

different treatment, as under the handling of the negro grooms and riders of the Southern States, their tempers improve, and extraordinary exhibitions of vice are rare, even among stallions. The habit of using stallions is followed a good deal by French Canadians, who send to this country so many of the so-called "Canuck" horses. These horses are small, close-knit, and powerful, and when entire, tough beyond comparison. Wherever we meet with them, they are praised for easy keeping qualities, great endurance, and freedom from ordinary ills, and are seldom complained of as vicious. Do we not, in our ordinary treatment, sacrifice a great part of the usefulness and serviceableness of the horse, in rendering him more tractable, more liable to disease, and less intelligent and spirited? Is it not worth while to make the experiment oftener of rearing stallions for labour, though it require more patience, gentleness, and kindness, on the part of those who handle them, and repeated floggings, administered with a will, to any stable boys who dare to pinch or tickle, or to ruffle their tempers?—*American Agriculturist*.

Kelso Ram Sales.

THE Kelso *Chronicle* says that the sheep show and ram sales at Kelso took place on the 9th of September, and secured, as usual, a large attendance of spectators and buyers. Some of the prize animals were purchased for Canada. The Mertoun lot of Lord Polworth once more obtained the first place, the highest price realized being £100—a very high figure, but less by £9 than the top price for the Mellendean lot last year. The highest average this year was £22 14s., against £16 9s. last year. Miss Stark's Mellendean was late in being put up, a circumstance which, no doubt, reduced the competition and the prices, but notwithstanding, they excited a keen rivalry amongst the bidders, and obtained the second highest average. The total number of entries was 1737.

WHAT IT TAKES TO SOIL A COW.—Desiring to know just how much saving there is in soiling, and having an excellent piece of clover, in its best estate, just coming into blossom, we measured forty square rods and commenced feeding it to seven cows and four horses; it fed them liberally, fifteen days. The two succeeding years we tried the same experiment, the animals differing somewhat, but with the same result—in each case we found forty square rods equal to the summer feeding of a cow. But these crops of clover were very heavy, and could not always be equalled; yet allowing for contingencies, we came to estimate one-half acre of land in good condition, in clover, as adequate to summering a cow; thus making soiling equal to from four to six times the space in pasture. We tried afterwards much larger experiments—soiling thirty-five cattle and horses, and

using some land in much poorer culture, but we found the saving, comparatively, quite as encouraging. We selected one hundred acres barely sufficient to have pastured this number of animals—ten of it in clover, oats, and sowed corn; we fed them from the 20th day of May to the 1st day of December. We had a surplus of sixty-five tons of hay, after feeding these animals six months and ten days, which sold in the barn for \$972. It required six hours' labour per day to soil them, which amounted in those cheap times to \$65. One hundred loads of manure were saved in fine condition, worth, at least, \$50 more than the droppings of these animals in pasture. The expense of cutting and housing the sixty-five tons of hay was \$1 50 per ton, or \$97 50, which added to the labour of soiling makes \$162 50, leaving \$859 50 as the net gain of this soiling experiment.—*Live Stock Journal*.

STOCK AND CROPS FOR FARMS.—"A Northern Farmer," in the *Mark Lane Express*, gives his opinion on this subject as follows: "In this paper much stress has been laid on the necessity of keeping a heavy stock constantly on the farm, yet some care must be exercised to provide a proportionate amount of food, and to have it for every season, otherwise, instead of profit, the year's transactions will end in loss. The farmer who is overstocked, is always in trouble; in spring he must stock the pastures too early for the want of house food, and in autumn he must permit the cattle to remain in the fields until, through exposure to bad weather and insufficiency of food, they become greatly reduced in condition. If to avoid this he begins early on his stock of roots and hay, he is run out, very probably, in March, the very season when the lengthening day and the chilly cutting winds cause increased consumption, and a struggle of some kind must be made to hold them over on purchased food until something can be picked up on the pastures. The full supply of food tells on every animal, but of course more noticeably on those whose produce is being daily turned into cash. The widely-distended bag of a well-fed cow as she comes from the pastures to be milked, and the sense of relief which she unmistakably shows when the process is completed, is both a source of gratification and of profit, and is in wide contrast to the limp, half-empty appearance of the udder when the cows are in bare pastures, and have to roam about continually in quest of food. No amount of care or good management on the part of mistress or maid can make up for this oversight on the part of the master, and when, on making up the year's receipts, he finds the amount to be little over half what it reasonably might have been, he can only blame himself for his shortsightedness in keeping more cattle than the food he had provided was able to sustain. Breeding ewes tell also very forcibly by the return which they give, whether they have been liberally fed or not—any deficiency in food telling at once on the milk, and the lamb in consequence ceases to grow, and becomes stunted and profitless.

Veterinary Department.

Nephritis, or Inflammation of the Kidneys in Horses.

Although the kidneys act very powerfully in horses, fortunately they are not so liable to acute inflammation as some other organs. The causes of this ailment are varied. Among them may be mentioned prolonged and severe work, or the abuse of diuretic medicines, as in giving large doses of rosin and saltpetre, which is often done with the intention of improving the condition. Continued irritation has an injurious effect, weakening those highly sensitive organs, and rendering them liable to disease. Another common cause is the eating of hay that has been improperly made, and certain grasses that possess diuretic properties. It may also be produced from injury, as in connection with a sprain of the psoas muscles, or in saddle horses from carrying heavy and continued weight. It also occurs in connection with some diseases of the respiratory organs, which have a tendency to arrest generally the various secretions of the body, and it is occasionally induced by the application of cantharidine blisters over a large surface of the body. The active principle becomes absorbed and over-stimulates the kidneys.

The symptoms of nephritis are more or less fever, according to the severity of the attack. The pulse is quickened, the coat is staring, and the surface of the body changes suddenly from hot to cold, the belly is somewhat tucked up, and pressure over the loins causes the horse to cringe downwards; he walks with a stiffness of the hind-quarters, and will also lie down and roll, but not so violently as in a case of inflammation of the bowels. Now and again he will place himself in a position as if desirous to urinate, and strain violently, and when urine is passed, it is invariably very high-coloured, and frequently tinged with blood. This is more particularly the case when the inflammatory action is produced by the presence of some calcareous matter in the kidneys. In severe cases the horse turns his head to the flanks, indicating clearly the seat of his suffering.

In the treatment of this disease, the excretions of the bowels and skin should be excited so as to relieve the kidneys. A good plan is to apply over the body a large blanket wrung out of hot water. A moderate dose of purgative medicine should be given, say a pint of linseed oil combined with one drachm of calomel. Injections of tepid water are also beneficial by exciting the action of the bowels, and also in acting as fomentations to the inflamed parts. When the pain is very severe, a dose of two scruples of opium with one scruple of calomel has a tendency to relieve the pain. A mustard plaster over the loins is also bene-