

Veterinary Department.

Treatment of Pleurisy in the Horse.

In a former number we gave a short outline of the causes and symptoms of pleurisy in the horse; we now proceed to the treatment of that disease. As we have already recommended in other diseases of the chest, the first thing that should be done is to place the patient in a comfortable stable, clean and well ventilated; for by attending to the comforts of an animal, medicinal remedies will prove more effectual. The treatment afterwards must be regulated according to the condition of the patient and the severity of the attack. If the pulse is strong, we would recommend as a sedative the abstraction of four or five quarts of blood, and then administer from two to four drachms of aloes. In pleurisy a larger dose of aloes may be given than either in bronchitis or pneumonia. The body should be clothed, and the legs well hand-rubbed and bandaged; and a hot cloth, wrung out of boiling water, applied to the sides, gives very great relief, and is preferable to blisters in the early stage. If the pulse keeps up, it is also necessary to administer sedatives, as tincture of aconite, about twenty drops every four hours, given in six ounces of cold water; and from the first the horse should be encouraged to take nitrated drinks. If the disease has existed for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and the pulse shows signs of weakness, bloodletting is not advisable, as effusion into the chest is taking place, and in this stage bleeding would rather tend to increase the effusion. When water has formed in the chest, diuretics and tonics, and even stimulants must be given—the tonics to support the strength, and the diuretics to remove the fluid. Blisters may now be applied with benefit. The hair should be removed off the side of the chest, and the common blister ointment well rubbed in. The patient must also be encouraged to take good and nourishing food. Under this method of treatment, if only a small quantity of fluid has collected within the chest, it may be got rid of. If the effusion, however, has been very great, the only chance of saving the animal is to remove the fluid by the operation of tapping, which is tolerably easily performed. The right side is generally chosen for the operation (as it is the right lung that is usually most affected,) and there is no danger of wounding the heart or its covering. The operation is generally performed between the fourth and fifth ribs, at their cartilages, and nearly on a level with the elbow joint. Make an incision through the skin, and then insert the trocar and canula; and on withdrawing the trocar, place the finger over the canula so as to prevent the air rushing in; in a short time remove the finger, when the water will run out, in some cases in quite a full stream. After the operation the breathing becomes freer, the pulse fuller, and the legs and ears more of their natural temperature. The horse must be kept perfectly quiet, and must have tonics and stimulants frequently administered.

HYDATIDS IN SHEEP'S BRAIN.—Mr. R. Bell sends us the following communication:—In THE CANADA FARMER, of Aug. 1, Mr. Adam Clark asks for information respecting a remedy for the grub-worm in sheep's heads. Peter McTavish, a farmer in this neighbourhood, who has had a good deal of experience in the raising of sheep, and their diseases, requests me to say, that some time ago he accidentally discovered that *Spirit of Turpentine* was an almost certain specific for the hydatid. In a considerable number of cases, both in his own and in his neighbours' flocks, he has succeeded in saving the sheep, even where they seemed to be beyond the reach of medicine. The method of application is, to hold up the sheep's nose, and pour into its nostrils about half a tablespoonful of the turpentine. He sometimes wets the nostrils with a little water, before applying the turpentine. The dose may be repeated, if necessary, in a day or two.

NOTE BY ED. C.F.—*Spirit of Turpentine* has been long used as a remedial agent for the removal of worms both in human and veterinary practice. In cases of hydatid in the brain of sheep, it is also certainly worthy of trial, but should be used with very great caution.

Bronchocele.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER:

SIR,—In looking over the CANADA FARMER, I have always hoped to have seen something in it about Bronchocele, Goitre, or swelled neck, sometimes call a big neck. I have a mare that has a lump on both sides of the throat, and which is now of about two years' standing. It did not arise from distemper or cold, as far as I know; for I was working her every day and she was fed as usual, and as far as I have observed, has been always healthy; but I should, of course, like to have the disfigurement removed. She is twelve years old. Will you or some of your numerous readers tell me how to treat it, and whether there is any chance of its coming back again? It does not appear to hurt her. I have tried nothing as yet. She is with colt.

A READER OF THE CANADA FARMER.

Dumfries, Aug. 26th, 1867.

ANS.—Bronchocele, in some districts of Canada, is a very common affection amongst horses. It consists in an enlarged state of the *Thyroid glands*, which are situated one on each side of the windpipe (*trachea*), about three inches from its head. These glands are largely supplied with blood-vessels, but have no excretory duct, and they are therefore described as ductless glands. In sundry cases only one gland becomes enlarged, whilst in others both are affected, and the enlargement seems as one body. We believe it is rare that bronchocele proves injurious to a horse, and it is more of an eyesore than a detriment to a horse's usefulness. Of all the medicines used in veterinary practice, Iodine and its compounds appear to be the most beneficial in reducing those glandular enlargements, therefore we recommend, for the removal of bronchocele, the application of Iodine ointment externally to the enlargement, and at the same time give small doses of the Iodide of potassium daily.

The Dairy.

Canada as a Dairy Region.

