

cause great irritation and uneasiness about the anus; this is greatly relieved by sponging with warm water and keeping the parts clean; too much care cannot be taken, after a cure has been made, so to regulate the diet as to guard against a new attack.

Hoose or Catarrh.—This disease, to which calves are very liable, is most dangerous when neglected, and runs its course with them even quicker than with grown cattle; it also suggests a special reason for vigilance, because it occasionally becomes an epidemic. It is very prevalent in early spring and in the "fall," owing, doubtless, to the extremes of temperature experienced at those seasons of the year. Even temperature in the houses, proper ventilation, nourishing food, and a fair share of it, are the best preventives; whereas, where there is cold, wet, and insufficiency of provender, the disease is almost sure to be present. The first time the herdsman hears a beast cough he should stop and examine it closely; the neglect may prove fatal to the animal affected. Mr. Youatt's advice cannot be too often repeated: "There is no disease of a chronic nature by which cattle are so seriously injured, or which is eventually so fatal to them, as hoose; yet not one herdsman in twenty, and very few of those whose interest is more at stake, pay the slightest attention to it. The cow may cough on from week to week, and no one takes notice of it, until the quantity of milk is seriously decreasing, she is rapidly losing flesh, and then medical treatment is generally unavailing. The disease has now reached the chest, the lungs are seriously affected, and the foundation is laid for confirmed consumption." And, again, how plainly and simply does he point out the means of ascertaining the exact condition of the animal, so that proper measures may be adopted for its relief. "Let her be taken up and examined. Does she feed as well as ever? Does the dew stand upon her muzzle? Are her flanks perfectly quiet? Then one or two nights' housing and a mash or two, or a dose of physic, may set all right. But if, on examination, the muzzle is a little dry, and the root of the horn hot, and she heaves (although not much) at the flanks, and the coat is not so sleek as usual, and she is a little off her feed, let her be bled. Experience will teach the farmer that these chest affections in cattle often and speedily assume a highly inflammable character, and that they must be conquered at first or not at all."

I have often found in the first stage of common catarrh or cold a little nitre given at night in bran mash have an excellent effect. This nitre, or nitrate of potash, is very useful and effective in allaying inflammatory symptoms; it acts mildly on the kidneys. Two drachms in a little bran would be sufficient for an ordinary calf. It will be found to act on the skin, opening the pores, and inducing perspiration. So, while an animal is under its influence, great care

must be taken to guard against sudden chills, and, by careful housing to assist the medicine in its operation. If the cough should not yield to a few doses of this simple kind, we must add tartar emetic and digitalis, both most valuable medicines where fever is present. A most severe case of inflammation in a heifer of mine, was a short time since most successfully combated by the administration of frequent but small doses of these medicines, without having recourse to bleeding.

There are few things so annoying to cattle as lice. By their attacks the skin is kept in such a state of irritation that the animal can neither feed nor rest in peace, and it is impossible to expect improvement and thrift, while these pests remain in the hair. A thoroughly healthy beast will seldom be infested with lice unless near cattle that are so affected. A good state of health seems to repel, as much as the poverty stricken beast would attract them. Unless checked they increase very rapidly, and whoever it was who said "they are grandfathers in twenty-four hours after their birth" seemed to have formed a tolerably correct opinion of their powers of increase. Powders may be recommended for their destruction, but an oleaginous application will be found the surest. Mercurial ointment would destroy them at once, but I hesitate to advise its use, fearing salivation. Strong tobacco water, or sheep-dressing, will doubtless cause much relief, but I question whether they will be as effectual as train or linseed oil. After its application, and when the lice are found dead in the hair, a washing of soap and water will serve much to cleanse the skin from scurf and irritation, and prove very agreeable to the animal.

Quarter-ill, Black quarter, Joint murrain, &c.—No disease has so many names. This may be accounted for from the variety of the symptoms which present themselves. Inflammatory fever would better describe the malady.

It is not the calf alone that is liable to its dread attacks; cattle of all ages may be smitten with it, and it is more frequently present where there is high condition and much thrift. So sudden are its visitations, that we may to-day see a beast drooping and quite amiss that was thought in perfect health yesterday. The heated breath, heavy flank, dry muzzle, quick pulse, and anxious looks indicates the fever that rages within. The animal objects to move about, and when the posture is changed the gait is unsteady, principally in the hind quarters; there is also peculiar moaning; and laborious breathing. The uneasiness increases, he is constantly up and down, at last seems unconscious of surrounding objects. His efforts to rise prove abortive, the symptoms get worse, and the beast dies.—The worst signs are a tenderness in the back and loins, with swelling in these parts, and yielding to the least touch; then we must fear that decomposition has begun; one of the limbs becomes swollen, feels inflamed and tender, and