

## Veterinary.

### Inflammation of the Lymphatics.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER.—One year ago past in February, a two-year-old colt of mine got lame in the hind leg while running about the yard. His leg swelled from ankle to thigh to such an extent that I could not tell where the injury was. On being put out to grass he got well again; the swelling disappeared entirely and I worked him lightly all summer. About the middle of October last it returned, however, though not to the same extent, and it gradually grew less till the first of March, when it again made its appearance afresh. Thus it continues to come and go ever since. I bathed it last winter with strong brine, hot; the winter before I bathed it with saltpetre dissolved in hot vinegar with the above results. Please say what it is and what I should do with it. Will it be likely to continue an eye-sore for life?

Ramsay, Ont.

P. W.

The disease you describe is inflammation of the lymphatics. We would recommend you to turn out the animal to pasture for a time and give him occasional doses of diuretic medicine, 2 drachms saltpetre, and 2 drachms resin, say once or twice a week. When put to work again feed him moderately and let him be regularly exercised to prevent a recurrence of the disease. Should it again appear, in all probability it will end in a permanent thickening of the limb, which, although rather unsightly, will not necessarily incapacitate the animal for ordinary work.

### Black Leg.

EDITOR CANADA FARMER.—I wish to ask for some information about black-leg in cattle, and the cure, if any. I had two yearlings die in March last. They first got lame in the hind legs; next day the hip, and region over the right kidney and along the back, as far as the shoulder, were much swollen. In about thirty hours after the discovery of the first symptoms, they died. I thought the trouble black-leg.

My next cow died yesterday morning. She never showed any signs of sickness; gave a pailful of milk the night before, and ate her hay and turnips as usual. She was never sick before to my knowledge. When opened, she was full of yellow matter, and the fat and flesh around the entrails had apparently turned into a yellow jelly. The matter that ran off from the outside of her entrails more than filled a large wash-tub, and I don't believe there was a quart of blood in her whole carcass. I set down this disease as yellow water. Please publish the remedy, if any.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Chatham, Ont.

Black-leg is a disease most difficult to treat, and is therefore to be obviated rather by prevention than cure. It is most generally due to some well-marked exciting cause, as a too generous diet, or the reverse. As a means of prevention we would advise you to feed your cattle moderately on the best description of food. If the young cattle are in high condition, a dose of purgative medicine will be beneficial. Whenever symptoms of the disease are observed, send for a skilful practitioner, as the treatment will depend largely on circumstances which his eye only can detect.

### Shoeing Horses.

(Concluded from last month.)

With regard to the theory that the shoe should in every case have a bearing on the sole as well as on the wall, for the following reasons I do not think it is unexceptionally correct: 1st, a well-formed hollow or concave foot, when in an unshod or natural state, has very little, if any, connection with the ground, as far as the sole is concerned, the wall and frog being the principal, and, in many cases, the only surfaces in immediate contact therewith; and yet the foot maintains its healthy condition, with not the least symptoms of lameness occasioned by the non-contact of the sole with the ground, which is certainly very surprising, if it is really necessary that the sole, when the hoof is in a shod state, should always be subjected to the pressure of the shoe. 2nd, on flat or pumiced feet, where the sole really does come in contact, more or less, with the ground, we find that these feet, instead of being benefited by such a privilege, are always, to a greater or lesser extent, damaged by it. In fact, animals possessing this kind

of foot are incapable of progressing with any degree of satisfaction, unless when shod, and that too with ordinary seated shoes, which have no bearing on the sole. Perhaps it may be said that a pumiced foot is a diseased foot, and on this account is incapable of sustaining sole-pressure. Well, this I admit, and shall merely mention flat, healthy feet as examples, and shall say that the nearer a foot approaches to flatness, the less adapted is it to go on a hard, or even a soft road, without being shod, which I think shows very plainly that the sole is a comparatively tender portion of the foot, and not by any means calculated to sustain an equal degree of pressure with the wall.

