

farms in this State, and in New England, and go to this land of magnificent promises. Perhaps, after all, the difference in their favour is more apparent than real. Corn will average 20 cents per bushel over the greater portion of the Western States. Now, in their slovenly method of feeding, want of shelter, and proper care, it will require at the least 11 lbs. of corn for 1 lb. of increased live weight—or a bushel of corn will only give about 5 lbs.—making cost 4 cents per lb. Taking the increased expense of reaching market, and the greater loss by shrinkage at 1 cent per lb. against them, and the competition is not very alarming after all. Will somebody correct my figures and theory?

P.

### SMOKE FOR WOUNDS ON ANIMALS.

MR. EDITOR.—I have two valuable remedies, and not being able to find either of them in any agricultural work with which I am conversant, I place them at your disposal. They are *smoke* and *molasses*. My father once had a vicious horse eight or ten years old, which he altered, hoping to make him more manageable. The operation being not well performed, the cord dropped off, the poor animal bled till he could scarcely walk without reeling, and the parts swelled to an alarming degree, and father having in vain tried every expedient at his command, to remove the inflammation, gave him up for lost, and told me to drive him into the woods and there let him die. Fortunately, at this stage of the case, an old Pennsylvania teamster came to our relief, and recommended smoking with old shoes. A smoke was made of old shoes, soles and all, cut to pieces, in a hog trough, and placed under the swollen parts. In a few hours the swelling wholly subsided and the sore commenced discharging matter—the horse was saved.

Some years after this I heard two persons talking about a horse which had been gored in the abdomen. In this case too, everything had been tried in vain. The poor creature must die. At my suggestion he was smoked, and when I next heard from him the old horse was well. So much for *old* wounds.

In the same year I cut my foot with an axe. The lady of the house, seizing the foot while it was yet bleeding freely, held it over a pan containing smoking tag-larks. In a few minutes the bleeding stopped, and the smoke was removed, and a bandage applied to protect it from accidental blows. The wound never matured, and consequently never pained me. I have seen this remedy tried in many similar cases, and always with the same results. Let the reader bear in mind that no liniment or salve, drawing or healing, should be applied. You have merely to smoke the wound well, and nature will do the rest.

I suppose the smoke of burning wood would produce the same results, but it would not be so manageable. There is a principle in the smoke of wood which when applied to flesh coagulates the albumen, thus rendering it unsusceptible of putrefaction. The same principle stops bleeding by coagulating the blood. It promotes healing, and may be applied with decided benefit to almost all ulcers, wounds and cutaneous diseases. See Turner's chemistry, by Liebig and Gregory, p. 1242.

For chapped hands and lips molasses is the best remedy I ever used. If my cows have sore teats, or an ox chafes off the outer skin so as to occasion the blood to start, I apply molasses.—*Cor. of Country Gentleman.*

THE SPANISH HORSE.—Spain was early celebrated for her breed of horses. The Andalusian charger and the Spanish jennet are familiar to all readers of romance. The subjection of so great a portion of the peninsula to the Moorish sway, by introducing so much of the Barbary blood mainly contributed to the undisputed excellence of the Spanish horse. One breed, long in the ranks and graceful in all its motions, was the favourite war-horse of the knight; while another race, carrying the esquire, although inferior in elegance, possessed far more strength and endurance. The Spanish horse of the present day is not unlike the Yorkshire breed of England; perhaps with flatter legs and better feet, but far inferior figure.

MEDIUM-SIZED HORSES.—These are, doubtless, better for common use, than very large ones. They are more supple and active; they require less food; they are adapted to a greater variety of work; and for these reasons they are more readily bought and sold. To secure good medium-sized horses, take a good, compact mare, which weighs from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., and breed to a horse weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. The male should be larger than the horse, both should be vigorous, well knit, fine-shaped animals.