

Leucorrhœa.

Most breeders are aware, says Mr. William Watson, Keillor Park, Ill., that "leucorrhœa," or "whites," takes its name from a whitish discharge that exudes from the vulva. It is the result of an inflamed condition of the uterus, probably due to some injury in calving, or weakness of the organ. Retention of the placenta is frequently the cause of the most serious and obstinate cases of leucorrhœa; it may also appear as the forerunner of tuberculosis. It is in the cure of whites that the inestimable value of carbolic acid is to be found, through drenching the affected cows. I am strongly opposed to vaginal injections, unless done by a competent veterinary. There is a certain amount of danger attending the operation, and, judging from the cow's actions, a great deal of pain and uneasiness results. If you do inject, do so by the use of a rubber tube and funnel.

Drenching with diluted carbolic must be far more effectual in searching the entire system than merely applying the preventive locally by injections; at all events, my experience would lead me to believe so. By drenching, or mixing the carbolic acid in slop, you not only cure the animal of the fetid discharge in a marvellously short time, but you also destroy the germs that are supposed to cause the disease.

Administering Medicine.

In Murray's "Cattle and their Diseases" there are the following sensible remarks on dosing cattle:

In administering medicine to cattle it is generally advisable to give it in solution. It is very common in treating disease in the horse to give medicine in the form of a pill, but when medicine is administered in this form to cattle the pill falls into the rumen (first stomach), and may consequently produce no effect, or act slowly, if at all; but when a liquid is poured down the animal's throat a large part of it passes into the third stomach, so that it will from thence pass into the fourth stomach and then into the intestines, and a much more speedy effect will be produced than when it is given in solid form. It is also advisable, in giving a purgative which requires to be dissolved, to administer it in a considerable quantity of water, as it is then more certain to produce a purgative action.

In giving medicine take the animal by the nose, holding by the cartilage which divides the nostrils, and slightly raising its head so that, when the neck of the bottle is introduced into the mouth,

the medicine will run easily down the throat. When a second person is present he should stand on the left side and hold the animal by the horns, which will render it easier to give the medicine. The animal's head should not be held in too perpendicular a direction, nor should the head be twisted to one side, as in either case there is danger of the liquid passing down the windpipe. It is generally very easy to give medicine to cattle, but for this reason it should not be given too hurriedly, as by so doing there is considerable risk of accident.

French-Canadian Cattle.

French-Canadian cattle may truly be called cousins of the Jerseys, so much do they resemble them in many points, including color, and they are unmistakably derived from the same origin. The French-Canadian cattle are descended from the French or Brittany cattle brought over by the early French settlers, and, although, till of late years, no attempt had been made to preserve them pure from outside breeds, yet the clannishness of the French-Canadians, in a great measure, served this same purpose. Now that the herd-book under the care of Mr. J. A. Couture, M.V., Quebec, has been started, there has been a wonderful increase in the amount of attention paid to their cattle by French-Canadian breeders, and a great deal of interest has been attracted to them from outside sources as well.

As a rule, these cattle have not had a good chance at the hands of their breeders to distinguish themselves as milkers. For the most part, they have had to rough it, picking up what they could in the season of pasture, and living on a bare sustenance ration during the winter. Yet, even under these circumstances, there have been wonderful instances of great milkers among them. Mr. A. Roch, St. Norbert has a cow that gave 12,698 lbs. of milk and 742½ lbs. of butter in 336 days, without any forcing, while there are numerous instances of cows doing nearly as well. That French-Canadian cattle are special purpose dairy cattle can be seen from their form, and they only need good feeding to show what they can do. Hardy, vigorous, and good milkers, they only require to be better known to become general favorites. Of course, there are poor milkers among them, as there are among other dairy breeds, but, when carefully selected, the French-Canadian will be found very profitable.

We have been able to secure a couple of photographs of these cattle, and from them have made the illustrations which accompany this description of them. These cattle are owned by Mr. N.