



A CORNER, IN THE TOWN OF WAWANESA, MAN.

(See article on page 725.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

"HUSK"—ABORTION—WORMS.

1. I would like to know, through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," what is the matter with our calves? They seem to be short of breath. They pant continuously, and they also cough, mostly while drinking. Those affected pine and get thinner, and finally die. Any cure or information on the subject will be gratefully received.

2. If any cure has been found successful in the case of cows slipping calves, please let me know?

3. Please let me know if there is any successful cure for worms in horses?

Red Deer, Alta.

"SUBSCRIBER."

Ans.—1. Your calves are probably suffering from "hoose," sometimes called "husk," a disease which is chiefly confined to calves of from one to twelve months old. It is caused by the presence on the windpipe and bronchial tubes of a large number of very small thread-like worms (*Filaria bronchiales*), about half an inch in length. These parasites are lodged in and protected by a thick, viscid mucus, which, with their tenacity of life, renders their dislodgment and elimination a matter of some difficulty. The treatment consists in administering, twice daily, in a little warm gruel; turpentine, from two teaspoonfuls to a tablespoonful; molasses, one tablespoonful. Another mode of treatment which has been successfully employed, is the inhalation of chlorine gas; but as this gas is poisonous, its administration should be under the personal superintendence of a competent veterinary surgeon. An excess of this gas, although fatal to the worms, would be equally so to the calves. The fumes of burning tar may be inhaled with beneficial effect, and with the advantage of not being poisonous.

2. Abortion is of two kinds: Sporadic and epizootic or enzootic. The causes of sporadic abortion are very many, and consist of accidents, errors in diet, improper sanitation, disease, acute or chronic, of the generative, urinary, digestive, or respiratory systems. Epizootic or enzootic abortion is infectious, and is caused by a micro-organism inhabiting the genito-urinary mucous membrane, and is transmitted from one cow to another; hence, every cow in the stable or herd is sometimes the subject of this breeder's and dairyman's scourge. In contagious abortion a thorough system of cleansing and disinfecting are the only measures with which it can be successfully combated. When a cow aborts she should be immediately removed and isolated from the rest of herd. The foetus, litter and all discharges should be removed and burned. The stall, or place where the cow stood, should be well cleansed and carefully disinfected by swabbing thoroughly with water containing one pint of crude carbolic acid to the pailful. The cow's hind parts, including the tail, should be well washed with warm soft water and carbolic soap, and afterwards apply the following lotion:

Perchloride of mercury, one dram; water, one quart. Inject the vagina with about two ounces of the lotion. Apply the lotion every alternate day for one week. If a cow shows any signs of abortion she should at once be separated from the others. Prevention is the best remedy for abortion.

3. After preparing the animal for a purgative in the usual way, give to an adult horse: Barbadoes aloes, seven drams; calomel, one dram; ground ginger, two drams; syrup or soap, sufficient to form a ball. Feed exclusively on mash diet until physic has ceased to operate. Follow up by giving, morning and evening, in food, for one week: Sulphate of iron, nux vomica, gentian pulp, and nitrate of potass., of each, one dram.

SCRATCHES IN STALLION—GREEN FODDER.

1. Clydesdale stallion had scratches early in spring from walking in wet; the scratches have healed up, but have left scars on which form small dry scabs. Please tell me how to prevent scabs forming?

2. Is a mixture of oats, barley and wheat, cut green, good for a stallion, or is it likely to prove injurious?

"CLYDE."

Assa. Ans.—1. If the scratches are entirely cured, there is nothing better to remove the dry scabs and promote a healthy growth of hair than fresh lard or sweet oil. Wash well with castile soap and warm water, and apply either of the above.

2. Barley, oats and wheat, when cut green for

fodder, give very good results, but while not equal to peas and oats, it is not known to have any injurious effects. Barley is not advisable in mixtures for green fodder on account of the awns which, if allowed to approach maturity, are apt to be troublesome, otherwise no objection can be taken.

SUPPURATING LUMP.

Have a heavy horse; about a year ago swelling came on his body, just back of his off fore leg, opposite his right lung. The veterinary saw him and gave me a blister, but it did no good. Matter runs nearly all the time. When I lanced him is a lump about the size of a wash-basin. Could anything be wrong with his lungs, or would an injured rib cause it?

Woodview, Man.

"SUBSCRIBER."

Ans.—The suppuration may proceed from the cavity of the chest, caused by pleuritic adhesions, the result of chronic pleurisy; or it may proceed from a necrosing or decaying portion of a broken rib. In either case the personal services of a competent veterinarian is imperatively necessary, as the successful treatment of the case will largely depend upon a skillful operation.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

My three-year-old mare is frequently affected with sore eyes. Between the attacks she is all right, except the eyes are a little dull. When sore they run water, and there appears to be a scum over them.

E. B. D.

Ans.—Your filly has a constitutional disease called periodic ophthalmia. The attacks cannot be prevented, and in all probability she will eventually go blind from cataract. When she is affected, keep her in a partially-darkened stall, excluded from the sun and wind; give a slight purgative of say, six drams aloes and two drams ginger; feed on soft food; bathe the eyes well three times daily with warm water, and put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye after bathing: Sulphate of atropia, ten grs.; distilled water, two ozs.

LIGHTNING STROKE.

About a week ago I went into my stable after a thunderstorm and found one of the horses had partially lost control of his senses, pressing his head against the rack and not noticing anything. When taken out of the stable the symptoms were shown more plainly, and acted like a horse with blind staggers. I allowed him to stand for a few days and thought he was improving, but when taken out he acted as bad as ever.

G. O.

Ans.—There is little doubt he is suffering from lightning stroke. Give him a slight purgative of say, six drams aloes and two drams ginger; allow him to rest in a comfortable box stall; feed on a little grass and bran; and do not expose to the heat of the sun. He will recover control of his actions in time. In some cases it takes considerable time, so you must have patience.

INTERNAL HEMORRHAGE.

We castrated a calf and it died in 20 hours. It seemed bloated when dying. It lost little blood.

J. A. D.

Ans.—It is probable the calf bled slowly from the cord, but the blood lodged in the abdominal cavity. It would have required a post-mortem to ascertain for certain the cause of death. Death may have resulted from causes entirely independent of the operation. The bloating indicates stomach trouble.



STACK THRESHING IN THE MORDEN DISTRICT.