

mash, and the following cordial rheumatic drink; which, however, would be very improper in hoose or cold, or rheumatism connected with any degree of fever.

**Recipe No. 12.—Cordial Rheumatic Drink.**—Take rhododendron leaves, four drachms; and boil it in a quart of water until it is diminished to a pint: strain the decoction, and to half of the liquid, warm, add gum guaiacum, finely powdered, two drachms; powdered caraway seeds, two drachms; and powdered aniseed 2 drachms, mixed with half a pint of warm ale.

#### CHAPTER VIII.

##### *Inflammation of the Liver.*

This is a disease to which cattle are often subject than is imagined, and particularly those that are in high condition and stall-fed: the symptoms, however, are usually sufficiently distinct, to guide the attentive observer.

When the milch cow is attacked, there is a diminution of milk, and it has a ropy appearance and saltish taste after being separated from the cream. The animal has a heavy appearance, the eyes being dull, the countenance depressed, with a stiffened, staggering gait; the appetite is impaired, and the membrane of the nostrils and the skin is a yellow colour.—Sometimes the respiration is much disturbed; at others, it appears tranquil, but the pulse, though unusually quickened, is rarely hard or full. The bowels are generally constipated, though sometimes purging exists. Rumination is usually disturbed, & occasionally altogether suspended. To these will be occasionally added the characteristic symptoms of pain on pressure on the edge of the short ribs on the right side. In acute inflammation of the liver, the most frantic pain has been exhibited; but this is rarely the case.

A high degree of fever will indicate the propriety of bleeding, but it should not be carried to too great an extent, but may be repeated. After bleeding, one or two drachms of calomel, with a scruple of opium, and two drachms of ginger, may be given in gruel, and a few hours afterwards twelve ounces of epsom salts, and half a pint of linseed oil. The calomel and opium may be repeated twice a day, and the purgative also until the bowels are sufficiently operated on. If, however, purging be present from the first, a few ounces only of Epsom salts should be given, but a drachm each of calomel and opium repeated twice a day; and if the purging continue, the case may be treated as one of diarrhoea. The sides in this disease should be blistered, and setons may also be inserted.

Inflammation of the liver frequently leaves after it a great deal of weakness, and tonics are clearly indicated. The best medicine that can be given is the following:—

**Recipe No. 13.—Tonic Drink.**—Take gentian root powdered, half an ounce; ginger powdered, one drachm. Epsom salts two ounces. Mix the whole with a pint of warm gruel, and give it morning and night.

No hay, and little corn, should be given in inflammation of the liver; but

the diet should consist of mashes and green meat.

When a beast dies of this disease, all contents of the chest and the belly will often be found to be considerably affected. The lungs in almost every case exhibit inflammation, and there are patches of inflammation, in the bowels.

It has been stated that fat beasts, or such as are in good condition, are very liable to this disease, and particularly those that have been fed much on oil-cake. It is more frequent in hot than in cold weather, and in store cattle that have been over-driven, or worried in woodland pastures by the flies. Sudden change of weather; the exposure to considerable cold, of a well-fed beast that had been well housed, or indeed anything that has a tendency to excite fever, will produce inflammation in an organ that has been over-worked, or is disposed to disease from the undue secretion of bile in the rapid accumulation of flesh and fat. Chronic inflammation of the liver is characterized by symptoms similar but more moderate than those detailed. The debility gradually increases, and death often succeeds. The same treatment should be pursued, with the exception of bleeding.

*To be Continued.*

#### COAL-TAR AS A PAINT.

I think it would be well to call the attention of farmers to the use of coal-tar as a paint. The tar produced in coal gas works is used extensively in England for painting fences, outbuildings, &c., and is being introduced in this country also. It never alters by exposure to the weather, and one or two good coats will last many years. It is the cheapest and best black paint that can be used. Our buildings are painted with it, all our apparatus also: and even the wrought-iron pipe we place in the ground, is coated with it. I think if its advantages were fully known, it would be generally used throughout the United States. The government soak the bricks used in building the fort at Throg's Neck in this tar, which renders them impervious to water; and posts painted with it are protected from rot when put in the ground, as effectually as if they had been charred.

