

safest, and the least objectionable on the whole, for the exclusive Insurance of Agricultural property, and under proper management the average rates of assurance need not exceed *one half per cent or ten shillings per annum* on a hundred pounds worth of property. Barns, farm houses, furniture, live stock, and all other descriptions of property, might with some propriety be Insured, if Companies could be established, by which only Agricultural property would be Insured, and the owners of that property would mutually bear the loss sustained by any of their unfortunate neighbours. We would recommend some of our intelligent farmers, to take action in this matter, and press the subject upon the attention of Parliament, at the approaching session.

Horse Distemper.

This disease, more properly named *angina*, is a violent inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat, which rapidly increases to suffocation, if active remedial measures are not employed. Poultices of flax-seed to the outside of the throat, and barley water, sweetened, and acidulated with vinegar, injected upon the inflamed surface, are very useful, after the general remedies mentioned under the article, *Inflammation*, have been employed.

There is one species of this disease which is disposed to run into a state of gangrene, and is very fatal.

Hæmorrhage.—Loss of blood, causing by the opening of an artery, inwardly or on the outside of the body. Aconite, opium, and astringent medicines generally, applied upon the opening of the artery, are commonly effectual in stopping the flow of blood. Internal bleeding requires blood-letting for the purpose of checking the action of the heart and the artery, cool acidulated drinks, and perfect quiet for some time, until the vessels have time to heal.

Injuries and Diseases of the Hoof.—When the hoof is bruised, or receives a blow which bruises the soft part under it, the horse is lame—the hoof is hot, and by striking lightly on the part, we perceive it is sore. It will be proper to bleed in the foot, bathe the hoof with a solution of green vitriol, or sugar of lead, and make use of emollient poultices.

When the sole of the foot has been burnt by applying a shoe too hot, pricked by the shoe or some hard substance crowded between the shoe

and the frog, or otherwise injured, the horse will be lame, and the matter must be promptly led into. If the whole is burnt, we must cut away the burnt part and fill the cavity with the composition, No. 12, or with a composition made by melting together equal parts of tallow and pitch. These compositions may be applied with advantage in the other cases mentioned above, according to circumstances. The hoof sometimes becomes rotten, and then it will be necessary to cut or rasp away the diseased part—wash the wound with the composition, No. 6, and dress it with pledgets of lint dipped in turpentine. When the disease is not severe, stimulating lotions should be employed, until the new hoof is formed.

When the hoof is naturally dry, or becomes so through disease, it is disposed to crack, sometimes from top to bottom, and through the whole thickness of the hoof. When recent and superficial, it will sometimes cure it to keep it well oiled, but if this does not answer, pare down to the quick, and cut away the flesh if it is disposed to crowd up into the seam, or touch it with caustic—dress with lint dipped in spirits of turpentine—fill up the seam with lint, and cover the foot with a piece of cloth well greased, and bind the dressings firmly on. These dressings should be removed every four or five days, or oftener if matter is discharged. There should be great care used in shoeing, from time to time afterwards. When there is a separation of the hoof from the foot, the dead part of the hoof should be rasped away, and lint, wet with oil or turpentine, applied, as directed above in the case of rotten hoof, to stimulate the vessels of the part and disengage them to take on a healthy action.—*Man. of Vet. Med.*

Superior Mode of Curing Hams.—Agreeably to your request, I send you the process of curing the hams I sent you in March, which has recently called forth the admiration of the American Agricultural Association and the Farmers Club at New York.

I made a pickle of two quarts of salt, to which I added one ounce of summer savory, one ounce sweet marjoram, one ounce asafetida, half ounce saltpetre, and one pound of brown sugar. I boiled the whole together, and strained the mixture, boiling hot, to one hundred pounds of ham, and kept in the pickle three or four weeks.

My process of smoking was not the most expensive, but may not be the best at all when it comes to account. I smoked the hams in a seed cask, with one head in, with a small hole for the smoke to come out, hung my hams to the head, and used about a peck of mahogany sawdust for fuel. I smoked them but one week.—*Exchange.*