

acquires a soft and pasty feeling in place of its previous tense elasticity. The yielding nature of the swelling is readily distinguished from the fluctuation caused by the presence of matter or other liquid materials from the blood into the areolar tissue of the gland. Lameness is usually well marked; the hind limbs are kept apart and stretched backward, while in walking there is halting and inability to advance the leg on the affected side. When standing, the patient frequently lifts her weight from one hind foot to the other. The secretion of milk is also sometimes modified. It acquires a gray or yellow tint and a thin serous or glairy appearance, and it may be in part coagulated, in which case it is mixed with small grayish-white masses of curd. Fever may or may not exist. It is seldom very marked, unless the gland becomes actively inflamed, when we have a much more serious condition to contend with.

The treatment must be in part directed to obviate the irritation resulting from the excessive secretion of milk, and in part to counteract the congestion. In the milder cases a good hand-rubbing of the udder and due care to milk the animal clean, will attain both these ends. The rubbing may require to be repeated for several days before each milking; but by degrees the swelling is reduced and softened, the skin reassumes its normal color, and the tenderness disappears. The young animal acts in a similar way, withdrawing the milk, and at the same time subjecting the udder to an amount of friction which is in the highest degree beneficial. It will sometimes be advisable to seek to diminish the secretion of milk by putting the cow on a spare diet. It should be made a rule that cows, and especially such as are in prime condition, be kept on spare diet for at least a week before and after calving. Were this more generally acted on, the diseases occurring about the time of parturition would be much less numerous. Besides low diet, it may be needful to give some depletion agent, such as nitre (in ounce doses) or Epsom salts (to the extent of a pound), combined with a carminative, as ginger, caraway seeds, &c.

In more severe cases, frictions, with stimulating liniments, may still be employed, provided there is no active inflammation in the gland. For this purpose camphorated spirit of wine may be used, or liniment of ammonia. In all cases it is of the utmost importance to have all the milk removed by frequent milking. If the soreness of the teats prevents us from effecting this with the hand, teat tubes must be employed by a careful attendant. Above everything, draughts of cold air must be avoided, and if there is a tendency to coldness of the surface, the cow should be carefully clothed. It will sometimes be found necessary to use fomentations, poultices, &c., but these are rarely needed so long as the condition is only one of simple congestion.

The Outlook for Breeders of Short-horns.

Notwithstanding the prevalent distrust as to the financial future, the general stagnation of business, which is being felt all over the country, there has been no time within the past ten years when there was so general a demand for good, well-bred Short-horn bulls as at present. From all quarters our correspondents make this report, and they are men upon whose statements we can place implicit reliance. The fact is, the experience of the past ten years has educated the great mass of farmers up to a knowledge of the value of improved stock, and improved methods of agriculture, and now, when they keenly feel the effects of the financial depression, they must avail themselves of all that experience has taught them in order to make farming profitable. While more prosperous times were upon us, it mattered little whether the farmer kept good stock or poor, practiced the most economical methods of cultivation and feeding or the most wasteful, negligent and extravagant—everybody was getting along and it was no trouble to make ends meet. But now the case is different, the economical and the careless, negligent, and ignorant must go to the wall. Farmers generally begin to appreciate this fact, and they see that in raising better stock, practicing more intelligent methods of culture, and using better judgment in feeding, with rigid economy in domestic affairs, lie their own safety from bankruptcy.

Short-horn breeders may well take courage. The farmers of the whole country have learned to appreciate the merits of this matchless race of cattle, and they fully understand that the time has come when they can no longer afford to breed and feed scrubs. They must and will have Short-horns.

Breeding instead of Purchasing Cows.

No one will deny that one essential requisite to success in dairying is to have good cows for the business, and in considering how this is to be obtained it is evident the surest way would be to rely upon breeding animals upon the farm where they are to be used, rather than purchased at random from droves, providing a kind or race of animals can be obtained that will transmit desirable qualities or excellencies from generation to generation with reasonable certainty. Experience teaches us that we cannot rely on the common stock of the country to obtain from cultivated breeds which have been long bred in reference to special qualities, and have in consequence, established a fixed type in this regard. I think our dairymen need not look beyond four or five breeds of thoroughbred cattle for obtaining desirable results, namely the Short-horns, the Ayrshires, Devons, Alderneys, and the Dutch or Holstein Cattle. There are other breeds more or less famous in the districts where they originated; such as the Galloways, the Kerrys, the Herfords, the Bretons, the Swiss and other European varieties, some of them, at least, when transported from their native districts, have not given such satisfaction on the whole as the breeds I have named.—*Practical Dairy Husbandry.*

Keep the Lambs Growing.

Every breeder of experience knows that the animals reaching the highest types of perfection are those which get no "back sets" during their first season. To secure their thrift during the spring months, when the lambs are young—thus not requiring a large amount of nourishment, and when the fresh pasturage insures a constant and liberal flow of milk from the ewes—is comparatively easy; but to keep up the nutrition in the increased quantities demanded by the rapidly growing animal, when meadows and hill-sides begin to brown beneath the summer solstice, is often found to be a difficult problem. Unless the pasture is ample, even in the driest season, it should be divided so that the flock is not allowed to range over the whole of it at will. By dividing it into two or more lots, fresh feed can be had at such intervals as will be found beneficial. When it is necessary to fold the flock at night, care should be had to allow them access to grass pretty early in the morning, as, during the hottest days of summer, sheep will stand hungry in the shade of trees or fences rather than feed during the hottest portion of the day. There need be no hurry about getting them off the pasture in the evening; they will generally indicate it when ready to lie down for the night. When possible, their water supply should be near the shaded resting place—in fact, for steady and satisfactory thrift of a flock of lambs, let their surroundings be such as to insure the highest degree of comfort—a full belly, and protection from the extremes of weather.

