

cuttings of grapes, gooseberries, currants, and quinces. Graft plums and cherries very early, etc. Examine peach trees, and kill the grub at the root.

Give good and regular attention to milch cows and young calves—see that the former are milked clean, and that the latter are regularly fed.

Milch cows which have sore teats, should have them washed regularly with cold water just before milking, which will soon cure them.

Repair farming tools, and get them ready for use—paint will protect them from the weather.

Examine cellars, and keep them clean and healthy—pick out rotting apples—see that vegetables are keeping properly.

STRAINS IN VARIOUS PARTS.—All horses are liable to these accidents, but they more frequently happen to those that are employed in field sports, such as hunting or coursing. The parts of the animal that are commonly affected are, the pastern, flexor or back tendon, and shoulder. In the hind leg, the fetlock, stifle, and round bone. I have devoted a considerable part of my time and study to these cases, and have always found inflammation to prevail or affect the parts less or more according to the severity of the strain; and am fully persuaded that reduction of blood, cooling physic, with fomentation and emollient preparations applied to the parts affected, prove the most effectual and expeditious mode of cure.

Strains proceed from an unusual or violent extension of the muscles, ligaments, and tendonous fibres that surround or cover the joint; consequently, whatever means are used, time and rest are indispensably necessary to complete the cure.

In whatever part or joint the strain may happen, take from two to four quarts of blood, according to the violence of the strain and strength of the animal, and give the after mentioned medicine:—

Barbadoes aloes, in powder, six drachms.

Rhubarb do. half an ounce.

Nitre, two ounces.

Tincture of ginger half an ounce.

The above should be divided into two parts. One part should be given in a little gruel immediately after the accident is discovered, and the other part should be given in six hours after. The animal should get bran mash and warm water, and be kept as quiet as possible. After the first medicine has done operating, one ounce of nitre and two ounces of cream of tartar should be given in a little gruel every day, for four or five days, to keep the bowels open. The part affected should be well rubbed with hog's lard, and the following bath laid on:—Take a considerable quantity of dried camomile flowers. Add as much boiling water as will swell them, but not more than the flowers can contain, that the juice or strength be not lost. Then mix a gill of vinegar to the bath, and apply it to the part affected as warm as the animal can bear it. This bath should be repeated every day for three or four days. A little warm water should be added occasionally, to keep the bath moist. If the accident should happen in a part where a bath cannot be applied, the part affected should be fomented frequently with camomile tea, with some vinegar and sugar of lead mixed in it. After the bath or fomentation has been used as long as it is thought necessary, or till the inflammation has apparently subsided, the following bracing mixture should be used:—

Spirit of sal ammoniac, two ounces.

Camphorated spirit of wine, two ounces.

Sugar of lead, two ounces.

The above ingredients should be mixed in a choppin of water, and the part affected should be well rubbed with the mixture twice a-day for several days and bandaged up middling tight. Observe to shake the mixture well every time it is used.

For a strain in the shoulder, I have found a rowel in the chest to prove very serviceable; or, if a horse should be strained in the stifle or in the round bone, I would recommend a rowel to be put in the thigh, and the other means used, as I have directed above. If any hard swelling remains after the inflammation has subsided, and the animal in the way of recovery, blistering will be the most effectual means of removing it.

In all cases of strains, the animal should be put into a roomy place, where he can step about at his own convenience or as he may feel himself able, as it is better to bring the affected parts gradually into action. For if the animal be forced on to exertion when he first begins to recover, it will almost to a certainty renew the complaint, and retard the progress of the cure probably three times as long as might otherwise be required. I could add a number of recipes for strains, which I have tried, but think it quite unnecessary, for the means which I have pointed out are easily obtained, and are what I have proved to be the most successful; but as I have before observed, whatever means are used, TIME and REST are indispensable.

Strains and hurts in the kidneys occasionally happen to farm horses, and are generally caused by extra exertion in drawing a loaded cart through a boggy place. The injury may be known by the following symptoms:—The animal will be very weak in the back, will yield to the pressure of the hand on his loins, feel difficulty in making water, the urine often dark coloured, and sometimes mixed with blood. This complaint is often attended with fever and loss of appetite. In this case I would recommend the following medicine to be given every day for four successive days. For each dose take—

Salt of tartar, one ounce.

Cream of tartar, two ounces.

Nitre, two ounces.

The above should be given in a bottle of camomile tea, with some honey or treacle in it; and strengthening plaster should be put on the loins. For which take common pitch and tar, an equal quantity of each, to be melted and mixed together, and applied over the loins, quite warm. A piece of woollen cloth should be put over it while warm, and make it adhere to the part. Let the animal get bran mash and warm water.—*Webb's Farmer's Guide.*

ON THE PIG.—By judicious care and good feeding, pigs can, in a comparatively small space of time, be fattened to an enormous size. Hogs have been made so fat that their skin was fifteen inches above the bone. In the *Worcester Journal*, May 6, 1841, Mr. Walker, of Malvern, is recorded to have killed a Hertford sow, weighing 61 stones 8lbs., measuring 7 feet 9 inches in length, and 6 feet 3 inches in girth behind the shoulders. She fattened so rapidly that she was killed in 14 weeks from the time that her young ones were taken from her. Dr. William Westmacott, in his "Scripture Herbal," says, "In most countries, as in the wood-lands of Worcestershire and other places, where hogs feed on acorns, the swine's flesh is rendered hard and sound. One peck of acorns, with a little bran per day, it is said, will augment a feeding hog one pound per day in weight for two months together. But it is good to macerate the acorns first in water, and if they be powdered or ground small, they will fatten pigeons, turkeys, peacocks, &c. Oak-mast exceeds all other mast of the forest; for the hams from Westphalia and other parts of Germany, are of those swine that feed on acorns; but it is best to give pigs a few peas after them."

In Wade's "British History" it is stated that, a gentleman in Norfolk put six pigs, of nearly equal weight, on the swine food and litter for seven weeks. Three of the lot were kept as clean as possible with curry comb and brush, and were found to consume in seven