

## IV. Diseases of Cattle.

SIR,—

In your February number, under the title "Murrain in Cattle," a subscriber offers five pounds to any one who would furnish him with a certain remedy for that dreadful disease. But I do not believe there is an infallible remedy for this or any other disease, after it has reached a certain stage, in some constitutions.

The following treatment I have found very successful:—

On the first appearance of any symptoms of Murrain or Redwater, bleed severely, if the animal is in good condition, then give him, with a horn or bottle, one pound of Epsom salts, and half an ounce of nitre, dissolved in warm water, and one quart of molasses, all mixed well together. Great care should be exercised in giving medicine to cattle. They should not be excited, and as little force used as possible. The head should be held straight, a little elevated, but not too high, so that they may swallow naturally.—If the animal will not drink gruel, pour plenty by the horn or bottle into him, till the medicine operates. The following dose should then be given every second day until the bowels become regular: two table spoonsful of sulphur, half an ounce of nitre mixed in a quart of molasses, and adding a little warm water. Give the animal dry shelter, and keep him moderately warm. But to prevent the murrain and other diseases in cattle is of more importance to the farmer than to know how to cure them. I would say to those who shelter their cattle in winter—do not turn them out too early in the spring, nor till the ground becomes dry; for if cattle lie on the ground with empty stomachs, their bowels are sure to be deranged. And in the fall I recommend them to be put in on the first approach of cold nights and stormy weather. Be sure to pay strict attention to the state of the bowels. If cattle continue long, too lax or too dry in their dung, disease will follow. By keeping the bowels in a proper state, hundreds of the cattle that die annually in Canada might be saved, and hundreds more that merely live, might become profitable to their owners.

I am, &amp;c.,

JOHN PATON.

Rosebank Farm, near Amherstburgh, }  
March 13th, 1847. }

[We shall be most happy to receive further communications from Mr. Paton, as we place reliance on his practical knowledge. And as we are aware that he is thoroughly skilled in the diseases of cattle, we are well pleased to lay above before our readers, and to call their particular attention to it. Can some of them not "do likewise," on many practical subjects adapted to the columns?—Ed.]

*The best Manure.*—Science in its patient grimace every day bringing to light some or hitherto undeveloped principle, of value to the farmer. A *Parisian Journal*—the "*Phalanx*"—says that recent experiments have abundantly demonstrated that no manure is so beneficial to a plant as its own leaves. It further remarks, the "vine-dressers in that country who have mingled the leaves and twigs of the vine with the earth about the roots, have thus produced the most healthy and prolific grape-vines known."

*A Good Paste for Books, Muslin, &c.*—When made in the ordinary manner, paste soon becomes mouldy, and by fermenting in warm weather loses its sticking power. To make some to keep make it thus: Dissolve about an ounce of alum in a quart of warm water, when cold, add as much flour as will make it the consistence of cream, then strew in it as much powdered rosin as will stand on a shilling, and two or three cloves; mix it to a consistency, stirring all the time. It will keep for 12 months, and when dry, may be softened with water.—*Scienc. Amer.*

*Boil your Molasses.*—When molasses is used in cooking, it is a very great improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

*Remedy for Fever and Ague.*—Take one ounce of yellow Peruvian bark, a quarter of an ounce of cream tartar, one table-spoonful of powdered cloves, and one pint of Tarriffé wine; mix together and shake it well. Take a wine-glass every two hours after the fever is off.

Before taking the above, a dose of Epsom salts or other medicine, should be administered, to cleanse the stomach, and render the cure more speedy and certain.