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By M. MAC LEAN.

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From the " Dublin Journal of Medical Science.

GLANDERS IN THE HUMAN SUBJECT. Dr. Hutton said that, as four or five

cases of glanders in the human subject, within a comparatively short period, had come under his own notice, or that of the surgeons of the House of Industry, he was anxious briefly to lay them before the society, and also to exhibit a specimen of the disease as it had manifested itself in the lungs of a patient who died about two days before. Previous, howread the details of another, in which on the left arm. There were two or three and raving. The smell from his body myself, any merit that may be due, but de- low them to remain undisturbed; in eithsome experiments were made with the of the same kind in the pectoralis major, was extdemely offensive. He continued clare at once that I think it a most im- er case the paring of the frog should be li-

son, and ascertaining whether it was glanders or not. One of the results of these was, that an ass, inoculated with the matter taken from the patient, was in due course attacked with the disease.

The case was recorded by Mr. Rutherford, one of the resident pupils of the hospital, for whose accuracy Dr. Hutton could vouch.

The patient, a young man, named P. Kelley, aged about twenty. was admitted in Richmond Hospital on the 26th of August, 1838. On admission, his face presented that peculiar aspect which is so state. characteristic of glanders; the left half was very much swollen, tense, and shining. the redness fading away gradually, and becoming lost in the surrounding integu-

Both eyes, but particularly the left eye, were closed from inflammation and cedema of the lids. The left ear was swollen, of a dark red or livid color, and the patient was quite deaf on that side. The glands of the left side of the jaw and face were much enlarged and indurated; and he complained of a feelling of numbness in the whole of that side of the head and face. About an inch and a half in front of the ear there was a large flaccid vesicle. There were also two pustules on the face, one of which had burst and was sloughing. On various parts of the body there were numerous pustules in different states, from the first to the more advanced stages.

In the first stage, the skin in the situation where the vesicle afterwards appeared was of a peculiar pale, whitish appearance. In the next stage the vesicle appeared, not however exactly in the centre of the pale spot, but rather on one side of it. In a more advanced stage it became sero-purulent, then pustular, and. some time afterwards, the pustules began to shrink and become depressed in the centre. The mucous membrane of the mouth was inflamed and covered with a viscid adhesive mucus. The Schneiderian membrane was also inflamed; but there was no discharge of purulent matter from it.

The patient had the ordinary symptoms of irritative fever. His head was raving,—his bowels rather free—his urine of it, had occurred a short time ago at dolph, "A fig for your improvements." he might be? He may, indeed, have laid may (unreasonably?) he expe ted of it, very confused, but he had no pain or lished by Dr. M'Donnel, who had charge high-colored.

He stated that he had always been healthy; and when questioned as to the nature of his occupation, said that he had been employed for the last four months in attending horses which were laboring under glanders. That he had been retained specially for that purpose, and groomed the animals once a day. He did not recollect that he had a wound or sore on either hand; he had not drunk out of any vessel used by the horses, nor had he slept in the stable. He attributed his illness to fatigue after a long journey, and said that the first symptoms he had noticed were pains in his knees, followed by headache. Four days afterwards the left side of the head and face began to swell, with increase of fever and depression of

On the 27th, the day after admission, his symptoms were progressing. The tumefaction of the head and face increased, and several livid vesicles made their appearance, accompanied by severe pain in both jaws. Several more began to show themselves on the anterior parts of the arms and chest-his pulse became smaller, and rose to 120-his respiration was somewhat suspicious-his breath fœtid-and he felt pain when the ends of the long bones were pressed on, in the vicinity of the joints. His head was still confused, but he had no raving. Towards eight o'clock in the afternoon there was further exacerbation of his symptoms. He made water tolerably well, but did not seem to be aware of passing it. He was ordered to take ten grains of sulphate of quinine three times a-

On the 28th the eruption was still extending; his pulse 140, and weak; his thirst excessive, and he raved frequently. At half-past 3 in the afternoon, he was restless, and tossing about in bed, with constant involuntary motion of the lower extremities, quick small pulse, and hurried respiration. Twelve new spots had now made their appearance; his fever and delirium were increased; he was passing both urine and fæces involuntarily. There was a discharge of sanious fluid from the left ear, but none from the

