

Veterinary.

Paraplegia in Pigs.

Paralysis of the muscles of the loins in hogs is not of unfrequent occurrence, and generally exists without seemingly interfering with the general health or appetite of the animal. All that appears to be wrong is the partial or total inability of the animal to move by aid of the hinder extremities. It is generally an independent affection—that is, it is not the consequence of a pre-existing disease. Fever does not seem to be present, and complications only occur in an advanced stage of the disease, when it generally ends with hectic fever or general consumption. The causes of this disease are obscure. Sometimes paraplegia will follow a severe strain of the back, or blows on the back or loins of the animal, producing concussion of the spinal marrow. If it is ascertained to have been caused by some such injury, cold applications over the loins or back should be used for a few days. If the cause is unknown, and if no unnatural heat in the back is apparent, then it is proper to apply either a liniment of Spanish fly—one part cantharides to one part olive oil, and one part of spirits of turpentine—or, a seton may be inserted lengthwise under the skin, over the loins. The disabled animal should be placed alone, in a comfortable box-stall. Internal treatment should commence with an emetic, such as tartar emetic, four grains, powdered white hellebore and ipecacuanha, of each eight grains; mix, and throw dry upon the root of the animal's tongue. This emetic may be repeated after four days. If the bowels are costive give frequent warm water injections. Further internal treatment should consist in giving, twice or thrice daily, camphor, twelve grains, powdered aniseed and ginger, of each half a drachm; mix with a little treacle or honey, and smear upon the root of the tongue. Feed on sloppy, boiled food, give green fruit, and plenty of sour milk. — *National Live Stock Journal*.

Calves Weak in the Hind Limbs.

In answer to a correspondent, who asks the cause of weakness in the hind limbs and quarters of several of his Short-horn calves, the *North British Agriculturist* says:

"Your calves must in some way be badly nourished. The dams you report healthy and in good condition. Was the sire equally sound and vigorous? Some delicately-bred bulls leave a large proportion of weakly rickety calves. Where foot-and-mouth has prevailed it often happens that many of the calves dropped even six months later are deficient in vigour. Severe attacks of foot-and-mouth disease are apt, moreover, to leave spinal weakness, and we know of several valuable Short-horn cows partially paralyzed in their hind extremities from attacks of the complaint from which they suffered two and three years ago. The pasture on which your cows have been grazed is admitted to be 'bad.' Although it sufficed to furnish nutriment to maintain your cows in healthy condition, there may not be an adequate of phosphates or other necessary tissue constituents for the healthy growth of the progeny. Such a fault is best remedied by giving the cows, especially during the latter months of gestation, two pounds daily of linseed and cotton cake, or six or eight pounds of bran. Your calves with good treatment will probably outgrow their weakness. They should have at least thrice daily a full supply of new milk, and be also early encouraged to lick a little flour, which may consist of about equal quantities of wheat and oats, finely ground together. If milk is scarce give them regularly once or twice daily a pint of well-boiled gruel, made with the wheat and oatmeal. For weakly foals and calves we have often found much benefit in the daily use of half a pint of Liebig's extract of meat, prepared in the usual way in which it is given to human patients, or still further strengthened by being beat up with an egg. Such nutriment is better than any physic."

Rupture in the Horse.

A rupture with an opening no larger than 1½ inches may be often cured by returning its contents into the abdomen by manipulation, and then raising an active blister on the part with swelling enough to form a retaining pad and prevent protrusion. Cantharides, two drachms; oil of origanum, one-half drachm; lard, one ounce, will do if well rubbed in, and repeated, should the first application prove ineffectual. Should it resist this, it may be easily overcome by the use of wooden clamps

like those used in castration. The greatest care must be taken to return all the contents of the sac into the abdomen, the horse being turned upon its back if necessary, and the clamps, having been applied over the skin close up to the opening, are to be drawn as tightly as possible with strong pincers, and then tied with a strong, well-twisted cord which will not yield. The object is to obliterate the sac, and the clamps should be left on until they drop off together with the imprisoned skin. The edges of the skin above will then be found to have united, and a closure of the wound to have been effected. During any form of treatment it is desirable to keep the patient on a spare and somewhat laxative diet. — *English Farmer*.

