

this point. The owner or attendant must have the confidence of his animals, and rule them with love—not with the lash.

Sick cows, and cows unduly excited, should be kept from the herd. Cows suffering from any contagious disease should be isolated until all danger of spreading the disease is past. Their stalls and mangers should be disinfected with a carbolic acid solution.

Cows should have access to salt and plenty of pure water at all times, if possible. They should never be allowed to drink dirty or stagnant water. Ashes or ground bone should be given to cows which chew bones or sticks, as it indicates a desire for mineral matter.

Heavy milkers should be placed on rather low, succulent diet before freshening. From one and a half to two pounds of Epsom salts should be given in the form of a drench, just before or directly after calving. The calf should be removed from the dam in about twenty-four hours, unless the udder be much inflamed, in which case the calf may be left with the dam for a longer time. In no case should the calf suck the dam for more than three or four days. Bathing the udder with warm water, or some form of liniment, will assist in reducing the inflammation.

Cows should have shade in hot weather, or be kept in a darkened stable during the day. A mixture of fish oil (one-half gallon), coal oil (one-half pint), and crude carbolic acid (four tablespoonfuls), mixed and applied to all parts of the cow except the