

Catarrh.—Sheep are very liable to catarrh at the fall of the year, and particularly if the season is unduly wet. Every severe case should be met with more shelter and good nursing. This alone, with the assistance of a little gruel, will often effect a cure; but if the symptoms are more severe, half an ounce of Epsom salts, a drachm each of nitre and of ginger, and half a drachm of tartarized antimony may be given, dissolved in gruel. In still more severe cases, where any of the sheep have been lost, or inflammation of the lungs is threatened, bleeding from the neck should be practised.

Bronchitis.—Sheep are less liable to attacks of bronchitis than cattle, but should be treated when affected in a similar manner; and also when bronchitis or hoove is produced by the presence of worms in the windpipe. Half a pint of lime water, and a quarter of a pint for a lamb, should be given in the morning and in the evening; or two tea-spoonfuls of salt dissolved in water, continuing the treatment for a week.

Inflammation of the Lungs occasionally occurs, and seems peculiar to certain localities, such as low and damp situations. The treatment in these diseases should almost invariably commence with copious bleeding, which, however, is demanded more, and can be better borne, in pleurisy than in the other diseases of the lungs. In addition to bleeding from the neck, purgatives should be given, and followed by sedative medicine, such as nitrate of potash, tartarized antimony, and ipecacuanha; one drachm of the first, ten grains of the second, and five grains of the third, will be a daily dose for a sheep. Setons may also be inserted in the brisket.

Diseases of the Skin.—The *Scab* is analogous to the itch in man and the mange in horses; being, in fact, like these diseases, usually propagated by contagion, although poverty and filth will also produce it. It is essentially owing to the presence of minute insects called *acari*, which burrow under the skin, and produce excessive irritation, causing the animal to seek relief by rubbing against any hard object. This friction removes the wool, and the labor of rubbing and the irritation causes the animal to lose flesh, and thus it becomes a miserable object. The sheep begins to rub about twelve days after the infection has been received, and at this time hard pimples will be formed, and the skin feels rough. The pustules are usually broken by rubbing in the course of a few days, and the acrid fluid which escapes, dries and forms a scab, whence the disease receives its designation. If this scab is rubbed off, a sore is left, which spreads in time over a good portion of the body, the wool being of course denuded. The *acari* are of both sexes, and the females are extremely prolific, so that the least infection is very soon spread amongst a flock. It is therefore of much importance to attack the disease at the onset, and by destroying the insect, remove the disease itself. Treatment.—Various medicines have this effect; but the great difficulty is in applying them to the root of the evil. Sulphur and oil of tar form a good specific for the mange in horses; but it is very difficult to apply it to the woolly covering of the sheep. The following will be suitable forms, if it can be applied:—

Lard or palm oil	2 pounds
Oil of tar	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Sulphur	1 “

The two latter ingredients being first mixed together, the former should be rubbed down with it. If the mixture is required to be in a more liquid state, linseed or fish oil can be used, instead of a portion of the lard. Tobacco-water is a very good application; but the high duty on the article renders it very expensive. Mercurial ointment has also been used with success; but it requires caution, and too much should not be used at one time. When used, it should be diluted with several proportions of lard, and should be rubbed into the skin in lines about four inches apart. The most convenient mode of treatment, though not the most effectual, is to dip the sheep in a solution of arsenic, which also contains some sulphur. The composition used to destroy ticks will answer the purpose. It is well to dip suspected sheep, even when the ointment is applied to decided cases. The following forms a very effectual and powerful application, but it should be used cautiously:—

White hellebore	12 ounces.
Bichloride of mercury	8 “
Rosin	1 pound.
Sulphur	1 “
Tallow	2 pounds.
Whale oil	6 gallons.