

# AMAGQABANTSHINTSHI NGEZIFO EZIQHELEKILEYO ZEMFUYO



Met komplemente

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## LINTEX\*

Eli liyeza lamaphalo (tapeworms) ezinkomeni, ezigusheni, ezibhokweni nasezinkukwini.

Amaphalo abanga:-

- Ukunqaphela
- Ukunqina
- Ukubukuxa
- Ubumpatsha-mpatsha...boboya
- Ukutyhafa komzimba

Ukuba ubona lemiqondiso emfuyweni, sebenzisa iLINTEX\*- elona yeza elingqinwa lilizwe lonke ngokubulala amaphalo.

ILINTEX\* — enye yeemveliso ezaziwayo zika Bayer, eJamani.



**BAYER**  
AGRO-CHEM

\*Uphawo-shishini lika Bayer eJamani.

# AMAGQABANTSHINTSHI NGEZIFO EZIQHELEKILEYO ZEMFUYO

NGU

**Mnu D. B. MENYE**

OneDiploma kwezobulimo neDiploma kwezeMpilo yeMfuyo, ongumhlohli kwicala lezilwanyana kwisikolo SOLIMO EFORT COX.

ENCEDISWA NGU

**Gqira: C. W. A. BELONJE B.V.Sc. (S.A.) D.V.Sc. (Pret.)**

OnguMncedisi-Mphathi kwezempilo yeMfuyo eMzantsi Afrika.  
Wayengumhlohli kwezeMpilo yeMfuyo kwisikolo zoLIMO e GROOTFONTEIN nase FORT COX.

INQAJWE

**A. E. BELONJE**

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# INTSHAYELELO INCWADANA NGEZIFO ZEMFUYO

Kuyathandabuzeka kuyo yonke imbali nenkqubela yomPhesheya nomNenoNciba ukuba imfuneko yencwadi eloluhlobo yaka yangaphezulu kokuba injalo namhlanje. Njengoko lamazwana elungiselela ukuziphatha, imfuneko nokuzimisela kwabantu ukuphuhlisa imfuyo nokwandisa imvelis yenyama, ubisi noboya ibalulekile kakhulu.

Ummandla onemvula eyaneleyo, neenkomo ezisigidi esinesiqingatha, iigusha ezizigidi ezithathu, neebhokhwe ezisigidi esinesiqingatha sesigidi, lo mmandla ungosikelelekileyo nongowona ongapheleliyo emZantsi-Afrika kwaye nokomeleza nokwandisa imveliso yemfuyo ayinakuba ngumnqweno nje kuphela yinto enokwenzeka. Njengokuba ukutya kufuneka kakhulu kwelilizwe naphepheya olwandle, lama zwana angenayo imveliso yemfuyo eyaneleyo ade akhuphele ngokuthengisa kwiimarike zeRiphabliki nezaphesheya kolwandle.

Ukubhalwa kwalencwadi kube yimigudu nenyameko engathethekiyo kanti ayingebyiyo iBhayibhile yemveliso yemfuyo Phesheya nasemNeno-Nciba kuphela, inganako nokuba ibe sisisele apho namazwana asakhulayo kwiAfrika yonke iphela adimbaze kuso.

Bambalwa abantu abanamava nolwazi ngempilo yemfuyo ngaphezulu kwababhali bale ncwadi. Umnun D. B. Menye oqeqeshwe eFort Cox noligosa ngoku elincedisayo kwezemfuyo kuwo wonke umNeno-Nciba. UGqira Charles Belonje B.V.Sc. (S.A), D.V.Sc. (Pret.), ongumNcedisi kulawulo kwezempilo yemfuyo kwiMpumalanga-Koloni naseKaru. UGqira lo selevela kusebenza eMtata, eFlagstafu, eKokstadi naseMonti, unamava aphantaleleyo malunga nezifo zemfuyo eziyinkathazo kumPhesheya-Nciba nakumNeno-Nciba.

Njengekhonkco ekudaleni lencwadi, umsebenzi wam ube ngolula kodwa ngenxa yokuba ndizalelwe eMatatiyele apho ndasifunda khona isiXhosa, umPhesheya-Nciba ndisawuthanda nanamhla. Kube luvuyo nokonwaba kum ukusebenza nababhali aba malunga nalencwadana Ndiyababulela nabahlobo bam kwimizi-mveliso abathe banika izandla nenkxaso kulo msebenzi ubaluleke kangaka.

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## IZINTO EZIDALA IZIFO

Zininzi izinto ezinokudala izifo emfuyweni, umzekelo, iziphene ekondleni nasekuphatheni imfuyo, imo yezulu engalunganga, umhlaba ongafanelekanga njalo-njalo. Kungesi sizathu ekufuneka ukuba umfuyi nawuphi na aqwalasele alumkele imposiso nakuyiphi na into enokubangela isifo.

Ngaphandle kwezizinto zikhankanye ngasentla, izifo zinokubangwa zintlobo-ntlobo zeentsholongwane. Iimpawu neendlela isifo esosulela ngazo zidalwa ziintsholongwane. Uhlasele lomzimba ziintsholongwane luba lula xa isilwanyana sibuthathaka ngempilo. Ubuthathaka bempilo bunokubangwa zizinto ezininzi, ezinjen gendlala zokutya okulambathayo kwizinto ezifunekayo ekondleni umzimba. Umzimba obuthathaka ungenwa lula zizifo. Iintsholongwane zezona zincinane kwizinto zonke eziphilayo; azibonakali ngamehlo enyama, zanda ngokukhawuleza okumangalisayo. Azifani ngokwakhiwa nokumila:—

1. Ezingqukuva ngokwakhiwa zibizwa ngokuthi ziikokayi (cocci). Xa lo mhlobo uxomozelelekile okwetsheyini kuthiwa zizitreptokokayi (streptococci), kanti xa zicukene nje ngomdiliya kuthiwa zizistafulokokayi (staphylococci).
2. Xa zimile ngokwezijungqe zokhuni kuthiwa ziibashili (basilli).
3. Xa zithe zagoba kwelinye icala ngokwentonga yokusimelela kuthiwa ziiivibriyo (vibrio).
4. Xa zibhityile zimajiko-jiko kuthiwa ziisipilokatisi (spirochaetes).
5. Maxa wambi zibayintlaninge edibeneyo eyelele kancinane kule nto kuthiwa bubulembu. Le nto ebuluhlaza kwizinto zomke ezingundileyo ibonisa ubukho boluhlobo lweentsholongwane.

Izinto zonke ezincinane eziphilayo ezingenakubonakala ngamehlo kodwa izinto ezizenzayo zibonakala zibizwa ngegama elinye — iintsholongwane (iintlobo-ngeentlobo). Iintsholongwane zifunyanwa naphina endalweni. Ezinye azinabungozi, ezinye zidala ukungaphili, ezinye ziphila gokuncukutha ezitvalweni okanye ezilwan-yaneni. Zingakho ezimpumlweni, kuqhoqhoqho, emathunjini, emiphungeni, njalo-njalo. Xa imeko ithe yavumela ukuba zande ziba yingozi. Umzimba obuthathaka notyhafileyo yezinye zeemeko ezikhuthaza ubungozi beentsholongwane.

Iintsholongwane zenza ityhefu eyingozi emzimbeni. Le tyhefu ingasuka enxebeni, emathunjini, ebuchotsheni, egazini, njalo-njalo. Lo mhlobo weentsholongwane kuthiwa zitoksini (toxins).

Kanti ke lukhona olunye uhlobo lweentsholongwane; lubizwa ngokuba yi vayirasi (virus) olunzima ukubonakala nangoomashini bokuxilonga (microscopes) izinto ezisegazini. Ngethamsanqa, namhlanje bakhona oomashini abanakho ukulahlula olu hlobo kwezinye iintsholongwane.

Izifo ezibangwa lolu hlobo lweentsholongwane ziyosulela, mhlawumbi zingaziswa ngamakhalane, iingconconi, izilwanyana ezinoMgada okanye iNong' emnyama njalo-njalo.

Lukho nolunye uhlobo lweentsholongwane ekuthiwa yiprotozowa (protozoa). Xa ukhangele ngomashini wokuxilonga olu hlobo alwahlukanga kakhulu kwezinye iintsholongwane. Olu hlobo lwahluke kancinane ngemikhwa nangokumila. Uninzi lweeprotozowa luluncedo emhlabeni nasemanzini. Kanti ke olu hlobo luyancedisa ekusetyenzisweni kokutya ngumzimba emathunjini amahashe, naseziswini sezilwan-yana ezetyisayo.

# INTSHAYELELO

## UKONGIWA KWEMFUYO EGULAYO

Ukuze sibe nako ukuphila ngokukhawuleza nasiphina isilwanyane esigulayo, luya funeka unonophelo ekusongeni, nencutshe kagqira wempahla ayinamancedo, ayimandla afanelekileyo ukunyanga ukuba isilwanyana asongiwa ngendlela efanelekileyo. Ngoko ke kuyaqondakala ukunyanga okunempumelelo kuhamba nokonga ngononophelo.

Umfuyi udla ngokuchitha ixesha nemfuyo yakhe khona ukuze asazi isilwanyana ngasinye emfuyweni yakhe. Ngokwenjenje oku unakho ukubona impawu zokungaphili kwisilwanyane ngasinye. Kulula ukunyanga isigulo xa sithe sabonwa sisaqala.

Xa kuthe kwaphawuleka ukuba isilwanyane asiphilanga masigcinwe kwindawo eyomileyo neshushu nenomandlalo ococekileyo. Maxa wambi kuyafuneka ukuba side sambathiswe, ukutya ibe kokufanelekileyo nokondlayo. Ukutyo okuluhlaza nokuthambileyo kulungile.

Ukuba isilwanyana asibonisi kuba betele ugqira wempahla makabizwe ukuze akwazi uusebenzisa ulwazi lwakhe kwasekhaleni kokufa ukuzama ukusindisa isigulane nokunceda nomniniso. Amayeza ayakhawuleza ukunceda xa ukufa kungekondeli kuvikive impilo yesilwanyane eso.

Kuyimfanelo nakuwuphina umfuyi ukuba abenalo ulwazi lokulwa intshaba zempilo ezincinane emfuyweni yakhe ngaphandle kokunceda luka gqira. Olu lwazi luyamnceda umfuyi ukuba angaqashiseli kakhulu, abe nakho ukusebenzisa iyeza eliyakuthi lingqale nokufa oko.

Nangona ulwazi lo mfuyi kwesisithuba lunga luncedo apho kukho amathan-dabuzo bubulumko ukubiza ugqira kusekutsha. Ngengqesho namava anawo ugqira unako ukumxelela amcebise umfuyi amnike namayeza angena kuba nawo umfuyi yena lowo.

