

becomes *bronchitis*, which is attended with danger. In addition to the above treatment, the animal should then be bled, and a stimulant rubbed on the brisket.

The *Epidemic*, as it is called in other animals, attacks pigs also, and proves sometimes very troublesome. The principal local symptoms are lameness in the feet, from soreness between the claws, and inflammation of the substance connecting the bone with the horn, so much so that pus often forms, and the hoof is cast. There is much fever in the system. The treatment should consist in the administration of a dose of Epsom salts internally, and the application to the feet of some astringent, such as a saturated solution of sulphate of copper or zinc, or the preparation advised for foot-rot in sheep.

Diseases of the Skin.—Pigs are rather liable to *eruptive diseases of the skin*, induced frequently by a high state of living. A cooling lotion, such as—

Muriate of ammonia 4 drachms.

Acetic acid 1 ounce.

Cold water 1 pint,

will make a convenient topical application.

Measles.—Its seat is somewhat beneath the skin, on which we find a number of small, watery pustules externally, of a reddish color, and there is fever, cough, discharge from the nostrils, and pustules under the tongue. It is rarely fatal, but yields to cooling treatment, such as Epsom salts and nitre, with attention to feeding.

FRUIT TREES—APPLES.

The apple is, in point of usefulness, by far the most important fruit cultivated in Canada—constituting as it does a portion of the food of the country, both for man and beast—and a more extended cultivation, with the introduction of better sorts, would greatly increase its usefulness. Its costs no more either in space or labor, to cultivate a good kind of apple than a poor one, and many of the good sorts grow faster and are more productive than the common seedlings; whilst the difference of cost at the time of planting is not worth mentioning.

The first apple in point of excellence in Canada is the Fameuse or Pomme de Neige. Whether this variety was brought from France by the early settlers of Lower Canada or raised here, we do not know; but it has long been the favorite apple of this region. The tree is remarkably thrifty and hardy, and with the good treatment which all apples require, will produce every second year a full crop of beautiful, round, deep red fruit, with a snow white flesh, of the most delicious taste. This fruit can, be kept in good order in a cold, but not freezing apartment, till February or March, although its season is usually understood to terminate in January. It has been thought that the Fameuse will not grow to advantage except on the slopes of the Montreal mountain, but this is a mistake. We have eaten as good Fameuse apples, grown in the old orchards on the Detroit River, as in Montreal.

The Pomme Grise is usually ranked next in importance to the Fameuse, and is likewise a free-going, hardy tree; but the fruit, although excellent and long-keeping, is small and thinly set on the tree. The same space and labor would produce ordinarily four or five barrels of Fameuses to one of Pomme Grises.

The St. Lawrence, which originated, we believe, in this vicinity, may be ranked next in importance. It is a free grower and a great bearer. The fruit is very large, handsome, and good. It ripens nearly a month earlier than the Fameuse, and does not keep beyond Christmas. In fact, the fully ripe fruit is so soft and juicy that it will not keep well over a month or six weeks.

The Bourassa is an esteemed old variety, with a fine reddish-grey color, and a dry, sweet, aromatic taste; but the tree is so slow-growing and liable to premature decay, that it is seldom planted.

The above are all the varieties which may, strictly speaking, be called Lower Canadian. Of apples imported from Britain and the United States we have tried the following:—

The Early Harvest. This is the earliest apple grown here. It matures in the month of August, when its pleasant acid taste is more grateful than a sweeter flavor would be.