

drop their lambs in March, I likewise give rape-cake. I commence this practice during the winter, and continue it throughout the season. At the commencement I supply it in small quantities, with a sprinkling of oats; now and then an ewe is seen to nibble by degrees, and after a lapse of some weeks they also get accustomed to it, and eat to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound per day each. As the composition of sheep's milk resembles that of the cow, I need not remark on its adaptation to the purpose.

Being engaged in the business of keeping cows for dairy purposes, and likewise for fattening, of which latter I send out 50 to 60 per year, the comparative effect of the two processes on the fertility of the land in my occupation has engaged much of my attention. On the rich feeding pastures of this district, cattle graze from year to year, and for a long series of years, without any perceptible diminution of their fertility. The cattle for this purpose being well-grown animals, their increase will be to flesh and fat; and, reckoning the same rate of increase as above noticed, each beast will carry off in flesh the nitrogen equal to what will be supplied by 3 cwt. of oil-cake or beans. This appears to be fully restored through the agency of the atmosphere. The effect of dairy produce is known to be very different. In Cheshire and other cheese-making and dairy districts it is found necessary, with a view of maintaining the fertility of the pastures, to apply a top-dressing of bones, rich in gelatine and phosphate of lime, every 6 or 7 years. It has been shown that, in a full yield of milk, more than three times the quantity of nitrogenous matter is contained than can be assimilated in the increase of beef; besides which, milk carries off a considerable quantity of phosphate of lime and other mineral matters. The amount of nitrogen removed by a cow giving $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per day carries off the nitrogen of 5.70 lbs., or for the half year 9 cwt. rape-cake; 2 gallons per day carries off the nitrogen of 3.25 lbs., or for the half year $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. rape-cake; while the nitrogen assimilated by a fattening beast requires only 1.76 lbs per day, or 3 cwt. per year to replace it. It is to be observed that a cow on rich pasture, giving only 4 quarts per day, will gain flesh likewise, and carry off nitrogen in addition. The analysis of rape-cake show about 4 per cent. of phosphate of lime and phosphoric acid. A full yield of milk will require 2 lbs per day, or 3 cwt. 36 lbs for the season, to restore this element of fertility. It will be remarked that no part of this is supplied by the atmosphere.

I have shown by the treatment of milch cows that I am able with a full yield of milk to maintain their condition. I hold it equally desirable to keep up the fertility of my pastures. Since I began the use of rape cake, I am effecting more than this—they are gaining from year to year in productiveness.

In the woolen manufacture, shoddy or refuse wool, which was formerly sent to Kent as manure, is now sorted over and a great proportion of it is retained for again working up into new materials. In the cotton trade, what was formerly looked upon, and termed waste, is now cleaned from its filth and manufactured into stout cloths for export, some of them probably to the very remote countries in which the cotton was produced. Agriculture is, in this respect,

far in arrears; a great waste, not only of material of food but likewise of material to produce that food, is daily occurring.—Y., in the *Lon. Ag. Gazette*.

GARGET CAN BE CURED.

It has been ascertained that hydriodate of potash will cure the worst cases of this disease. Twelve grains, dissolved in a table-spoonful of water, may be given at a dose, and three doses given each day till the cure is perfected. Three or four weeks are usually sufficient for the purpose. If it is inconvenient to give a dose at noon, let the morning and night doses contain eighteen grains each; though three of twelve grains each are probably better.

The matter is very easily managed. Get at an apothecary's store an ounce and a half of the medicine; which at 440 grains to the ounce will contain 660 grains. This will make fifty-five doses of twelve grains each. Put the whole into a glass bottle of sufficient capacity, with fifty-five table-spoonful of cold water. Shake briskly, and it will be thoroughly dissolved in a few moments; and every table-spoonful will contain the requisite quantity of twelve grains. Wet a little Indian meal or shorts with water enough to make a stiff paste, and stir in the dose.

The above remedy was substantially communicated, not long since, to the *New England Farmer*, by the gentleman who discovered it, and who had tried it in repeated instances with uniform success.

Hydriodate of potash is much used by physicians, and is well known to act *directly* upon the mammary vessels.

This remedy, for the odious disease of garget, ought to be universally known, as it might be the means of saving, annually, many valuable animals.

The best cows—those giving the richest milk, and the greatest quantity—are the ones oftenest attacked.

The Rev. DANIEL C. WESTON, of this city, to whom we are permitted to refer, has recently tried this method of cure with entire success. He has a valuable cow that was badly attacked with garget soon after calving last spring. One of the hinder quarters of the bag was so caked and inflamed, that, though ordinarily perfectly gentle, she would kick at the least motion to touch it. The milk was of a reddish color, and left in the pan a bloody sediment. No portion of the milk can be relied on, as the milk from those teats that gave no external marks of disease, left in the pan a bloody deposit.

Every remedy, known to the wiseacres hereabouts, was faithfully tried without effect. Garget root, salt-petre, glauber salts, sulphur, given in the most approved quantities, (to say nothing of various outward applications,) each and all absolutely failed to afford any relief. There was every probability that the cow was ruined, and Mr. WESTON was strongly advised to give her up and fat her for the butcher.

At this point a copy of the *New England Farmer*, containing the above recipe, was put into his hands by a friend, and he immediately proceeded to test its qualities. When he began to give it, the bag was almost one solid cake. In three or four days the bag began to soften. In seven days there was a decided improvement. In two weeks there was no bloody sediment in the milk. In three weeks the