## AMAYEZA NEZIXHOBO EKUFUNEKA

### UMFUJI ENAZO

Ukulungiselela izinto eziqubulayo nakuyiphina ifama nokunyanga izifo eziqhelekileyo, kuyimfuneko ukuba kubekho amayeza asoloko ekho ekhaya. Nanzi ezinye zezinto ekufuneka umfuyi enazo:—

- (1) Inalithi enye okanye ezimbini zokutofa ibe li 10-Kuma 20 c.c. ubukhulu ize ibe neenalithi zokuhlaba inkomo.
- (2) Isirinji yokuseza enomthamo we 2-4 oz.
- (3) Izikere
- (4) Iifosepu zika nothumela
- (5) i Trokhar ne Kanula
- (6) i Fanele
- (7) Iinalithi nezinto zokuthunga inxeba
- (8) i Mela yokuhlinza ithumba
- (9) i Thermometa Kagqira
- (10) Izixhobo zokufaka iyeza emithanjeni
- (11) Intsontelo engama 40 enyawo ubude ne  $\frac{1}{2}$ " ububanzi
- (12) Intsontelo enyawo ziyi-8 ne  $\frac{1}{4}$ " ububanzi
- (13) Umashini wokuthena
- (14) Imela yeempuphu
- (15) Uboya bomqhaphu
- (16) ibhandeji entsefuntsefu
- (17) Amabhandeji eplastiki ancamatshelayo
- (18) Isepha kagqira ebuyezra
- (19) Isibulala—ntsholongwane
- (20) Isitya sokuhlambela

- (21) i Emele enye okanye mbini ezigaloni ezimbini inye
- (22) i Linsidi oli eKrwada
- (23) i Likhwidi parafini
- (24) i Vaselina
- (25) i Tram-treni
- (26) i Solisi
- (27) i Sipiriti
- (28) i Bhandeji yesamente
- (29) Umgubo wezilonda
- (30) Umgubo oyi Sulphanilamide
- (31) i Kloralhydreti
- (32) i Sitofu esisibulalambewu zokufa
- (33) i Sitofu esiyi Sulphonamides

## UTHINTELO LWEZIFO

Zintathu izinto ezibanga izifo emfuyweni, eyokuqala kukungakhathalelwa nokungondleki kakuhle, eyesibini kukosulelwa yegulayo, eyesithathu kukugcinwa kwemfuyo kwindawo ezimdaka nezilutshaba empilweni. Ngako oko uthintelo lwezifo luxhomekeke kwezo zinto. Ubulumko ke ngoko kukuba khesiqwalasele ezingongoma.

Ukutya okulungileyo kudibanisa ityuwa amanzi nee vitamini kunye nokutya okwaneleyo okunencasa okunje ngencha nezinto eezilinywayo kunye nemigubo yokudla imfuyo. Xa zithe zanzongophala ezi zinto isilwanyana siba buthathaka singabinakho ukumelana nezifo sibe sisisulu kwiintshaba zempilo.

Kanti ke naxa singakhathalelwanga kakuhle siba lixhoba lezigulo neenkathazo ezininzi. Izilwanyana ezingakhuselekanga engqeleni nase bushushwini; ezingafumani kutya namanzi kakuhle, ezihlala kwiindawo ezifumileyo nezimnyama; ezingakhathalelwanga ziba zizisulu zezifo.

Ukungazikhuseli eziphilileyo kwezigulayo izilwanyana kungenza engathethekiyo inkathazo. Inkomo enye enesifo sephepha (T.B.) inakho ukusulela umhlambi wonke. Zonke ke izifo ezosulelayo zanda ngokukhawuleza ngoluhlobo. Isilwanyana esinye esivela kwenye indawo ngokuthengwa singenza inkathazo enkulu elalini okanye esithilini. Ngesi sizathu ubulumko kukugcina izilwanyana ezivela kwenye indawo zodwa kangangethuba lenyanga kude kuqinisekwe ukuba aziyongozi kulo mhlambi selukho. Apho igcinwe khona okanye ihlala khona imfuyo kuyimfuneko ukuba ucoceko luqatshelwe ngokomeleleyo. Nayiphina indawo okanye intlalo eban-gela ukuba imfuyo ingaphatheki kakuhle kulula ukungena kwezifo kuyo. Izinto ezibanga ukufa zikhula zande ngohulula windawo ezimdaka nezi manyundululu. Nangaphandle kobumdaka apho imfuyo igcinwa kwindawo enye yedlelo, iroroty ezibangwa zintshulube zingawenza umonakalo omkhulu ngakumbi kwimfuyo esencinane ngeminyaka.

Nokuba unobangela yintonina xa imfuyo ibuthathaka nawaphina amalinge namacebo awenziwayo ukulwa kwezifo, isifo sakusoloko sisoyisa.

Ukuthintela kulula ngaphezu kokunyanga ngoko ke imizamo mayenziwe ukukhusela imfuyo ezifeni.

## UKUGCINA IZIXHOBO ZOKUNYANGA

### NEZANDLA COCEKILEYO

Nokuba indoda seyilichule kangakananina, nokuba ngugqira, ukuba lixeggu ayiniki themba lakuthembeka, kuba izandla ezimdaka nezixhobo azisebenzisayo nemphala ayinxibayo inakho ukutyala ukufa okunokuba yingozi nakulo nto inyangwayo. Ngesi sizathu, nazi izinto emaziqwalaselwe phambi kokuba kwenziwe nayiphina into kwicala lokunyanga:—

1. Nxiiba impahla ecocekileyo nezihlangu zamanzi apho kukho imfuneko emazihlanjwe phambi kokuba zisetyenziswe kwakhona.
2. Inzipho zibe mfutshane.
3. Hlambisisa izandla neengalo neenzipho ngamanzi anesepha uzosule zome ngetawuli ecocekileyo.
4. Emva koko hlamba izandla iingalo neenzipho ngeMethylated Spirits okanye 1:1 000 alcoholic solution of Bichloride of Mercury.
5. Zonke izixhobo ezisetyenzisiweyo mazihlanjwe kwakamsinya emva koko zibiliswe kangangemizuzu emihlanu zibekwe endaweni ecocekileyo zilungele ukusetyenziswa naninina kwixesha elizayo.
6. Intsontela nezinye izinto ezenziwe ngerabha kufuneka zihlanjwe ngamanzi anesepha kuqala emva koko zifakwe kumanzi aneditoli okanye breolin njalo-njalo kangangesiqingatha seyure. Emva koko zikhanywe zithandelwe ngephepha elicocekileyo de zisetyenziswe kwakhona.
7. Phambi kokuba kuvulwe naliphina inxeba emzimbeni mabuchetywe bonke uboya kulondawo ihlanjwe ngokucekileyo.
8. Phambi kokuba ufake isandla ngasemva wonke umva wenkomo okanye nasiphina isilwanyana mawuhlanjwe ngokucekileyo ngamanzi anesepha.

## UKUDUMBA OKUHAMBA NENTLUNGU

Ukudumba yimeko ebonisa iinguqulelo ngokwenziwa ngumzimba ekulweni nokuzilungiselela utshaba. Le nguqulelo yenzeka kweso sikhulu emva kokwenzakala.

Xa kuthe kwakho umenzakalo kwezinye izihlunu zomzimba indalo yenza unako-nako ukulwa nokutshabalalisa nayiphina into engayingozi emzimbeni ngenxa yokwenzakala oko yenze nenzame zokuphilisa umonakalo lowo.

Nantsi inxalenye yemiqondiso edibene nokudumba okunentlungu:—

- (1) Ukuba bomvu kwezihlunu ngokwenzakala. Le meko ibangwa kukugxalathelana kwegazi ukuya kulo ndawo.
- (2) Ubushushu balo ndawo ibuhlungu. Nale meko yenziwa bubuninzi begazi elingqonge loo ndawo.
- (3) Ukudumba. Oku kufufumala kwenyama kulo ndawo yenzakeleyo kubangwa yimigudu yegazi ukupholisa indawo leyo.
- (4) Intlungu. Le meko ngumqondiso wedabi phakathi kwegazi nembewu yokufa kuloo ndawo ibuhlungu.
- (5) Ukungxwelereka kwezihlunu okanye imisipha leyo yenzakeleyo.

Apho kukho ukudumba okunentlungu kubakho ezi mpawu sezixelwe ngasentle. Umzekelo: lihashe lebele (mastitis). Apho wofika ibele lidumbile, likrale labomvu, lishushu, libuhlungu. Ngesi sizathu lingabi nakho ukusebenza kakuhle, endaweni yokukhupha ubisi kuphume ububomvu. Xa kukho isiphene okanye into engalungile emathatheni, imikhunyu ephuma ezimpumlweni iqala ngokuba ngamanzi iye ijijya iba mhlophe ngebala ngenxa yento yokuba sekukho nobubomvu, nokudumba ngaphakathi emathatheni sekuhambele phambili.

Maxa wambi ukudumba kuza kancinane kangokuba phantse ezimpawu sezixelwe zingacaci. Ukudumba okulolu hlobo kudla ngokushiya isiphaku naxa sesiphilile. Ihashe lebele elithe lathatha ixesha elide linganyangwa, elo cala linalo ebeleni liya libalincinane, libe lukhuni, likhuphe ubisi olunezigaga zobubomvu okanye ubisi olungxengekileyo. Le yimizekelo embalwa nemiqondiso yokudumba okunentlungu (inflammation).

## UKUNYANGWA KWAMANXEBA NEZILONDA

Izizathu zokunyangwa kwamanxeba nezilonda zezi:

- (a) Uthintela imbewu yokufa ingangeni emzimbeni ngenxeba elo.
- (b) Ukuthintela ukopha.
- (c) Kukuthintela iziphako ezingashiyekayo akupholaamanxeba.

- (a) Ukuze imbewu yokufa ingangeni emzimbeni ngamanxeba okanye ngezilonda amanxeba makahlanjwe ngozifozonke okanye nge iodine, okanye umadugula (Little's Dip) (iteaspoon emanzini adikidiki angange payinti). I hydrogine peroxide ilungile kakhulu ukususa ukungcola esilondeni. Xa inxeba linzulu kulungile ukulihlamba cocekileyo uze ugalele isulphanilamide powder. Ukuba kuyimfuneko ukuba libotshwe sebenzisa amafutha ezilonda lize libotshwe ngokutsha yonke imihla.

Kumanxeba angenzulu akuba ehlanjwe ngokucekileyo, ungawusebenza umgubo wezilonda angabotshwa. Umxube womgubo wezilonda ungenziwa ngokudibanisa ngokulinganayo isulphanilamide, iodofom, boracic acid ne Bismuth bubnitrate.

Bubulumko ukuwabopha amanxeba, ukuba kunokwenzeka, ukuwakhuseleka ekungcoleni ngakumbi kwiintsuku zokuqala zengozi.

- (b) Ukuthintela ukopha kuxhomekeke kwindawo elikuyo inxeba elo nohlobo lomthambo owenzakeleyo. Ukuba igazi liphuma ezimpumlweni okanye emlonyeni libomvu okanye linamagwebu, umntu kufuneka amise ingqondo kuba xa linjalo libonisa ukuba livela emiphungeni.

