

Veterinary.

Lampas.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER.—Will you give me the treatment for lampas.

Goderich, Ont.

J. A. R.

Lampas is an inflammation of the gums and bars of the mouth. Young horses that are cutting their teeth are liable to it. The treatment is to lance the swelling to induce a slight bleeding; and if the swelling do not subside, lance again. Be careful not to cut behind the third bar, or you might sever the artery.

Cauterizing with a hot iron, as is sometimes practiced, is a bad remedy which may be called atrocious.

Bots in Horses.

The correspondent who asked last month for a remedy for bots in horses, and others of our readers who have horses similarly affected are requested to try the remedy mentioned below and report, if successful. It is from a correspondent of the United States Department of Agriculture. He says:—It appears from remarks by different writers that none know of any certain remedy. I know of a remedy, that is safe and certain, discovered in the following way:—About thirty years ago, a friend lost by bots a very fine horse. He took from the stomach of the dead horse about a gill of bots and brought them to my office to experiment upon. He made preparations of every remedy he had heard of, and put some of them into each. Most had no effect a few affected them slightly but sage-tea more than anything else; that killed them in fifteen hours. He concluded he would kill them by putting them into nitric acid; but it had no more effect on them than water: the third day they were as lively as when put in. A bunch of tansy was growing by my office. He took a handful of that, crushed it, added a little water squeezed out the juice, and put some in; they were dead in one minute. Since then I have had it given to every horse I have seen affected with bots, and have never known it to fail of giving entire relief. My friend had another horse affected with bots, several years later. He gave him the tansy in the morning and a dose of salts in the evening; the next morning he took up from the excrements three half-pints of bots.

Hoven or Bloat in Cattle.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER.—As you are always pleased to help your readers in any way, I want to know from you, or any of your readers, what is the best method of treating bloated cattle without the use of the knife. I have been frequently called upon this winter to assist in the removing of wind from the stomachs of cattle. I should like some of your readers to give their experience. One steer recovered after being chased around the yard for a while; others by starving for a time and giving them salts. All recovered, but great care had to be used in feeding afterward.

CONSTANT READER.

Puslinch, Ont.

Hoven, or bloat in cattle, is due to the generation of gas within the rumen or paunch, and is a disease that requires immediate relief. An excellent remedy is spirits of turpentine, two ounces, and raw linseed oil, one pint, or sulphuric ether may be used in place of the turpentine. Many other remedies are recommended—such as hyposulphite of soda, and some of the preparations of ammonia.

In cases where the distension is very great, and when the symptoms are alarming, it is necessary to afford relief mechanically, which may be done by passing a hollow probag into the rumen or it may be necessary to puncture. The operation of puncturing may be done with an ordinary pocket or penknife, but the proper instrument is the trochar or canula.

The puncture should be made on the left side, at a point equidistant from the last rib, the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae and the point of the haunch. In inserting the trochar, incline the point downwards.

Typhoid Fever in Pigs.

The London Field has the following exhaustive article on typhoid fever in pigs:

The sudden appearance of the disease which is commonly known as the "red disease," or "the purples," among pigs in some parts of Somerset, has led to inquiries as to the nature of the affection and the probable danger of its extensive spread. Answers to these questions can be given without difficulty. First, as to the nature of the disease, it will be sufficient for the present to remark that it closely resembles typhoid fever in man. Next, it may safely be affirmed that the disease does not manifest any tendency to spread extensively among pigs, notwithstanding its contagious character. About fifteen years have passed since typhoid fever was first recognised as a disease of pigs, and since the date of the discovery of the first outbreak, the affection has appeared in various parts of the kingdom. In Ireland, in some districts, it is more prevalent than in England, and on the Continent it is still more common; but it has not, at least of late years, assumed an epizootic form, as foot-and-mouth disease does.

The causes of typhoid fever are not easily defined. Very often an outbreak of the disease is traced to the purchase of pigs at a fair or market, and then the reasonable conclusion is that the newly purchased animals were infected at the time. But in other instances no such cause exists, and the origin of the disease in a lot of pigs which have not, so far as can be ascertained, been exposed to the contagion, is a problem which is not easy of solution.

Outbreaks of typhoid fever in man are generally sufficiently serious to call for close investigation, the results of which are now and then rather startling. Several times lately the disease has been traced to the use of milk from dairies, some of the inmates of which have suffered from the affection. Contamination of water with sewage matter, and the inhalation of air containing organic impurities, are the chief causes to which different observers attribute the malady.

A very important question relative to the cause of typhoid fever in man and the lower animals is yet undetermined. Some authorities contend that all kinds of organic impurities are capable of generating the disease, while others adopt the view, which has been ably argued by Dr. Budd, of the existence of a typhoid germ, which is indispensable to the production of the disease. According to Dr. Budd's idea the germ of typhoid fever is conveyed in sewage matter, either liquid or gaseous, and thus may be introduced into the system through the agency of food or atmosphere. Associated with this notion is an uncomfortable impression of the wide diffusion of typhoid germs; but a source of consolation exists in the fact that the seed must find a favorable soil before it can germinate. In other words, the system must be susceptible to the influence of the typhoid poison, or it will fall on barren ground.

The general view of the origin of typhoid fever is more comprehensive than the one which Dr. Budd has so strenuously advocated. Outbreaks of the disease have so frequently occurred at points remote from any centre of infection, that it has become impossible to escape the conclusion that organic impurities in the air which we breathe, or in the water and food of which we partake, are sufficient to cause the disease without the presence of the specific poison.

