

occurs in two forms; one form is when the skin and mucous membrane lining the udder becomes inflamed, and the cow is said to have a cold in the udder, which feels hard, dry and knotty, and the milk invariably curdled and bloody, and accompanying these symptoms is a great degree of fever. In the second form there is not so much fever, the milk is not curdled, and the udder is not so sore, the more deep-seated vascular textures are inflamed, such as the secreting cells and lactiferous tubes, when hard swellings may be found amongst the softer structures, affecting one, two, or perhaps all four quarters of the udder. In both forms of garget the abdomen becomes drawn up. The most common cause in milk cows is the teat not being properly milked, or being at pasture in hot days and heavy dews at night, or exposure to sudden chills, over-driving, and allowing her to carry her milk too long. It also often occurs as a sequel of indigestion and milk fever. In many cases this disease terminates in suppuration of the gland, abscesses form which point and burst. This may occur in one or more quarters, and lead to the loss of the quarter affected.

When the disease comes on suddenly from causes acting on the general system, a good dose of purgative medicine is useful, as Epsom salts, combined with molasses and ginger, and the kidneys should also be kept active by occasional doses of nitre. As regards local treatment, this must be regulated according to the parts affected. When the inflammation is deep-seated, indicating that the glandular substance is affected, heat and moisture are necessary. Place a broad web of cloth round the cow, and secure it by tape passing around the quarters, and make holes in the cloth for the teats to pass through, then apply tow or wool between the cloth and udder, which should be constantly kept saturated with hot water. The application to be of any service must be persevered in for at least a couple of days. When pus forms in the deeper seated parts, it must be eradicated by free incisions. When the inflammation is subdued friction and various ointments are used. When the udder is hot and tender, showing that the mucous structure is inflamed, cold applications are preferable to heat and moisture, apply a bandage as already mentioned, and keep the parts cool with applications of cold water, ice, or a solution of chloride of ammonia, or nitre and water. This also must be persevered in for some time to be of any benefit. In all cases the milk should be drawn away every three or four hours, and if milking should be attended with much pain, the teat syphon should be used.

Alsike Clover Injurious to Horses.

We observe in the December number of the *Veterinarian* a communication from A. J. Shorten, M. R. C. V. S., on some supposed deleterious effects of the eating of Alsike clover by horses. A gelding was affected with great tumefaction of the lips and nostrils, which quite incapacitated him from feeding. These symptoms were accompanied by a slight swelling with great lameness of the off hind-leg, which was exceedingly painful and tender when pressed. It was considered a case of derangement of the liver and digestive organs, and treated accordingly. Another horse became affected in the same way, the swelling of the lips and nose being still greater. In both cases there was a considerable discharge of viscid matter from the heels, and assumed the characters of a most decided case of grease; and it was some considerable time before the animals were restored. Three other horses were similarly affected in a lesser degree, but there were three or four others feeding on the same pasture that showed no symptoms of being injured. On removing the diseased animals from the clover ley, they slowly recovered under medical treatment. Mr. Shorten is of opinion that the mischief was occasioned by the alsike clover, but offers no reasons or explanation. He mentions some similar cases that occurred a few years since in Suffolk, and observes: "At the time I examined the field, I found that the flowers of the plants in question were just beginning to show signs of forming seed,—a period, botanists tell us, when the active principles of a plant are concentrated in it."

As the Alsike clover has recently been introduced into Canada, and, we believe, very generally approved, it being hardy, productive and enduring, we should like to be informed should any similar cases occur here. The facts above stated are not sufficient to deter our farmers from giving this new variety of clover a fair and full trial; and further investigation may show that the conclusions drawn from them are premature.



Poultry Yard.

How to Raise Geese.

Mrs. S. PILLSBURY, of Derry, N. H., furnishes the *New England Farmer* with her mode of raising geese. The old lady's ideas may prove useful to some of our readers:—

"I recently found some inquiry in the *Farmer* about raising geese, and as I am an old hand at it, I thought I would reply. When they commence laying, which is usually April or May, a box with bran or cotton on the bottom should be provided, so that the eggs will not roll about. As often as there is an egg laid in the box, the rest of the eggs should be turned over carefully. When the goose is done laying and wants to sit, she will make her nest, feather it, and set on it; the nest should then be taken out very carefully and a nest made with about four quarts of horse manure, and some chaff on that; let it be made large and commodious, and then lay the nest that the goose made on the other very carefully, not disturbing the straw nor feathers. Fill in all around the nest, making it about level, so that the goose can go on and off with ease.

The goose sits four weeks; mind the time correctly. Two or three days previous to the time of hatching, place the eggs in a broad, deep thing, with milk-warm water enough to let them swim, and those that have live goslings in them will bob round and swim, and those that have not, will sink or be still; the gosling will break the shell on the end that stands out of the water.

