

modic, since the pain is due to spasm or cramp. Given as a drench every half hour until relief is noticed, the following is the best formula I have ever tried: Laudanum one ounce, Sulphuric ether one-half ounce, Turpentine two ounces, raw linseed oil four ounces. Shake well before using. I give this only because in cases of this form of colic there is a great need of quick relief, and unless help is given the animal early in the disease, there is likely to be serious trouble.

317. Worm Colic is a symptom rather than a disease. In many cases of extreme worm infestation, there are colicky pains at times, such as switching of the tail, frequent passages of manure, and at times some slight straining. About every other man one meets has a "sure cure" for intestinal worms in horses, but if plenty of well cured alfalfa hay be given either horses or colts, no "cures" will be needed.

318. Inguinal Hernia is frequently mistaken for colic. Within a few minutes after an accident of this kind occurs, the horse will become restless. He will jerk up the hind legs, kick at the belly, and point with his nose to the side. The symptoms will increase in severity until the horse begins to sweat and roll as in some forms of colic. Inguinal hernia is but an incomplete serotal hernia, and may exist and cause no signs of distress, or it may become strangulated and cause the death of the animal. Inguinal hernia is seen mostly in stallions, occasionally in geldings but rarely in mares.

Until about the ninth month of fetal life, the testicles of the male occupy a position in the abdominal cavity, similar to that occupied by the ovaries of the female. At about the ninth month the testicles begin to descend, and finally become lodged in the sac called the scrotum. In making this change a canal is formed called the inguinal canal, which connects the scrotum below and the intestinal cavity above. This canal is permanently occupied by cords, arteries and canals of the genital organs.

It will be seen then that there exists in the stallion and gelding an opening through which it is possible for the small intestines to pass into the scrotum. The passing of such intestines into or through this canal is inguinal hernia. If the intestines are crowded with sufficient force into this canal so that the circulation through the bowel is impeded, it is strangulated. Strangulated inguinal occurs much more frequently in the stallion than in gelding. It is very serious and often times a fatal accident.

It is easy for anyone with a slight knowledge of the anatomy of the parts, to understand that the position a stallion assumes during coition favors inguinal hernia. It will be observed that the testicle on the side of the hernia is kept tightly drawn upward in the inguinal region, and if the loop of the bowel has descended through the inguinal canal, it can be made out as quite an enlarge-