

ments are not at hand, a pen-knife and a quill or stick of elder inserted in the wound will suffice. The wound should afterwards be closed with a stitch and a little plaster.

Distention of the Rumen with food, though not usually attended with such acute symptoms in the early stage, is still more formidable, being more difficult to relieve. Treatment.—In mild cases a drench, composed of purgative and carminative medicine, assisted by injections, has proved successful; and in other cases blood-letting has been required. In obstinate cases, it is desirable to inject a considerable quantity of liquid into the stomach, by means of Reed's stomach-pump, so as to produce an evacuation of the contents by exciting vomiting.

Choking.—A piece of turnip or a potato being hastily swallowed, becomes impacted in the œsophagus, and thus, pressing on the windpipe at its softest part, interrupts respiration, and, if not removed, often ends in suffocation. A little oil or lard should be administered by the horn, and with which the probang should be lubricated. Use rather a large probang, with a knob at the end, but obliquely, and this, passed along the roof of the mouth, enters the œsophagus. When it has reached the obstructing body, use firm and moderate pressure, no more; alternately raise and depress the head. If it does not easily pass, wait; be not impatient, as the longer it remains the softer it gets. When you again try, you will be surprised to see how quickly it is removed: impatience has been the means of killing scores.

Under the term **Fardelbound** is known a disease which appears to consist in a retention of food in the second stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is firmly impacted. This disease may be produced by means of narcotic plants taken with the food, or by giving too much food of a dry character, and with insufficient moisture, as well as by other causes which disturb and derange the digestive organs. The treatment consists in the administration of aperients combined with stomachics. Epsom salt, with ginger, afford convenient forms.

Scouring, Diarrhœa.—When produced by unwholesome or improper food, a change of diet will sometimes effect a cure; but, if the purging does not cease, the following astringent and tonic may be given:—

Prepared chalk.....	2 ounces.
Gentian, powdered.....	2 drachms.
Opium, powdered.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

To be carefully mixed with thick gruel, and given once or twice a day, as may be required. If the animal is very young, a lesser dose will be sufficient. If the liver is affected, we should rely chiefly on calomel, in combination with opium—half a drachm of each being given twice a day. In obstinate cases, it is sometimes prudent to clear out the intestines by means of a dose of salts, and afterwards proceed with the calomel and opium. In sucking calves the symptoms of scouring are often owing to derangement of the stomach, which causes the milk to coagulate there, sometimes forming a large mass, the whey of the milk passing onwards and producing purgation, and the fæces when discharged being of a white colour. These cases are attended with much danger. The treatment consists in the administration of medicine having alkaline properties, so as to dissolve the coagulation and neutralize the acids that probably exist in excess in the stomach. Carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of soda will be desirable medicines, in doses of one or two drachms each, according to the age and size of the calf.

Redwater used to be considered as a disease of the kidneys; the dark colour of the urine being supposed to denote the presence of blood. It may be distinguished from disease of the urinary organs, by the absence of any flakes of blood in the urine; and the absence also of that great tenderness of the loins which attends inflammation of the kidneys. It is a disease of the digestive organs, and principally of the liver; the urine being loaded with biliary deposits, which should have passed away by other channels. The symptoms of redwater are, in the first instance, diarrhœa, but soon succeeded by constipation; the appetite is impaired; the pulse and breathing accelerated, and the former weak, with coldness of the extremities and paleness of the membranes. Rumination ceases, and the milk is diminished. The urine is brown, and sometimes becomes black. The disease is most prevalent in or after hot and dry weather, and is produced sometimes by a change from a poor to a rich pasture, and from marshy and cold to dry, sweet, and stimulating pasturage, particularly if in an elevated situation. It is frequent in cows several weeks after parturition. The treatment consists for the