

CARE OF NEW MILCH COWS.

Inflamed Udders.—During this and the next month, cows will be calving, and should receive the kindest care and attention. A very common trouble with cows, especially young cows, is inflammation of the udder, which, either from the effect of cold or from not being milked soon enough, and therefore stretched or distended too much, becomes "caked," as it is called, and inflamed. Cold water, freely applied two or three times per day, we have found to be an excellent remedy. Soft soap has been recommended as being very excellent to soften and reduce the inflammation.

Retention of the After-birth.—Another trouble which we often hear of is, "that the cow has not cleaned well." Sometimes from want of health, especially in very lean cattle, there is not sufficient action in the proper organs to throw off this substance, and sometimes there is an adhesion, and it is retained.

The best mode to prevent this trouble is by timely attention to the cow, by feeding her well previous to her calving, so as to increase the health and tone of the system. After the birth of the calf, warm drinks should be given, and the following simple method of managing the cow, we have found serviceable, for the knowledge of which we are indebted to one of our neighbours, who has practiced it for several years with good success.

Bind a thick blanket or buffalo skin on the back and loins of the cow, so as to increase and keep up the warmth of the body, and especially that part of it.—*Maine Farmer.*

Ploughing.—This is an important operation, and much of the success of the farmer depends upon its proper performance. Great improvements have been made in the plough within a few years, so that ploughing may now be done in a better manner and with much greater ease to both ploughman and team than formerly. We do not suppose that ploughing answers the purpose of manuring in the least; on the contrary, the fertilizing matter in the soil will be exhausted more rapidly by frequent ploughing. By ploughing and thoroughly pulverizing the soil, its elements are brought into a state to be more readily imparted to the growing crops. If ploughing adds nothing to the soil, it certainly answers an important purpose in bringing the ingredients already in it into a condition to be useful.

Land may be and often is injured by injudicious and unseasonable ploughing. Especially is this the case when the soil is too wet. We ought not to plough when the soil is too wet to crumble or break. Where the land is exposed and liable to wash, it ought not to be ploughed in the fall. In some situations a loss is sustained by the finest and best particles being blown away during the winter, when the ground is not covered with snow.

The proper depth of ploughing depends very much upon the nature and condition of the soil. If there is but little vegetable or animal matter in the soil, we would not bury that little very deep with the plough. We would not therefore plough light and poor soils deep unless we have a large quantity of manure to apply. In many situations the sub-soil plough may be used to advantage, even if the soil is poor. The deeper the soil is loosened in this way, the better. We do not see that this can do any injury, while it often greatly improves the soil and materially increases the crops.—*Maine Farmer.*

THE EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH.—The brilliant appearance of the European Mountain Ash, (*pyrus aucuparia*), when in autumn it is densely clad with its

rich crimson fruit, is a circumstance sufficient to give it strong claims to the care of the arboriculturist, independently of the beauty of its foliage. But a tree, which, from this latter property, has long been a favourite with us, and which though it is common in Europe, we regret to say, is yet but half so well known as it should be, is the Silver-leaved Abelo, (*Populus Alba*.) its growth is very rapid, and it is, therefore, well adapted for planting where time is an object of consideration. The flowers are insignificant, but its leaves are highly interesting. The under side of each of these is rendered perfectly white by a dense cottony pubescence, and in a gentle breeze, from their being supported on slender petioles, they are in constant motion. At a moderate distance, to a spectator standing on the windward side, they give it frequently the appearance of being covered with a profusion of white flowers. It has a beautiful effect from the house when seen at some distance in the foreground of a handsome group of trees of a darker green. Added to this, it holds its foliage unscathed by the frost, until the very latest period in autumn.—*Prairie Farmer.*

RULES IN RAISING POULTRY.

1. All young chickens, ducks, and turkeys, should be kept under cover, out of the weather, during rainy seasons.

2. Twice or thrice a week, pepper, shallots, shives, or garlic should be mixed up with their food.

3. A small lump of assaefetida should be placed in the pan in which their water is given them to drink.

4. Whenever they manifest disease, by the drooping of the wings or any other outward sign of ill health, a little assaefetida, broken into small lumps, should be mixed with their food.

5. Chickens which are kept from the dunghill while young, seldom have the gapes; therefore it should be the object of those who have the charge of them, so to confine the hens as to preclude their young from the range of barn or stable yards.

6. Should any of the chickens have the gapes, mix up small portions of assaefetida, rhubarb, and pepper, in fresh butter, and give each chicken as much of the mixture as will lie upon one half the bowl of a small teaspoon.

7. For the *pip*, the following treatment is judicious: Take off the indurated covering on the point of the tongue, and give, twice a day, for two or three days, a piece of garlic the size of a pea. If garlic cannot be obtained, onion, shallot, or shives will answer; and if neither of these be convenient, two grains of black pepper, to be given in fresh butter, will answer.

8. For the *snuffles*, the same remedies as for the gapes will be found highly curative; but in addition to them, it will be necessary to melt a little assaefetida in fresh butter, and rub the chicken about the nostrils, taking care to clean them out.

9. Grown-up ducks are sometimes taken off rapidly by convulsions. In such cases, four drops of rhubarb and four grains cayenne pepper, mixed in fresh butter, should be administered. Last year we lost several by this disease, and this year the same symptoms manifested themselves among them; but we arrested the malady, without losing a single duck, by a dose of the above medicine to such as were ill. One of the ducks was at the time paralyzed, but was thus saved.—*Selected.*

A GOOD WIFE.—When a daughter remarks—"Mother, I would not hire help, for I can assist you to do all the work of the kitchen," set it down that she will make somebody a good wife.—*Uncle Sam.*