

on wood, and assure you that it will last longer on rough siding than oil paint will on planed siding or boards.

You can make any color you please. If you wish straw color, use yellow Ochre instead of whiting; for lemon color Ochre color, Lampblack; for blue, Indigo; for green, Chrome Green. The different kinds of paint will not cost more than one fourth as much as oil paints, including the labour of putting on.—*Ontario Freeman*.

ON THE DISEASES OF HORNED CATTLE.

[Every man his own Cattle Doctor, containing the Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of all the Diseases incident to Oxen, Sheep, and Swine, and a Sketch of the Anatomy and Physiology of Neat Cattle: by Francis Clater; edited, revised, and almost re-written, by William Youatt, author of the Horse, &c.; with numerous Additions, on the Use of Oxen, and the Improvement in the Breed of Sheep, &c., by John S. Skinner; with numerous Cuts and Illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard. 1844.]

A very neat octavo volume, of 251 pages, with the above title, has been sent us, by the publishers. We have perused it with much interest, and pronounce it a most valuable work, which should be in the hands of every Canadian farmer. We know of no better method of repaying the compliment, to the publishers, than by recommending the work to the favourable notice of such of our friends and agents who are in the trade, in the hope that they will take steps to introduce it into this market, so that every farmer who feels a pride in devoting his attention to the improvement of his stock of horned cattle and sheep, may avail himself of the practical directions laid down in its pages.

By way of adding variety to the information contained in the Cultivator, we propose to extract occasionally from the work under notice; and hope that our readers will be benefitted, as we have been, by its perusal.

CHAPTER I.

Inflammation.

Inflammation is the most frequent diseased condition to which neat cattle are subject. This may be owing to their peculiar organization in respect to the four stomachs, in which the food is completely prepared and digested, so as to yield all its nutriment. This complicated apparatus was necessary in the animals that were destined to afford us so much liquid nutriment while living, and good meat and flesh when dead, and who must therefore be disposed to an occasional redundancy of blood in the system, and consequently to inflammation.

External inflammation is known by the part being swollen, tender, and hotter than in its natural state. In garget or downfall of the udder, which is an inflammation of one or more quarters of the bag, the affected parts are swollen, tender, and hot.

If this state of the bag is neglected, matter or pus will probably be formed. This is one of the

consequences of inflammation, or one of the methods by which the part, and the constitution generally are relieved, and which is usually denominated the *suppurative process*.

Should, however, the downfall be judiciously treated, the swelling subsides, and the heat and tenderness gradually vanish: the inflammation in this case is said to be *resolved*. This is most to be wished for, and should always be attempted in inflammatory complaints.

In black-leg, a disease frequent in young cattle, the affected part loses its sensibility, and becomes dark-coloured, and is said to be *mortified*. It is then speedily separated, or ought to be separated from the living portions around. Mortification is usually the result of violent inflammation, by which the texture of the part is speedily broken down, and its vitality destroyed.

External inflammation most frequently proceeds from wounds, or bruises, or other accidents to which cattle are liable. These produce different degrees of diseases, according to the severity of the injury; and when the inflammation runs high, or continues long, it affects the whole system, and brings on fever, or, in other words, a certain degree of inflammatory action pervades the entire frame.

External inflammation sometimes results from causes which affect the whole system, but the chief mischief of which is determined to particular parts, from previous weakness in them, or disposition to take on inflammation. This is the case with inflammation of the udder of cows, or the joints of young cattle. The whole frame had been exposed to cold; but the udder of the cow that had lately calved was very much disposed to inflammation, and the joints of young cattle had not acquired their full strength. In inflammatory fever, also, the inflammation will set in in particular parts, from causes which it is impossible to explain, as in the tongue in blain, and in the limbs in quarter evil.

The *swelling* of the inflamed part is principally to be ascribed to the increased quantity of blood passing through it. Every little vessel is distended by the additional fluid it is compelled to carry; and there is likewise a greater deposition of fluid and solid matter in the cellular texture of the inflamed part: for every secretory vessel is doing increased duty in proportion to the blood with which it is supplied.

In the minute ramifications of the vessels, the blood is changed from arterial to venous, and it is while this change is effecting that animal heat is extricated or produced. In inflammation, a great deal more than the natural quantity of blood is passing through these vessels: a great deal more is changed from arterial to venous; and a great deal more heat must necessarily be evolved.

