

run with the buggy in the rear. An old farmer gentleman just passing instinctively cried out "Whoa." "My gracious, mister," said he, "I never saw the like of that: why if I had hit that horse over the head with a club, he wouldn't have stopped any quicker. Fine horse, well broken; been one of my horses, sir, your wife would have had plenty of kindling wood. Never stopped a horse that way before."—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

### To Prevent a Cow or Calf Sucking.

A correspondent sends the following account of a sort of spiked muzzle, a contrivance used often in the old country for weaning calves:—

"A good, simple, and cheap arrangement to prevent cows from sucking themselves, or each other, and which I think preferable to the plan given in your last issue, may be made by making a halter as follows: Take two or three straps two inches wide, and long enough to reach around the cow's nose. Stitch the edges together and the ends also, with sharp nails inserted every  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, so that the points will stand outward. The heads of the nails should be very large, and should be between the two straps when sewed together. Now fasten two side-straps, with a buckle on one end of one, so that when the part with the nails is around the nose the side-straps may be buckled together over the head, back of the horns; the part around the nose should be large enough to allow the animal to eat freely.

"With this arrangement properly put on, I will risk any cow sucking either herself or any other cow.

"A. YOUNG GREENHORN."

Mr. Ashworth, of Belmont, Ottawa, has sold the bull, The Baron of Belmont, by Sweetmeat (20921) out of the Queen of Belmont, to the Hon. Donald Macdonald of Toronto.

**THOROUGH-BRED STOCK.**—Major Greig, of Beachville, Ontario, seems determined to take a foremost place in the ranks of short-horn breeders. Within a recent period he has made successive valuable purchases from Mr. McMillan, of Xenia, Ohio, and Mr. Cochrane, of Compton, and other prominent stockmen, and has now made the crowning addition to his herd by the acquisition of perhaps one of the best short-horn bulls on the continent, King of the Ocean, S165, got by King Richard (26523), out of Fair Maid of Hope. The dam was imported in 1867; she was the first-prize cow in her class at the New York State Fair in 1870. King Richard, the sire, was got by Commander-in-Chief (21451), out of Lady Grateful, imported in 1870 by Mr. Cochrane, at a cost of 1,500 guineas. With such a pedigree this bull cannot fail in the ban is of a judicious breeder to raise the herd into which he is introduced to the very highest pitch of excellence.

## Veterinary Department.

### Diseases of Dairy Cattle

#### PARTURIENT APOPLEXY.

In connection with parturition there is a serious disease, which appears to be on the increase in this country, and is known as Parturient Apoplexy, or dropping after calving. It is one of the most serious affections to which the cow is liable, being so rapid in its course, often terminating fatally in a very short time.

It is a blood disease, which is characterized by the great tendency to a congestive state of the blood-vessels of the brain, and also the spinal cord, and frequently involving the sympathetic ganglia; hence the name Parturient Apoplexy, which explains its true nature. It occurs in cows of any breed, and especially such as are good milkers, and in a plethoric condition, apparently arising from the volume of blood not being directed to its proper channel, for the secretion of milk, and being thrown upon the system, producing cerebral disturbances.

Perhaps one of the most noticeable characteristics of this disease is the alarming rapidity with which it is developed, very often attaining its full height in the course of six or eight hours; and it generally appears from the first to the third day after calving, and the earlier it comes on, the more fatal it is. A marked peculiarity of this affection is that it has seldom been known to follow abortion, and generally attacks cows in their prime, when they are in their most vigorous milking condition. It rarely occurs with poor milkers, but attacks those that give a large quantity of milk. No doubt the increased prevalence of this disease in many quarters is due to the increased amount of artificial foods that are used, and with the advance of our agricultural enterprise the aim of owners to keep their cows in very high condition. No doubt good feeding is necessary in dairy stock to obtain good returns, but in some cases it is carried too far, and disease and death are the result.

The symptoms of this fatal complaint are unmistakable. After calving the cow does not give her natural quantity of milk, and the yield gradually diminishes at each milking, and for a short period there may not be any signs of pain or fever, but soon the eyes look dull, she staggers in her gait, appears weak in her hind legs, and drops to the ground, and perhaps makes a few ineffectual attempts to rise, the secretion of milk becomes impaired, or altogether arrested, the bowels are unmoved, and the urine retained within the bladder, the eye appears perfectly fixed in its socket, the mouth, ears and horns are intensely hot, the pulse is quickened and the breathing laboured; as the cerebral symptoms become more developed, the eyesight is perfectly gone, the nerves of vision

are paralysed, producing a widely dilated pupil, the head is turned backward over the shoulder, and perhaps raised for a little and dashed violently to the ground. There she lies moaning and perfectly insensible to all surrounding objects, the pulse becomes almost imperceptible, and if you raise the head it will fall like an inanimate body, the legs are cold, and accordingly there is a tendency to convulsions followed by complete prostration; she lies without the slightest power of motion, all sensibility gone, and death may occur from twenty to fifty hours from the beginning of the attack.

Parturient Apoplexy, as already mentioned, is very fatal, and when the alarming head symptoms are shown, its treatment is very unsatisfactory.

The treatment must be energetic. In the early stage, before there is complete loss of power, we strongly recommend blood letting. Six or eight quarts should be abstracted, but it must be done in the early stage of the disease; when coma and paralysis have supervened bleeding is not attended with benefit. A full dose of purgative medicine should be administered without delay, as a pound to a pound and a half of epsom salts dissolved in two or three quarts of water. Apply ice to the head, and cover the body warmly. An enema of soap and water, to which may be added two ounces of spirits of turpentine, should be given every two hours; and it is frequently necessary to use the catheter in order to relieve the distended bladder. The liquor ammoniac should be given in two or three drachm doses, largely diluted with cold water, and repeated every three or four hours. The limbs and udder ought to be well hand-rubbed, and the teats should be drawn often; the spine may also be rubbed with mustard; and the general comfort of the patient should not be neglected. Great relief is afforded the poor sufferer by turning her over from one side to the other, and by supporting the head in an elevated position by means of bundles of straw.

In this disease medicines must be given with great care; for when the comatose symptoms are coming on there is a difficulty in swallowing, and the drench if too quickly or too forcibly given may partly pass into the larynx and trachea and produce suffocation. Many persons have seen cows suddenly die with symptoms very like those of asphyxia immediately after the careless and forcible administering of medicine, and there is no doubt that many animals are so destroyed.

When the comatose condition is fairly established it is almost an impossibility to give medicine without the aid of a stomach pump, and in very many cases it is better and safer to persevere with the external applications, and the free use of medicated clysters and avoid the risk of suffocating your patients. We have endeavoured to point out the causes and treatment of this very serious and fatal mal-