

pursuits. Its first efforts should therefore be fostered by artificial means, if it be desired or intended that it should be secured; and the manner of doing this prudently has occupied the minds of the wisest and best in our Father-land. The farmers on this side the Atlantic generally own their farms, and in most cases have laid out all their available means in purchasing them. This, which leaves them bare of capital for improvement, gives them an advantage in being safe to credit. Could not therefore some mode of lending them on personal or landed security be devised which would enable them to go on with such evident improvements as increased knowledge of their profession would suggest, to the manifest and decided advantage of society at large. That it is practicable, first Scotland, and lately Ireland, prove. The cash credits of Scotland are too well known for me to say any thing of here, but the effect on Ireland of judicious loaning to the agriculturist is not so well known. I myself well remember when the north of Ireland imported largely bread stuffs from the south and from other countries; now within the space of thirty or forty years it exports largely to England and Scotland; and these exports are increasing in a ratio which is astonishing. Belfast and Londonderry, which used to be in the winter full of shipping discharging corn and meal for the spring and summer supply of the country, are now much more full of shipping all the year through loading the same kind of corn and meal for the use of the manufacturing proportion of Great Britain. All this was effected through the instrumentality of the landholders exerting themselves to put capital into the hands of their tenants accompanied, as it ever should be, with sound maxims of husbandry universally distributed. The south of Ireland has advanced by the same means, but its progress, though equally real is not so striking, as it has long been an exporting section of the

empire. What can be done in one country can be done in another provided the same or equal means be taken for the purpose. But the institution of agricultural societies "*per se*" will not do this great work of regeneration. I will in a future number throw out a few ideas on this subject if you give me room.

I am, Sir, your's, most truly,

Tyro.

## DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

### INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

(Continued from page 48.)

*Treatment.*—This must be decided, as a few hours may determine the fate of the horse. The sooner the horse is bled after the commencement of the disease the better. Blood should be drawn quickly and copiously from a large opening, which should be made with a broad shouldered fleam. Blood should be drawn not only until the pulse begins to rise, but until it begins afterwards to flutter, and until the animal shows faintness. We must regulate the bleeding by the effect produced, and not by the quantity of blood drawn. If in six hours after the first bleeding the horse continues to stand stiff, and to breathe quickly and laboriously, and if his legs are cold and the inner membrane of the nostril is very red, the bleeding must be repeated until the pulse and faintness indicate reduction of inflammation, which will generally be effected by two copious bleedings. A third bleeding may sometimes be requisite, but not so copious as the former: two or three quarts may now be taken, if the breathing is quick, the legs cold, the nostril red, and the horse continues to stand up. A large opening, and a copious stream of blood are of the utmost consequence in this disease. The blood, when cooled, in this disease, generally shows a buffy coat, which is the yellowish, fat-like surface on the blood, varying from a slight thin covering to one or two inches in thickness.