

body, at this period, sometimes begin to swell; and when the malady is still further advanced, the extremities, and the roots of the horns and ears feel cold, the latter being covered with a clammy sweat. What passes through the animal is black and dry; she frequently strikes with her fore and hind legs; her eyes appear dull and heavy; and her breath emits a faint and sickly smell. Her restlessness gradually increases; she is covered with cold sweat; her extremities are seized with a shivering; the pulse becomes irregular, and death terminates the scene.

If the cow be in very high condition, she should first be bled, to the quantity of two to three quarts, if she can bear it, and the following mixture given as soon after as possible, at one dose, in three quarts of gruel in which two ounces of soap have previously been dissolved:—

Epsom salts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; althaea ointment, 3 oz.; saltpetre,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; powdered fenugreek,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; powdered mustard seed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

As soon as this medicine is given, the cow should be "raked" (the removal of the dung from the rectum,) and the following glyster administered in two quarts of water gruel:—

Common soap, 1 oz.; common salt, a handful; sweet oil,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

The soap being first dissolved in the gruel, mix the whole together, and inject, with a common glyster pipe and bag, into the rectum. As soon as the drink and glyster are given, the animal, if she lies on her side, must be turned on her belly, and well bolstered up with straw, to prevent her from getting into her former situation; for, by laying in that position, the swelling of the body will increase, nor will the medicine operate so soon as when resting on her belly; neither in this posture should she lie too long, but be turned over occasionally, to prevent her limbs getting cramped. This change of position will also assist in expelling the wind, as well as in promoting the operation of the medicine. It will likewise be useful to rub the limbs and body two or three times a day.

Whatever else is given the animal in this disease, should be administered with caution; for she swallows with some difficulty, and is in danger of being choked; in consequence of which, there should be a proper interval between each hornful of medicine. In six or eight hours after taking the above, the following dose may be repeated every six hours until a change for the better takes place, to be given in a quart of ale or strong beer, with a little allspice:—

Gum myrrh,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; powdered valerian,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; assafoetida, 3 drachms; saffron, 3 drachms; camphor,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm; opium,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm; mustard seed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; saltpetre,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

When the disease is turned, and the cow begins to eat and drink a little, which is always a sure sign of her recovery, and generally occurs twenty-four hours after the attack, (if she survives at all,) and sometimes sooner, the following medicine may be given, at one dose, in a pint of mild ale, or in a strong decoction of camomile tea, to be repeated once or twice a-day, if necessary, till she recovers:—

Ga. aphor,  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm; saffron, 3 drachms; saltpetre, 3 drachms; gentian,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; valerian,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; Josuit's bark,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

After two or three doses have been administered, if the animal mends very fast in her appetite and strength, one every other day may be sufficient. Should great debility ensue after the fever has disappeared, which is sometimes the case, an ounce of isinglass, hoiled in skim milk, may be given once or twice a-day, which will also be found extremely useful in assisting to strengthen the relaxed system.

If, however, after forty-eight hours, the cow should still be incapable of getting up, although her appetite may be good, and she appears lively, the following

"charge" should be laid on her loins, as the weakness exists more in those parts than in any other; for she can generally raise herself on her fore legs, while her hinder parts seem useless:—

Take black and Burgundy pitch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. each; oxycroceum and Paracelsus plasters, 2 oz. each; bole Armenian and dragon's blood, 1 oz. each.

To be melted over a slow fire. This charge should be spread while hot, but not so hot as to scald, all over the loins and rump. Some saddler's stuffing or wool should be stuck on it, to keep it in its place. As soon as this is completed, the cow must be got up, and put into a sling, made of sacking and ropes, so that she can feel the floor with her legs, which are to be well rubbed two or three times a-day. In this situation, she must remain until she can stand of herself, and get up without the aid of the sling, which will generally be the case in two or three days.

Should the cow remain costive, from the continuance of the fever, which is sometimes the case, for several days, doses of one half of the preceding purgative may be repeated at proper intervals, until a passage is procured. Moderate bleeding and purging, before calving, with suitable food, will generally prevent this disease. But when this has been done, and the complaint comes on, the subsequent quantity of blood to be drawn, and the doses of medicine given, must be correspondingly diminished.

During the continuance of the fever, the cow requires little or no food; but if any is given her, it should consist of warm water or water gruel, a hornful of which may be occasionally administered, if she will not drink it of her own accord; and whenever she seems inclined to eat, bran, Indian meal, and malt mashes are most proper, with now and then a little sweet clover or other hay, laid before her in small quantities at a time, which should be gradually increased till she can eat her usual allowance, and her stomach is capable of bearing it. But over-loading the stomach should at all times be avoided, as disagreeable consequences are liable to ensue therefrom.—*American Agriculturist.*

#### MOSESSES ON MEADOWS.

Mosses on meadows, like vermin on cattle, are a consequence rather than a cause of evil. They indicate a deficiency of stamina, health, or condition in the field or animal, rather than induce it themselves. But where either exist, they show something radically deficient, which must first be remedied before any useful results can follow. A farmer might as well leave his money with sharpers, or his manure heap under a spout, as his meadows in moss, or his cattle covered with vermin. All are spendthrifts together; and if left to themselves, will, like Pharaoh's lean kine, soon consume his evidences of previous plenty and show no equivalents in return. But how are we to get rid of mosses in meadows? Let us first see how they get there. The surest way to get rich, is first to know how you became poor.

Mosses are generally the result of a feeble growth of the grasses on a moist surface. The moisture of the land is not of itself objectionable, but decidedly the reverse; but when the profitable occupants of the soil fail or become thin and meagre, the profitless are ever ready to come in and supply their places. This is the case with the mosses; and it is not till the cultivated plants have declined, that these have gathered strength. To remove the latter, the former should be put in the very best condition. Scarifying, harrowing, closely feeding, and treading them thoroughly by the sharp hoofs of sheep, and cattle, are all useful in extirpating the mosses from meadows. Sowing strong quick lime over them, when recently mown, or after short cropping by