On the 29th a farther exacerbation of symptoms took place. The left elbow joint was swollen and painful-the pustules increased in number and size, and were intermixed with gangrenous bullæ; and, along the internal and anterior parts of the thighs, in the situation of the absorbents, pale rose-colored swellings began to appear. His breath was fœtid, and the odor from his whole body was almost insupportable. He had no discharge from the nostrils, but on examining the nose, Dr. Hutton observed a small ulcer on the left side of the septum narium. The man died during the course

On the post-mortem examination, a

recti of both thighs, all circumscribed and toms until the 16th, when he expired. embedded in the muscular tissue. In the surrounded by a dark livid border, and laborer and kept a horse, which was said yet I have a good mind to throw them in, the exception, perhaps, of avoiding, as left lung there was a small depot of pus in the right lung. On the poster or surface of the heart there were dark-colored spots, and the blood was remarkably fluid animal. On examination after death medy for cutting, the value of the three. looked; in several cases bad corns in the in all the vessels. There was a deposition of pus under the mucous membrane in the left knee-joint. In the thorax I believe that in every case where the opof the larynx, and also on the posterior surface of the epiglottis. The left half of the face was in a semi-gangrenous

On the 27th of August, the day after Kelley's admission, the experiment was again repeated on another ass with matter taken from the vesicles and pustules on his body. The lymph was inserted into the left nostril of the animal, the pus into the opposite one; and it was also inserted into the ear. On the following evening the ass appeared unwell, and, on the next day had an enlargement of one of the glands of the jaw on the left side, with increased heat and tenderness, accompanied by feverish symptoms. The left ala nasi was swelled, and the line of absorbents from this to the glands on the side of the jaw could be distinctly traced. On the next day there was a profuse watery discharge from both nostrils, particularly the left; and on the following day-the fifth day after inoculation-the discharge was purulent. Soon afterwards the animal was killed with nux vomica, it having been previously ascertained by Mr. Ferguson, V. S., that it was really glandered.

On examination, a cluster of pustules having a tubercular aspect were found in the left nostril; in the right there were circular patches of ulceration. Similar ulcers were found in the interior of the stomach, and there was a cluster of pustules in the anterior lobe of one lung. There was no morbid appearance in the larvnx or trachea.

Dr. Hutton exhibited several drawings to shew the condition of the various parts, particularly the nostrils, stomach, and lungs.

The next case, to which he would merely allude, as it was about to be pubthe Richmond Hospital. The patient was admitted for an accident, from which he recovered; but before he left the hospital he was seized with an affection of the joints, followed by an eruption of pustules along the side of the nose, which were recognized as being connected with glauders. Mr. Smith procured some of the matter, and inoculated an ass, which in the course of four or five days became sick, and was subsequently attacked with glanders. The same phenomena as observed in the last case of inoculation were present. The cartilages of the joints were also found to be ulcerated.

Dr. Hutton exhibited some drawings to show the condition of the parts. He also produced one of a case that had occurred some years ago at the Richmond Hospital, under the care of the late Dr. McDowell, before the disease was sufficiently known. The drawing had been made by Mr. Conolly, and Dr. Hutton observed, that he had represented the features of the disease with great accuracy, and depicted most faithfully the white areola which encircles the ve-

Since that period the areola has been invariably found to be present in every case, and is regarded as one of the pathognomonic features of the disease .-This has been also noticed by Dr. Hut. ton, Mr. Adams, and other observers, and forms one of the marks by which the disease is distinguished from phle-

Dr. Hutton then said that he should next proceed to read the notes of a case that had recently come under his observation. The patient, T. Butler, a boy about five years of age, was admitted into the Richmond Hospital on the 13th of December, 1840. It was stated that he had been always a fine healthy child up to the period of his illness. He complained at first of sickness, and pain in his bowels, and, on the following day, had pains in his knees. About three days afterwards the left side of the face and eye-lid became swollen, and the usual symptoms of irritative fever set in, accompanied by thirst, restlessness, quick

