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EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Ontario Government have decision erect a new Model School in connect with the Ottawa Normal School ne

there is little doubt that it will be a still

Tennessee has 4,591 public schools. There are 30 colleges in the State



Two tea-cups sweet milk, two tea-cups sifted flour heaped a little, butter size of a walnut, two eggs, one table-spoon sugar, a little salt; bake in hot gem-pans filled half full for twenty minutes, and serve immediately.



SIMPLE APPLIANCES IN DISEASES OF LIVE STOCK

nen farriers of the olden times desired oduce continued local irritation, and cert the action of circulation from parts already in a state of unusual vasculer excitement, they made use of rowels. In nost respects these surgical means are similar to setons, but are neither so convenient uor so sightly.

In the formation or insertion of a rowel, no needle is required as for the seton, but a

In the formation or insertion of a rowel, no needle is required as for the seton, but a pair of scissors, known in surgical language as forceps, having sharp and hooked blades, are employed to divide the skin as it is held in a fold betwen the fingers. A slit of an inch or more is made, then the hook of the forceps, which forms the handle, is inserted, and by a tearing action the skin is forced from its connexions with the muscles, &c., beneath all round the opening, for the space of 1 or 2 inches. Many persons accomplish this by the fingers only, but sometimes strong fibres are met with, which will resist much pressure, and even inflict wounds upon the operator. It is therefore safer to divide these by the knife, for a cut produced in forming such a surgical wound may prove not only inconvenient and troublesome, but painful, and the cause of anxiety.

Having separated the skin in the manner described, the next course is to insert some foreign object in order to prevent union, and set up so much irritation that pus or matter may be formed and discharged through the opening. The stereotyped instrument of the old farrier is a circular piece of leather, cut from the uppers of a boot. In diamater, it is recommended it should be about 2½ inches, and a circular hole of about 1 inch in diamater is placed in the centre. The next course is to arm the rowel by means of tow or soft twine, which consists of winding one of these materials round the circumference of the leather, commencing from the centre and passing outwards, and so on until the whole of the leather is completely covered. This proceeding has for its object the effect of creating more irritation than the simple leather would do, and when even yet more powerful means are required, the whole is leather would do, and when even yet more powerful means are required, the whole is saturated with blistering oil or ointment, turpentine liniment, savin or resin ointment, besides no end of other ingredients

to which ignorance alone would resort or attach any value.

To insert the rowel some dexterity is often required, as the external opening is, or should not be, so large as the rowel itself, or it will fall out. The most simple and useful plan is to double the rowel, so as to form a half-moon shape, and pass one end through the incision in the skin, turning it beneath and onwards, until the other end has also entered, when the discorrowel is flattenned or brought to its proposer shape and left so that the central proper shape, and left so that the central opening will correspond to the hole in the skin, and thus admit of the passage of pus

as it forms.

It cannot be doubted that a rowel may It cannot be doubted that a rowel may be a very effective surgical remedy under certain circumstances, but we have always entertained the greatest repugnance to it in consequence of the necessary amount of forcibly tearing away of the skin, which savours of so much barbarity rather than simplicity and saving of pain. Besides, we do not conceive in any other respect that they are superior, or even equal to a seton, which may be inserted in one-twentieth part of the time, with far less pain to the animal, and in addition, possesses greater curative powers. There have been, however, many instances in the course of our experience in which the proprietor will have his way; instead of taking advice, he will give it, unhesitatingly names all the remedies he insists on having administered, remedies he insists on having administered, and having a lingering attachment for old-fashioned remedies, boldly demands that a rowel shall be inserted. Under such circumstances we have refrained from the usual cutting up of the upper leather, and and having formed a moderately-sized ring of soft tow, and smeared it with some stimulating unguent, we have substituted it for the more clumsy and necessary disc or washer-like body usually recommended. In this way we avoid much of the barbarous ripping up of the connexions mended. In this way we avoid much of
the barbarous ripping up of the connexions
of the skin with the subjacent textures,
and in the end produce all the irritation
that can be expected from the remedy.
This method has also other advantages.
The soft, yielding ring of tow is easily removed and readily renewed, while the
leather washer is a bulky, awkward affair,
removed only by difficulty and causing
pain; and when it requires cleaning, men
are not always willing to undertake it.
The tow is merely drawn out by means of
forceps and thrown away, another ring being ready for insertion when the first is
withdrawn.

It remains only to add, that whenever
rowels are used, the parts below require to

owels are used, the parts below require to be kept free of the discharge, or great irri-tation and blemish occurs. As already re-commended, it is a good plan to smear the skin below the wound with oil or lard, which has the effect of guarding it from the action of the fluids discharged from the

The purposes for which rowels are employed are much the same for which setons are advised, but, it must be observed that they can be of service only in chronic and they can be of service only in chronic and sub-acute forms of disease, their action being too slow and passive to be of any service in acute and active stages of any malady. It was a common practice at one time to rowel for everything almost. When horses were periodically subject to a swollen hind leg as a result of indigestion and neglected stable treatment, in the place of sensible investigation as to causes, and institution of proper routine, a rowel was inserted on the inside of the thigh, and with this source of irritation, the poor creature serted on the inside of the thigh, and with this source of irritation, the poor creature was doomed to work days and months even. When others suffered from constant cough, dependent upon a heated and impure stable atmosphere, instead of giving fresh air, a rowel was recommended to be inserted between the jaw. Such a method of curing continued until the animal died from complicated disease. Later, the seton took the place of the rowel, and it has been caused to perpetrate as much mischief and suffering.

Not contented with the usual irritation Not contented with the usual irritation derived from tape as a seton, or leather as a rowel, many persons have substituted the fibrous root of poisonous plants, black hellebore being one of the most common, by which they have hoped to irritate and cure powerfully and rapidly. As a cure for blackleg, and also as a means of prevention, hundreds of young cattle have thus been tormented, and not a few have died from the effects of absorption of the poisonous principles of the root. A few years ago, a large farmer in Northamptonshire lost the greater portion of his young stock by these means, and we could name many other cases of a similar character which have come under our personal ob-

To conclude, we would urge our readers to use only simple remedies. If a seton or rowel is recommended, let simple tape or tow and blistering ointment only be used, and there will be no fear of awkward con-

Sutures are simply surgical means of uniting the lips or edges of a wound so that as the healing process is going on, the wound closes or grows less, and the break in the skin, etc., becomes obliterated. They are not the only means by which wounds are closed, but are nevertheless most commonly made use of, and to the various kinds which · SUTURES. use of, and to the various kinds ect our attention.