Xa igazi liphuma litsawula emthanjani bopha ngomsonto okanye ngentsontelo encinane umthambo kulo ndawo uqhawuke kuyo okanye ubophe ngokuqinileyo ngentsontelo okanye ibhandeji phakathi kwentliziyo nenxeba, unyenise emva kweyure nganye. Igazi elitsawulayo ukuphuma emthanjani linakho ukunqunyanyiswa ngokucinezela phakathi kwenxeba nentliziyo ngomnwe ukuba umthambo awukude nofele.

Maxa wambi igazi aliphumi ngokutsawula, liphuma ngokuvuza enxebeni. Xa kunje ke ukopha kunganqunyanyiswa ngokucinezela okanye ubophe ezantsi kwenxeba ukuba lisemlenzeni.

- (c) Uthintelo lweziphako ezivela lakuba lipholile inxeba kuxhomekeke kwindlela elidibanisa ngayo inxeba ukuphola. Ukuthintela umonakalo ongakhoyo ukuthungwa kwamaxeba makuyekelwe koogqirha bempahla. Amanxeba angephi anakho ukudibana kakuhle xa eboshwe ngebhandeji okanye ngento encamatelayo (elastoplast etc.) Iodoform powder okanye istockholm tar ziya nceda ukuthintela iimpukane ekukhathazeni inxeba.

## AMATHUMBA (Abscesses)

Anakho ukuphuma nakuyiphina indawo emzimbeni. Enziwa zintshologwane ezithile ezithi zingene ngamanxeba kwezo ndawo. Ithumba ma lingagqajuzwa de libe livuthiwe. Ukuvuthwa kungakhuthazwa ngokulibekela ngezinto ezishushu amaxesha amaninzi ngemini, kanti nokulithoba ngamanzi ashshu kaninzi ngemini kuya nceda.

Lakuvuthwa ithumba (lakuthamba) lilungele ukugqajuzwa. Sebenzisa imela enencam ebukhali nayo ibe yecocekileyo. Lihlabane ulisike ithumba kwindawo eyakwenza ukuba iziphumele yonke into ephakathi. Ubunzulu benxeba elo ulenzileyo mabungagqithi kwisiqingatha seintshi (1 inche). Ubude benxeba banele ukuba iphume yonke into engaphakathi kwethumba. Bakuphuma bonke ububomvu, ithumba malihlanjwe ngamanzi aneyeza, ligcinwe cocekileyo ngaphakathi linyangwe njengawo onke amanxeba.

## UTHENO LWEMFUYO

Ukuthena yeyona nto umntu wayazi kuqala kodwa abaninzi abayenzi ngendlela efanelekileyo.

Indlela eqhelekileyo yokuthena kukusika isingxobo samatyalarha ze ke wona akhutshwe.

Esajinga njalo ebanjiwe esandleni, iingcambu abambebele ngazo emzimbeni ziya krukrwa (scrape) ngemela de ziqhawuke landule ukususwa ityhalarha. Ukuba ithe lento yenziwa ngococeko akudli ngokubakho ngozi nazikhwasilima. Maxa wambi ukuba ngaba isilwanyana sidala kakhulu ukufa kunokuhla ngokopha.

Ukuba ngaba isilwanyana sidala bubulumko ukusebenzisa intsimbi ebizwa ngokuthi yi emasculator ethi yona ikwazi ukuthintela ukopha. Ezi ntsimbi ziya shiyana ngobukhulu kolohlobo lwesilwanyana esithenwayo kodwa ke nazo zisetyenziswa sesisikiwe isingxobo ukuqhawula iingcambu zamatyhalarha.

Enye indlela yokuthena kukusebenzisa i Burdizzo. Ukusetyenziswa kwalo mashini akufuni kusikwe siingxobo kwenziwe nanxeba. Lo mashini ucuniza iingcambu zamatyhalarha ngaphakathi esingxobeni ukuze kungabikho liya ematyhalarheni athi ke ngoko aye ashwabane ngokushwabana ade aphele. Ngalo ndlela ke siya kuba sithenekile ke isilwanyana.

## UKUTHENWA KWEENKUKU

Ubukhulu okanye ukondleka kwemiqhagi eza kuthenwa kubaluleke nanga-phezulu kobudala okanye uhlobo oluyiyo imiqhagi leyo; kodwa kukwabalulekile ukuba imiqhagi ithenwe ingekabi midala kakhulu. Umntu onazo izixhobo ezifanelekileyo zokuthena angayithena lula imiqhagi engaphantsi kweveki ezintathu okanye ezine ubudala.

Iinkuku ezizakuthenwa kufuneka zilandiswe kangangeeyure ezingamashumi amabini anesine. Amanzi zingawanikwa kangangethuba leeyure ezilishumi elinambini phambi kokuba zithenwe. Kubalulekile ukuba loo mini kuthenwa ngayo ibe yezolileyo nenokukhanya okwaneleyo. Indawo leyo kuthenelwa kuyo makube yecocekileyo. Itafile ephakamileyo ngokwaneleyo iwulungele lomsebenzi.

Iintsimbi ezifanelekileyo zokuthena iinkuku zingafumaneka lula kwimizi-mveliso encedisana nofuyo lweenkuku. Kubalulekile ukuba inkuku leyo izakuthenwa ibotshelwe ngokufanelekileyo nangononophelo phambi kokuba uqale umsebenzi. Xa umntu engakwazi ukubophelela inkuku ngendlela angacela elinye lamagosa olimo limbonise. Ukuba injongo zezokukhupha amatyhalarha omabini kwixeba elinye, umqhagi mawulaliswe ngecala lasekhohlo, kufuphi njalo isitya esinamenzi axutywe neyeza (disinfectant) nesiqwenga selaphu esicocekileyo siyimfuneko.

Qala ke ngoku ngokuxhwitha uboya ngaphambili kodwa kufutshane nomlenze de inxalenye yembambo ibonakale kude kuye emqolo. Wakugqiba oku yosula itshanda elo ngelaphu elimanzi ususe noboya obungathi busele; yiya iimbambo zokugqibela zombini ngesandla sasekhohlo. Wakuba uzifumene tsala ufele kancinane, ngenam yemela sika phakathi kobambo lokugqibela nolwesibini. Inxeba liqale ngasemqolo lihle phakathi kweembambo, lingabi nzulu kakhulu, lingabi ngaphezulu kweintshi ubude. Lakuvuleka inxeba sebenzisa intsimbi yokuvula iimbambo kodwa zingavuleki ngaphezulu kwesiqingatha seintshi. Ukuba kufuneka omabini amatyhalarha aphume nxebeni linye qala ukhuphe elingaphantsi, uze ngelingaphezulu. Nalapho usebenzise iintsimbi ezifanele ukusetyenziswa ekukhupheni amatyhalarha, Lumkela ukuwashiyelela kuba oku kungenza ikhwange le nkuku, lumkela kanajalo ukukrazula imithambo kuba oku kubangela ukopha ngaphakathi okunokubulala inkuku leyo.

Akuphuma omabini amatyhalarha, khulula intsimbi leyo ibivule imbambo. Emveni koku ufele luyakuligquma inxeba ukuze likhuseleke ekungcolani.

Akukho nkathalo ingako ifunekayo ngaphandle kokuba iinkuku ezo zitheniweyo zigcinwe zodwa kwindawo ecocekileyo zondliwe ngokufanelekileyo.

Ukuba kukho ukudumba kwenxeba kunokubangwa ngumoya othe wangena ngexeba elo, ngexesha lokuthenwa kwenkuku leyo. Ngamanye amaxesha kuyimfuneko ukuba uqaphule kane nakahlanu apho kuloo ndawo idumbileyo ukuze umoya lowo uphume. Ungakwenza oku kanye ngeentsuku ezimbini de ukudumba kuwuthe.

Amakhwange enkuku abangwa kukushiyelela inxalanye yamatyhalharha okanye yetyhalharha. Maxa wambi ukuba ityhalharha lithe laphuncuka ngexesha umtheni ethena labuyela alakhutshiwa kwakhona inkuku iba likhwange, ingabi yonkabi egqibeleleyo.

## IINDLELA ZOKUTOFA

Amayeza ne-enti okunyanga nokuthintela izifo adla ngokufakwa emfuyweni ngokutofa ngesirinji nenaliti. Zininzi iindlela zokutofa.

## UTOFO PHANTSI KOFELE (Subcutaneous)

Apha iyeza lifakwa phantsi kofele. Ezinkomeni idla ngokwenziwa entanyeni, ecaleni okanye emva kwegxalaba. Emahasheni lwenziwa utofo oluloluhlobo kwasentanyeni kanti ezigusheni kusetyenziswa lendawo ingenaboya kweli cala lingaphakathi emlenzeni okanye ekhwapeni. Ezihagwini olu hlobo lotofa lwenziwa esikhondweni sendlebe. Ezinkukhwini lwenziwa entanyeni kufutshane nentloko okanye esifubeni.

## UTOFO NZULU EZIHLUNWINI (Intramuscular)

Apha inaliti iyatshoniswa ezihlunwini ezithile ukuze iyeza litofwe nzulu ezihlunwini. Ezinkomeni kusetyenziswa izihlunu zesandanda (rump) okanye ethangeni ngasemva. Emahashini olu hlobo lotofa lwenziwa esifubeni okanye entanyeni, kanti ezigusheni nasezihagwini kusetyenziswa izihlunu zethanga ngasemva. Utofo oluloluhlobo lwenziwa ngenaliti ende kunaxa kutofwa phantsi kofele nje.

## UTOFO EMTHANJENI (Intravenous)

Apha kuqala kufuneka isilwanyana sigintyelwe ngentambo okanye ngentsontela entanyeni kufutshane namagxa itsalwe iqine intambo ukuze lo mthambo usentanyeni kufutshane noqhoqhoqho uvele ucacile. Ezigusheni kufuneka kuchetywe uboya kuqala ukuze ubonakale lula umthambo. Wakuba ubonakala umthambo, lo ndawo ubuza kufaka kuyo inaliti mayosulwe ngokucocekileyo kwandulwe ukufakwa inaliti igqoboze ufele iye kungena emthanjeni. Ukuba ingene kakuhle emthanjeni igazi liphuma limpompoza enalitini. Kwesi sithuba isirinje sidityaniswa nenaliti leyo lifakwe kancinane iyeza iyekelelwe intambo entanyeni. Lakuphela iyeza intambo ma inqiniswe kwakhona yandule ukususwa isirinji. Kwesi sithuba igazi liza kuphinda limompoze ukuphuma ngenaliti kwa kamsinyane inaliti ma ikhutshwe nentsontelo ikhululwe.

Xa iyeza eliza kusetyenziswa imbodlela elungele oku enesivingco kusetyenziswa okanye, kungasetyenziswa imbodlela elungele oku enesivingco sombobo werabha (Flutter — valve infusion apparatus).

## UGONYO LWEMFUYO

Kuyinyani eyaziwayo ukuba xa uthe wahlaselwa sisifo esithile waphila esosifo asikwenzinto kuhlaselo lwesibini. Ngamanye amagama ugonyekile kweso sifo.