There is in the healthy foot a certain degree of elasticity in connection with the insensitive sole, and if this elasticity is destroyed (which it certainly must be to a great extent if the shoe is allowed to rest on the sole) the sensitive structures of the foot must suffer more or less from the consequent concussions. I think, then, that a shoe which has no bearing on the sole, is calculated to give better general satisfaction, than one that has; and accordingly I think that the ordinary seated shoe, when properly forged, is the shoe best suited for draught horse wear. But very unfortunately this ordinary seated shoe, as it is termed, is sometimes made with an extraordinary seat, and sometimes without any seat whatever. Now, in making this shoe, the seated portion should always be made wide enough to cover, not only the wall, but also the connection between the sole and wall. It should be made to fit the foot in every particular, neither too large nor too small. The weight of the shoe should be in proportion to the size of the animal. The toe and heel caulks should be of equal lengths and should never exceed half an inch. Very much damage is often done to the limbs and feet of horses by wearing caulks of too great length, and also of unequal length. I think that toe clips, especially on the shoes of draught horses, are very beneficial, as they very materially assist in keeping the shoe in position on the foot. I know they are condemned by some as being injurious, but during twenty years' experience as a horse-shoer, I have never observed any bad effects from them.

With regard to applying a hot shoe to the foot in fitting it, I think, that to fit the shoe properly, it is quite necessary to do so, and if done judiciously, it certainly does the foot no harm. If the shoe is at a red heat, an application of two seconds duration is quite sufficient to mark the inequalities, if there are any, on the hoof. And when by this means the surface of the hoof and that of the shoe are made perfectly to correspond, the hot shoe should again be applied for two or three seconds, to thoroughly seat itself. This gives the shoe a far better bearing than could possibly be given it by either knife or rasp alone.

W. A. DUNBAR V. S.

Toronto.

### Foaling Time.

Among false presentations, the hind leg presentation is the only one which requires an adjustment, and our experience is that it offers little or no impediment to delivery. In nearly all other forms of mal-presentation the rule is to place the fetus in the natural position, with the forelegs presented and the head pointing between them, if possible. To do this in many cases requires all the skill, patience, strength, and endurance of an experienced practitioner, and the aid of such a one should always be obtained if it is desired to save the lives of the mother and offspring. The amount of mischief which is done by the unintelligent use of force in the attempt to assist delivery is incalculable; and most practical men would endorse the opinion that when it is not absolutely clear to the attendants what should be done, the best thing is to do nothing. As to the time when the foal may be put on the pastures, the weather must guide the breeder. Certainly the best place for mare and foal is a paddock with a shed in it for shelter. A foal so placed will be able to shift for itself much earlier than one which has been kept in the straw yard or stable, and at the age of seven months will be nearly independent of the dam.

A further question as to the proper age for castration can only be answered conditionally. Everything depends on the growth of the foal. Some animals are sufficiently advanced in form by the age of 18 months to justify the operation; two years old will be the average time, and in weakly animals a delay of six months or a year even is to be recommended.

The spring of the year, or autumn, should be selected for the operation, and the colt should be turned out again immediately afterwards. Animals which are kept shut up after castration often suffer from congestion and die, while those which are turned out and compelled to move about instead of being allowed to mope in a corner of the field, usually do well.—*Ag. Gazette.*

TANSY TEA is said to be a sure remedy for bots in horses. Experiments tried upon bots show that while they resist the action of almost every other substance, they are quickly killed by tansy.—*American Farmer.*

INFLAMED UDDER.—A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* gives the following as a successful mode of treatment for inflamed udder: "To relieve an inflamed udder it should be well bathed and fomented with warm water, several times a day. If there is difficulty in drawing the milk, a solution of carbonate of soda or saleratus should be injected with a common syringe into the teat, and milked out again repeatedly, until the milk comes freely. The alkaline solution dissolves any milk that may have clotted in the udder, and which stops the flow. This relieves the inflammation, which is greatly increased by the absorption of the milk in the diseased glands."