The *tenderness* is caused by unnatural distension of the vessels, and by their pressure on the neighbouring parts, and also the pressure of the natural deposit produced by inflammation. The nerves of sensibility likewise unite very freely with the nerves of another order that supply the capillaries; and when the nerves of the capillaries are irritated, those of sensibility will become irritable too, and the part will become so tender as not to be touched without extreme pain.

Internal Inflammation.

Internal inflammation is characterised by other and often more indistinct symptoms. We can here seldom ascertain the seat or tenderness or swelling of the part, and can usually only judge of the complaint by the effect which it produces on the system. Every internal inflammation does, however, soon affect the system. There is no inflammation of any important internal part that is not quickly accompanied by fever; and that fever and the degree of it are easily ascertained, by the heat of the breath and the mouth and the base of the horn, by the redness of the eye, and the frequency and hardness of the pulse, the loss of appetite, and, often, the cessation of rumination.

The symptoms of internal inflammation will be related as the inflammation of each part comes before us.

Whether inflammation is internal or external, resolution is to be attempted, or, in other words, the inflammation is to be subdued.

When it seizes any important organ, as the brain, lungs, bowels, kidneys, eyes, udder, or womb, bleeding is to be immediately had recourse to; and, after bleeding, a purging drink is to be administered: sometimes it is necessary to insert a seton in the dew-lap.

In external inflammation from severe bruises, wounds, and other accidents, fomentation with warm water, poultices made of luscious meal—when they can be applied—and the purging drink (No. 2), give much relief. If external inflammation is considerable, it will always be necessary to bleed the beast.

CHAPTER II.

Bleeding, its Utility—and in what Cases necessary.

Bleeding is a most useful and powerful remedy in the cure of inflammatory complaints. It lessens the quantity of blood in the vessels, and diminishes nervous power. The following are the chief diseases in which bleeding is required:—

1. Where animals in a thriving state rub themselves until the hair comes off, and the spot is covered with a dry scab; while at the same time the eyes appear dull, languid, red, or inflamed, the breath hot, and the veins puffed up, and considerably larger than usual.

2. In all kinds of inflammatory diseases, as of the brain, lungs, kidneys, bowels, eyes, womb, bladder, shape, and udder, or in swelling of the joints.

3. In the disease called blain, and in which bleeding, not only general but local, and local far more than general, has the best possible effect, the tumefaction usually almost immediately subsiding, and the beast speedily recovering.

4. When the glands or kernels between the jaws, or those of the throat, are enlarged, and especially if they are only recently affected, immediate recourse should be had to bleeding, for otherwise the lungs will probably become diseased, and dangerous or consumptive hoarseness will speedily ensue.

5. In bruises, hurts, wounds upon the head, strains in different parts, and all other accidents that may occur to the animal, and in which there is reason to apprehend considerable inflammation, bleeding will be proper.

6. In violent catarrh or cold, bleeding is employed; but, in slight cases, a few fever drinks will restore the animal.

7. The yellows, when attended with feverish symptoms, or constipation of the bowels, requires bleeding.

The manner of performing this operation is too well known to require any description.

The *Fleam* is an instrument in general use for oxen, and the jugular or neck vein is that which is mostly opened. Local bleeding is, however, in many cases particularly serviceable. In inflammation of the eye, the eye-vein is frequently cut; in foot-halt, we sometimes bleed at the toe; and in inflammation of the bowels, or the udder, or even of the chest, blood is advantageously taken from the milk-vein.

The quantity of blood that it may be proper to take away at one time cannot here be determined; but must be regulated by the size, strength, and condition of the animal, and the disease under which he labours. In many inflammatory complaints too much can hardly be taken, provided the bleeding is stopped as soon as the patient appears likely to faint or to fall down. A strong healthy beast will bear the loss of five or six quarts of blood, without the least injury. Larger cattle, that are attacked with inflammatory complaints, will profit by the abstraction of a greater quantity; seven or eight quarts may be taken away with decided advantage; but when it is necessary to repeat the bleeding, the degree of fever and the strength of the beast will regulate the quantity. The blood should flow from a large orifice, for sudden depletion is far more powerful in its operation than when the blood is suffered slowly to trickle down. The blood must never be suffered to fall upon the ground, but should be received into a measure, in order that the quantity taken may be