

plaints of those unbelievers, who will now and then declare that their horses have bots—which must be got rid of. But I know of no medicine that has the power of destroying: and even if we possessed such, I am not sure that we could, even when dead, detach them from the cuticular coat of the stomach to which they are attached by small horns." He recommends a run at grass.

And now, I ask, what connection can possibly exist between the presence of bots in a horse's stomach, and the violent pain he suffers from intestinal diseases. *None*; not the slightest. I once found fifty-six bots in a horse's stomach, that was killed in consequence of having broken his leg. Now, it would be very unreasonable to attribute this accident to the presence of bots.

And it is equally unreasonable to assign *bots* as the cause of an acute disease, which any intelligent surgeon might demonstrate.

Now, gentlemen, if I have not succeeded in redeeming my promise—which was to convince you of the harmless nature of bots—the fault is with me, and I shall have to refer you to the works of Clark and Percivall who are unquestionable authorities on this subject.

In conclusion, permit me to entreat you to protect your horses from that species of quackery which proposes to expel bots, and from those self-styled practitioners who, in order to hide their own ignorance of the nature and seat of disease, thus attempt to deceive you.

**CHARCOAL AND SALT FOR HOGS.**—One of the best articles that can be given to swine when confined, is charcoal pulverized, and common salt. Salt and sulphur are also very good articles, and should be constantly supplied. We would not, however, be understood as urging the necessity of keeping these articles continually by them, or introducing them daily into their food. The first is necessary to obviate the bad tendency of certain kinds of aliment, and should be supplied in quantities varying from one pint to two quarts, as often as once or twice a week. Salt should always be introduced as a seasoning in food. When it is not so used, it should be given twice a week, or it may be placed in a box in the sty to which the animals can have access whenever they wish to partake.

**CREAM CHEESE.**—Take one quart of very rich cream, a little soured, put it in a linen cloth and tie it as close to the cream as you can. Then hang it up to drain for two days—take it down, and carefully turn it into a clean cloth and hang it up for two more days—then take it down, and having put a piece of linen on a deep soup-plate, turn your cheese upon it. Cover it over with your linen; keep turning it every day on to a clean plate and clean cloth until it is ripe; which will be in about ten days or a fortnight, or may be longer, as it depends on the heat of the weather. Sprinkle a little salt on the outside, when you turn them. If it is wanted to ripen quick, keep it covered with mint, or nettle leaves. The size made from a quart of cream is most convenient, but if wished larger, they can be made so.

**TO PRESERVE HERBS.**—All kinds of herbs should be gathered on a dry day, just before or while in blossom. Tie them in bundles, and suspend them in a dry airy place, with the blossoms downwards. When perfectly dry wrap the medicinal ones in paper, and keep them from the air. Pick off the leaves of those which are to be used in cooking, pound and sift them fine, and keep the powder in bottles, corked up tight.

**TREES KNAWED BY MICE.**—In your paper, I see several articles about protecting apple trees from mice, &c. The best remedy I know is to paint them with coal tar. J. W. [We have published several different preventives lately, for this purpose, all of which have their advantages in different circumstances—but we have never found anything yet that is cheaper and more effectual than the long tested mode of banking up the stems with earth, about a foot high. One man will do hundreds in a day, and if grass or weeds are not thrown up with the earth, the mice will never approach the trees.]—*Country Gentleman*.

Nobility and gentleness go hand in hand and when I see a young gentleman kind to his mother, and gentle and forbearing to his brothers and sisters, I think he has a noble heart.

"Though it be not in your power," said Marcus Aurelius, "to be a naturalist, a poet, or a mathematician, it is in your power to be a virtuous man, which is the best of all."