

position by a broad fold of membrane, which in quadrupeds is not very strong, nature having relied to some extent upon the horizontal position of the body for conserving the relative positions of the organs; but if this fold becomes weakened, there is a liability of displacement.

#### TREATMENT.

It is very important that those who have breeding stock under their immediate care should have some knowledge of how to deal with this condition, for if attended to early it will not give much trouble, nor will the result be so likely to be serious.

If the accident is threatened, as shown by more or less displacement, uneasiness, or pain, have the subject raised up behind as much as a foot at least, and if this does not allay the irritability, expulsion still being threatened, put three stitches of strong string in the lips of the passage (vulva), taking care that they are inserted to the depth of an inch in the lips, for there will then be less danger of tearing. Straining can be controlled largely by tying a rope tightly around the loins and flanks. Chloral hydrate in ounce and a half doses dissolved in thin gruel or milk, and given every two hours, will pretty effectually stop paining, and will not require to be repeated more than three or four times in most cases. Laudanum does pretty well in some cases, but is apt to cause excitement in the first stage of its action in certain subjects, so that preference should be given to the chloral hydrate, if it is at hand. Two ounces of laudanum is a dose for a mare, but a cow may get three ounces in a pint of water. Two teaspoonfuls of chloroform diluted with water, and given at intervals of an hour, acts satisfactorily in arresting straining in cows or mares.

If the womb or a portion of it is already protruding and hanging, when a case is first noticed, a large and clean towel should be placed underneath it, and kept raised as high as possible, in order to prevent it from falling, and becoming engorged with blood. The pouring of cold water over it continually until it is returned, not only cleanses and soothes it, but also prevents it from swelling. These preparatory measures should be faithfully pursued, while a dose of one of the medicines already spoken of is prepared and given.

The administration of a medicine is not absolutely necessary, but if a subject is got pretty well under the control of an anodyne agent it renders the operation of reposition more speedy and less difficult, with greater likelihood of ultimate recovery. The patient should be got to stand, if possible, and if the other directions as to raising the hind legs, cleansing and elevating the womb, have been carried out, no time should be lost in proceeding to return the organ, smearing the mass with a mixture of one part of carbolic acid to eight of raw linseed oil, will facilitate its return. Fresh lard or cream will answer if the other agents are not at hand.

The operator should have an assistant, holding each end of the towel that is raising the womb. The manipulations of pressing and forcing the mass into the passage should be begun at the part nearest the canal, and after a portion has been returned in this way, if pressure is exerted on the whole extrusion it will, generally, after a time, suddenly slip into the passage; then its further disposition into its proper place will be easy. It should be forced as far back as possible. The hand should be retained in the womb for some little time, or until the violent expulsive efforts cease; then gradually withdraw. If the hind parts are kept raised, and the lips of the passage stitched, combined with careful administration of one of the anodynes mentioned, irritability will generally cease, and the patient recover.

In some cases the pains cause breaking of the stitches, under which circumstances it may be necessary to use a truss, in order to prevent a repetition of the accident. Various arranged trusses have been used for this purpose, but any kind that exerts pressure on the vulva, and that will effectually prevent extrusion or escape of the womb or vagina through its lips, will accomplish the object. A simple one can be thus made. Take two pieces of rope about the thickness of the hand-pieces of plough lines, and about fourteen feet in length. Double each one, which will leave a loop and two free ends in each. Lay them on the floor with the two looped ends together, and the free ends of the separate ropes away from one another. Let the loops lap one over the other to the extent of eight inches, then take the free ends of one and bring them back to the loop of the other, twisting one of them round each side of the loop several times, then straighten them out to their original position tightly. This arrangement will leave an open space that is intended to surround and press on the vulva. The free ends of one rope are to be brought up, one on each side of the tail and crossed on the loin; then taken forward and tied to a rope or strap fixed around the neck. The other rope ends should be brought down on each side of the udder and continued forward between the fore legs, to be attached to the rope round the neck. A girth buckled tightly round the chest will keep the ropes in their places and tend to prevent straining.

