

preceded by some derangement of circulation, quickening of the pulse, some fever, cough and sore throat. The parts around the throat swell, the maxillary glands are swollen and tender, and sometimes the parotids also. The animal refuses to drink, and often declines his food. There is a flow of saliva from the mouth and a semi-purulent discharge from the nose. The jaws, throat and glands of the neck should be poulticed with steaming mashcs, the skin stimulated by means of a liquid blister, and the head steamed, in order to promote suppuration. As soon as fluctuation can be perceived, the swelling should be lanced, and a rowel introduced, to keep the abscess open and the discharge flowing for a few days. The animal should have walking exercise, and be treated with green food, until the symptoms abate, when he will require liberal and generous food to recruit his strength.

Worms are, sometimes, troublesome to a horse, but in a far less degree than is generally supposed. Bots have long since, been proved to be perfectly harmless while they are within the stomach, all the stories of their eating through its coats being pure myths, although they are very often troublesome after they have passed out of the esophagus and rectum and begin to adhere to the orifice of the anus. Common purgations will often bring away vast numbers of the long white worm, *teres lumbricus*, which occasionally, when existing in great numbers, consume too large a proportion of the animal's food and produce a tight skin, a tucked-up belly and a rough coat. Calomel should never be given, as it too frequently is for the removal of these worms, which will readily yield to balls of two drachms of tartar emetic, one scruple of ginger, with molasses and linseed oil *quantum suff.*, given alternate mornings half an hour before feeding time. The smaller worm, *ascaris*, which often causes serious irritation about the fundament, is best removed by injecting a quart of linseed oil, or an ounce of aloes, dissolved in warm water, which is a most effectual remedy.

Diseases of the bladder are many, serious, and often mistreated. They require, however, so much skill, and so accurate a diagnosis, that none but a regular practitioner should pretend to treat them. Simple difficulty of staling can generally be relieved by cleansing the sheath with the hand and giving doses of nitre. These are most of the diseases which may be simply and successfully treated at home, and with which every horse-keeper ought to be at least superficially and generally acquainted. We may, possibly, hereafter touch upon the subject of accidents, strains, simple laziness, contusion, and the like, which can often be perfectly cured by cold lotions or simple warm fomentations, without any further or more difficult process, though ignorant persons make much of them, as if their cure proved marvellous skill, and required magnificent appliances.

AGRICULTURE IN BRITAIN.—England and Wales, in 1841, were estimated to contain 37,006,400 acres, but had only about 29,000,000 acres under cultivation, and of this, three-fifths in quantity were in meadow, pasture, &c., not under tillage; and it was estimated, at that time, that under proper cultivation, the soil of England could maintain twice its existing population. The average yield of grain in England in 1817, was estimated at 40 bushels to the acre. In 1839, it was only 26 bushels to the acre. This improvement in the husbandry of England has continued, by the extended use of drainage, sub-soiling, irrigation, the application of guano and chemical manures, and the greater use of refuse and sewage, made available in later years, by the cheapness of railway transit. The filth and offal of cities transported to the field of the agriculturalist, become the instruments of increased fertility, while relieving them of the fruitful sources of pestilence and death. In Aberdeen, Scotland, the cleaning of the streets, costs \$1,400 per annum and the refuse sells at \$2,000, yielding a profit of \$3,000 a year, and similar results are given in other European cities.

CURIOUS CATTLE.—A Cincinnati paper thus speaks of a lot of cattle recently exhibited in the Fifth-st. Market, and which attracted a large crowd:—"They consisted of a cow of the Chinese species, five years old, which measured only thirty-six inches in height; a calf by her side, four months old, 26 inches high; and a bull, of the same species, measuring 48 inches. There were also three calves a l of the same lilliputian dimensions. The cow generally gives from 10 to 15 quarts of milk per day. Full grown cattle of this species weigh about 400 lbs. The group in the market were great curiosities in a small way."