Do not put the eggs in water after the shell is broken, but drop some water on the gosling's bill, when the gosling is hatched and is nest-dry. Take it in the hand, and with the thumb and finger press the bill open and drop in a pepper corn, and then some sweet cream; have ready some green turf, place it round the nest, and sprinkle on it some Indian dough, where the goose will pick, and teach her young. They are a very tender fowl, and require care till their feathers are grown; after that they need not be fed, if they run in the road. They can be plucked three times the latter part of the summer months; some think it very wicked to pick them, but they shed all that you pick, quills and feathers; they can be tried, and if they come hard, wait a week or two. Do not let the young go to water too soon; have a short thing for them to drink out of; if they should get chilled, take them to the fire and put warm ashes on their back, and feed them with cream with a teaspoon.

Two geese are better than three, and one is better than two, as they are apt to beat each other; and unless they hatch altogether, they will beat the young. When I kept geese, I fed them on corn till the grass grew, and not after that till they were fatted in the fall.

Sex of Eggs.

In a late number of your paper I notice a statement that long eggs produce male chickens and short ones female. You ask your readers to try it another season. To save them the trouble, I will say that a similar statement went the rounds of the papers twenty years ago, and at that time I thoroughly tested the statement and found that the shape of the egg does not indicate the sex.

Perhaps some of your readers will be benefitted by knowing that an egg placed under a setting hen for some two days and then exposed to a strong light by being held to an aperture through some opaque substance, so as to place the egg between the light and the eye, will exhibit lines of blood, if it is not added. At a later period the egg becomes opaque and, of course, cannot be tested in this way. When I had the care of hens I used to place simply a nest egg under a setting hen until three hens were wishing to sit at the same time. Placing eggs under each at the same time, in due season I tested them as above described, and took away the poor eggs, placing the good ones under one or two hens, thus securing a large number of chickens from each hen that was permitted to spend her time in sitting, and brooding chickens. —*Arroostook Pioneer*.

Game and Brahma Fowls Compared.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:—

SIR,—I am quite delighted with your paper, more especially as I am a lover of poultry. Every one has his own fancy for fowls, and I see in your issue of March 1st that "Game Cock" thinks there is no variety like the game fowls. I wish to compare my Brahmas with the games. "Game Cock" keeps 23 hens and 2 cocks, at a cost of 20 cents per week; I keep 12 hens and 1 cock, which cost me 10 cents per week; and which, I think, is very little. I feed upon corn, buckwheat, and sometimes barley; I prefer corn. My hens get a regular allowance three times a day, with plenty of good clean water, and their house is cleaned and swept every morning. Our notes compare as follows:—

GAME (23 hens).—January, 26; February, 14; March, 237; April, 255; May, 201; June, 191; July, 272; August, 267; September, 208; October, 210; November, 81; December, 28; total, 2,029—169 dozen, or 88 eggs to each hen.

BRAHMA (12 hens).—January, 86; February, 159; March, 229; April, 201; May, 201; June, 136; July, 121; August, 102; September, 97; October, 70; November, 23; December, 31; total, 1,482—123 dozen, or 123 to each hen.

Now, Mr. Editor, you will see that I got 123 eggs from every hen, while "Game Cock" got 88. I also raised 70 chickens; of course it cost a little more when feeding so many chickens. I reckon the cost of keeping fowls at a little less than one penny per week each fowl.

JOHN VEITCH.

Brockville, April 2, 1864.

The Household.

About Whitewashing.

THE time for cleaning, and fixing up, has come, and one of the most important items is whitewashing. We often wonder that people do not do more at this. How much neater and more cheerful a whole place looks, if a few hours are spent in whitening the fences the out-houses, the cellars, etc. It changes the whole appearance of the homestead. One day's work thus expended will often make a place twice as attractive and add hundreds of dollars to its saleable valuation. Whitewashing a cellar with lime not only makes it lighter and neater, but more healthful also. For Cellars, a simple mixture of fresh-slack lime is best. For House Rooms, the common "Paris White," to be bought cheaply, is very good. We take for each 2 lbs. of whitening, an ounce of the best white or transparent glue, cover it with cold water over night, and in the morning simmer it carefully without scorching, until dissolved. The Paris White is then put in hot water, and the dissolved glue stirred in, with hot water enough to fit it for applying to the walls and the ceilings. This makes a very fine white, so firm that it will not rub off at all.—When common fresh-slacked lime is used, some recommend adding to each 24 gallons (a pailful,) 2 table spoonfuls of salt, and half pint of boiled linseed oil, stirred in well while the mixture is hot. This is recommended for out-door and in-door work.

For an Out-Door Whitewash, we have used the following with much satisfaction: Take a tub, put in a peck of lime and plenty of water to slack it. When hot with slacking, stir in thoroughly about half pound of tallow or other grease, and mix it well in. Then add hot water enough for use. The compound will withstand rain.—*American Agriculturist*.

How to Prevent wet Feet.

A WRITER in the *Mechanics' Magazine* says: "I have had three pairs of boots for the last six years, and I think will not require any more for the next six years to come. The reason is that I treat them in the following manner: I put a pound each of tallow, and rosin in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, warm the boots and apply it hot with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor the leather will soak any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of wax in a tea spoonful of turpentine and lampblack. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the tallow and resin, rub over them this wax and turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone and shine like a mirror. Tallow or grease becomes rancid, and rots the stitching and leather; but the resin gives it an antiseptic quality, which preserves the whole.—Boots or shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing cork soles. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat that with it in the boot the feet are always warm on the coldest stone floor.