England, and in the western part of New York State, snow has fallen in June, and severe frosts have cut down the Indian corn and every other crop that frost can kill. At Washington it is uncommonly cold for the time of year. It may be well for our farmers to consider that it is very possible that provisions may not go a-begging next winter. Buckwheat generally succeeds, when sowed as late as the 20th of July in places not exposed to early frosts.

When you have sowed Turnip seed in drills, upon ridges, cover the seed very slightly by drawing the back of a hay rake diagonally along the drills, and then walk twice through each drill, stepping only the length of the foot, if you have no roller. This will make the ground along the drill so close and compact, that it will generally be moist, and greatly diminish the injury to the young plants from the ground flea, for this insect will not set upon damp ground.

SEED POTATOES.—Potatoes planted after the 20th of June will make better seed than those which are planted early in the season, as soft unripe potatoes always grow most freely. It is particularly necessary that those of the early varieties which are designed for seed should be planted late.

TO DIVEST MILK AND BUTTER OF THE TASTE OF TURNIPS, CARBAGE, &c. upon which the cows have fed, put into each bucket of milk, when fresh drawn from the cows, one pint of boiling water. The heat of the water dispels the odour of the turnip, which becomes volative as the temperature of the milk is increased. This has been practised and proved to be effectual by the writer, in cases where the cows have been fed two or three months in the year upon Swedish turnips.—*Buel.*

The milk of Cows who run abroad in this Province in the months of April and May frequently acquires an unpleasant taste from their feeding on the buds and young shoots of the red-berried Elder. It is probable that this might be removed by the same management.

T. S.

WARTS ON PLUM TREES.—A writer in a late number of the *New England Farmer*, says:—"I have a large and beautiful tree, which I have kept in a healthy condition, while those of my neighbours are almost entirely destroyed. I object to the practice of cutting off the limbs, as the extract in your paper directs, unless they are very small—as this would soon hurt the looks of the tree. Take a sharp knife, when the excrescences first appear, and shave them close to the wood, being particular to scrape out every particle of the gummy substance. Cover the wound with grafting composition, and it will soon heal over. I know of no other remedy so effectual as this, and doubt not if your subscribers will faithfully try this method, that they will preserve their trees from this terrible disease.

"Now is about the time they [the warts] make their appearance. They are nearly the same color of the bark, and if not closely examined, are not easily detected."

From the Boston Callitator.

THE FARMERS PRAYER.

Thou great Creator of this earth:  
That gave to every seed its birth,  
By whom our fields with showers are blest  
Regard the Husbandman's request.

I'm going now to till my ground,  
And scatter there my seed around  
Which I no more expect to see,  
Unless thy blessing go with me.

In vain our seed around we throw,  
In vain we harrow when we sow  
Except thou dost our labors bless  
And give the grain a due increase.

Not one of all my barn supplies  
Will ever from the ridges rise  
Unless thy blessings do pervade,  
The buried corn and shoot the blade.

Let then thy blessing Lord attend  
On all the labors of my hand,  
That I with joy may reap and mow,  
A rich return from what I sow.

Open the windows of the sky,  
And shower down plenty from on high,  
With fat of earth the seed sustain,  
And raise a spear from every grain.

Let not our sins thy vengeance move,  
To turn our Heaven to brass above,  
Or harden into iron our earth  
And o'er our fields to spread a dearth.

But pour in season on our grain  
The former and the latter rain,  
And in proportion due, supply  
The needful change of wet and dry.

Forbid the vermin to devour,  
Forbid the mildews blasting shower,  
Forbid the tempest to destroy  
My growing crop and promis'd joy.

Crown with thy goodness Lord the year,  
And let thy blessings round appear,  
Let vases be clothed with grass and corn  
And hills let various flocks adorn.

Give to the sons of men their bread,  
Let beasts with fit'ning grass be fed,  
All things in plenty, Lord provide,  
That all our wants may be supplied.

Give us plenty, Lord, we pray,  
From fields of corn, from meadows, hay,  
Of fruits, from orchards grateful stocks,  
Of milk, from all the milky flocks.

Thus Lord, vouchsafe to bless our land  
And every work we take in hand,  
That with uplifted hands we may  
Return thee praises night and day.

Malden, April 4, 1842.

That Salt is beneficial to domestic animals, seems to be universally admitted by the general practice of giving it to them at shorter or longer intervals. We have abundant evidence that it tends to preserve health, and even to restore it in many cases when it has been impaired. Its effects upon the animal system are believed to be pretty uniform upon man and beast. What then is the best mode in which we prefer it? With our daily food. Why is it not more equally grateful and beneficial if administered daily to our cattle? If at all times accessible, they will never take it to excess, as I have never known them to do so in twelve years experience: during this period I have had troughs with salt in them constantly under my sheds;—and no disease, not even the black tongue, shewn itself among them.—*Buel.*