

Murrain in Cattle.

A subscriber called at our office a few days since, who stated, that he had lately lost ten head of cattle, worth at least £60, through this disease, and it almost invariably proved fatal to stock that was attacked with it in his neighbourhood. He also stated, that he would give any man £5, who would furnish him with a certain remedy. This paper has been established for the sole purpose of supplying Agriculturists with information of every description that would be of use to them in their honourable pursuit, and we shall at all times be most happy, in answering any inquiry that may be put to us, on any subject that we may be familiar with.

Bleeding and physic, have in thousands of instances been found to be an effectual antidote for this complaint. The animal should be bled copiously in the neck, and either a pound of salts, or common salt mixed with a half an ounce of nitre, given to a full grown cow or ox, will effect a cure in nine cases out of ten. Animals attacked with Murrain, should be housed in comfortable quarters, and they should not only be treated as above described, but should have some warm gruel given them every few hours.

We select the following from the *Ohio Cultivator*, which doubtless is worthy of a trial by those whose stock of horned cattle are attacked with this very frequently fatal disease:—

CURE OF MURRAIN IN CATTLE—Mr. Bateham.—The bloody murrain is a disease that so frequently prevails, with fatal results, among cattle in this part of Ohio, that I have thought proper to detail a course of successful treatment, practised recently on a favourite ox. I will premise that the characteristics of murrain in this case, were as clearly developed as any I ever saw in my experience of thirty-eight years in this region of country, where this destructive malady has always been a severe scourge to dealers in cattle.

On the morning of the 5th of December ult., one of my oxen was lying down, and when my son went to feed the cattle, he reported to me that he thought the ox was not well. I immediately went to him and found him disinclined to get up or walk, and he would not eat, and driving

him about I soon heard him grunt; his nose was dry, with twitching in his neck and flanks. We immediately procured one pound of glauber salts, dissolved and mixed with about a half gill of spirits turpentine, and drenched him with it; we then put him into a field adjoining, and in sight of where we were at work, and occasionally I went myself to examine and drive him about the field, but he evidently grew worse through the day. About sun down we drove the ox into the yard, and (as his physic had not operated) gave him another pound of salts with turpentine in the morning. The blood by this time flowed freely in his urine, and he was so feeble that we all thought he would die before morning, so we drove him off near half a mile to save the trouble of hauling off his carcass. On the next morning, to our astonishment, the ox appeared better; his physic was operating and he appeared free from pain, and would eat a little. We drove him to the yard again, and at ten o'clock drenched with half a pound of alum to stop the blood. His appetite increased, but the blood continued to flow, until twelve o'clock the following day, (the 7th) when we drenched with a strong decoction of soot, in which was dissolved a half pint of table salt; we then gave no more medicine, but kept the ox in the yard where we could see him at any time. On the 8th the ox appeared to have a good appetite; his bowels were regular, the blood had stopped flowing, he chewed his cud and looked bright about the eyes. On the 9th, the ox appeared perfectly free from disease, and was turned out with the other cattle.

D. GREGORY.

Berkshire, Del., Co. O., Dec 15th, 1816.

A PICKLE FOR ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF BEEF.—(From the book of the distinguished Richard Stockton, New Jersey).—First, put your beef for 10 hours in water, to drain out the blood; then hang it up 34 hours to dry. Dissolve in 6 gallons of warm water, coarse salt, so as to make the brine bear an egg; add three-fourth of a pound of salpetre, 2 quarts of molasses, 2 ounces of cayenne peper, 1 ounce of pearl ash, dissolved in warm water; boil and skim off all the impurities, then put in the beef in this pickle, and in four or five days it will be fit for use, and continue so until April—after which boil over the liquor; skim it after you have added some more salt, sugar, &c.