Admitting that contaminated air and water will under certain conditions cause typhoid fever in man, there is no ground for doubting that the same result will follow the action of the same causes on the lower animals providing that they are susceptible to the disease. It would seem, however, that the tendency to the development of the typhoid poison only exists in pigs, and in them very rarely after the age of six or seven months. Cases of the disease in these animals after the age of one year are exceedingly rare. From birth up to the age of six months the system appears to be remarkably liable to the influence of the poison, after that age the susceptibility becomes gradually less, until it altogether ceases.

The comparative infrequency of typhoid fever in pigs is in all probability due to the circumstance that the susceptibility is limited to a short period in the life of the animal; otherwise considering the unsanitary conditions to which pigs, beyond all other farm stock, are commonly exposed, we might reasonably expect a much higher degree of prevalence of the disease.

Symptoms of typhoid fever are sufficiently characteristic to be recognised by the practical observer, who may not possess any technical knowledge of the affection. Generally attention is called to the existence of the disease by the death of one of the animals, and it is then noticed that the pig is either covered with red spots or is completely purple all over the body. An examination of the other animals will lead to the discovery of the signs of the disease in various stages. Some of the pigs will present merely a common sign of illness—dullness and loss of appetite; others will be shivering; others, again, will be found sitting on their haunches and incapable of using their hind extremities. Red patches will be seen on the skin in dif-

ferent parts of the body, and particularly behind the ears. In white pigs the red spots are of course very apparent; and we can add, in answer to a very frequent question as to how they are to be seen when the disease attacks a black pig, that the dark color of the surface does not materially mask the redness of those parts on which the eruption occurs.

Recovery from typhoid fever is very rare. Almost as soon as the characteristic symptoms are well developed, the animal sinks from exhaustion and dies; the carcass rapidly becomes putrid, and gives off a most powerful stench. Treatment of the diseased animals is not to be recommended; in fact, a prompt application of the stamping-out system is the only rational method of dealing with a disease of so virulent a character. Slaughter of all the diseased animals, and burial of the carcasses, is the first step; and a thorough cleansing and disinfection of the places which the animals have occupied the next. Chloride of lime is the most effectual disinfectant, and it can always be obtained. Common lime is the best dressing for the floors of sheds and styes, and also for the land on which the diseased pigs have been fed; and, as a common-sense precaution, the farmer will avoid placing animals in the infected places for some time.

WHEAT AND ABORTING MARES.—A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* cites a good number of cases where mares in foal have aborted. These had been fed with wheat steeped or soaked, varying in quantity from less than a gallon to a gallon.

MANGE IN DOGS.—First, have the dog well washed with castile soap-suds in the morning; rub dry. At night apply well the following:—Tannin or tanners' oil, or kerosene, 1 qt.; spirits turpentine, 2 wine-glassfuls; sulphur, 1 lb.; mix well. Keep the dog in a dry place, and wash and apply as above, three times every fourth day.

TO PREVENT ABORTION IN COWS.—Dr. McClure's remedy to prevent abortion in cows by giving tone and strength to the system, is: Powdered sulphate of iron, 2 drachms; ginger and gentian each half an ounce; mix, and give one dose night and morning for a week, then delay a week and commence again. This remedy has been quite successful around Philadelphia.

COSTIVE SOWS.—A brood sow, when carrying her young, is very apt to be costive, and especially a few days before she farrows, and a few days after she has farrowed. This brings on milk fever, and sometimes causes a sow to eat her young. To prevent this, and cause a natural flow of milk, the best thing I ever tried is to give a tablespoonful of Epsom salts in some slops once a day, for three days in succession, the last days before she farrows.

LIME FOR SPLENIC DISEASES.—A French gentleman, M. de Launay, has succeeded in banishing from his farm at Courcelles a form of splenic disease which is fatal to cattle and sheep, by giving the animals free access to carbonate of lime. He had observed that the cattle stabled next to the walls of the shed were in the habit of licking the whitewash, and that they did not suffer. He placed chalk in a position accessible to the rest, and they too were not attacked. Certain sheep which were then isolated from the rest and deprived of chalk were attacked by the splenic disease as formerly.

CARBOLIC ACID, SO-CALLED.—This salt and its various preparations is more or less poisonous, and in my opinion a dangerous remedy in any form of parasite infesting animal life. I am convinced, from experiments and practical tests, that no form of so-called carbolic acid can be applied sufficiently strong to kill the parasite, which would not be in danger of injuring the animal to which applied, and besides, we have several good remedies, one of which is arsenic acid (arsenic). This is a deadly poison, but in the form of two drams to one quart of water, while it is one of the best destroyers of lice, it cannot be licked off in sufficient quantity to do the least harm; neither is there any fear, in this preparation, of absorption through the pores of the skin. A horse or cow might lick off to the amount of half a dram and no serious results follow, but not so in any quantity with carbolic acid.—*Cor. Western Rural.*

INCONTINENCE OF URINE IN A HORSE.—A severe strain of the lumbar region sometimes causes paralysis of the closing muscles of the urethra. These means would be most likely to effect a change. Over the loins, the hairs should be clipped short, say about four square inches on each side of the spinal column; and into this space should be applied a blister, composed of cantharides, half an ounce; spirits of turpentine, two drachms; hog's lard, 2 ounces. Mix, and divide between the two sides, and rub it well into the skin. Next day, and every day, for a week, apply once daily, on top of the blister, a coat of lard. Use frequent cold water injections into the rectum. Give the animal, internally, once daily, a ball composed of powdered cantharides, ten grains, powdered digitalis, one drachm; soft soap, three drachms. Continue this for one week, and renew, after seven days, during another week. The animal should have liberty, in a good, well-littered box stall, and be fed on good, nutritive food. He should be kept quiet, and, of course, not be worked for a month or two. After a fortnight, the blister may be renewed over the loins, or when the scabs shall have fallen off. If he is staid, the shoes should be removed.—*Prairie Farmer.*