

symptom is particularly noticeable when the animal is drinking; he gulps the water, and in his attempts to swallow, part of it is returned through the nostrils; he has a hacking, painful cough, which is very easily excited by pressure on the outside of the throat; the pulse is quick and very weak; the ears and limbs are cold; the membrane of the nostrils is reddened; the breathing is increased and laboured, producing a heaving at the flanks, and giving rise to a peculiar rattling sound in the throat. The patient becomes exceedingly weak, and falters in his walk; the absorbents become affected, shown by swelling of the legs and dependent parts.

About three days from the commencement of the attack a discharge of matter takes place from the nostrils, at first thin and watery, then becoming very thick, and of a yellow colour. When the discharge comes away freely it is a good sign, and the sufferer obtains relief.

In treating this disease the horse should have complete rest, and the body be kept warm with plenty of clothing. The limbs should be well hand rubbed several times a day, and the throat rubbed with mustard or some mild stimulating liniment. The food must be such as is easily masticated, such as boiled oats, barley, &c. The horse must also be allowed plenty of pure air; therefore, it is preferable to keep the affected animal in a loose box than in a stable with other horses. If the patient becomes very weak, the strength must be supported, by gruel, beer, or other stimulants, which must be carefully administered, owing to the difficulty the animal experiences in swallowing. Any matter that accumulates around the nostrils should be removed with a sponge and tepid water several times daily, and the parts afterwards carefully dried. Such little attentions have a beneficial effect, and are very pleasant to the patient. When convalescence takes place, moderate exercise daily is required, light at first, and gradually increased.

Navicular Disease.

A "Reader," from Homesville, near Goderich, asks for advice concerning the treatment of navicular disease in a horse.

The treatment of a severe case of this disorder is seldom attended with success. If the toe of the hoof is preternaturally long, and the heels high and contracted, it will be advisable to shorten the toe, and thin the sole and heels, and afterwards envelope the foot in a bran poultice for several days, the poultices to be removed and renewed three times a day. After the hoof is somewhat softened, a blister applied above the coronet is found useful in some cases. Relief is also occasionally given by passing a seton through the frog.

The after treatment consists in applying a suitable shoe, with the heels slightly raised, by means of caulkins. The foot should be kept clean, and whenever it becomes unnaturally hard, a poultice may be again applied for twenty-four hours.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Amongst Children.

In Hertfordshire, Cheshire, and other parts of England, infants and young people have been affected with many of the symptoms of foot-and-mouth disease, occasioned by their drinking the milk of cows suffering from this contagious disease. In the medical journals, Dr. Alfred Packman, of Puckridge, is stated to have recently treated several children suffering from "the peculiar eruption of the mouth, nose and face, accompanied by sore tongue and throat, and salivation." Dr. Packman has no doubt that the symptoms resulted from the patients having used the milk of affected cows. Where the foot-and-mouth poison in a state of activity has not been swallowed in quantities sufficient to reproduce the special disorder in children, it very frequently proclaims its injurious presence by inducing sickness and diarrhoea. Somewhat similar results occur among calves, many of which have troublesome and often fatal diarrhoea from their being fed with the contaminated milk. Even pigs, which are supposed to have omnivorous appetites and digestive vigour adequate to make away with almost any description of diet, have often sickened and died from being fed on murrain milk, which the ignorant, senseless owners fancied was "too good to waste."—*North British Agriculturist*.

Can Foot-and-Mouth Disease be Prevented?

In some of the northern and more remote counties of Scotland foot-and-mouth disease has hitherto been absent, and we are asked whether it is possible to prevent the infectious complaint from invading districts and premises hitherto free from the disorder. The disease may readily enough be stayed. With animals in houses and yards, with comparatively few fairs and markets which bring together sound animals, and expose them to the contagion, the special virus may die out from want of material on which to fasten itself. There is little doubt in this country at any rate that foot-and-mouth disease spreads only by contagion. It cannot be engendered by crowding, filth, or any other such errors of management. It cannot be developed *de novo* on the passage, for example, from Ireland or the continent. It will therefore be evident that perfect separation of sound stock from diseased or infected stock must be the only means of prevention.—*North British Agriculturist*.

PONY KICKING.—R. McLaughlin writes that a pony in his possession has suddenly contracted a habit of kicking violently in his stall without any apparent cause, and wishes to know the probable reason and remedy. We cannot from his bare statement of the fact give any opinion. Sometimes a loose strap or circle will give rise to the dangerous vice, or the animal may have been teased. If the pony is still addicted to the vicious habit, our correspondent might try the effect of a strap connecting a hind and fore leg, or both hind legs may be strapped together.

Directions for Examining a Horse's Legs.

In examining the legs of a horse, the purchaser should first stand with his face to the broadside of the horse as he stands on flat ground, and observe whether he rests perpendicularly on all his legs, having the natural proportion of his weight on each leg straightly, squarely, and directly; or whether he stands with all his legs straddled outside of their true aplomb, or with all drawn together under the centre of his belly, as if he were trying to stick them all into a hat; or, lastly, whether he favours one or more of his legs, either by pointing it forward or by placing it in any position in which no weight at all, or a very small stress of weight, is thrown upon it. A horse may apparently favour one foot accidentally from a casual impatience or restlessness. He is not, therefore, to be rejected because he points a toe once or twice. But if he seems to do so, he should be constantly brought back to the original position in which he must bear equally on each foot; when, if he be found to constantly favour the same foot in the same manner, something serious must be suspected, which gives the horse uneasiness and pain, though not perhaps sufficient in degree to produce present lameness. If the toe of a fore foot be persistently pointed forward, disease of the navicular, commonly known as the coffin bone, is to be suspected, than which no worse or less curable disease exists. If both the fore feet are protruded and the hind feet thrown back, as if the horse were about to stale, he has probably been at some time foundered. If he stands with all his feet drawn together under him, he is generally entirely used up, and what is called groggy. If he stands with one or both his knees bent forward and his legs tremulous, or with both his fetlock joints knuckled forward over the pasterns, one may be sure that however good he once may have been, he has been knocked to pieces or injured by hard driving and hard work. Supposing the horse now to stand square and true on all his legs, leaning his weight on each and all indifferently, with one glance at the horse in profile the side examination may be held as complete and satisfactory. That glance will ascertain whether the posterior outline of the hock-joint is nearly perpendicular, or whether it is angular or has a convex curvilinear protuberance immediately above the commencement of the shank-bone. This curvilinear protuberance, if large, is a curb which will produce lameness, though not of an incurable sort; if not large, it is either the trace of a curb which has been cured, but may at any time return, or an indication of tendency to throw out curbs on being put to hard work, especially in heavy ground. Horses which have been curbed, or which have curb-shaped hocks, are generally to be avoided.

Do not starve your stock in winter, hoping to make it up in the spring. Such farmers generally have to sell hay in October, and hides in May.