CHARLES ROOME.

Manhattan Gas Works, New York.

**A Practical Life Preserver.**—A very simple instrument has just been introduced here, called the "Lancourt Nautilus." For convenience and safety, it is as perfect as possible. It is an harmonicon without the musical part. It consists of two oval tin plates as large as a man's hand, connected by a spiral wire capable of being extended to the length of three feet. This wire is covered by a water-proof bag or sleeve, the ends of which are sealed to the plates. The whole affair, when compressed together, is about five inches long by four thick. Throughout one of the tin plates is a hole, closed by a clipper on the inside. Take a plate in each hand, and draw them apart to the length of the bag, and the machine is inflated. The wire keeps the bag distended, so that the air would press out very slowly, even if a small hole were to exist. It has been adopted already by the Admiralty service both of France and England.

**Sprains in Sheep.**—The best mode of treating sprains is to immerse the limb in a pail of hot water for half an hour at a time, several times a day. Apply the hot water as soon after the accident as possible.

**Exhausted Land.**—Liebig, in a late work of his entitled "Familiar Letters on Chemistry," says, "Can the art of agriculture be based upon any thing but the restitution of disturbed equilibrium? Can it be imagined that any country, however rich and fertile, with a flourishing commerce, which for centuries exports its produce in the shape of grain and cattle, maintain its fertility, if the same commerce does not restore, in some form of manure, those elements which have been removed from the soil, and which cannot be replaced by the atmosphere?"

**Flowers.**—The most beautiful array of flowers may be produced by taking an elder stalk, punching out the pith, and placing within the stalk a variety of seeds whose flowers blossom about the same time, and burying the stalk in the earth. When they spring up, the sprouts form themselves into one stalk; and when blossoming, it bears the various kinds of flowers according to the seed you planted in the stalk. Try it, ladies.—Michigan Farmer.

**Face Ache.**—The common affection, so often supposed to be excited by a diseased tooth, although the latter fails to be detected—a rheumatic, chronic kind of pain, wholly different from that of tic-douloureux, is often speedily curable by muriate of ammonia. This salt should be given in doses of half a drachm, dissolved in water, three or four times daily. About four times will be sufficient to test the potency of the remedy. At other times the iodine of potassium, in five or six grain doses, is quickly effective towards a cure. The efficiency of the latter remedy renders it probable that that effectation is of the nature of periosteal inflammation.—Dr. Watson's Lectures.

**Make your own Candles.**—Take two pounds of alum for every ten pounds of tallow, dissolve it in water before the tallow is put in, and then melt the tallow in the alum water, with frequent stirring, and it will clarify and harden the tallow so as to make a most beautiful article for either winter or summer use, almost as good as sperm.

**Green and Dry Wood.**—A cord of wood whilst green, is said to contain 1,443 pounds of water, or one hoghead and two barrels. Let every farmer who hauls wood to market, remember that when he transports it green, he is carrying that weight and quantity of water on his load, which, if he had suffered his wood to remain after it was cut till it was suitably seasoned, he might save from the burden of his oxen or horses, or pile upon the top of it three-fourths of a cord of seasoned pine, and yet have no heavier load than the green cord alone weighed.

**To Prevent Hogs or Cattle from being injured in fresh Pea Fields.**—The destruction of hogs and cattle, by turning them into fresh pea-fields, is not very uncommon. The remedy, however, is very simple. Stock, immediately before being turned upon a pea-field, should be watered, and at first only be permitted to remain in the field a few hours, when they should be removed to a lot, and have free access to water. After observing this precaution twice or three times, they may be permitted to remain in the pea-field constantly, without danger, if they have free access to water.—Southern Cultivator.

**How to Clean a Fowling Piece.**—Stop up the touch-holes by means of a little wax and then pour quicksilver into the barrels, and roll it along them for a few minutes. The mercury and the lead will form an amalgam, and leave the gun as clean as the first day it came out of the Shop. Strain the quicksilver through a piece of thin wash-leather, and it is again fit for use, for the lead will be left in the strainer.

To involve yourself in inextricable difficulty, shape your course of action not by fixed principles, but by temporary expedients.