

without any further trouble, the flies not annoying them in the least."

—The cattle in the neighborhood of Wadena, Fayette Co., Iowa, are dying of a disease that manifests itself by the animals scratching and rubbing the jaw until they exhibit symptoms of madness, by running and bellowing, and invariably die in about twelve hours. Milch cows appear to be the most subject to the malady, which seems to be spreading. Various remedies have been tried to arrest the disease without effect.

—An exchange says that rusty straw is one of the most dangerous of blood poisons. It induces distemper, it vitiates the blood, reduces the condition of the animal, takes away the appetite, and opens the door for colic, skin diseases, swellings, and fevers. It is only fit for litter.

—A correspondent of the Wilimette (Oregon) Farmer feeds his stock a tablespoonful of sulphur to each animal, with their salt, once in two weeks. When he has done so, no vermin has troubled them, and his cows have not been affected with garget, nor his sheep with grub in the head. He has practiced this twenty years.

—The *Western Farmer* says it is now claimed that the terms of Dutch and Holstein as applied to cattle are not synonymous; that the cattle in this country so called are, so far as known, all Holsteins, and that this name should be used to the exclusion of the other as the cattle properly called "Dutch" belong to quite a different breed.

—For cramps in horses, an exchange recommends the rubbing of the affected parts with a wisp of hay for ten minutes as beneficial; and should friction alone not remove the tendency to cramp, the parts affected should be rubbed occasionally with a solution of camphor and olive oil, in the proportion of one part of camphor to four of olive oil.

—Recent observations in Prussia have shown that the eating of green flax by cattle may be seriously injurious. A well-kept cow suddenly became ill, with high fever and violent diarrhoea, accompanied with trembling of the muscles, anxious look, drying up of the milk, and a lowering of the temperature of the extremities. On enquiring into the cause of this sudden attack, it was found that the animal had eaten a great quantity of the weedings of a flax field. Strict diet, without any medicine, improved her condition during the day, but the next morning, epileptic convulsions ensued, her owner had her killed, when, on examination, solid masses of flax were found within the stomach.

—Messrs. P. & G. F. Martin, of Monroe Co., New York, writes to the *County Gentleman*, that their eighty-five American Merino sheep clipped, in May last, 1,203 pounds of unwashed wool, that sold, as soon as taken off, for thirty cents per pound. Their flock consists of seventy ewes and fifteen rams; the ewes averaging thirteen and a half pounds, and the rams seventeen. Forty loads have been raised from that portion of the flock old enough to breed. The ewes were fed, last Winter, clover hay, without grain, until lambing, when they were fed grain and root, additional. The rams had oats and wheat bran with hay.

—A man in Green Co., Ill., had recently lost five valuable horses from some disease heretofore

unknown in that section of the country. The disease first shows itself in the weakening of the legs of the horse attacked, which increases until the animal is unable to stand, and soon thereafter he dies.

—The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says that complaints come from various sources concerning the ravages of bees upon grapes. The hot dry weather seem to have destroyed all other sources of food, and in consequence, the bees swarm in every vineyard. Some grape-growers have already suffered severely.

—In Brittany, if a person who keeps bees has his hives robbed, he gives them up immediately, because they never can succeed afterwards. This idea arises from an old Breton proverb, which says, being translated, "No luck after the robber." But why the whole weight of the proverb is made to fall on the bee-hives, it might be difficult to determine.

In other parts of France, they tie a small piece of black stuff to the bee-hives, in case of a death in the family; and a piece of red on the occasion of a marriage—without which, it is believed, the bees would never thrive.

Although nothing is more simple in theory and practice than the history and care of bees, it yet requires constant and unremitting attention, if we aim at either instruction or profit. Can anything be well done and to advantage without these?

—The *Utica Herald* says that the farmer's of Dutchess Co., N. Y., are greatly excited over a disease of singular virulence which has broken out among the cattle on some of the farms. The animals when first taken seem to drop their heads, refusal to partake of food; when urged to walk about, they do so with much apparent difficulty, dragging their toes on the ground, expiring after a short sickness, ending their lives with fearful gasps for breath. It is not yet known the nature and seat of the disease.

—We see it stated in an exchange that horse radish is an excellent condiment to mix with the feed of cows to give them an appetite, and make them sleek and thrifty. It should be fed freely to all animals that are not well, and it will be of great service to working oxen troubled with heat. If given to cows in doses of a pint a day, mixed with potatoes or bran, it will prevent or relieve them of the disease called cake in the bag. Few animals refuse to eat it, and some will eat greedily as much as half a peck at a time.

—As a remedy for lice on hogs, a correspondent of the *Rural New-Yorker* says:—"Put about one gill of kerosene oil in any old dish, and with a paint brush or old woolen rag rub the oil up and down the back of the animal and behind the fore leg on the flank. Be particular about the two last places, for it is there the lice deposit their eggs which, if not destroyed, will hatch out in about five days. No one need fear to use the oil freely, as it will not injure the hog in the least. Hot water will not kill these lice, for I have seen them crawl after the hog had been scalded in a barrel after being butchered."