### Inquiries and Answers.

#### WHAT CAUSED THE MARE'S DEATH.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I would like to get some light on a case that happened with one of my horses about a month ago. A young mare coming four years took sick with diarrhoea on Monday, but not thinking it of much consequence, I changed the feed from cut feed to dry hay and oats. The result was that there was no passage by Thursday, when I sent for a veterinary surgeon, who gave injections of warm water and a dose of laudanum, and then injected more morphine in her neck twice, telling me that it would swell, but that I need not be alarmed about it, but to rub it occasionally, which I did. The swelling increased to such an extent that by Thursday she could scarcely lift her head, and she died during the night. She ate all right until Sunday evening, when I gave her some hay about 8 p. m., which she finished, her evacuations being quite regular. I took off her hide and found that the side of her neck where the injections had been made, was all mortified, and of a dark brownish color near the centre, and yellowish next the breast. Now, sir, what was the cause of her death, and of her neck having become in such a state, as there were no marks anywhere else on the body? Please let me know in your next copy of the JOURNAL.

F. F. BAKER.

Nottawa, Ont.

ANSWER BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S.

The irritation of the injection syringe evidently caused erysipelas, and it may be that the sudden accession of swelling at that part, interfering with the passage of air into the lungs, hastened death. A very slight and seemingly simple injury, such as that produced by the nozzle of a syringe, will sometimes cause serious consequences, if an animal is predisposed, as this one would be by the disease from which she was suffering. I have had abscesses form occasionally from the same cause, particularly when an acid is added to the solution of morphia by the druggist for the purpose of more perfectly keeping it dissolved. An acid should not be added.

#### LAMENESS IN PIGS.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—I find that my hogs are troubled with some disease, the brood sows especially; they eat and drink fairly well but have lost the use of their hind quarters entirely. I have had two sow pigs lately

that are troubled in this way and have lost both their litters. I have them in good pens, clean and well bedded. Could you let me know of any treatment for this disease? I have been a loser to a great extent, as the breed cost me considerable. I had quite a number die from this cause. An answer would oblige.

GEO. SCHNIDT.

Pembroke, 4th April, 1886.

ANSWER BY F. C. GRENSIDE, V. S.

No reference is made as to the kind of food the swine have been receiving, or as to whether it is ergotised or not, which would have an influence in producing the kind of paralysis your pigs are suffering from. It is likely the confinement to the sty is causing the trouble. Sows with young, particularly, should have some freedom.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK JOURNAL.

SIR,—As I am renewing my subscription, I would like to ask through your journal if there is any cure for a mare I have that is knuckled (or cocked) on her hind fetlocks. She is ten years old, and an exceptionally good roadster. I drive her probably on an average sixty miles a week. Several quacks have offered to cure her, but I have refused to let them try.

Washburn, Ont.

J. S. FOSTER.

ANSWER BY F. C. GRENSIDE.

There is very little likelihood of curing knuckling in a mare of that age, when it is well established. In young horses, a long rest, especially a run at grass, and thorough blistering, will usually be successful in effecting a cure. A blister composed of cantharides one part and vaseline four parts will be a proper agent to use.

### The Farm.

"ANY fool, however wasteful, can live by farming 'till the fertility of his farm is gone: when that is exhausted, he is done." In a paper read some time ago before the Farmers' Institute of South Huron, on "robbing the land," we used some strong language, but nothing quite so strong as the above quotation, which is taken from the *National Live-Stock Journal* of Chicago. And yet the statement of our much valued contemporary is certainly correct. It requires but little brain, and less exercise of it, to get a living out of lands from material furnished by preceding generations, until these are exhausted. To get the same returns, however, and keep the land in a state of undiminished fertility, is quite a different thing. In fact it is the achievement which none but good farmers can accomplish, while on the other hand, no farmer deserves the appellation of good who farms in any other way. We know this is a high standard, but it is within the reach of all who earnestly try to attain to it.

#### First Prize Essay:

ON THE BEST METHOD OF UNDERDRAINING THE DIFFERENT SOILS OF ONTARIO, THE COST AND THE PRACTICAL BENEFITS RESULTING THEREFROM.

(By the Editor.)

(Continued from April Journal.)

The laterals, heeding the lesson that nature has taught us, should, as far as is practicable, follow the descending inclination of the land, and enter the sub-mains or the mains at an angle, as streamlets do when joining watercourses, to facilitate the egress of the water. When one drain approaches another at a right angle, this must be changed into an acute angle by the use of curved pipes, as made by the enterprising New Jersey men already referred to. They should never be carried across the side of a hill, as in such a case the drain draws from the upper side only. Sometimes it is over full, and seams of hard pan may bar the water on its downward journey.

The depth of laterals should depend, not so much on