

or no, the real cause may frequently be discovered by the farmer himself, and thereby greatly facilitate the cure. Meantime, if need be, four to six quarts of blood may be taken, according to condition, from the horse, in *almost every case of sudden indisposition*; or, should it prove to be a spasmodic colic, two or three ounces of the oil of turpentine, added to a pint of warm malt or gruel, will generally afford instant relief. But farther than this no one should venture, without the presence or permission of a veterinary surgeon, or some other experienced farrier, whose advice must instantly be sought and implicitly followed; for such, it is seen, is the extreme sympathy of parts pervading the whole system, that injudicious applications greatly heighten and rapidly extend disease. To illustrate the propriety of urging these precautions, it is only necessary here to add another fact to those already adduced, by stating, that a horse lately, under a dose of shop-bought strong medicine, requiring total withholding of green food during its operation—but the nature of the medicine being misunderstood by the attendants on the horse, green food was given, and the poor animal died in the course of a few hours thereafter, of entanglement of the intestines, brought on by the arrant neglect of not requesting the assistance of a veterinary surgeon.—*By James Carmichael, in Transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland.*

### LURGAN UNION FARMING SOCIETY, IRELAND

Dr. HODGES said, that as the representative of the Chemico-Agricultural Society, it was his duty to thank them for the hearty reception with which the toast had been received. He conceived, he said, that the support which the farmers of the North of Ireland gave to that Society was a most gratifying proof that, in Ulster at least, the cultivators of the soil were determined to adopt every means of qualifying themselves for the proper performance of the duties of their important occupation. It would indeed be strange, he continued, that in this age of action, when science is every day being applied to purposes of practical utility; when gases, once only familiar to the chemist, are made to afford a cheap and cheerful light to our towns; and, while that mysterious power, which the philosopher discovered, was set in motion by the solution of a piece of metal in an acid, is made to carry the news of the market with the rapidity of thought, for thousands of miles, and even to print its message; it would, indeed, be strange, he said, that the people of Ulster, who in their staple manufactures have every day before their eyes so many examples of the successful application of the discoveries of the chemist, should not desire to try whether the same science, which had done so much for the manufacturer, might not also form a useful auxiliary to the farmer—might not be usefully di-

rected to the improvement of the most important of all the arts—the art of manufacturing food. It was a feeling of this kind which led to the establishment of the Chemico-Agricultural Society; and the people of Ulster might justly boast, that, while many of the plans by which Irishmen hoped to benefit their country were regarded with but little respect by the English public, the example, which they had afforded, in associating themselves, for their industrial improvement, in the Chemico-Agricultural Society, had been alluded to, at English meetings, as worthy of imitation; and a Society on the same plan had recently been established for England. Chemistry has discovered many things within these few years, of the plants grown by the farmer, which it was his interest to know. It has discovered the beautiful connexion which existed between the soil, the plants grown upon it, and our own bodies, and that the wonderful variety of composition which the rocks that cover the earth present, was wisely designed by that Providence, who had made nothing without a purpose, to supply food to the vegetable tribes. Science has also taught us the matters that the different crops that we cultivate require for their growth, that their seeds and roots may attain their full development. It has also taught us that both the air which is above and around us, and the soil on which we stand, is full of food for our crops, and that every green leaf that the plant hangs out is incessantly at work drawing in nourishment from the air, and appropriating it to its use, so that it is not a mere fancy of the poet, that

—“Every flower  
Enjoys the air it breathes.”

It also instructs us how the plant may be assisted in appropriating the food which is thus provided, and also, how it may be most economically supplied, when it is not present in sufficient quantity; and thus chemistry becomes of the greatest practical value to the farmer. The object of the Chemico-Agricultural Society is to make this knowledge accessible to every farmer, to shew what his crops require for their food; to direct him in the purchase and preservation of the manures which he employs; to teach him how waste may be prevented, and the products of his fields increased.

WHEN HONEY MAY BE TAKEN FROM BEES.—Honey may be taken from bees now, but if much later, they must be fed. We have no experience of the use of saltpetre in stupifying bees, but it can be very readily done by ether: get a bladder, cut a hole in the bottom, and place in the bladder a piece of sponge, dipped in ether; put a piece of tube of any sort into both ends of the bladder; tie the bladder securely to both tubes by means of a waxed string; put one tube into the hive, and apply your mouth to the other, and blow for about ten minutes, when the bees will get etherized.