CALOMEL FOR HOGS.—A correspondent of the *Southern Farmer* recommends calomel for disease of swine and we give his experience. Last fall I had a litter of eight choice pigs somewhat similarly attacked. They became scabby about the eyes and bones of the head, would eat mincingly; purge, cough, dwindle—and all died in from one to three weeks after the attacks, although I used various remedies, none of which seemed to have any good effect. Soon after these all died, one pig of another litter was attacked, and as an experiment I gave it about fifteen grains of calomel, and it got well immediately, and none of the others became affected. This spring, the same sow which lost all her pigs last fall, had another litter, and when a few weeks old they began with the bad symptoms, and two died before I thought of the calomel. I gave it to four others affected, and all got well. From these experiments and their success, I deem their publication worth the attention of the farmers. I notice the same disease prevails amongst pigs in Ohio and other localities, and I have great faith in calomel as a remedy, be the disease what it may.

PATCHES AND LUMPS ON A COLT.—The treatment adapted to this attack is the following laxative drench, composed of raw linseed oil, twelve ounces; tartar emetic and calomel, of each thirty grains; mix thoroughly together; repeat this drench on the fourth day and stop. Give the following powder, morning and evening, in a mash, when the latter gets cold: Powdered carbonate of iron, calomel and tartar emetic, of each thirty grains; powdered gentian root, Jamaica ginger root, lobelia and lac-sulphur, of each one drachm. Mix well together and thoroughly through each mash. Feed plenty of carrots, potatoes, beets or turnips, but no heavy grain whatever. Put in each pail of drinking water: of powdered nitre one drachm and cream of tartar one dessert-spoonful. Wash over the diseased parts thoroughly three times a day with a solution composed of sulphuric acid, two ounces; cold water eight quarts. — *N. Y. World*.

The *Scientific Farmer* says:—"A subscriber at Orange, N. J., had a valuable cow taken with impaction of the rumen, because of a surreptitious visit to the meal chest. A cow leach was called in during the absence of the master, who called the affection 'tail all' and prescribed the removal of her caudal appendage. The deed was done, but no relief to the cow resulted. At this juncture the owner arrived on the ground, and, after forcibly ejecting the quack, proceeded to give injections and drenches of soap suds. This treatment soon produced the desired result, a speedy cure. Suit was afterward brought in court against the cow leach, and a judgment of fifty dollars obtained as the price of the cow's fly-whisk. The legal steps where all right, even from a scientific point of view. But we should advise a different drench: First, a strong purgative, such as a pound of Epsom salts in three pints of ale or gin and molasses; second, a mild antiseptic after one hour, as follows:

Liquid ammonia.....	1 oz.
Warm ale.....	1 qt.
Ginger.....	2 oz. (Clater).

"The injections were correct, and in such cases should be continued every half-hour until relief ensues."

MILKING A DRYING COW.—Colonel S. D. Harris, in the *Country Gentleman*, condemns the usual practice of farmers to leave a drying cow alone as soon as the milk shrinks so as not to fill the bag once a day or once in two days. He says: "The little milk which is secreted must be taken away, or it will work mischief in the organs of the udder too serious to be overlooked by the careful dairyman. It is one of the processes of nature that when matter of this kind is deposited (unless it be in large quantity) it must be soon removed, or it is reabsorbed into the system; and when matter is once perfected, as in the case of milk, it is no longer congenial to the system, and if not taken away it becomes a deleterious element for reabsorption, poisoning instead of feeding the animal. Thus, you will find in the udders of cows thus affected hard lumps near the base of the teats, which are caused by the solidification of putrid milk, left there in drying up the cow the season before, and the cow will never get over it; but when these organs encounter any difficulty in the season of flush milk this lump will be the nucleus of inflammation, just like a thief who is already secreted in a house, ready to help another who is to break in from the outside. To be free from all such troubles the cow should be carefully watched for weeks and months after the regular milking is stopped, and the teats tried to see if there is milk to be taken away. This operation should be performed at irregular intervals, so as not to invite a regular secretion of milk, until the milk vessels cease to lead anything in that direction."

REMOVING SAVAGE BULLS.—"For the removal of savage bulls," says a correspondent of the *London Agricultural Gazette*, "have a girt around behind the shoulders; but, in place of the rope being fastened to the ring, fasten it securely to one of the forelegs, just above the foot; then, when the bull attempts to run at the men that are leading him, the man behind pulls the rope and down comes the bull on his knees. I have seen one of the savage bulls tamed by bringing him a few times to his knees; and another advantage is, the pressure is not all on the ring."