pulse, and scanty urine. On the 5th of December the fever was number of pimples with white tops ap- workman can carry it out, and therefore peared on the inflamed surface. On the the public have been benefitted by it. 13th, the date of his admission, his face were swelled and painful, and there was | ded bevelled edge. great number of small circumscribed ab. an evident effusion into the left elbowscesses or purulent depots were found in joint. The child was extremely feverish extra step of mine in my own modesty, most desirable. In old horses I have the extremities—as many as thirty were and irritable, tossing about in the bed, and bashfully disclaim, either for it or them well opened, but in young ones I al-

ous history was, that his father was a I am not sure about navicular cases, and nor are any precautious required, with another of the same kind was discovered to be laboring under a discharge from his particularly if they are not so far advan- much as may be, the McAdamized stones, nostrils, the result of cold; but Dr. Hut- ced that no one step short of a seven lea- for a day or two, on its first adoption. ton said that he had not as yet seen the gued boot can overtake them. As a re- One circumstance should not be overthere was an effusion of pus discovered quarter shoe has long been known; and inside heel have been entirely got rid of; there was a small collection of pus close posite plan of thickening the inside hoof to the edge of the left lung. The lung fails, this will succeed. For hunting, I care in preparing that part of the foot. was of a deep red color, and presented anticipate the most results; from its supeseveral ecchymosed spots on its surface, rior safety, its lessened chance of coming and contained two small abscesses. The off, its prevention of slipping, and the natural functions I presume every one bercles. These were pointed out to the from ploughed or heavy ground, will, I attention of the meeting by Dr. Hutton. The Veterinarian, for September.

ON THE UNILATORAL OR THREE-QUAR-TERED SHOE.

BY E. GABRIEL, ESQ., M. R. C. S. ET V. S. LONDON. The most valuable improvement that

facility with which it can be done, and "leave myself alone in my glory." the important advantages to be derived therefrom.

I often have been, and I am by no in two cases, and have recourse to felt means sure that I am not at this moment shoes and leathers, and in meeting with doubtful whether it is of any consequence an anticipation, which happened thus: I are shod. I have seen every contradiction of principle so elaborately worked a false step was being replaced to my out, every means which human stupidity chaise, when a respectable old man. a recould adopt to lame animals so seriously tired smith, came into the yard-a retired quarter one, which having the inner third adopted, every care so magnanimously shoeing smith remember. Of course, we of the foot perfectly free, and still affdisregarded, and every carelessness of detail and unfinished coarseness of work- him if he did not use to doctor a little as it to meet all demands made on it, effects manship so recklessly acted on, and all this, too, backed up by the horses them- know nothing about it, and never preten- ed." selves, as shewn by their working sound- ded to it, for I had as much work as I ly during the entire period of their ex- could do without it." He was no theor- think this system of shoeing may be aistence, that I could with all my heart sit ist therefore; for what theorist ever made dopted to a very considerable extent; down and exclaim, in the style of old Bar- a fortune in this world, however clever and should it not be found to do all that

and country; and I am perfectly satisfied fulness of my heart I could not help telling vantage, that it can do no possible harm. that two-thirds of the horses now in work are shod with the most utter disregard to sir," was his reply; it is a very good one, ally prove to be right, and his thin that principle and indifference to workmanship and particularly for flat feet; it gets the feet, as well as my narrow strong ones, that the veriett anti-diffusionist of knowledge could desire. True, there are plenty of cripples, rather a strong minority, perhaps, as they would say in the house; but still they are a minority, and when we come to deduct from them, as I strongly suspect we must do, the considerable number operated on by "careful smiths, on the most approved principles," at veterinary establishments, guiltless of the presence of veterinary surgeons, and veterinary forges," the owners of which, eschewing the superfluity of letters, and scorning to be of the accommodating humor in Bombastes, " long cut or short cut, tis all the same to me." decidedly prefer splendidly emblazoned in front of a forge | ing a crab." in town; but then over entrances hung golden shoes so tempting that if horses were not taken there to be shod I much doubt if they would not go themselveswhy this deduction may, like some other tails, very probably turn tail,, and prove ultra-innovationists, strengthen the argument against the improved system, and have the rough unwashed (and any of the left off the bar shoes and leathers, and worked?) to laugh at the fallibility of hu.

