## TREATMENT OF ANIMALS UNDER DISEASE.

## DISEASES OF CAPTLE.

## (Continued from page 94.)

Blood-striking is a determination of blood to the head. The disease is owing to a redundancy of flesh and fat. Its premonitory symptoms are seldom observed, and the remedies, therefore, copious bleeding and active purgation, are seldom taken in time.

Catarrh prevails mostly in the spring of the year, when the wind is easterly, particularly if the weather is wet as well as cold. Young animals are more disposed to this, as well as to other diseases affecting the air passages, than older beasts. Treatment.—Housing, with a dry bed to lie on, and some warm bran mashes, with a little nitre in them, will generally put an ordinary case to rights; but in a severe case, attended with inflammatory symptoms, moderate bleeding and a dose of Epsom salts is desirable. A stimulating limiment may br rubbed into the throat, or what is still better, a seton may be inserted. The following will be a desirable limiment to apply to the coarse skins of cattle in this and other diseases where an external stimulant is called for:—

Powdered cantharidesl c	ounce.
Olive oil	
Oil of turpentine	"
Mix.	

Hoose is a term given to a disease of the windpipe, to which young cattle, and particularly calves, are subject. The symptoms are a dry husky cough, increased respiration, and followed by great weakness and indisposition to move. These symptoms are caused by the presence of small white worms in the windpipe and bronchial tubes, which keep up constant irritation. The simplest treatment is to administer half a piut of lime water every morning, and a table-spoonful of salt to each calf every evening, continuing these doses for four or five days. The disease has also been treated successfully by giving an ounce of oil of turpentine in four ounces of linseed oil, and repeating the dose once a-week several times. The worms are produced by eggs, supposed to be taken with the water, and it has been caused by keeping the calves on a very bare pasture during the summer months.

In Inflammation of the Lungs we have a quick and laborious breathing, in a more striking degree than in the horse, but the pulse is not usually much quicker, and is sometimes full and strong, but more frequently weak. To these symptoms it may be added, that rumination ceases, the mouth feels hot, and the membrane of the nostrils appears red. The treatment of this disease consists of extensive blood-lettings, aperi ents and febrifuges, and counter irritation. The bleeding should be coutined till the pulse falters; from four to six quarts or more may thus be abstracted, and repeated in six hours if the symptoms are not relieved, and the pulse is not too weak. In the horse, we know, it is very dangerous to administer aperient medicine in thus disease; but, from the different constitution of the ox, it may be done with advantage.

Hoove, Hoven, or Blasting, consists of distention of the rumen, with gas given off by the food, in consequence of its fermentation. The gases thus formed are principally carburetted hydrogen in the early stage, and afterwards sulphuretted hydrogen; and the stomach is very soon distended to an enormous size, and suffocation will follow if relief is not soon afforded. The treatment which suggests itself is to liberate the con fined gases, or to condense them by chemical re-agents. The hollow flexible probang, if at hand, should be passed down into the stomach, so that the gas may escape through it, previous or subsequent to which the following draught may be given :—

If these medicines are not at hand, some lime water may be given; or, better still, two drachms of chloride of lime dissolved in a quart of water. It is well to follow these medicines by a purgative, in order to restore the digestive organs. Sometimes it is necessary, in order to save life, to relieve the distension by making an incision in the flank, on the left side, between the last rib and the hip bone. If the proper instru-