We extract from the *Utica Weekly Herald* the following account of Mr. Willard's visit to this country and his impressions in regard to the dairy interest in Canada:—

A few years ago, the impression prevailed that the dairy region of America was of very limited extent; in fact, that out of the central counties of New York, and the Western Reserve of Ohio, it would be difficult to find any extensive range of lands adapted to dairying. The development of the last four years has shown the people of the old dairy districts that nature has not given them a monopoly in this branch of industry. Among the new districts where the cheese factory system has been introduced successfully, and where the business of dairying may be said to have sprung up almost at once in large proportions, is the Dominion of Canada. In our recent visit in Oxford county, we were told that an extensive range of country throughout the Province is well adapted to grazing, and it is estimated there are already 250 cheese factories in successful operation. When it is taken into account that these have come into existence during the past three years, and that a radical change had to be made in the system of farming over the districts where these factories are located, it must be confessed, the Canadas, in this respect, show a remarkable record.

As far as we can learn, very little cheese dairying was carried on in Canada up to 1863. Of course, isolated instances might be named where a few, or perhaps a large number of cows were kept by persons for the purpose of cheese-making, but the number of such was small, and Canada depended upon New York for the cheese needed in home consumption.

Among the early cheese-makers of Canada may be mentioned Mr. Ranney, who has a fine farm a few miles out from Ingersoll, and who still continues to make up the milk of his herd at home. He is now keeping somewhere in the neighborhood of 100 cows, and has kept a large dairy on his farm for the last

twenty years or more. Mr. Ranney and his wife, we believe, emigrated to Canada from the States, and doubtless carried with them a knowledge of the details in cheese-making.

As one of the oldest, if not the oldest, cheese-maker in Canada, his farm and dairy were of special interest to us, and we looked through the curing-room and the various appliances for cheese-making with some degree of curiosity. Although Mr. Ranney has been engaged in the dairy business for a good many years, it does not appear that the business was followed by others in that vicinity until quite recently, and had it not been for the factory system, it is doubtful whether to-day cheese dairying would have had even a respectable foothold across the lines. The factory system is one of those American ideas characteristic of a people which is prone to do things with a rush and upon a big scale, and wherever introduced has served to have peculiar influence in revolutionizing the farming of a section.

CANADIAN CHEESE DAIRYING AS A SPECIALTY.

Among the first to introduce the factory system of cheese-making into Canada, was Mr. H. Farrington, from Herkimer, a gentleman well known to the dairymen of New York for his extensive operations in the cheese trade over a series of years, and so far back as when the dairy business had not assumed the gigantic proportions which it has now acquired. He went out to Canada in 1863, on a tour of observation, and seeing at once the advantages that might be reaped by introducing cheese dairying, he selected a factory site in the town-ship of Norwich, in Oxford county, and commenced putting up the necessary buildings and doing the preliminary work of inducing the neighboring farmers to supply the factory with milk.

We had the pleasure of looking over this establishment, located in the centre of a fine farming district, and as might be expected from an old Herkimer county dairyman, well posted up in all the requirements of cheese-making and the trade, we found a very nice lot of cheeses, which in richness and flavor were quite up to first quality.

Mr. F. has recently purchased an excellent farm adjoining his factory, and having married an amiable and intelligent Canadian lady, henceforth casts his lot with our neighbors on the other side of the line. His many friends in the States will be sorry to lose him as a citizen, but in changing his nationality we can assure them he has lost none of his kindly feeling, and entertains his friends in the big mansion with the hospitality and polite attention of old.

OXFORD COUNTY.

As Oxford county is now the leading dairy county of Canada, we may refer briefly to some of its prominent characteristics. It lies due west of Oneida, and Ingersoll, its chief town, is upon the Great Western Railway, about 100 miles from Niagara Falls. The climate is very similar to Western New York, though a little too far from the lakes for the successful growth of the peach. The apple and pear do well, and we should judge the whole region from the lake to be good for the apple, as the trees looked generally thrifty, and in many places were loaded with fruit. The surface of the country is undulating, with long ranges of rather level land, and nowhere presents the broken or uneven prominences of Herkimer county. The usual character of soil is either a sandy, gravelly or clayey loam, good for barley, peas and wheat, and a fair grazing district. It is not so well watered with streams and springs as Herkimer, and is not equal to it for grass. Upon some of the farms and at some of the factories the supply of water is furnished by pumping from wells.

In passing through the country, one would hardly tell, from its general appearance or from its style of farming or buildings, that he was out of the States. It has a newer look than in the valley of the Mohawk; nor is there that appearance of wealth. The opinion prevails with many in the States that this part of Canada is a very inferior country, but it is an error which should be corrected. Woodstock is the capital town of the county, a straggling, quiet village upon the Great Western road, with more of a Canadian feature in its look than Ingersoll.

Ingersoll is about ten miles west of Woodstock, and has a pleasant site, being upon rising ground and in the midst of a fine agricultural section. It is the principal cheese mart of the county, as well as the shipping station for lumber manufactured in the southern part of the county; it is a bustling, busy place, with a population of about 4,000.

INGERSOLL CHEESE FACTORY.

About a mile out from Ingersoll is located the Ingersoll cheese factory, the largest establishment of the kind in Canada. There are two extensive buildings here, both erected and fitted up with more than ordinary taste, and the whole premises are a model of neatness.

This factory is upon the branch system, and is managed by a company of stockholders, James