man improvements. How is all this? I apprehend it is to be traced to one of these two causes: first, the principle, when correct, has not been sufficiently carried out; or, secondly, it has been attempted to be carried out by methods not within the compass of the generality of working smiths. I believe many plans have been brought before the public, the which if their projectors could personally carry them into practice, would prove advantageous, but which require too much care and skill to be carried out by his workmen; and this is a fact that should always be borne in mind, for we have no right to expect the skill which distinguishes the workers in silver in the artificers employed in our forges: simplicitly of detail is, therefore, an essential ingredient in any plan we may offer to improve the system of shoeincreased, and the other side of the face ing, and this is eminently the case with was involved in swelling. On the 7th, a the unilateral method of nailing-any

Valuable as this method is, however, it

conquer all corns and thrushes, sand- and patches." I am not aware that All that could be learned of his previ- cracks, contractions and navicular-oh, there are any other directions necessary, right lung presented a few flattened tu- ease with which the foot can be raised understands, or, at any rate, every one doubt not, ensure its universal adoption. answers the same purpose this shoe it This however, remains to be tried. I do really think, therefore, that it is the ne portant object be frog-pressure descent of plus ultra, the scene of perfection in the the sole, expansion of the quarters, or art and mystery of horse shoeing.

march of improvement, I am afraid that the less said the better; for I have a sort of has been made in the art of shoeing in undefined dread hovering over me of havmodern times is most undoubtedly that of | ing seen something about it somewhere; unilateral nailing, introduced by James. however, I shall not try to see it. nor shall Turner. The principle of the thing is I refer to James Turner's, paper, nor anymatter of course, the result is most valua- read something like my own bleas. I ble. The principle, however, has not yet therefore at once acknowledge that I do been carried out to its full extent, and the not recollect, nor will I try to recollect, object of this paper is to shew the great anything that anybody has said, sung, or desirability that it should be, the great written on the subject, and so I shall

coachmaker's in Stoke Newington, while In sober seriousness, however, the fact the foundation for man's fortune, but as or should, it, in some few cases, he misis so, both, be it remembered, in town to making his own-bah! Well, in the applied, it has this valuable negative adhim of my important step. "Yes, Should however, my Stoke Newington heels up so strong. It is now about bear this "shameless exposure," so that twelve years ago that I recommended a we may at once " put this and that togentleman, whose horse had large flat feet, and was always going lame, to have a moment in going the " whole hog," and him shod with three-quarter shoes; he a- declaring that of all the shoes wherewith greed to it, and I shod him so up to the time of my giving up business, and he never went lame after." I'll be hanged if to do so without the fear of our friends I knew whether to laugh or to cry, to be and patrons becoming shoeingsmiths as pleased or vexed with this desperate fore staller, who had not only taken the step I was taking, but had taken it with such a desperate stride, that he walked into cases I never thought of; so that, if there were no written documents to refer to. I was at once convicted of non-originshort cut, as I noticed a few weeks ago alty, or as a sailor would say, of " catch-

> The first subject was a light post mare, being applicable in a vast number of cawith two of the worst corns I ever saw. She had been shod with her shoes and leathers the preceeding two years, and in vent, as well as ameliorate, those cases, it spite of every care that could be taken, was almost constantly lame. I at once put on a pair of unlateral shoes, paring the parts of the feet to be covered by the shoe, but leaving the inside quarter untouched. The shoes and nails were precisely the same as would have been else used with the inside thirds cut off and the ends rounded and bevelled away. She never went lame from the day she was so shod to the day of her death, which was occasioned by an accident nine months after. "On this hint I worked," and with the exception of the two cases before alluded to, where the heels were weak and the soles thin, but which I am persuaded would have done, a little more time, I have not met with a single annoyance. Posters, stagers, carters, hacks, and chaise horses have been subjected to the same process since, and all with uniform success. last comer, but he was too managing for