Ukhuseleko okanye ugonyeleko kwisifo esithile lungavela:

1. endalweni, okanye emfuzweni;
2. ngokuphila emveni kokuba uhlaselwe sisifo eso;
3. ngokugonyelwa isifo eso.

Ugonyo olulolu hlobo nokuba luvela kweyi phina inkalo aluhlali unaphakade. Kuyafuneka ukuba luhlaziywe ngamaxesha athile, mhlawumbi, kanye ngonyaka, okanye emva kweminyaka ngokuxhomekeka kwisifo esigonyelwayo. Indalo iyawenza amalinge athile okugonya, umzekelo, umthubi enkonyaneni unamandla wokuligonyela izifo ezithile lide lomelele lizimele ngokwasempilweni. Kanti inkonyana inakho ukugonyelwa izifo ezithile ingekazalwa ngoku gonya unina phambi kokuba azale Enye indlela yokwenza iyeza lokugonya kukukhupha igazi okanye iseram esilwanyaneni esiguliswe ngabom ngesifo esithile, lifakwe igazi elo kwisilwanyana esiphilileyo ngenjongo zokusigonya. Le ndlela isetyenziswa kwizifo ezithile, ezinje ngokulunywa yinyoka, isifo sokuqina kwemihlathi, njalo-njalo.

# I-SUPONA IBULALA AMAKHALANE NGEPHANYAZO



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**YIDIPHU ENTSHAYEENKOMO ENAMANDLA.**

Emp. Chlorfeniraphos (Reg. No. G1284 Act 36/1947)

deS 60690

## IZIFO ZEENKOMO

### UPHUNZO: (Brucellosis)

Uphunzo sisifo esosulelayo nesandileyo nesiyinkathazo ngakumbi ezinkomeni, kanti ke neehagu, neegusha kwaneebhokhwe zinganaso esisifo. Izilo zasendle zinganaso, kanti nabantu bangasuleleka.

Uphunzo ludalwa zintlobo-ntlobo zeentsholongwane (bacteria) ezizezi:—

1. Ezenza uphunzo ezinkomeni (*Brucella Abortus bovis*),
2. Ezenza uphunzo ezibhokhweni (*Brucella militensis*),
3. Ezenza ukungazali kweenkunzi zeegusha (*Brucella ovis*),
4. Ezenza uphunzo ezihagwini (*Brucella suis*).

### (a) UPHUNZO EZINKOMENI:

Uphunzo ezinkomeni luqhelekile kulo lonke eli lomZantsi Afrika. Kambe zininzi izinto ezingadala esisifo, kodwa ikakhulu sibangwa yilentsholongwane kuthiwa "*Brucella abortus bovis*". Naxa esisifo sisuka enkomeni siye kwenye, sisuke emhlambini siye komnye, asandi ngokukhawuleza. Asifane sibulale kodwa sibanga uhlehlo kwimveliso nakwizala yenkomo. Umhlambi ongenelwe sesisifo ixabiso lawo liyehla ngenxa yezizizathu zilandelayo:—

1. Ilahleko yamathole ngokuphunza,
2. Ukungathathi kakuhle kwemazi,
3. Uncipho lobisi,
4. Uncipho lwemveliso — nyama,
5. Inkomo enesisifo ayinaku thengiselwa ukufuywa,
6. Esisifo siphazamisa ukugcinwa kweencwadi zomhlambi nemveliso yawo.

### IIMPAWU ZESISIFO

- (a) Imazi engenwe sesisifo ikholisa ukuzala ngaphambi kwexesha amathole afileyo okanye iphunze xa inyangantlanu kude kuye kweyesibhozo imithi.
- (b) Umgantsi ukholisa ukungaphumi ngakumbi emva kophunzo lokuqala.
- (c) Inkunzi ibonisa ukudumba kwamatyhalarha, maxawambi ingabi nakuzala okanye inqene ukukhwela.

Akulula ukuqikelela ukuba uphunzo luqala ninina emva kokuba inkomo ingenwe koku kufa; kuthelakelelwa ukuba ingaziiveki ezimbini okanye iinyanga ezithile. Imbewu yoku kufa iyafunyanwa elubisini, emgcantsini nakumatheketheke aphuma enkomeni emveni kokuba iphunzile. Izithwala-kufa (germs) zesisifo zinakho ukuhlala ziphila ixesha elide edlelweni, inkomo zizifumane ngokuziginya nengca.

Esisifo asikabinayeza, indlela yokusithintela kuku tofa amathokazi esemancinane ukususela kwinyanga yesine kude kuye kweyesibhozo. Zonke iimazi ezindala ezinesisifo kufuneka zisuswe emhlambini zithengiselwe ukuxhelwa. Inkomo ephunzileyo ngenxa yesisifo mayikethwe kwezinye igcinwe yodwa. Inkonyane eliphunziweyo nomgcantsi kufuneka lingcwatywe.

Xa sithe savela esi sifo onke amathokazi anga phe zulu kweenyanga ezine ubudala neemazi zonke mazitofwe iinkomo aziphunzi kakhulu emva kotofo.

### (b) UPHUNZO EZIBHOKHWENI:

Iimpawu ziyafana nezibonwa ezinkomeni. Nazo iibokhwe zisifumana esisifo ngokuginya imbewu yaso kunye nengca xa zisitya edlelweni. Zidla ngokuphunza xa zinyanga-ne zimithi. Ukuthintela esisifo neebhokhwe ziyatofwa.

### (c) UPHUNZO EZIHAGWINI:

Indlela ihagu esifumana ngayo esisifo iyafana nendlela esifumana ngayo ibhokhwe okanye inkomo, kodwa ikakhulu sanda ngokusulelana. Inkunzi yehagu enesisifo inakho ukuyisulela imazi xa ikhwela. Imazi enaso ayidli ngakuthatha kakuhle kanti nenkunzi ayizali. Isitofu sokuthintela esisifo ezihagwini asikabikho.



## (d) UPHUNZO EZIGUSHENI:

Sikhathazile esisifo ngakumbi kuhlobo lwegusha elibizwa ngokuba yi "Karakul". Inkunzi yegusha engenwe koku iyazisulela ezinye ngokwayamana okanye xa ikhwela iimazi. Inkunzi ezinesisifo azizali. Isifo esi siyanda ngokukhawuleza xa sisenkunzini yegusha kunaxa sisemazini. Isitofu sokuthintela esisifo siyafumaneka.

## INDLELA YENGINISEKISO YOBUKHO BESISIFO EMFUYWENI:

Ukuqinisekisa ukuba siso esisifo (uphunzo) ezinkomeni nasezigusheni njalo-njalo, sebenzisa intambo ethambileyo ugintyele ngayo entanyeni kufutshane namagxa, uyitsale iqine de lo mthambo usentanyeni uvele ubonakale ngokucacilyo. Thabatha inalithi yesirinji ecocokileyo kanye uhlabe ngayo emthanjeni lowo. Ukuba uwuchanile umthambo lakutsawula ukuphuma igazi enalithini. Khongozela igazi elo ngebhotile encinane elungiselelwe lomsebenzi. Ibhottle nganye inesikretyane seyeza lokugcina igazi elo lingaboli. Kwibhotile nganye igazi malime emagxeni. Ibhottle nganye ibenenombolo yayo ukuze wazi ukuba iphethe igazi lenkomo okanye legusha ethule. Zigcine ke iibhotile ezo emthunzini lide lijiye igazi. Zipakishe ke iibhotile ezo kakuhle ukuze zingaphuki uzithumele kwindawo ekufutshane nawe apho oogqira neengcali kwizifo zemfuyo (Veterinary laboratory) baxilonga igazi nezinye izinto ukufumana nokuqinisekisa ukuba isilwanyana eso sinakufa kunina. Bakukuxelela ke ukuba igazi olithumeleyo libonisa uphunzo (Brucellosis) okanye sigulo simbi.

## ISIFO SEPHEPHA (T.B.):

Nangona esisifo saziwa ngokuba sihlasele imi phunga sinako ukuhlasele amathambo omqolo namadlala emzimbeni.

Esisifo siyosulela kodwa asikhawulezi ukubulala. Siya funyanwa ebantwini nasezilwanyaneni zasekhaya. Sibangwa ziintlobo ezintathu zeentsholongwane (bacteria) ekuthiwa zi — "Tubercle Bacilli" (T.B.); ezidala esisifo ebantwini kuthiwa zi "human Tubercle Bacilli"; ezinkomeni zi "Bovine Tubercle Bacilli"; ezinkukh-wini nasezintakeni kuthiwa zi "Avian Tubercle Bacilli".

Oluhlobo lwesisifo luhlasele iinkomo luxhaphakile lwandile kakhulu. Ngaphandle kweenkomo ezi, abantu, amahashe, iigusha, iibhokwe, iihagu nezinja zonke ezizilwanyana zinganaso.

Ezintsholongwane zibanga okukufa zinokubakho emoyeni okanye kwizikhohlela okanye imikhunyu ephuma kwisilwanyana esinesisifo. Ziyosuleleka ezinye izilwanyana ngokuphefumla umoya onezintsholongwane okanye xa zithe zasekutyeni ezikutyayo. Abantu, ngakumbi abantwana, banakho ukosulelwa ukuba basele ubisi oluphuma kwinkomo enesisifo.

## IIMPAWU ZESISIFO:

Ezinkomeni akulula ukusinakana esisifo, kuba nenaso inkomo ityeba igude, ngamanye amaxesha, ifane nephilileyo ngamanye amaxesha iyacaca idule inkomo enaso, ibonise ukuphelelwa ngamandla, ingathandi kutya, ibhitye, ibenomkhuhlane othe chu. Ukuba imiphunga ingenwe koku kufa inkomo ibanokhohlokhohlo oluthe ngembe. Kanti ukuba amathumba nawo angenwe kukufa oku kubakho urudo roqo. Imazi zikhohlisa ukubonisa amaqhuma alukhuni angebuhlangu emabeleni. Ubisi lubeluhlaza — bumthubi. Ekuhambeni kwexesha libengamanzi anezigaqa.

Xa inkomo ifile wofumana amadlala, imiphunga, isibindi, izinto nezinye iindawo ngaphakathi emzimbeni zibonisa amaqhuhunya ankum-nkum burabaxa ngaphakathi okanye abenobubomvu.

Ngooqira bemfuyo kuphela abakwaziyo ukuvavanya ubukho besisifo emfuyweni. Nangona amayeza esisifo angafumanekayo, aphezulu ngamaxabiso. Asinguye wonke onakho ukuwasebenzisa. Ukusithintela esisifo kukuvavanywa roqo

nokususwa kwezo zifunyenwe zinaso emhlambini. Kanti ke nococeko ngawo onke amaesha ngokuphathelele emhlambini ngakumbi kosengwayo kuyancedisa ukuthintela esisifo. Bubulumko ukubilisa ubisi phambi kokuba luselwe.

