

manifested; the pulse being quickened, and the muzzle feeling dry and hot. In the course of the first day, vesicles or bladders are found on the tip and upper part of the tongue, as well as other parts of the mouth, the lips, and between the hoofs and the heels, and in milch cows the teats are often similarly affected. The general treatment of the disease consists in moderating the fever, relaxing the bowels, applying astringents to the mouth and feet, and afterwards, if necessary, supporting the strength by tonics. A dose of salts, with a little sulphur, will be a convenient aperient, and the tonic, when necessary, may consist of gentian, ginger, and sulphate of iron, two drachms of each. A solution of alum, with a little treacle, will be a useful application to the mouth, and the feet may be dressed with a simple astringent powder, or a stronger caustic, according to the state of the parts. If the udder is affected, local bleeding and fomentations will be called for; and if the liver or lungs are involved, the treatment should be modified accordingly.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—A very slight but short cough, and a little starting of the coat, are the earlier tokens of a departure from health, and may run on for weeks in this state. Then, with an increase of these symptoms, we may notice that the affected beast lags behind the herd, and does not feed so readily as before. This may be considered as the first stage. After some time we find the breathing greatly accelerated, the animal loses flesh, and often with great rapidity, and the appetite is further diminished, and now the attendants are alarmed, and begin to think something serious is the matter. We may call this the second stage, to distinguish it from the third or latter stage, in which the most urgent distress is manifested; the animal is greatly reduced, the appetite failing almost entirely, and rumination also ceasing; respiration is greatly accelerated, short and catching, the beast, indeed, pants for breath, and soon dies from suffocation. Treatment.—If the herd is large, and only one or two animals appear to be affected, slaughter them at once. It is in the first stage, whilst merely the short husky cough and the starting coat are apparent, that treatment may be instituted with a fair probability of success. A moderate blood-letting may be given, but it must neither be large nor repeated. Blister, by rubbing into the sides, previously stripped of hair, the ointment of iodine of mercury, and of tartarized antimony, and the ointment of cantharides, mechanically combined; and if we wish to render it still more stimulating, we may add a little croton oil. We may also insert a large seton in the dewlap, with the view of taking up and continuing the counter-inflammatory action after that of the blister has ceased. With regard to internal remedies, we may first regulate the bowels by means of Epsom salts and linseed oil, and then administer the following sedative, respecting which experience enables us to speak most favorably:—

White hellebore, powdered.	1 drachm.
Tartarized antimony.	1 “
Nitrate of potash.	2 drachms.

This powder may be mixed up with gruel, and given morning and evening the first day, and once a-day afterwards, continuing the medicine for about four or five days. Bran and linseed mashes may be given; indeed linseed, either in the form of crushed seed or cake, is a very desirable food for an animal either suffering under, or recovering from, this complaint.

The Drop after calving, as it is usually termed, is one of the most annoying diseases to which our dairies are liable. One of the symptoms is a torpid state of the stomachs and bowels, rumination ceases, and the food in the various stomachs remain in an unchanged state. Our first object must be, then, to restore this loss of action by means of purgatives and stimulants, and it is surprising what a vast quantity of medicine the cow, in the acute and severe variety of this disease, can take with impunity:—

Take sulphate of magnesia.	1 pound.
“ flowers of sulphur.	4 ounces.
“ croton oil.	10 drops.
“ carbonate of ammonia.	4 drachms.
“ powdered ginger.	4 “
“ spirit of nitrous ether.	1 ounce.

The above should be carefully mixed and dissolved in warm oatmeal gruel, and given to the cow slowly and carefully. In particularly severe cases, and where there is obstinate constipation, the croton oil may be increased, and from four to eight grains of powdered cantharides may also be added. A strong stimulating or blistering liniment