

should be rubbed on the spine, particularly on the loins, and a fresh sheep skin may be afterward placed on the loins, the woolly part outside. Every six hours, one fourth of the above medicine, with the exception of the croton oil, should be given, until purging is produced, which may be facilitated by raking and clystering. If the cow cannot or does not pass her urine, it should be removed from her by means of the catheter. Plenty of nourishing gruel should be given, and bran-mashes and other foods offered. In the milder form of the disease, the medicines we have advised should be administered, or rather repeated, with somewhat greater moderation. In order to prevent the disease, in-calf cows should have plenty of moderate exercise, shelter from the weather, and moderate feeding. The natural grass of the field, during the summer and autumn, and oat-straw, with a little hay, and a few roots in the winter, will be sufficient; but this must be regulated by the condition of the cow—she should not be allowed to make too much flesh. At the same time, protection from the weather should be afforded, and care taken that the cow is not worried by dogs, or allowed to leap her fences.

Abortion.—When abortion takes place at a very early period of pregnancy, there is usually but little disturbance of health, and treatment is rarely required. At a late period, however, the disturbance is great, and serious consequences sometimes follow, such as inflammation of the womb, and even death. It is advisable, when treatment is required, to give a dose of salts to relax the bowels, and it may be followed by a sedative, such as an ounce each of laudanum and spirit of nitrous ether. When there is inflammation of the womb, hot fomentations should be applied externally to the loins for a long time together, and warm water should be gently syringed into the blood. Some blood may also be abstracted. When abortion is threatened, it sometimes happens that it may be prevented by prompt treatment. The animal should be bled, kept quiet, and one and a half ounce of tincture of opium, and a similar quantity of spirit of nitrous ether should be given, but purgatives avoided. When a cow has aborted before at a particular period, it is prudent to abstract some blood just previous to this time. It generally happens that the after-birth is retained after abortion, and it is better to remove it, if possible, although it be necessary, in order to accomplish this, to introduce the hand into the uterus, and detach the placenta from it, by breaking down carefully the points of attachment.

Diseases of the Skin.—*Mange* is produced either by poverty or contagion. The treatment consists in rubbing in, with plenty of friction, an ointment containing sulphur, such as the following:—

Sulphur vivum.....	1 ounce.
Linsced oil or train oil.....	8 "
Oil of turpentine or oil of tar.....	2 "
Mix.	

Lice occasionally infest cattle that have been reduced by poverty of living, and prove a source of much irritation, though not to the same extent as the mange. Either the ointment recommended for mange, or a decoction of tobacco, will have the effect of destroying the insect.

(To be Continued.)

POTATO ROT.—The Perth *Constitutional* says:—"We understand that the potato rot is making its appearance very extensively in this section of the country—scarcely a field escaping its ravages, and many being almost utterly destroyed. Quite a number of farmers are digging up their potatoes and selling them. It is supposed that one-half or two-thirds of the entire crop will be destroyed.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE NORTH RIDING OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be holden at FRANKVILLE, Township of Kitley, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF OCTOBER next.

FRANKVILLE, }
Aug. 12th, 1858. }

GIDEON LEEHY,
President.
WM. SMITH,
Secretary & Treasurer.