Ihagu ezinesisifo bubulumko ukuba zitshatyalaliswe kuba zinakho ukosulela iinkomo. Nangona iinkukhu zingenakho ukusulela umntu zinakho ukosulela iihagu. Ngesosizathu nazo ezinaso esisifo mazitshatyalaliswe.

Njengoko esisifo (T.B.) isesizinye zezifo u-Rulumente azichase ngamandla (Scheduled Diseases) ngumthetho ukuba umfuyi axelele ugqira wemfuyo wesithili, okanye umhloli-mfuyo xa athe wakrokrela inkomo, ihagu okanye inkukhu yakhe ukuba ingenwe sesisifo. Bona bakumcebisa ngento emayenziwe.

## UDILA (ANTHRAX):

Sisifo esosulelayo nesikhawulezayo ukubulala ebantwini nakuyo yonke imfuyo. Sibangwa yintsholongwane ekuthiwa yi Bacillus anthracis. Izilwanyana zingenwa koku kufa ngokuginya ezintsholongwane nokutya okanye namanzi. Kanti ezintsholongwane zinakho ukungena ngamanxeba. Izinambuzane ezinje ngeengcongconi nezibawu zinakho ukusisasaza esisifo ngokufunxa igazi lesilwanyana esinaso esifo, zisikhuphele kwi zilwanyana ezingasandisayo ngokuthwala inyama yesilwanyana esibulewe sesisifo.

Imbewu yoku kufa iyanda ibeyintlaninge emzimbeni wesilwanyana esingenwe sesisifo ngakumbi ngethuba lokufa kwaso. Imbewu yoku kufa inakho ukuhlala iphila emhlabeni okanye emanzini iminyaka emininzi.

## IIMPAWU:

Inkoliso yezilwanyana ezinesisifo zifa ngesiquphe zingabonisa kugula. Ezo zithe zabonisa ukugula zibonisa ukutyhafa, umkhuhlane, ukuphefumla nzima, ukutshixiza amazinyo nokuxadazela. Amahashe neehagu abonisa ukudumba emqaleni. Emahashe okukudumba kukho esifubeni nasesiswini. Ngamanye amaxesha iinkomo ziruda ubulongo obunegazi. Sithi ke sakufa isilwanyana kubekho igazi eliphuma ezimpumlweni, emlonjeni nangasemva. Eli gazi limnyama njeng- etela, lithatha ixesha elide ukujiya.

Umthetho awuvumi ukuba sihlizwe isilwanyana esibulewe sesisifo okanye esikrokrela ukuba sibulewe sesisifo. Kambe ukuba sihlizwe saqangqululwa ngengozi okanye ngokungazi wophawula ukuba igazi lininzi phantsi kofele, limnyama alijiyi msinyane. Udakada ubamkhulu athambe afe-mnyama.

Ebantwini esisifo sidla ngokubizwa ukuba "yinyama yamakhwenkwe". Kanti nasemfuyweni abanye basibiza ngeligama. Sidla ngokuziveza njengethumba emntwini. Ithumba eli lingavela naphina emzimbeni apho imbewu yesifo esi ingene khona. Abantu abaninzi basifumana esisifo ngokutya inkomo okanye nasiphina isilwanyana esibulewe sesisifo; abanye ngokuphatha okanye bahlinze inkomo ebulewe siso. Ukuba umntu lowo unenxeba okanye isilonda, laza elinxeba ladibana negazi lesilwanyana esinesisifo usifumene njalo naye umntu lowo.

Imbewu yoku kufa iyakhawuleza ukutyhutyha umzimba. Ukuba umntu akanyangwana msinya ugula abhubhe ngethutyana elingephi. Abanye bakufumana oku kufa ngokuphatha uboya begusha obunembewu yesisifo okanye iimfele nokuba zizikhumba ezinembewu yokufa oku.

Ngenxa yokuba esisifo siyakhawuleza ukubulala kwaye akulula ukusibona isilwanyana esigula sesisifo sisaphila. Kuyimfuneko ke ngoko ukuba enziwe amatiletile ukuthintela ukuba singandi. Isilwanyana esifileyo masingwatywe okanye sitshiswe. Ukuba udila uyakrokrela isilwanyana eso masingahlizwa, masitshiswe okanye singwatywe nofele. Apho sithe safunyanwa khona esisifo yonke imfuyo yalondawo okanye yeso sithili iyatofwa yonke iminyaka kude kuqinisekwe ukuba siphelele.

## UMBATHALALA:

Esi sifo sibangwa yintsholongwane ebizwa ngokuba yi "Clostridium botulinum" efumaneka kumathambo ezilwanyana ezifileyo. Nangona isisifo seenkomo nje, amahashe, iibhokhwe neegusha zinganaso nazo. Ezizilwanyana zisifumana esisifo ngokukhotha okanye ngokuhleza amathambo anetyhefu ngokubangwa ziintsholongwane ezibanga okukufa.

Esisifo sikhathazile ukubakho kwiindawo ezininzi zom-Zantsi Afrika ngakumbi em-ZantsiNtshona Afrika, eNtshona Freyistati, Pshesheya-Ligwa, Mpuma-Koloni, kanti nakwelaBatswana.

Incha edlelweni kwiindawo ezininzi zelilizwe iyalambatha kwi "Phosphorus" (ukutya kwamathambo). Ukubonisa oku iinkomo zithanda ukuchola amathambo ziwahlafune, kanti ke amanye amathambo anokukufa: Zikufumane oku kufa ngolo hlobo. Iinkomo ezimithiyo zide zigqithise ukulambela amathambo amadala xa idlelo lilambatha ekutyeni okufunwa ngamathambo emzimbeni (phosphorus).

## IIMPAWU:

Ulwimi ludla ngokujinga ngaphandle emlonyeni, inkomo ithande ukuvuza izinkcwe. Imilenze ityafe kubenzima ukuhamba nokuyuka; ezinye iinkomo zingabinakho nokuginya, kungentsuku zingaphi ife. Ezinye kambe zigula ziphile zinganyangwanga.

Ukusithintela isifo esi kukutofa minyaka le yonke imfuyo ngesitofu (vaccine). Ngcwaba okanye utshise zonke ezibulewe sesi sifo.

## UMANZABOMVU (REDWATER):

Sisifo esibulala iinkomo kuphela. Sibangwa ziintlobo ezimbini zeentsholongwane ezibizwa ngokuba yi "Babesia bovis" ne "Babesia bigeminum". Sixhaphakile esisifo kakhulu kwelilizwe. Ezintsholongwane zibanga okukufa zithwalwa zintlobo bontlobo zamakhalane, kodwa elona lona, leli kuthiwa yi "Blue Tick" okanye i-"Red Tick". Iinkomo ebekhezagula sesisifo zaza zaphila aziphindi zibenaso, kwakhona kodwa inkoliso iba yimilwelwe kanaphakade.

## IIMPAWU:

Inkomo iyatyhafa, ibenobushushu, ikhefuze ukuphefumla, intliziyo ibethe ngamandla, ingathandi kutya. Ezisengwayo zingaphumi nto. Ithi xa ichama itsho ngomchamo obomvu. Ubulongwe bubezingqatha, maxa wambi kubekho negazi namatheketheke ebulongweni.

Ngawo la ke amayeza anokusetyenziswa ukulwa esisifo: "Trypan blue, Babesan, Pirovan, Phenamidine, Acaprin, Gonacrine ne Berenil". La mabini okugqibela anakho ukuzibulala zombini iintlobo zeentsholongwane ezibanga okukufa. Indlela nemiyinge yokusetyenziswa kwala mayeza zibhalwe kumaphetshana ahamba nala mayeza okanye ezibhotileni.

U-Manz'abomvu unakho ukuthintelwa ngokusebenzisa isitofu ezinkomeni nokubulala amakhalane ngokudipha roqo ngakumbi ehlotyeni.

Iinkomo ezisuka kwiindawo ezingenamakhalane kuyimfuneko ukuba zitofwe phambi kokuba ziye kwiindawo ezinamakhalane.

## INYONGO (ANAPLASMOSIS):

Esisifo ikwasezinye esibangwa ngamakhalane. Bukwakho nobungqina bokuba iimpukane ezithile kunye neengcongconi zingasibanga naso esisifo. Emakhalaneni elona litshatshelayo ukubanga esisifo yi "blue Tick"

## IMPAWU:

Amathole abudala bungangonyaka nangaphantsi akafane agule sesisifo. Iinkomo ibonisa ukutyhafa, nomkhuhlane, ukungathandi ukutya. Ezisengwayo zingaphumi nto. Ubulongwe bungazingqatha kanti ke norudo lungakhona.

Ekubeni ifile ibonisa ukungxengeka kwegazi, udakada uyadumba abedubhudubhu nesibindi ngokunjalo. Isingxobo senyongo sibasikhulu sibenenyongo ejiyileyo.

Amayeza anokusetyenziswa ukunyanga esisifo ngala okwangoku: "Terramycin ne Auremycin". Indlela asetyenziswa ngayo ifumaneka kumaphetshana ahamba neyeza elo okanye abhalwe ebhotileni leyo. Zonke ezigulayo mazongiwe ngononophelo. Nawuphina umgubo wokondla iinkomo mawungasetyenziswa. Ukuba inkomo

iqhinile yirudise ngokuyiseza i- "Raw linseed oil", amacephe amakhulu amabini, ematholeni, kangangebhotile kwiinkomo ezindala. Kanti ke unakho ukusebenzisa umxube we swekile ne vinegar — ubunzima beeponti ezimbini zeswekile ebhotileni ye vinegar nezimbini zamanzi.

Isitofu sokuthintela esisifo siyafumaneka. U-Manz' abomvu nesisifo angatofelwa ngaxeshanye. Iinkomo ezisuka kwiindawo engenawo amakhalane zisiya kwiindawo enamakhalane kuyimfuneko ukuba zitofwe kuqala ngesitofu se-Nyongono-Manz' abomvu (Gall sickness and Redwater vaccine), ukudipha roqo nakho kuyanceda ukuthintela ezizifo zanje ngezi zibangwa ngamakhalane.

## ISIFO SONXHWEME: (East Coast Fever)

Esi sisifo seenkomo esibukhali, sibangwa yintsholongwane ebizwa ngokuba yi — "Theileria parva" ethwalwa ngamakhalane.

Esisifo sibhaqwe e-Mpuma Afrika. Saliwa ngempumelelo sada saba siphelile ngowe — 1954. Kunanamhla oku asikaveli kwakhona.

## IMPAWU:

Iinkomo enaso ibonisa umkhuhlane ukutyhafa, ukuwa kweendlebe, ngokuthoba intloko, ukulambisa, ukulila kwamehlo, imikhunyu nezincwe. Maxa wambi ibonisa ukhohlelo olurabaxa, ukudumba kwamadlala, ukubhetyeza kwemilenze, ukungcokocheka, ukuqhina okanye isisu segazi. Amehlo ayatshona entloko.

Esisifo asinayeza. Iinkomo ezithe zahlabeka sesisifo, ezilithoba nangaphezulu eshumini ziyafa.

