

ected without considerable labour. Their stable should be kept very clean and well littered; the cattle should be well rubbed every day with a worn out wool card. If they do not go to the salt of the salt water, salt should be given them every week, and a large heaped spoonful of flour of sulphur should be given to each beast three times a week. The stable should not be very close and warm, for well fed cattle often get very lean in a close hot stable.

If the dung of the cattle is hard and dry, they are growing leaner, and in this case it will be difficult to destroy the vermin till they are better fed. A small quantity of potatoes, turnips, or mangel wurtzel will in this case be very useful. When these cannot be afforded, they should be fed once a day with hay cut and scalded, a practice very common among the Germans, and which saves a great deal of hay. When the cattle begin to thrive, the vermin may be quickly destroyed. For the blue lice, melt a gill of tar or turpentine, with a pint of cod oil, mix a quarter of a pound of flour of sulphur with it, and rub on a little with a painters' brush wherever the skin is covered with lice. Every third day this should be repeated, and if the cattle are thriving, the vermin will soon be mastered. For the red lice, the cod oil frequently applied will be sufficient, without any mixture. It is the general custom to allow hay to stand till it is too old for cows that are to be fed entirely upon it. If Timothy and Clover are cut before they flower, the hay will keep cows in good order, and will fatten the cattle who have been reared upon browse, but many cows grow very poor with a plentiful supply of hay which had been allowed to stand till the seed was nearly ripe. The last cut hay should be given to the horses.

EDITOR.

On Friday, the 13th instant, (the day after the gale,) at the Dutch Village, there was so much salt attached to the glass of windows facing West and North-West, that no object could be distinctly seen through them. It was also perceptible upon those facing the South-west, but in a smaller quantity. Upon the same day the bushes near the Birch Cove Lakes were observed to be sparkling with salt. During the gale the wind was nearly South-west, but the salt water must have fallen with the last rain squalls after the wind had changed to the West. This shower of sea-water must have been brought for not less than fifteen miles over land.

Many years ago we had a gale from the South-west more violent than that of last week: it was attended with frequent squalls of rain. The next morning was very calm, the sky being overcast with a black cloud. A little before sunrise a small shower fell, the clouds broke and disappeared, and we had a fine sunny day. When the wet from the shower had all dried off from the bushes, the smooth-barked sprouts of the white maple appeared sparkling with salt, which could be tasted on every twig, although it was visible only on those which had very smooth bark. An armful of twigs was washed in fresh water, which was evaporated, and gave about an ounce of salt. I went up the road as far as the Lodge, and then followed the bushy ground near the North West Arm to Point Pleasant—the bushes every where were salted alike. Since that time I have often observed that the twigs tasted of salt after a southerly gale attended with squalls of rain. It has been observed that gypsum is generally useless as a manure within twenty five miles of the sea. This appears to be about the distance to which the sea-water is frequently thrown by gales of wind. Upon this strip where gypsum is useless, wood ashes is a very useful manure. But in inland situations where gypsum is useful, ashes is less valuable. Perhaps attention to these circumstances may enable the

Chemist to throw some light upon the way in which gypsum operates upon the soil or the plant.

T. S.

### CHILD-BED FEVER.

This dangerous disease has in some seasons appeared to be epidemic. Not far from forty years ago it was very frequent both in France and England, and in a great proportion of the cases the patients died. Many pamphlets were published at this time in those countries upon the cause of the disease; the French and English physicians having formed opposite theories to account for it. Unfortunately however, neither party had discovered a successful mode of treating it. In the Hotel Dieu (a very large hospital in Paris, used as a lying-in hospital by poor women) two hundred women had died of this Fever in less than three months when M. Doucet, a physician who was attending the hospital, happening to be present at the moment when a woman was attacked with the fever, immediately gave her a gentle emetic of Ipecacuanha; she was better the next day, and he repeated the emetic. The woman recovered. As it was the only instance he had observed in which any medicine had manifestly proved useful, he treated all the subsequent cases in the same way, and every woman recovered. When this practice had been tried upon nearly two hundred he drew up a report which was printed by order of the Government, and a copy sent to every commune (parish) in France. He gave decoctions of Flax seed and Scorzonera for drink. The most important part of this treatment appears to be the giving of an emetic at the onset of the disease.

Many years since, the writer, then a boy, and his father, when young had studied Physic, were living in a country where Agues were very frequent. They tried many experiments upon themselves to ascertain the effect of certain medicines, and found that an emetic taken at the commencement of the ague fit, invariably cured the disease—but if it were taken after the lapse of two hours or more, it always failed; and that emetics taken for ten days in succession, upon that part of the day in which there was no fever, greatly diminished the violence of the fits, but did not put a stop to them. The Child-bed Fever generally begins within three days after the woman is confined, often attended with shivering, always with pain and soreness of the stomach. As it will generally run in the country, and often in town, be impossible to procure a doctor till the proper time for taking the medicine has gone by, it would certainly be prudent for every one to have in the house one or two doses of Ipecacuanha whenever there is a possibility that it may be wanted.

The Scorzonera mentioned above is little known, or cultivated in this Province, except by a few families of German descent, who generally call it Black root, or Stretching root. Dandelions might be substituted for it, having nearly the same qualities.

We beg to apologise for the late appearance of this number of our paper. We delayed putting it to press for the purpose of laying before our readers the Report of the Central Board of Agriculture. Much useful matter, original and selected, has been crowded out.

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