

To be mixed with half a pint of peppermint water, and given twice a-day; two or three table-spoonfuls being a dose for a sheep, and half this quantity for a lamb. Lambs are probably more subject to diarrhœa than sheep. If the looseness is moderate, it may pass off without injury, but if it continue, recourse should be had to treatment. It will sometimes be prudent to administer a little opening medicine, such as two drams of Epsom salts, to clear out the intestines previous to the cordial medicine above mentioned, which will generally succeed.—The *White Scit*, so called from the pale colour of the fæces, is a more dangerous disease, and its danger does not arise from looseness, but rather from constipation, being, in fact, owing to coagulation of the milk in the fourth stomach. The treatment must consist in the administration of alkalies, their property being to dissolve the hardened mass. Half an ounce of magnesia dissolved in water, or a quarter of an ounce of hartshorn diffused in water, or both these medicines combined in less quantities, should be given and repeated, and followed with Epsom salts, after which a little of the cordial medicine may be given. It will be desirable to give the above medicines in a large quantity of water.

Braxy is a much more serious disease than diarrhœa, being inflammation of the coats of the intestines. It is, however, often preceded by diarrhœa, and attended by fever and constitutional disturbance. A sudden change of pasturage, more particularly from a succulent to a dry and high pasture, is one of the most frequent causes, and to this may be added exposure to wet and cold after travelling. The dung is hard and scanty, though frequently discharged, and covered with mucus and blood, with an offensive smell. The factor increases as the disease progresses, and often becomes fatal in the course of a few days; when the intestines, particularly the large, are found in a state of great inflammation, and even ulceration. Treatment.—Linseed gruel should be given several times a-day, so as to lubricate the intestines, as well as to afford some nourishment; and the following medicine should be administered:—

Linseed oil.	2 ounces.
Powdered opium.	2 grains.

With linseed tea.

The following day the opium may be repeated, with a scruple of powdered ginger and two scruples of gentian, and the oil may be again administered if required. In some instances the following treatment has been adopted with success:—Bleeding, in the first instance, from the neck or the fore-leg, after which an ounce of sulphate of magnesia, and the following day five grains of ipecacuanha, repeated two or three times, with intervals of two or three hours.

Spasmodic Colic sometime attacks lambs, but rarely sheep. The symptoms are those of severe pain—not continued, but in paroxysms. Treatment.—The following should be administered slowly and carefully:—

Tincture of opium.	1 drachm.
Powdered ginger.	1 “
Epsom salts.	4 drachms.

Dissolved in warm water or gruel.

Double this quantity may be given to a full-grown sheep. To be repeated without the salts, if required.

Redwater, in sheep, consists of an effusion of red serum or water in the abdomen, outside the bowels, produced by an increased action of the vessels of the peritoneum, or serous membrane, which lines the abdomen internally, and the bowels, &c., externally. It is very common with young lambs before they are weaned, as well as afterwards, and sheep are also sometimes affected. It will generally be advisable to kill the animal affected, if in any condition for the butcher; but where treatment is employed, the following will be a desirable medicine:—

Sulphate of magnesia.	1 pound.
Ginger, powdered.	1 ounce.
Gentian, powdered.	1 “
Opium, powdered.	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Dissolved in warm water or gruel.

This medicine will be sufficient for eight or ten sheep, or double the number of lambs. The flock attacked by this disease should, if possible, be removed from the turnip field, or only allowed to remain there during a portion of the day.