come tender, and the horse will be lame. Accordingly, the smith proceeded with Will he? If you want to see a brittlecrusted, thin-heeled, thrushy-frogged foot converted into one with a tough, elastic crust, a firm springy heel, and a frog like a piece of India-rubber, shoe with the was greatly swelled and inflamed, and has not produced all the good which the three-quarter shoe, and I will answer for presented a number of pustules mixed principle on which it is founded is capable the transformation. The growth of horn with several ash-colored ulcers. He had of producing; and this I attribute to the on the exposed part of the foot is extraor also an eruption of pustules over his body. first cause mentioned, namely, that prin- dinary, for in the course of a single shoe-Some of these were flattened and some. ciple not being fully carried out. I have ing the sole will not only not be worn, what vesicular, like chicken-pock-some now for some time gone one step further. thin, but have become so thick and firm, were conical and pustular, and some in a Instead of unilaterally nailing the com- that more horn might be removed therestate of incrustation. Around several of mon shoe, I use an unilateral shoe-pre- from than from that part of the foot prethem, particularly those which were in cisely so far as the nuils were carried tected by the shoe. I merely, however, the earlier stage, the peculiar white areola round the inside quarter, so far I carry the leave it level with the crust. The outwas still visible. Several of the joints shoe, letting it there terminate in a roun- side heel should be kept rather low, to allow for the thickness of the shoe, and the Now, I am not going to smother this heels opened or not, as may be considered

view of testing the character of the poi- and several of the same description in the in this way with little change in the symp- portant step,—one that will overtake and mitted to its being cleared from "shreds side heel, so much so, as to require some

In point of principle, so far as relates to the natural functions of the foot, which pretends to understand, which, doubtless, most valuable; for whether the most imunfettered play for the cartilages-wheth-As to the originality of this step in the er it be the one or the other of these, as some assert, or their combined action, as others most rationally maintain, no shoe that has ever been had recourse to admits of their being carried on with such entire freedom as this. Every shoe, however well applied, enriches the bottom of the good, the practice is good, and, as a body else's paper, fearing I may there foot, subjects it to one uniform artificial pressure-hearing always exactly on the same surface-applied equally to the most elastic and to the more fixed points of support-not allowing one part to catch the weight at one time and another at the other-not relieving the highly e-The only "untoward events" I have lastic inside quarter from pressure for, perhaps, some steps following, and met with, are, being obliged to give it up then, when receiving it, admitting of its action with unlimited freedom-bruising. irritating, and, in many cases, entirely at all as to the manner in which horses had occasion to wait some little time at a altering the structure of the sole at the inner angle of the foot. Every shoe, I repeat, that has ever been used, is liable to all these objections, except the threehad a little professional chat. I asked fording it sufficient protection to enable well as shoe? "No," he replied; "I " a consummation devoutly to be wish-

In conclusion, I would say, that I gether," why, then, I should not hesitate horses are shod, the unilateral, or to speak less learnedly (if one may venture well as horse-doctors) the old three-quarter shoe is without the chance of exception, the possibility of competition, or the fear of contradiction, the very shoe with which a horse can be shod. But (and let this be considered as the postscript, in which, as is not uncommon, all that is worth reading is written) having some doubts, or at any rate, not having any It is now more than a twelvemonth proofs of its universal applicability, I am since I commenced this mode of shoeing content to claim for it the advantage of ses, in which horses go tender and feeling in common shoes : how far it may preremains for a more lengthened experience to decide. The Veterinarian (London) for September.

HORSE SHOEING.

My Dear Sir,-I observed in the last Planter an article upon horse shoes, that puts me in m.nd of a circumstance from which I derived a good deal of benefit, and which I will relate for the good of your readers.

I happened, several years ago, to be at the blacksmith shop where I get my work done, when an old gentleman of the neighborhood rode up, accompanied by a neg:o man with several horses, who wanted shoeing. The smith had been lately introduced into the neighborhood and had great reputation. I offered to defer to the old gentleman, although he was the Oh, but the crust will break away, the that; he insisted upon it that I should heel will be worn thin, the foot will be- have my horse shod while he looked on. his operations. The old man seemed to be pretty well satisfied, until the smith, having fitted the shoe and driven the first nail, began to twist the end off .-This he protested against, and by ocular demonstration, showed the difference between wringing the nail off and breaking it by bending backwards and forwards. In the former case, the part of the nail in the hoof is twisted, and a round hole is cut, which is filled only with its own dust: no wonder the nail in such a hole would soon work loose. Moreover, in twisting the nail, the corner edge is frequently presented to the hoof, and does not clinch half as well. From that time to this, I have never permitted my smith to "wring a nail," and I assure you I have found my profit in it.