## NAGANA:

Esisifo sisifo esingcungcuthekisayo nesinakho ukubulala yonke imfuyo. Sibangwa, sisandiswa ziimpukane ezithile (Tsetse flies) ezifunyanwa kwelilizwe kwiindawo ezinamatyholo ashinyeneyo nalapho kukho ubushushu nobumanzi njengasembindini we — Afrika nase Zululand kweli loMzantsi Afrika. Isifo esi sibangwa ziintsholongwane (Trypanosomes) ezithwalwa zezimpukane. Izilwanyana zasendle azifane zigule sesisifo, kodwa ziyakwazi ukusulela imfuyo.

## IMPAWU:

Imfuyo egula sesisifo ibonisa ezimpawu: Ukungcokocha, umkhuhlane ophath'uyeka, indzenge, ukudumba kwamadlala omzimba, ukulila kwamehlo nemikhunyu nokutyhafa. Zonke ezithe zagula azanyangwa ziyafa.

Amayeza asetyenziswayo ukunyanga esisifo ngala: Anticide or Dimidium bromide (1553). Ukuthintela esisifo kukubulala ezimpukane namaqanda azo ngokutshiza amatyholo nezihlahla ezihlala kuzo ngetyhefu enje nge — D.D.T. ne B.H.C.

## INYONGO EMNYAMA: (Heartwater)

Esisifo sibulala iinkomo, iigusha neebhokhwe ngakumbi kwa-Zulu, e-Mpuma Koloni nase Mantla-Pshesheya kweLigwa. Sibangwa yintsholongwane (Rickettsia ruminantium) ethwalwa ngamakhalane ekuthiwa ziindlanga (bont tick).

## IMPAWU:

Isilwanyana esingenwe sesisifo sinakho ukufa ngesiqophe kungenjalo sibonisa umkhuhlane, ukungathandi ukutya, ibenephika, nobuthathaka. Emva kwethuba indwebe ngeendlebe namehlo, ithi ukuba iyahamba igxadazele ityhobe ngokomntu onxilileyo nongaboniyo. Ithi yakuwa ixhuzule, ihlafune into engekho, igebhuzwe amagwebu ngomlomo, igqushalaze. Iinkomo zide zifune ukuba noburalarume nokuruda kubekhona. Maxa wambi iinkomo zinakho ukumelana nesisifo ngaphezu kweegusha neebhokwe.

Xa ukhangela ngaphakathi kwisilwanyana esesifile esibulcwe sesisifo wobona into engathi ngamanzi izalise isingxobo sentliziyo, amathumbu enezilonda ezincin-

ane okanye ebomvu ngaphakathi, imiphunga idumbile, noqhoqhoqho ezele luxakaxa.

Amayeza angasetyenziswayo ukunyanga esisifo ngala: Terramycin, Auro-mycin, Achromycin, Reverin njalo-njalo.

Ukutshabalalisa iindlanga ngokudipha roqo kuyanceda ukuthintela esisifo. Kanti ke nokusebenzisa isitofu (vaccine) esenzelwe ukulwa esisifo kuyanceda. Isitofu esi singasetyenziswa kumathole angaphezulu kwiiveki ezine ubudala kude kuye kwiinkomo esezikhule zagqiba.

## INGQAKAQA YEENKOMO: (Lumpy Skin)

Esisifo sibangwa yi "virus" ethwalwa zizinambuzane ezinje ngeempukane nezibawu njalo-njalo. Sixhaphakile kakhulu esisifo kwiindawo ezimanzi, ezintilini nakufutshane nemilambo okanye imigxobhozo.

## IMPAWU:

Uphawu lokuqala kukulila kwamehlo kulandele umkhuhlane, ukungathandi ukutya, ukuqhwalala nokuqina kwemilenze nokukhawulezisa ukubhitya. Kuvele ke ngoku amaqhuqhunya elufeleni, maxa wambi ukudumba imilenze, ubilo okanye ibele. Ngeli ixesha umlomo udumbe uphume izilonda, namehlo adumbe ade anga-boni kuphele. Ezisengwayo zingaphumi nto okanye ubisi lujiye lakuphekwa. Iinkunzi zibe namaqhuqhunya esikhababeni nasematyhalareni zingabinakuzala.

Amaqhuqhunya elufeleni ayoma kuvele izilonda ezinuka kakubi. Iindawo ebezidumbile zichize zilile amanzi, inkomo ityhafe ingcungcutheke ibhitye ibengumhlaba ide ife. Ukuba ide yaphila ithatha ithuba elide ukubuyela empilweni yayo.

Esisifo asinayeza, iinkomo ezinaso mazikethwe kwezinye zigcinwe emthunzini, ziphiwe ukutya namanzi ngokwaneleyo. Izilonda zihlanjwe ngamanzi ane-yeza (disinfectant) ziqatywe amafutha afanelekileyo. Iinkomo eziphilileyo mazitshizwe neentlanti ngamanzi ane yeza lokubulala izinambuzane kube kanye ngeeveki ezimbini ukugxotha iimpukane nezinye izinambuzane ezinokuthwala esisifo. Sikhona nesitofu sesisifo ekufuneka sisetyenzisiwe minyaka le kwiindawo apho sikhathaza kuzo esisifo.

## ISIFO SOMLOMO NAMANQINA: (Foot and Mouth Disease)

Esi sisifo esibi nesanda ngokukhawuleza, siyingozi ngakumbi kwizilwanyana ezinempuphu ezinje ngeenkomo, iigusha, iibhokhwe neehagu kunye nezinye ke zasandle. Abantu, izinja neekati azifane zibenaso. Sibangwa yenye yee "virus" ezilukhuni ezingahlala ziphila ixesha elide emgqubeni, enyameni nasemhlabeni njalo-njalo. Izilwanyana zizifumana eziroto ngokuziginya nokutya, emoyeni eziwuphefumlayo nokwayamana nezinto ezinazo.

Esisifo sikhathazile kakhulu ku Mbindi-Afrika kanti nakwelilizwe simana ukuziveza kwiindawo ngeendawo.

## IMPAWU:

Kuqala kuvela umkhuhlane, ubuthathaka, nokungathandi ukutya. Emva koku kuvele izilonda emlonyeni naphakathi kweempuphu, Maxa wambi zibekho izilonda emilebeni nasempumleni. Kuvuze izinkcwe emlonyeni, isilwanyana sithande ukulenca imilebe yaso. Ekudibaneni kweempuphu noboya kuphume izilonda ezenza ukuba siqhwalale isilwanyana, ngelinye ixesha iimpuphu zimuncuke. Sikhawulezise ukubhitya isilwanyana.

Akukho yeza linganyanga esisifo. Ngumthetho ukuba sixelwe kwabasema-gunyeni esisifo xa sithe sazibonakalisa nokuba kuphina.

## UNTSUKU-NTATHU:

Nesi isifo sibangwa yi "virus" ekwathwalwa zizinambuzane ezibhabhayo. Sidla ngokuvela ngamaxesha athile enyakeni ngakumbi ngexesha lase kwindla.

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## IMPAWU:

Esisifo sidla ngokuhlasela iinkomo ezininzi ngesikhawu. Inkomo ibonakale itha nxokotho iindlebe ziwile, iyeke ukwetyisa. Imilenze nemikhono iqine iqhwalele kubenzima ukuhamba. Emva kweentsuku ezintathu ziyaphila nangona maxa wambi ukuqina kwemilenze nokuhwalelela kuthatha ithuba ukuphela.

Alikho iyeza lesisifo. Inkomo ehlaselwe sesisifo mayingasezwa nto kuba ayinakho ukuginyanya okanye ingatsarwa ife.

Sikhona isitofu sesi sifo.

## ISIFO SAMATHATHA: (Snotsiekte)

Sisifo esibangwa yi "virus" enokuvela kwizilwanyana zasendle nasezigusheni ngokunjalo. Yona ke i- "virus" le ayizigulisi kodwa xa itha yangena ezinkomeni zigula zife.

## IMPAWU:

Uboya buthi phatsha, ukungaty, nokutyhafa maxa wambi nokutsheka. Iinkophe zamehlo nentloko ziyadumba. Amehlo ayoyiswa kukukhanya. Amehlo athande ukulila, kuphume imikhonyu ejiyileyo ezimpumlweni zide zivaleke iimpumlo kubenzima ukuphefumla.

Kubekho nomlanga emehlweni adumbe inkomo ibone luzizi. Kuphume izilonda esikhumbeni maxa wambi ibe lukhwekhwe. Inkomo ingcokoche ide ife.

Nangona singenayeza ncam esisifo kodwa i-Glucose, suphamethazine ne Vitamin A ngamayeza adla ngokunceda. Zonke iinkomo ezithe zahlaselwa sesisifo mazikhethwe kwezinye zongiwe ngononophelo.

## ISIFO SAMEHLO:

Sisifo esosulelayo seenkomo, iigusha neebhokhwe. Sibangwa zintsholongwane ekuthiwa zi "Rickettsia Conjunctiva" ezisasazwa ziimpukane namabhabhathane athile. Esisifo sikhola kwiindawo ezimanzi nangexesha iimpvula zixhaphakile kanti maxa wambi sibakho nasebusika noko komileyo nje. Siyinkathazo ngakumbi kwimfuyo ebhityileyo neselula ngeminyaka.

## IMPAWU:

Kuqala iinkophe zamehlo ziyadumba, amehlo alile abebomvu, kuvele isangqa esibomvu kulendawo imhlophe elisweni. Amehlo oyiswe kukukhanya, athande ukuvaleka abebuhlungu. Emveni kwethuba oyiswe kukukhanya, athande ukuvaleka angaboni, abengwevu ade ngelinye ixesha aqhashumbe. Ngalo lonke eli xesha isilwanyana siyaqqaqanjelwa singaty singcokoce sibebuthathaka.

Nangona ezinye izilwanyana zinakho ukuziphilela ngaphandle kokunyangwa kodwa ezinye ezithe zahlaselwa ngamandla zide zibe zimfama ukuba azinyangwanga. E zo zithe zaziphilela aziyeke ukosulela ezinye.

Ezigulayo izilwanyana mazikhethwe kwezinye zikhuselwe emoyeni, elangeni nasezimpukaneni ngakumbi ezo zingaboniyo kwaphela. Mazitshizwe ngeyeza elibulala okanye ligxotho zone izinambuzane. Naliphina iyeza lezinambuzane liyanceda ngukutsenza entloko. Akhona ke namanye anokusetyenziswa kathathu ngemini. Elona linamandla yi Corticosteroid — antibiotic Ophthalmic ointment ezinkomeni nasezigusheni.

Xa amehlo seleyekile ukudumba kushiyeke umlanga kuphela intwana ye Calomel powder ingagalelwa emehlweni kubekanye ngemini umlanga ude uphele.

