

averaging twenty beats above the natural standard; surfaces of the mouth, nose, and eyes very vascular, or highly reddened, the surface of the body was bedewed, in patches, with perspiration, there appeared to be much rigidity of the muscles, especially in the abdominal region. All at once the animal would throw himself violently on the floor, throw his limbs about in the wildest and most reckless manner; he would assume all sorts of positions, yet seemed to obtain most ease when flat on his back, yet if closely approached or touched, he would kick and strike with fury, as if he were intent on mischief. In short, the horse cut up such antics that it was almost impossible to approach him, yet I finally succeeded in delivering an antispasmodic drench while the animal lay on his back, in which position I also gave an enema composed of warm water and lobelia.

The animal kept growing more restive and uncontrollable, till at last it became very evident that convulsions had set in; the breathing had been fearfully laborious and rapid, his nostrils were dilated to their utmost capacity, the sight had become so affected through temporary paralysis of the optic nerve, that blindness had set in.

There seemed to be little hope for the animal, and fearing that he might either kill himself by violence or injure those in attendance, I concluded to chloroform him, and thus put a stop to his dangerous performances; he had the best of us about long enough, and now it was for me to show what science had in store for such otherwise unmanageable cases. I procured a mixture composed of four ounces of chloroform and the same quantity of sulphuric æther, next a sponge was tied on to a broom-handle; the latter enabled me to chloroform at a safe distance.

The patient did not seem to relish my mode of practice; he fought me some,—tried to strike and kick me, but he being temporarily blind I had the advantage of him. It was soon evident that the chloroform was beginning to do its work; he gradually settled himself on the floor, and was soon completely ætherised. As it is dangerous to keep a horse under the full effects of chloroform any great length of time, I now removed the sponge and only applied it occasionally, slightly saturated, so as to insure a sort of incomplete state of insensibility. It was an encouraging sight to behold the once powerful and furious animal, now lying

free from pain and deprived of the power to injure himself for those in attendance; and it is also gratifying to know that science ministers to the wants and necessities of the inferior as well as the superior orders of creation.

At the expiration of an hour, during which time the animal was more or less under the anæsthetic agent, he was allowed to rise; he gave himself a few shakes, seemed very much relieved and more tranquil. I now gave a drench of spirits of nitre and infusion of lobelia administered also a lobelia enema, and left the patient to the care of his attendants.

A few hours afterwards I again visited the patient, and learned that he had a slight spasm occasionally, for which I prescribed two drachms of powdered assafœtida. I then introduced the male catheter into the bladder, drew off a small quantity of urine, and this comprises the whole of the treatment.

The animal, however, had injured himself about the external surface a good deal, for which arnica and water was used with success.

TURNIPY TASTE IN MILK.

THE unpleasant taste given to milk and butter when the cows are fed upon turnips, is effectually corrected by the use of a little common nitre, or saltpetre, but the common mode of using this preventive is not the best. It has been usual to put a lump of saltpetre into the milk-pail, but it sometimes happens that the nitre remains undissolved, and the milk retains the objectionable flavor. Instead of this, make a strong solution of saltpetre—say a pint of boiling water upon an ounce of saltpetre; when thoroughly dissolved, put it in a bottle and stand in a cool place. Before milking, put into the milk-pail a spoonful of this solution, or more, according to the quantity of milk expected, and all turnip flavor will be entirely destroyed. It also, in a great degree, destroys the bad flavor given to butter by the yellow crows-foot or buttercup. This has been tried in our family, and found serviceable.—*Country Gentleman*.

LARGE HOG.

We are informed that Joseph Patton, of West Pittsfield, Me., slaughtered, in March last, a hog twenty-two months old, which weighed, dressed, 780 pounds.