

taken out, or parts of the leather removed, to prevent any part of it from touching the wound. To prevent friction, when caused by the saddle or collar, there is nothing so useful as a piece of raw sheep-skin, worn with the *flesh* side next to the horse. In riding long journeys, it is the safest plan to have such protection always under the saddle.

If the chafing is caused by loose straps striking and rubbing against the skin, they should be covered with sheep-skin having its *woolly* side turned toward the horse.

Saddle galls are unlikely to occur, if the saddle fits the back, and is left on the horse for at least one hour (and it had better remain on two or three hours) after he is put into the stable. If convenient, he should be saddled half an hour before going out, as it is much better that the saddle should become warm, or slightly softened by the insensible perspiration of the back, before the rider's weight is put upon it.

The following is a good lotion for galls of the skin :

Sal ammoniac,	1 ounce.
Vinegar,	4
Spirits of Wine,	2
Tincture of Arnica,	2 drachms.
Water,	half a pint.
Mix.	

If no other remedy is used, a mixture of burnt leather, gunpowder, and lard should be occasionally rubbed on the gall to prevent the growth of white hair.

Sit-fasts, and their treatment, are thus described by Stonehenge :

"Sit-fast is merely a name for an obstinate and callous galled-sore, which has repeatedly been rubbed by the saddle, and has become leathery, and disinclined to heal. If time can be allowed, there is nothing like a small quantity of blistering ointment rubbed on ; or the application of a small piece of fused potassa ; or even the nitrate of silver in substance, or blue-stone ; all of which will produce a new action in the part, and if followed by rest from the saddle, will generally effect a cure."

FLESH WOUNDS.—The following, on the treatment of or' any flesh wounds, is from Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor :

"Incised wounds are those inflicted by sharp instruments. On the human body they often heal without any subsequent inflammation beyond what nature sets up in the restorative process ; but the difficulty with the horse is, that we cannot always keep the parts in contact, and therefore it is not so easy to unite them. * * * If the wound is seen immediately after infliction, and there seems to be the least probability of healing by first intention, we place a twitch on the horse's nose, and examine the part. If there be found neither dirt nor foreign body of any kind, the blood had better not be washed off ; for this is the best healing material in the world. The edges are then to be brought together by interrupted sutures, taking care not to include the hair between the edges of the wound, for that would effectually prevent union. Nothing more is needed but to secure the animal so that he cannot get at it. If he is to be kept in the stable, without exercise for any length of time, he had better be put on half diet.

"Contused wounds are generally occasioned by hooks, or some blunt body connected with the harness or vehicle. They generally leave a gaping wound with bruised edges. We have only to remember that nature possesses the power of repairing injuries of this kind—of filling up the parts and covering them with new skin ; all we have to do is, to attend to the general health of the animal, and keep the wound in a healthy condition. Our usual application is the compound tincture of myrrh. If the part assume an unhealthy aspect, a charcoal poultice will rectify that. If such cannot be applied, owing to the situation of the wound, dress it with pyroligneous acid.—*Herbert's Hints to Housekeepers.*

DEFINITION OF SOILS.—In common phraseology, soils are characterized by various, and, in many instances, very vague terms, such as heavy, light, stiff, open, tenacious, porous, wet, dry, warm, cold, etc. These always convey certain important characteristics, but are differently understood by different persons. Soils are properly classified according to the presence, in greater or less proportion, of certain bases, such as clay lime, sand, and vegetable matter, these being important constituents.

A Pure Clay—is a soil in which very little sandy, silicious matter is found ; accurately it consists of a chemical combination of about sixty parts of silica and forty of alumina, with a trace of oxide of iron.