SORE TEATS IN COWS.—Any dairyman troubled with cows having sore teats should use plenty of linseed oil before and after milking. He will find but little if any sores or cracks about his cows' teats if this is done. Many cows are kickers that would delight to be milked if a little linseed oil were used on the teats. I recommend a vial of it kept in every dairyman's stable. Sometimes teats appear smooth that are tender and only need a little oil to make the cow happy. — *Cor. Country Gentleman*.

A NEW EQUINE DISEASE AT CHICAGO.—A Chicago exchange says:—"The equines of this city are just now suffering from a disorder which is puzzling the powerful minds of the veterinary profession. Apparently only those animals which were epizootic patients have been attacked by this new disease. No one has been able to give a diagnosis of the disorder, but a Westside horse man calls it epizootic scald, which describes its most salient peculiarity. The diseased beasts, whenever over-heated, exude a peculiarly odorous perspiration, which scalds the hide and causes the hair to drop off, leaving a very tender sore in the flesh. One lively man is of the opinion that the poisonous virus left from the epizootic is carried to the surface by the unusual discharge of perspiration, and that external sores and excessive irritation are the results. It is estimated that several hundred equines are now temporarily laid up by this new and incomprehensible disorder."

WORMS IN THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—The round thread-like worms that infest the respiratory organs of calves and lambs appear yearly to extend their annoying attacks. The *North British Agriculturist* says:—"The embryo forms of many of these parasites are very tenacious of life, and appear to retain vitality for many weeks, or even months, until they find a suitable lodgment in which they can flourish. The thread worms are always most destructive to young and indifferently reared animals, and thousands of calves and lambs pine, cough and die from their attacks. Most cases occur on old grass, well sheltered by plantations or lofty hedge-rows, not too closely cropped down and grazed during the early part of the season, or perhaps also in former years with young stock. On grass grown on the rotation, especially during the first year, there is comparative immunity from these attacks, merely because there has been no muds for the embryo worms. Of course calves and lambs do suffer when grazing on such one-year-old grass, but only if they have previously picked up the parasites from other situations. How long they are carried in the system before they are matured and begin to cause serious irritation is not yet known. To destroy them is not difficult, provided proper means are taken before irritation has seriously weakened the restless choking patient. The inhalation of the fumes of burning sulphur or of chlorine is very effectual, care being taken not to suffocate both calves and worms. The most handy effectual remedy for calves is about an ounce of turpentine given fasting by the mouth in linseed oil, lime water, or milk, and repeated every second morning for a week. By cake, corn, good hay, and other nutritive fare, the calf must be meanwhile be well nourished."

STOMACH STAGGERS.—Stomach staggers in all animals is accompanied by more or less overloading of the stomach with indigestible food. In cattle the first and usually also the third stomach are overfilled, their functions are paralyzed, perversion of the duties of the brain and other nervous centres ensues. The excessive nervous prostration, the coma or frenzy which often characterize these cases of stomach derangement, may perhaps be better understood when it is remembered what dreadful headaches are sometimes produced in ourselves by attacks of indigestion. It is the intimate nervous connection which subsists between the brain and the digestive organs which causes them thus to sympathize, as it were, in each other's troubles. There should be no serious difficulty in preventing a simple disease like stomach staggers. All that is necessary is to keep the animals from gorging on the coarse fibrous fermentable or other indigestible food. At this season of the year the most common offending substances are ripe ryegrass, or old, fibrous clover, or vetches, to which most animals are partial, which are eaten freely, but being tough and hard, resist the solution of the gastric secretions and accumulate in some portion of the digestive tract, causing mechanical obstruction, and by and by inducing irritation and inflammation of the mucous textures. Insufficient water during a dry period like the present proves also a prolific source of stomach staggers. When the food, as now, is dry, an extra amount of mixture is obviously requisite for its normal maceration and digestion. Professor Williams and some other good authorities consider that stomach staggers originate in the brain and nervous centres, and that the gastric derangement is established subsequently; but all are agreed as to the disorder alike in horses, cattle, and sheep, being produced by dry fibrous food, and at this season of the year especially by the ripened seeds of the grasses. — *North British Agriculturist*.