

few instances these irregular ulcers have come spontaneously, and, very rarely, while the Strangles are spreading a horse may be seen wasting away losing his flesh and strength without any visible cause.

In these cases some will be saved by giving every other day half an ounce of Antimony mixed with a quarter of an ounce of finely powdered Gum Guaiacum, and upon the alternate days a large spoonfull of flour of sulphur, and once a week, a spoonfull of salt.

LAMENESS.

In galloping a mare down a very stoney hill she was suddenly completely lamed in one hind leg, and continued so for three months, by which time the flesh had shrivelled away upon that hip and thigh; no part had ever swelled, nor could the Farriers ever decide where the lameness was seated. Many applications of different kinds had been used without effect. It had been decided to shoot her when one of the family proposed one more experiment. He commenced giving her daily a large spoonfull of Fir Balsam. In a week she began to throw a little weight upon the lame foot, and in the course of another week was nearly free from lameness, though still weak; but the flesh returned rapidly to the perished limb, and she soon became as useful as ever she had been.

Another mare with a simular lameness which had continued for about a month was cured by compelling her to draw poles with a drag. She could not be made to go more than half a mile in an hour, and was worked the first day for two hours; her working hours were daily increased, and the lameness continuing to abate, she was perfectly cured in a fortnight.

SALT MANURES.

We make so much use of salt to preserve meat, fish, butter, &c. that it is commonly supposed to act always as an antiseptic, or in other words to prevent putrefaction. If this were always the case, salt could never act as a manure by decomposing organic substances; but Sir John Pringles experiments have proved that while a large quantity of salt prevents putrefaction, a small quantity will accelerate it, nor is this the case with common salt only; a great proportion of caustic potash will dissolve animal substances, a smaller proportion will preserve them, and a much smaller will hasten their putrefaction. Salt in the proportion of one bushel to the acre was used long ago in the valley of Connecticut as a manure for flax, the practice was probably introduced by the first settlers of the low Dutch origin. If flax suffers with drought the hse or flax bears a small proportion to the woody part of the stem, but a small proportion of salt enables many plants to resist the effects of drought. If a large quantity of salt is applied to land one great crop will be produced, and the land will be rendered barren for several years. We have also seen land which had a considerable quantity of freshly cut rockweed ploughed in in August, but no crop sowed; for three following years it gave an inferior crop to that which grew on the adjoining land. It is difficult to make grass seeds or other small seeds vegetate on land that has been over salted, but large quantities of salt do not appear to injure the land if applied as late as November. It is usual when marshes are dyked to let them lie two or three years for the salt to be washed down, it being supposed that raising a crop in the salt soil will permanently injure the land. We should be happy to receive information on this subject, from those that have had experience on our newly dyked marshes. Rockweed and kelp when used for manure should either be applied in small quantities, or at intervals of several years, alternately with other manure as

lime is commonly used. Although the ground is always damp in the season that the salt manure is applied, yet on the following season there appears an unnatural dryness upon the surface. On the shores where too much rockweed has been applied without allowing the rains to wash out any of the salt, there are many gravelly fields which will still give crops of potatoes and oats but cannot be made to produce grass. Where Rockweed or kelp can be procured in great quantities, it should be thrown upon the shore in thin heaps in the fall to expose it to the winters rain, it may then be used in larger quantities without introducing too much salt into the soil. Some upland soils will produce great crops of grass, if top dressed with sea mud, or a mixture of sand and mud, but caution should be used as to the quantity, which should not be more than a fourth part of what would be required of stable manure, and it should not be repeated on the same land immediately but alternately with other manures. The same precautions are necessary in the use of night soil, which should always be applied sparingly. When manures are used which are apt to produce a rank vegetation, a portion of lime will improve the quality of some, and a portion of ashes that of nearly all crops, but they should be applied without mixing them with the other manure; for if either lime or ashes are mixed with the dung of animals or with decaying kelp or rockweed, they will immediately render volatile a portion of ammonia which will fly off and be lost. Better turnips have been raised by ploughing in a little rock weed, and then sprinkling leached ashes over the surface than could have been raised by using either kind of manure separately.

EARLY TURNIPS AND RADISHES.

If turnips and radishes are sowed before the frost is all out of the ground they will be up so early that the turnip flea will not injure them. If it should be wished to sow a small patch at any time between the 20th of May and the last of June, of course at the season in which they will be most exposed to the Flea; let them be sowed in drills, and covered by simply walking on the drills, stepping only the length of your foot; this will mark the situation of the drills, then cover the whole surface with any kind of seaweed, spreading it not quite so thick over the drills as elsewhere; this will prove a sufficient protection from the ground Flea, and will lessen the injury to the roots by the maggot fly. Where seaweed cannot be procured, rotten hay from the top of a stack, or straw, will answer for covering—a part of the ground should be indistinctly visible on the drills.

We shall be obliged to defer the publication of the Lectures from Gay's River for a time, as we had already commenced the publication of a communication from Pictou upon the same subject, a subject which we cannot venture to obtrude too fast upon our readers, because it is at present less generally understood than (we hope) it will be hereafter; but the intelligent farmer must certainly be benefited by understanding the principles of his work so far as they have been discovered, as much as the manufacturer has been. In the art of dying the expence and labor has been greatly reduced by the discoveries of the Chemist Barthollet (one of natures great men) and others.

DARTMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the half yearly Meeting of the Dartmouth Agricultural Society held on Saturday the 11th inst. the following Resolutions were passed:—

1. That in giving premiums for male specimens of Live Stock, it shall be sufficient if the person offering any animal has had it in