Messrs. C. C. Chamberlain & Co., of Boston, in their circular of the 24th ult., make the following remarks with regard to packing butter. The same will apply equally well to Canadian packers:—

"As the season for grass butter approaches, a few suggestions in regard to packing it may prove beneficial to all interested. The style of the package has more to do with the sale than most shippers are aware of. In this market there is a decided preference for a neat Eastern-made white ash or spruce tub, netting from 50 to 60 lbs., and it always sells the readiest. The tubs should be well soaked in brine before filling, the butter packed solidly, and filled within a quarter of an inch of the top of the tub. Cover the top with a piece of clean, new, bleached cotton cloth, soaked in brine, and tucked neatly down at the edge. In packing butter and getting it ready for market, neatness is indispensable, and besides that, it pays. Never pack two colors in the same package. Light colored or streaked butter always sells hard and at low prices. Use Ashton's fine salt, or the next best you can get. Tare your tubs correctly and allow for one pound soakage, as it saves trouble all around, the time having gone by when wood, salt and pickle can be sold as butter.

Analysis gives the nutritive value of corn to be compared with that of oats, as 70 is to 60. An average of several tables takes the value of a given quantity of oats to represent 100 while the value of the same quantity of corn would be 95. For feeding to young and growing animals, corn is less suited than oats, and the difference between the value is greater.

A correspondent of the *Rural World* uses a medicine for the cure of slobbers in horses that, though infallible, is not popular because it is so simple, handy and cheap. A dose or two of from one to two gallons of dry wheat bran has never failed with him.

HORSE FOOD.—Of the different kinds of grain, oats is peculiarly the horse's food; always safe, digestible and nutritive. Barley is the best substitute for it. Wheat and Indian corn are sometimes given, but both are unsuitable; the first is too concentrated, and the last is too heating. They ought to be sparingly used, and only when ground and mixed with chaff. The offal of wheat is never objectionable. Grain is always more advantageously fed when ground or crushed, and wet some time previous to eating; and it is still better when cooked. On both sides of the Mediterranean, in the Barbary States, in Spain, France and Italy, much of the food is given in small baked cakes; and the saving in this way is much greater than the expense of preparing it.—*Stock Journal.*

Simple Method for Tanning a Lamb-skin with the Wool On.

Make a strong soap-suds, using hot water; when it is cold, wash the skin in it, carefully squeezing it between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool; then wash the soap out with clean, cold water; next, dissolve alum and salt, of each half a pound in a lot of hot water, which put into a tub of cold weather, sufficient to cover the skin, and let it soak in it over night or twelve hours; now hang the skin over a pole to drain; when well drained, spread or stretch carefully on a board to dry. It need not be tacked if drawn out several times with the hand while drying. When yet a little damp, sprinkle pulverized saltpetre and alum (an ounce each mixed together) on the flesh side, rubbing it in well. It is now to hang in the shade for two or three days, the flesh side in until perfectly dry. When entirely dry, scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife to remove any scraps of flesh. Trim off all projecting points, and rub the flesh side with pumice or rotten stone, and with the hands. Prepared in this way, it is white and beautiful, suitable for a door-mat, and also nice for the feet in a sleigh or wagon in cold weather.

Sure Death to the Currant Worm.

The destruction of currant bushes for years past by worms has been the means of enhancing the price of that very valuable fruit in most markets, while with a little care it can be cheaply protected. It is a well-known fact that white hellebore is sure death to the currant worm, but at the same time many will not try it, while others apply it in such a way that it is soon washed off by rains, or only touches the tops and outside leaves, leaving the inside of the bunch of bushes for the worm to feed upon. The whole secret is to apply it on the under side of the leaves, where the worm fastens to eat. To do this I take a piece of cotton cloth that the powder will shake through sparingly, about 10 inches square; put in about 4 ounces of the powder, and gather it up around the end of a stick about 3 feet long, and tie it on, making a sort of bag at the end. I then make the application in the morning before the dew is off by opening the bunch of bushes and putting the bag end down nearly to the bottom and shake it, the current of air is then upward, and the leaves being damp, the powder sticks on the under side. If the current of air is a little sideways, shake low on the wind side on the outside of the bunch of bushes. It is not best to wait the appearance of the worm, but doctor the bushes as soon as the blossoms are well developed and the leaves are half or two-thirds grown, and again after the fruit has fairly set. This will usually do the work for the season. The main point is to rightly apply the hellebore, and with these hints and a careful attention, and the use of a little judgment, the currant bush can be preserved.

Steam has been successfully used on the street railroads in London. The machinery, which has been patented by Mr. John Grantham, a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, is quite hidden from view. There is, in fact, nothing to indicate its presence except a small funnel in the middle of the roof. There is no heat felt, no noise heard, and stoppages are effected more readily than with horses.