## ISIFO SOMHLATHI: (Lumpy Jaw or Actinomycosis)

Esi sisifo sesenkomo kodwa nezinye izilwanyana zinganaso, nabantu ngokunjalo. Sibangwa sisithwala-kufa (fungus) esithile (Actinomyces bovis) esifunyanwa engceni nakwizityalo ezinje ngengqolowa, irasi, ihabile njalo-njalo. Isithwala-kufa esi singena ngenxeba okanye ngesilonda emlonyeni okanye emzimbeni wenkomo.

## IMPAWU:

Uphawu lokuqala ezinkomeni kukuvela kweqhama kumhlathi ongezantsi okanye ongasentla. Likhula eli qhuma kancinane de libelikhulu, bujikeke ubuso nomhlathi, ikhangeleke kakubi inkomo. Maxa wambi ubukhulu beqhuma buvale amathatha kubenzima ukuphemfula. Ekugqibeleni amazinyo axenga-xenge, aphume ezihlalweni zawo, kuvele izilonda ezincinane ezinzulu emlonyeni nakwicala elingaphandle lomhlathi. Imeko enjengale ibizwa ngokuba "sisifo somhlathi" (lumpy jaw).

Kuyenzeka ngelinye ixesha imeko efana nale sele ichaziwe ngasentla ibesemlonyeni kuphela, ingabinanto imihlathi. Ulwimi luyadumba, lubelukhuni, lubenezilonda, luvele ngaphandle emlonyeni isilwanyana sixakwe kukuginyanya. Le meko ibizwa ngokuba yi "wooden tongue", ukoma kolwimi.

Esi sifo asingxami, sithi chu iinyanga okanye iminyaka. Sidla ngokuhlasela izilwanyana ezingaphezulu kweminyaka emibini ubudala. Xa sithe sahlasele iihagu, amabele eemazi abalikhuni. Esi sifo asinyangeki lula.

Nanga amayeza angasetyenziswayo:

- (1) Ama 30 grams we sodium iodide anyibilikiswe emanzini abililileyo apholiswe angama 300 cc. Wonke lo mxube utofwe ngomthambo (intravenously). Emva kweeveki ezimbini ingaphindwa inkomo kwangalo myinge weyeza.
- (2) Amacephe amathathu okanye amane (3-4 ounces) esulphanilamide (umgubo) agalelwe emlonyeni kanye ngemini kangangeveki enye.
- (3) Ama 5 grams we streptomycin atofwe kufutshane nezilonda ezivelileyo kanye ngemini kangangentsuku ezintathu.

Izilwanyana ezinxabiso zinganikwa wonke lamayeza (achaziweyo ngasentla) ngaxeshanye. Izilonda ezithe zavela ngokugqabhuka kwalo ndawo idumbileyo mazihlanjwe roqo ngetincture of iodine. Nayiphina indawo emzimbeni ethe yangxwelerwa sesi sifo ayiphindi ibenjengokuba yayinjalo nokuba isilwanyana eso siphilile emva kokunyangwa. Ukukhusela eziphilileyo izilwanyana, esigulayo masigcinwe sodwa.

## EZIMALUNGA NOKUZALA KWEMFUYO

Izikwasilima nezifo ezinxulumene nokuzala emfuyweni zininzi kwaye zifuna ukuqwalaselwa ngumntu ofuyileyo.

### UKUZALA.

Ukuzala ngendlela eyiyo kwaziwa ngokuba kunamabanga amane, abonisa ukuba isilwanyana sisethubeni lokuba sizale.

### 1. IBANGA LOKUQALA:-

Libonakalisa ukuthamba nobuyenge-yenge bomva wemazi yenkomo noku-faka kwebele.

### 2. IBANGA LESIBINI:-

Isango lesibeleko liyavuleka, isilwanyana singonwabi ngenxa yeentlungu ezifika ngamaxesha athile. Kwesi sithuba kulindeleke ukuba kuvele ngasemva ityhengetyhenge elizele ngamanzi.

### 3. IBANGA LESITHATHU:-

Kwesi sithuba iintlungu zivakala kakhulu 'de kugqabuke elaa tyengetyhenge lamanzi. Emva koko kuvela inkonyana, imikhono kuqala nentloko lide liphume lonke.

### 4. IBANGA LESINE:-

Umgcantsi uyaphuma kwa kamsinya okanye emva kwexeshana emva koko.

## UKUMELWA NGUMGCANTSIS

Umgcantsi sisingxobo ithole elikhulela kuso esizalweni. Esi singxobo siphuma emva kokuba ithole lizelwe, kanti singaphuma emva kosuku, okanye iintsuku ezimbini lizelwe inkonyana. Maxa wambi ngenxa yokungaphili kwenkomo

leyo izalayo okunokubangwa zizifo nezinye izinto, umgcantsi ungabinako ukuzi phumela.

Kwesi sithuba umfuyi makalumke angenzi into enokwenzakalisa impilo yenkomo. Bubulumko ukubiza ugqira wemfuyo. Umgcantsi unakho ukukhutshwa ngesandla ukuba unakho ukuphuma ngokulula, kodwa ucoceko lubalulekile nakweyiphipina into. Ukuba unzima ukuphuma ngesandla zikhona iipilisi (pessaries) ezinokuthi zifakwe esizalweni ezinqanda umonakalo kwisizalo 'de umgcantsi ukhutshwe.

Ezinkomeni unakho ukuyekwa iintsuku ezimbini ehlotyeni okanye ezintathu ebusika ungakhutshwanga. Akufunekanga ukuba uyekwe iintsuku ezingaphezu kwesithathu naphantsi kwaziphina iimeko.

Ukuba kufuneka ukhutshiwe ngesandla, isilwanyana eso masibanjwe singadlokovi, sihlanjwe umva ngamanzi anejeza nesepha nezandla neengalo ngokunjalo. Ngesinye isandla jija isijugge somgcantsi ovele ngaphandle ufake esinye isandla esithanjisiweyo kakuhle ngeLiquid paraffin okanye ngeRaw Linseed Oil nokuba Covo-oil ngasemva side siye kufika esizalweni.

Enkomeni okanye egusheni umgcantsi udityaniswe nesizalo ngamaqhuhunya (Cotyledons) ekufuneka ekhululwe ngamanye ngamanye. Esinye isandla kufuneka sitsale kancinane 'de uphume wonke umgcantsi. Emva koko kuyimfuneko ukuba ufake iipilisi (pessaries) zibe mbini okanye ngaphezulu esizalweni ukunqanda umonakalo onokubakho esizalweni.

Iinkomo ezithe zamelwa ngumgcantsi bubulumko ukuba zingadityaniswa neenkunzi kude kube semva kwenyanga ezimbini okanye ezintathu. Loo nto inika ithuba esizalweni ukuba sibuyele kwimmo efanelekileyo yenkonyana elandelayo.

## UKUXATYELWA YINKONYANA (Dystocia)

Xa ithole lithe aleza ngandlela ekuzalweni kwalo ngumzamo ukuphuma. Kuyimfuneko kwesi sithuba ukuba umfuyi aqiniseke ukuba ingxaki yenzeke njanina. Akuba ekuqondile oku, kulula ukusinceda isilwanyana. Ngalo lonke ixesha esebenza oku, kuyimfuneko ukuba umva wesilwanyana, iizandla neengalo zakhe zigcinwe cocekileyo.

## UPHUNZO NGOKUBANGWA ZIZIFO

Oluhlobo lophunzo lidla ngokwenzeka kwinyanga yesibini kude kuye kwinyanga yesixhenxe emveni kokuba isilwanyana simithi. Akulula ukuluqonda okanye ukuluphawula olu phunzo ngenxa yokuba lusenokwenzeka kusekutsha kakhulu emva kokuba isilwanyana simithi. Mhlawumbi ukuphawula ukuba inkomo ifuna inkunzi emveni kokuba kucingwa ukuba imithi yenye imiqondiso yesi sifo. Oyena nobangela wolu hlobo lwesigulo kukulahlekelwa bubunkunzi okanye ubumanzi okwethutyana okuthi kulandelwe luphunzo ngamanye amaxesha. Owona mqondiso ubalulekileyo wesi sifo kukungahambi ngendlela kwamaxesha ethi imazi ifune ngawo inkunzi ngokubangwa sisifo.

Unobangela yintsholongwane ebizwa ngokuba yi Vibrio Febus enokuba senkunzini okanye emazini.

Akulula ukusiqonda esi sifo ngaphandle kokuba kuqokelelwe amatheketheke ebumazini kufunyanwe eyona ntsholongwane ingunobangela. Ngu gqira wemfuyo kuphela onokuxelela ngokunyangwa nokuthintelwa kwesi sifo.

Sikhona isitofu sesi sifo.

## UBUDLOLO (Nymphomania)

Iimpawu zale meko imazi ifuna inkunzi ngalo lonke ixesha. Imazi ithande ukugquma okwenkunzi, ithande ukukhwela ezinye iimazi, ifune ukukhangeleka ngokwekhwange. Le meko iyenzeka kakhulu kwiimazi ezohlisayo.

Unobangela ngamaqhakuva athi aphume kwii Ovaries anokunyangwa ngu-Gqira wempahla kuphela.

## UNOBANGELA WOKUBUKULWA KWENKUNZI YIMAZI

Imazi yenkomo nganye ifanele ukuba ifune inkunzi kube kanye ngeveki ezintathu, kodwa kuyenzeka ngelinye ixesha ukuba iimazi zenkomo zingabonisi zimpawu zokufuna inkunzi iinyanga eziliqela. Le meko inokubangwa zizizathu ezininzi ezinje ngokumitha:—

Abanye bayakholelwa ukuba inkomo yakumitha ayibe iphinde ifune nkunzi kanti kusenokwenzeka ukuba ayimithanga okanye ithole lifele ngaphakathi esizalweni, okanye isigulo esithile sinokuyenza imazi ingafuni nkunzi. Umzekelo wesi sigulo zii (Tumours). Kanti ke nezilwanyana ezingondlekanga kakuhle zinokungayikhathaleli inkunzi ixesha elide ngakumbi ebusika okanye ngokubangwa kukugula, ubudala nokubhitya kwezilwanyana. Maxa wambi kuyenzeka nakwisilwanyana esondleke kakuhle ngenxa yempilo yobumazi. Ezinye iimazi zenkomo zifuna inkunzi nje kodwa zingabonisi zimpawu zokufuna inkunzi. Ngenxa yokuba izizathu zinkuba zininzi ezinokubangela ukuba imazi yenkomo ingafuni nkunzi okanye ingabonisi zimpawu zakufuna nkunzi, nguGqira wemfuyo kuphela onakho ukusifumana isizathu.

## UKUNGATHATHI KWEMAZI

Nangona inkomo inokufuna inkunzi ngamaxesha afanelekileyo isenokungamith ngezi zizathu:—

- (1) Ukulahlekwa kwenkunzi bubunkunzi.
- (2) Izifo ezinje ngophunzo okanye iVibriosis ezinokubakho emazini.
- (3) Ukungondleki kakuhle kwemazi nezinye iinkathazo zobumazi.
- (4) Ukungazali kakuhle njengokuxatyelwa lithole okanye ukumelwa ngumgcantsi. Ukuba inkathalo efanelekileyo ayinikwanga ngendlela kunokubangaba ukuba imazi yenkomo ingathathi.

