

then burning the carcasses is far to be preferred. When a pasture has once had an outbreak of blackleg it cannot be considered safe for several years to come. The purification of such pastures may be expedited by placing them under a rotation of crops and stirring the soil as frequently as possible so as to expose the germs to the air and lessen or remove their virulence by changing the medium in which they grow. The grand principle is never to be lost sight of, that it is the habit they acquire of using up little oxygen in their growth which fits these germs for growing in the blood, and it is the habit of using up much air that unfits them for survival in the animal fluids where little air can be found.

The stock which has been exposed to the infection of blackleg, whether from sick animals or infected pastures or places, may attain some measure of protection from taking daily in the food or water some disinfectant which will check the development of any germs that may be present on the mouth, throat, stomach, or bowels. For this purpose one drachm of carbolic acid and three drachms of sulphate of iron may be dissolved daily in the drinking water of each adult animal, or sprinkled on its food. Or one drachm of iodide of potassium and one-half ounce chlorate of potassa may be used in the same way. If there is any tendency to costiveness it should be counteracted by roots, apples, potatoes, soft mashes, or by daily doses of two or three ounces of Glauber salts. Constipation usually begets fever and fever strongly predisposes to the reception of the anthrax germ. Young animals are always most liable to the disease, partly because their tissues are soft and impressible, but largely no doubt because they have not had an opportunity to become insusceptible through an earlier mild attack. Young growing animals should therefore be kept apart from pasture where blackleg habitually occurs, and if they must be at any time exposed to even the slightest extent, care should be taken to keep them in the most vigorous health, and to prevent them from becoming suddenly plethoric.

To prevent the evil effect of a rapidly increasing plethora it is desirable to feed well at all times, and never allow the subject to get into too low condition. The use in this connection of linseed cake has the double effect of keeping the beast constantly thriving and counteracting all costiveness and fever. Some seek the same result by giving yearling cattle weekly or semi-weekly doses of half an ounce of saltpetre, or of two ounces Glauber salts; while still others insert tapes or strips of leather or cord through the skin of the dewlap, and smear them frequently with crude turpentine (pine gum) or other irritants, so as

to keep up a running sore. These are kept in four weeks or even months, and though not an absolute protection against the disease, yet they serve to materially reduce the mortality. Cattle strange to the pasture should be subjected to the same precaution as young growing cattle. After it has once set in, blackleg runs such a rapid course that treatment is rarely of any avail. In mild cases the use of carbolic acid and sulphate of iron, alternately with chlorate of potassa and iodide of potassium, as advised above, for prevention, and to the swelling oil of turpentine, or carbolic acid in oil (1 to 10) may give good results.

We understand that during the past week two cattle have had to be destroyed (assuifering from the Pictou cattle disease) in quarantine, while five others now sick are separated and under medical treatment by Dr. McEachran. The fact of these animals taking sick so soon after entering quarantine would show the necessity of the measures adopted by the Government in isolating all animals which have been in contact with the disease, as these animals belong to different parties and they are confined to one place and under proper control, instead of, as is the general practice, being allowed to roam at large, infecting every place they passed over weeks and even months before they either die or are killed. Up to the present time we have been informed that not more than half the number of cases of the disease have occurred as compared with the same period last year, which we are pleased to learn, as it would tend to show that the sanitary and repressive measures taken by the Government have been so far beneficial that the disease has been kept within bounds and the spread of it to a certain extent stopped, which is something gained, and the fact that these animals now in quarantine will, with very few exceptions, be slaughtered and not allowed to go back on the farms again, will prevent to a certainty the disease being propagated by means of those animals which have been in contact. We would strongly urge on all who have cattle in quarantine to leave them in the hands of the Government, instead of taking them back on their farms with even a possibility of their carrying the seeds of the disease in their systems to be developed next summer. We understand that Professor Osler, the celebrated Pathologist, of McGill University, Montreal, who read three valuable papers before the American Association for the advancement of science, two weeks ago, has been appointed to examine into the disease with a view of arriving at some conclusion as to its nature and cause. He comes to Pictou this week, and will

make as many post mortem examinations as possible, and conduct other experiments necessary.—*Pictou Standard*.

PROFESSOR LAWSON, Lucyfield, has sold to W. P. Colchester, Esq., Ellershouse, a small flock of 9 pure Southdown Sheep. These animals are from the stock imported by the Central Board of Agriculture from England some years ago, and purchased at the public sale by the late Rev. H. P. Almon, of Windsor. Several of them took prizes at the Dominion Exhibition last year.

We are glad to find that the correspondence with the Meteorological Office, Toronto, referred to in our columns some time ago, and which was undertaken at the suggestion of Colonel Laurie, has resulted in arrangements being made for issue of the Daily Forecasts of weather from Toronto at midnight, for the Associated Press, so as to be in time for publication in the Halifax morning papers. Mr. Carpmeal, the Superintendent, deserves the thanks of Nova Scotians for taking the trouble to reorganize his system so as to hasten the daily returns and make the information collected available here.

FARMERS who neglect to provide either carrots, parsnips, beets or turnips for their stock when winter approaches make a serious mistake, if they anticipate the best profit, and large results. We often see the feeding of roots argued from an English standpoint, but many things in this country in an agricultural point are quite different. Nevertheless there is no question of the value and economy of feeding roots in this country to a larger extent than is done at present. Probably the most easily raised, most productive and most profitable root crop for us to raise, is some of the varieties of beet, some of which grow very large and yield 800 to 1,000 bushels to the acre, if the land is well manured and thoroughly tilled. The best way to grow them is to let them follow some deeply worked, highly manured crop, on thoroughly good land, putting on no manure the year the beets are grown. There will then be few weeds to trouble, which is often the plague of root culture.—*Maritime Farmer*.

THE great feature of the Royal Agricultural Society's show in England last month was the "Hay Dryers," showing the various processes for making hay by artificial heat. A wag stuck up a placard "This way to the Hay Dryer," with a hand pointing to the sun. A great many, farmers, as well as city men, read the notice, looked at the finger, puzzled, smiled,—and then expressed concern for each others dullness.