MEDICATING A PIG. At a recent meeting of an English Farmers' Club, Prof. McBride spoke of the difficulty of administering medicine to a pig. He said: "To dose a pig, which you are sure to choke if you attempt to make him drink while squealing, halter him as you would for execution, and tie the rope end to a stake. He will pull back till the cable is slightly strained. When he has ceased his uproar and begins to reflect, approach him and between the back part of his jaws insert an old shoe from which you have cut the toe leather. This he will at once begin to suck and chew. Through it pour your medicine, and he will swallow any quantity you please."

HORSE THROWING UP HIS HEAD.—Examine the mouth closely, and I think you will find a carious tooth, or some disease of the teeth. If you find a diseased tooth, you will follow precisely the same rules as you would were the case your own. The diseased tooth should be properly extracted. Another cause of this head shaking is pointed teeth (not a disease); examine the edges of the grinders, and if you find sharp points on them, you require a tooth rasp and a proper person to use it. Examine also the cheeks, and if the teeth are sharp you will likely find them lacerated, hence the throwing up the head, and I have known many horses act as if crazy on account of pointed teeth, in all of which cases the rasp was the remedy.—*Country Gentleman.*

REMEDY FOR FILM IN THE EYE.—Take a half tablespoonful of fresh butter, just churned; melt it until it will run, then pour it into the horse's ear, the opposite one from the eye affected; in twenty-four hours after, wash the eye with cold water thoroughly, and if the film is not removed repeat the remedy again; let the horse rest until the eye gets strong. This is a safe remedy, and has proved to be a sure one. The application of the cold water and the rest are doubtless the curative agents; the melted butter in the ear might just as well be omitted. Film is the result of inflammation; cold water and rest, especially in a cool, dark stable, are excellent palliatives for inflammation, and possess the advantage of being at the same time perfectly innocuous.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

TENDER MOUTH IN HORSES.—Horses having any tenderness of the mouth are likely to bolt their food unmasticated, and it acts as an irritant in the stomach, causing a good deal of pain and inconvenience. Treatment.—The removal of this source of irritation by a cathartic is the first step toward our treatment; for this purpose we administer a ball composed as follows: Barbadoes aloes, five drachms; powdered ginger, two drachms; linseed meal and syrup a sufficiency. After the immediate effects of this have passed away the animal may be fed on boiled oats and corn meal, mixed, for two weeks, with one of the subjoined powders in it: sulphate of iron, two ounces; nitrate of potash, two ounces, carbonate of soda, two ounces. Mix and make sixteen powders. This ailment may arise from acute indigestion. It is, in that case, necessary to change his food and attend carefully to his diet. Give him boiled oats and bran or shorts, and if you have them, carrots. He should have sufficient clean hay to keep the stomach in a normal condition. Put a handful of charcoal in the water he drinks.—*W. Rural.*

A NEW PARASITE OF THE HORSE.—A lecture was recently given at the Agricultural Club in Berlin on a recently discovered parasite of the horse, the *Strongylus armatus*. Careful examination, which has taken place at the Veterinary College, Berlin, shows that about ninety-four per cent. of all horses are more or less infected with this hurtful parasite. The *Strongylus armatus*, whose mouth (when the parasite is of full growth) is provided with sharp prickles which facilitate a speedy piercing of the skin, passes through a triple stage of development. The eggs laid in the colon, the abode of the fully developed animal, are carried out with the excrements, and pass from thence to the stages of embryo and larva. This larva is brought, in a manner which has not hitherto been explained, again into the horse, and establishes itself firmly in the fore-most mesenteric artery, but wanders, after attaining full development, into the colon. Here cotton takes place, and the course begins anew. While in the mesenteric artery, the *Strongylus armatus* is, in the first place, the cause of aneurism or dilatation of the artery, and, in the second place, produces trombi, clots of coagulated blood, which often attain such dimensions that the artery is completely stopped up, or that pieces detach themselves from them, which, on their part, likewise lead to stoppage. In both cases the horse dies of colic. Unfortunately, remedy for curative application has yet been discovered.