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Young eatble are liable to a form of disease which proves rapidly fatal, and which probably the losses are great far than from any other known no tagious affection. Black-quarter—o is variously known by the equally titles of Quarter-evil, Quarter-ill, Speed, Hasty, Black-leg, &c.—is n dependent upon the condition of the as influenced by various circumstance pacted with ace. management. nast nected with age, management, past te. Young cattle are alone liable to least it very rarely happens that cows having had a calf become affected when instances of so-called black-q have appeared in the latter kind of se assumes such characte go far towards establishing peculi incidental to that age only. There i some doubt existing as to the tr statements which relate such eve older animals. Young cattle in whi disposition to thrive rapidly is app are the common subjects, because excess of blood is not drawn off by Na acts as in older ones. In the first to the formation of blood, but in t nimals pregnancy, the secretion ogether with greater wear and tea ystem, are causes which act as the alve, and thus prevent any of the

of over-repletion. Black-quarter occurs more frequent this season than others, from several of If the preceding winter has been att with scanty pasturage, stock genera limited to smaller quantities of for me cases, injudiciously so and the case, likewise, be none of the best. ry fodder forms the bulk supplied dry fodder forms the bulk of which are not in any degree furnishing large quantities of rich ment to the system. Besides, cold w has much to do with the fact that quarter cannot take place to any ext winter; the digestive organs are in p activity, supplying the elements which the body requires so much. soon as the grass grows, forced by rains and bright weather, the bians and orght weather, the obtains far more nutriment than the can appropriate; they become surch the bloodvessels through the body a seriously overloaded, and the blood i very rich, that in various parts bene skin, over the quarters, back, or le the vessels give way and allow th and lymph to exude, and cover a s variable extent. If the hand is over the parts a loud kind of c noise is given out, an effect du

ecomposition of the effused material lisengagement of air. Certain pastures, sometimes whole Cartain pastures, sometimes whole are productive of this disease, and f have been ruined in consequence, circumstances point to the advisab turning over the ground by the p and for a number of years grazi newer pastures. But in many instan the exercise of proper care the diseas be avoided without even that course, a for a time.

<page-header><page-header><text><text> for a time. Black-quarter, as already stated, is in its appearance. Animals well and at night are found dead next mornin rarely, even in the slowest forms of are there any particular signs alight lameness or appearance of m alight lameness or appearance of u excitement. To these are quickly laboured breathing and intense pain the creature falls or lies down the creature falls or lies down never again. If the course of the disease i and attack slight, the parts affects slough and form unsightly sores, heal with great difficulty ; and no commonly the mouth and tongue are ed with blisters, which after burst hibit the same characters. The treatment of black-quarter is : difficult matter, as affected animals a dom seen until it is too late. Blood-and purgation should be resorted to a dom seen until it is too late. Blood-and purgation should be resorted to a where practicable; and if such be succ in a day or to afterwards, the ine prostration of strength must be con by stimulants, the sloughing sores ing solution of chloride of lime, and there the internet discreased keep down the intensely disagreeal which arises from them. which arises from them. In the way of *prevention*, much a effected by general management. stock should receive a more liberal stock should receive a more liberal ance of nutritious food during the a and winter months, by which the grow and develope more gradual thus be prepared for the sudden ef-rich and succulent grass at the be-of spring and warm weather. It is able also when the grass of pasture is the more more than a successful and the successful and the second second the successful and the second second second second second and the second second second second second second and the second s to spring rapidly and in large quan to allow young stock to graze too upon them, but rather limit the fee upon them, but rather limit the feet two or three hours daily for a time, care to have partially grazed past turn them upon for the remander day. Some breeders have practise success the plan of sending the stoc walk of two or three miles each da want of two of three miles each da creating a demand for the food con by the waste occasioned by en Next to these precautions, the surgical and medicinal remedies is ficial. For a great number of y adopted the use of a long seton loose fold of skin (dewlap) in front breast, with great success. This put across, but caused to pierce the the lower third of the neck ; the armed with broad tape was carrie to the bottom, at least twelve or hes below, where it remained o months, causing suppuration, whithe effect of usefully counteract tendency to making blood too rapid pain and inconvenience produced a doubtless, much to do with the arising from it. Some object to t because they consider it spoils the the dewlap, but we consider it not more effective but decidedly a more more effective but decidedly a more proceeding than the operation of s "nerving," which many quack pre recommend, simply because no to ound where they search, therefore affair is a downright imposture. The rest of the treatment consist of six or eight ounces of Epsom sa or three drops of Croton oil, and on of ground ginger. This we have administered at the time the seton serted, taking care to keep the ani the straw-yard for shelter for two mights afterwards, if the weather we nights afterwards, if the weather w cold or showery. Afterwards, if t ency to plethora was at all great, w ed the use of powders of neutral sa e use of powders of neutral as the subhate of powders of neutral as ed with linseed meal or bran, one the salt being allowed for each anim or thrice a week, for about two By these means we have success years in keeping away blackleg from on which previous tenants hav starved out. In order to cause th starved out. In order to cause the tures to take the medicines a little is required, but if it saves the life out of a hundred something a ordinary remuneration is obtained salt finely powdered is carefully with five or six times its bulk bran, barley, or linseed meal, and wards thrown amongst green foor has been cut in the chaff machine mixture may be mut into tronghs. has been cut in the chaff machine mixture may be put into troughs o gers in an open shed or farm-yard the animals can be taken after grazi the fatal pastures, usually taking keep them an hour or two previous out food. We have, however, certain circumstances, used the without any removal from the with every success. MANGE. The following is a safe and most remedy : Whale (spern) oil, six oil of tar, three ounces; lac sulpl ounces. The skin should be the