

prove disastrous to the dairy interests of Canada. Until quite recently it was generally believed that it was the effect of frost; but it is now evident that it is a disease arising from an altogether different cause. It is most common and fatal in the older settled portions of the country, but is seldom or never seen in the newer settlements. From this it appears that it is generated in some way by the cultivation of the soil and vegetation. Perhaps the cold may have something to do with its development, since it prevails mostly in the winter season.

An English physician by the name of Stratford, who resided in Woodstock some years since, attributed it to the effect of the ergot of grass or grains; but what the real cause is, is hard to say. It has hitherto been considered incurable, but having observed and experimented in regard to the matter, I am satisfied that I have obtained a knowledge of an effectual remedy if applied properly in the early stages of the disease; and I deem it sufficiently valuable to take this method of giving it to the public.

The remedy is, to take one average or middling-sized common garlick, bruise it to a pomace, and take as much red precipitate as can be taken up at twice on the point of a common-sized penknife blade, and mix them together. With a sharp knife or lancet make a perpendicular incision, about one inch and a-half long on each side of the foot affected, extending from the hoof upward, and deep enough to let the blood flow freely. Then insert the mixture, bind up the wound with a strong cotton cloth, and keep the foot dry until well. This latter is quite important. Sometimes, though not often, a second application is necessary to a cure. This remedy has never been known to fail when duly applied and the animal properly cared for. It has been used by myself and others. Among those who have of late tried it quite to their satisfaction are, Mr. Chas. Jarvis, about four miles east of Ingersoll, and my brother, Gilbert, of Dereham. Several others might be referred to.

JAMES HARRIS.

INGERSOLL, Feb. 1st, 1870.

X. A. WILLARD—The disease mentioned is not what is known as the hoof and mouth disease of England. The treatment is to take up the diseased foot, wash out the hoof, open the claws and apply between corrosive sublimate in a fine powder, about as much as can be taken up on the point of a pen-knife blade. Keep the cow in a dry place, and confined in stanchion so as not to get at the diseased foot, the corrosive sublimate being a poison. Some use red precipitate made about double the strength of that at the shops. It is applied about the affected parts. The object of the corrosive sublimate is to produce a suppuration.

P. R. DALY—I think it would be well to take steps to prevent the importation of diseased cattle from England. The hoof and mouth disease prevails there, and is dangerous and contagious.