

—*Horn-Ail*, so called. They consist in impaired appetite, absence of dew upon the muzzle, pulse and breathing accelerated, increased heat of the horns, thirst, and frequent constipation of the bowels. Now, at this state of the disease, were the farmer or owner to apply the proper remedies, horn-ail would seldom exist. Instead of this being done, little notice is taken of the animal till all the primary symptoms have subsided, and another set show themselves, such as, greater loss of appetite, depression of the spirits, staring coat, wasting of the body, horns cold, discharge from the nose, a dull, spiritless appearance. This morbid change of the parts, having extended to the horn, terminates in suppuration of its softer parts, and consequently the honeycomb-like cells appear empty when bored into with a gimlet—that being the farmer's remedy at this stage of the disease, generally to him the first stage. He follows the operation by pouring into the hole some irritating mixture, which seldom prove of any avail. I would not say this is the case with every one, but it is thus too frequently. Some, at an earlier stage, commence giving a dose of purging medicine, applying an external stimulant between the horns, changing the diet for a more laxative one, and one easy of digestion. By these proceedings, in some instances they restore the animal to health; at other times the disease terminates differently, by extending to the organs of respiration, producing catarrh, bronchitis, or even pneumonia, (inflammation of the lungs,) which, if not promptly and properly treated, terminates in death. The causes which give rise to this disease are generally pretended difficult to discover. Yet, upon reflection and inquiry, they are easily traced out. Perhaps the door or window of the cow-house have been left open, and a cold wind allowed to blow directly upon the animals. Perhaps they have been turned out into the yard during a cold storm, supposing that, *they being animals*, it will not hurt them, while they are just as liable to take cold as man, if exposed to the same vicissitudes of temperature. Again: frequently their diet is not sufficiently nutritious to keep up the necessary degree of animal heat to resist the excessive cold of our winters, for it is at this season when it prevails the most.

For two years past, I have attended the neat stock belonging to the State Agricultural Society, under the care of E. Phinney, Esq., of Lexington, during which time I have never seen a case of horn-ail, its nonexistence being attributable to the comfortable manner in which they are treated.

Another cause of this disease is in the fodder with which the cattle are fed, it being full of dust. In breathing, the dust is drawn up the nose, into the cavities of the head; irritation of the lining membrane is occasioned, and extends

till the disease is established in one or all the parts before named.

The treatment I prescribe, when called to animals labouring under this disease, in its primary stages, is to place them in a comfortably warm situation, giving them a clean, dry bed to lie upon, a diet easy of digestion, should they be inclined to eat; a dose of moderately purging physic, with such medicine once or twice during the day, as the case may require, and which shall allay fever at the same time, and allow the patient to drink at liberty of cold water. Should I not be called till the disease has assumed a chronic character, I then, after seeing the patient housed comfortably, and giving it a dose of laxative medicine, commence giving one or two doses in the day of cordials, combined with vegetable and in some cases mineral tonics.

There are cases, in some instances, wherein the cure is performed by the operations of nature, and without any aid from medicine. In most cases, however, of this disease, as well as all others, nature can be materially assisted by the timely aid of medicine properly applied.—Lowell Journal.

Time for Cutting Timber.

There are various opinions on this subject; some persons preferring one season, and others another. But nearly all are agreed in the opinion that the spring is an unfavourable season, as the tree is then full of sap. Most mechanics, who attend to wood work, prefer timber that is cut in winter, or late in the fall, after the season of vegetation, as it then contains less sap than in spring. If the opinion that it contains less sap in winter than in spring is not correct, it is evident that the sap contained in timber in winter has a less tendency to decay than that of spring.

Farmers who have cut poles for fencing in spring and fall, and let the bark remain on, have generally observed that those cut in fall last far longer than those cut in spring. Some mechanics, who have cut their timber at different seasons, are decidedly in favour of cutting it in June, when the tree is in its greatest vigor, as it is very durable and heavy. At this period it is supposed that the sap or juices of the tree are thick, or of a mucilaginous substance, and that they become fixed in the wood, and fill up the pores, and add to its weight. June is a favorable time for stripping the bark from trees, and this operation is very necessary when timber is cut in June.

We hope that more experiments will be made on this subject, particularly to show which is the best period for cutting timber—in June, when vegetation is in full vigor; or August and September, when it is less active; or late in fall or early in winter, when the tree is in a dormant state.—(New England Farmer.