Ukuzc lc meko inyangcke kufuneka unobangela afumanekc. Loo nto inokwenziwa nguGqira wemfuyo.

## AMATHEKETHEKE APHUMA NGASEMVA

Maxa wambi izinto ezinokuphuma ngasemva zinokuba nobubomvu negazi okanye ububomvu obudibene negazi ezibonakalisa ukuphila kwemazi.

Inkomo efuna inkunzi kungekho sikhwasilima izinto eziphuma ngasemva ziyangcwenga zingabonakalisi zibibi. Ukuba kukho igazi okanye ububomvu emveni kokuba inkomo izele loo meko inokwalatha umonzakalo ngexesha lokuzala okanye ukufa esibelekweni. Phantsi kwezi meko umgcantsi unokungaphumi okanye kubekho ukuxatyelwa lithole ingakumbi amawele okanye into efana naloo nto.

Ukunyangwa kwaloo meko kuxhomekeke kunobangela. Maxa wambi kuyimfuneko ukuhlamba umphakathi womva ngamanzi anejeza okanye ukutofa ngamayeza anje nge Penicillin. Kodwa kuyo yonke loo nto icebiso likaGqira wempahla liyimfuneko.

Ubulumko bokunqanda izifo ezinokwanda ngezinto eziphuma ngemva lulwazi nobuchule bokukhupha umgcantsi nokukhuphela ithole elixabileyo ngendlela efanelekileyo.

## IINKUNZI EZILAHLEKWE BUBUNKUNZI BAZO

Uphawo lokuqala kukungamithi kweemazi ezikhwelwe zizo. Inkunzi ngokwenkangeleko ibonakala isempilweni. Maxa wambi inkunzi ibonisa ukonqena nokungabinamdla ezimazini. Inkunzi iyikhwele imazi kodwa ingamithi.

Unobangela oqhelekileyo kukusetyenziswa kakhulu inkunzi isencinane. Nezifo ezinje ngophunzo (Contagious Abortions) okanye iVibriosis zinokwenza inkunzi ilahlekwe bubunkunzi. Inkunzi etyebc kakhulu inokulahlekwa bubunkunzi

bayo. Inkunzi engondlekanga kakuhle, nobudala nokwenzakala nehleli ndawonye engahamba-hambiyo nayo inokulahlekwa bubunkunzi bayo.

Iincwadi ezibonisa iintsuku zokukhweliswa nokuzala kwemazi ziluncedo ubuthathaka benkunzi obunokuqinisekiswa nguGqira wempahla. Kuyimfuneko xa kukho amathandabuzo malunga nenkunzi ukuba inkunzi leyo ikrokrelwayo iphunyuzwe iinyanga ezithile kwandulwe ukwenziwa unakho-nakho ukunyanga loo meko.

Inkunzi leyo mayikhethe ezimazini isetyenziswe ngelo xesha lifanelekileyo xa kukho imazi efuna inkunzi. Apho inkunzi ihamba neemazi kububulumko ukuba iimazi ezo zingagqithi kumashumi amane, Inkunzi engaphantsi konyaka ubudala mayingasetyenziswa. Inkunzi eminyaka mibini inganakho ukusetyenziswa kodwa inani leemazi lingagqithi kumashumi amabini de ibe neminyaka emithathu. Eli nani leemazi lelenkunzi ebanjelwayo.

Ukondleka nokuphatheka kakuhle kunakho ukomeleza ubunkunzi bayo.

## IZIFO ZAMATHOLE:

Amathole akafane agule xa ehamba noonina edlelweni ngakumbi xa athe akhethwa koonina eselula asele ubisi ngebhotile okanye ezinkonxeni. Ukuba ezinkonxa zithe azacoceka, okanye amathole angafumani ubisi ngamaxesha afanelekileyo nemiyinge engeyiyo ayancokocha angondleki kakuhle ebelicham lezifo ezininzi. Nazi ke izifo ezilutshaba ematholeni.

## UTSHEKO (Colibacillosis):

Esisigulo siyinkathazo kumathole asemancinane ngakumbi amankonyana angaphantsi kweshumi leentsuku ubudala. Ubukhulu botsheko olu bubangwa yintsholongwane ekuthiwa yi Bacterium Coli.

## IMPAWU:

Inkonyana liyatyhafa, iphelelwe ngamandla iyeke ukwanya. Iqale ngokuruda, itsho ngento enukayo emthubi ngebala. Ekuhambeni kwexesha umtsheko ujike ufune ukuba mhlophe uyelele elubisini oluvuthiweyo. Uyibone inkonyana ironorono ngumtsheko ngasemva. Lo mtsheko ngelinye ixesha uba mnyama, uxube negazi. Inkonyana iye iphelelwa ngamandla ife mhlawumbi intsuku-ntathu igula. Ithi ukuba ithathe ixesha elide igula ingenwe yinyumoniya nezinye izigulo.

Elo thole lithe lahlaselwa sesisifo malikhethwe kwamanye linyangwe. Naanga amayeza angasetyenziswayo: Sulphaguanadine (ipilisi), Streptomycin Kaolin okanye umxube walamayeza. Ukuba kudala ligula sebenzisa i- Tetracycline, Neomycin, Nitrofavazone njalo-njalo.

Sikhona isitofu sesi sifo neemazi ezimithiyo zingatofwa.

## UMKHONDO (Paratyphoid):

Esi ikwasesinye sezifo zamathole ezibukhali nezixhaphakileyo. Sibangwa yintsholongwane ebizwa ngokuba yi "Salmonella enteritides". Siyinkathazo eman-konyaneni kude kuye kumathole abudala buziinyanga ezine nezintlanu. Esisifo sosulela ngokukhawuleza.

## IMPAWU:

Ithole liqala ngokuruda libenomkhuhlane, ubulongwe bubemthubi bunuke kakubi, kubekho negazi ngamanye amaxesha. Uboya bume, liyeke ukutya ithole. Amehlo atshone entloko. Libhitye lingcokoche lide life.

Lakufa ke waliqhaqha wofika isibindi sidumbile kakhulu, sibenebala elibufana ne orenji, sibenamachokoza angwevu okanye amthubi. Inyongo ibentsundu — bulihlaza. Imiphunga izele ngamathumba amancinane.

Amayeza angasinyangayo esisifo ngala: Fwazolidone okanye Chloromycetin. Kanti umntu unakho ukusithintela esisifo ngokutofa amankonyana esemancinane. Amathole makagcinwe kwiindawo ezicocekileyo. Ekuzalweni kwawo ayekwe awufumane umthubi koonina ngokwaneleyo.

# THIBENZOLE\*

**libulala zonke intshulube ezibalulekile esisweni se gusha**

(WIRE WORM) INTSHULUBE ENCIPHILEYO. (BROWN STOMACH WORM) INTSHULUBE ESINSUNDU ZESISU (BANKRUPT WORM) INTSHULUBE EZIMBOXO. (LONG NECK BANKRUPT WORM) INTSHULUBE EZIMBOXO ZINTAMOMDE (WHITE BANKRUPT WORM) INTSHULUBE EZIMHLOPHE (HOOK WORM) INTSHULUBE EZIBOPHENEYO (NODULAR WORM) INTSHULUBE OLUNYE UHLOBO OLUNGA NDANGA. (LARGE MOUTH WORM) INTSHULUBE EZIBUBUMGU.

# BOVIZOLE\*

**libulala zonke intshulube ezibalulekile esisweni se zenkomo.**

(WIRE WORM) INTSHULUBE ENCIPHILEYO. (BROWN STOMACH WORM) INTSHULUBE ESINSUNDU ZESISU (CATTLE BANKRUPT WORM) INTSHULUBE ZEMPAHLA (COOPERIA) (HOOK WORM) INTSHULUBE EZIBOPHENEYO (NODULAR WORM) INTSHULUBE OLUNYE UHLOBO OLUNGA NDANGA.

Igama Lentengo ye Yezo MSD (PTY) LTD  
 Enyabehweyi Tsadomak  
 NGU Merck Sharpe no Dohme Park Ikeli Old Pretoria Main Road, Halfway House 1685 La Kubuzwa Khona Private Bag 3, Halfway House 1685.  
 Inombolo G.O. 922 Act 36/1947 & 923 Act 36/1947

## ISISU SEGAZI (Coccidiosis):

Esisifo sibangwa yintsholongwane ekut'hiwa yi "Eimeria Zurnii". Noko isisifo samathole nje nomgqeku siyawuhlasela. Umoya, amanzi nezinambuzane nabantu zonke ezizinto ziyancedisa ukusasaza isisifo. Amathole asifumana ngokuginya ukutya okanye asele amanzi anokukufa. Olona phawu lwesisifo ngumtsheko ongamanzi onegazi. Maxa wambi kubekho namahlwili egazi ebulongweni. Ithole liyeke ukutya okanye ukwanyisa, lingcungcutheke libhitye liphelelwe ngamandla. Lithande ukudunsa xa lifuna ukwenza ubulongo. Kunge kudala life mhlawumbi sekukho nenyumoniya nezinye izigulo.

Elo thole lithe lahlaselwa sisifo maklikhethwe kwamanye ligcinwe kwindawo eyomileyo necocokileyo. Linyangwe ngokusebenzisa elinye lalamayeza: Mecryl, Embequin, Sulphathalidine, Furazolidone.

## ISIFO SOMQALA (UMQAL'OMHLOPHE):

Esisifo sibangwa yintsholongwane ebizwa ngokuba yi "Sphaerophorus Necrophorus" efunyanwa emhlabeni. Ingena emzimbeni wamathole ngezilonda okanye ngamanxeba. Esisifo siyinkathazo ngakumbi kumankonyana aneveki ezelwe kude kuye kwiinyanga ezintandathu ubudala. Amathole angondlekanga kakuhle nacinwe ngendlela engeyiyo alicham lokuhlaselwa sisifo.

## IMPAWU:

Inkonyana ehlaselwe sisifo ibonisa ukungathandi ukwanya okanye ukutya, ivuze izinkcwe, ukuba iyaginya iginye nzima, ide ibonise nokuruda. Umhlathi okanye yomibini imihlathi ibonise ukudumba. Umlomo ubebuhlungu ngaphakathi, nolwimi ludumbe.

Izilonda ezincinane ezingwevu zivele ezintsinini, enkalakahleni nasemqaleni kude kuye emiphungeni. Inkonyana iye iphelelwa ngamandla ide ife kungentsuku ziphi igula.

Ukuthintela ukuba singandi isifo esi, amathole athe ahlaselwa siso makakhethe kwamanye agcinwe odwa. Indawo ahlala kuyo neendawo zokutyela mazigcinwe cocokileyo. Amayeza anje nge Penicilin ne Sulphamethazine ayasinyanga isisifo.

Xa inkonyana isala ukwanya okanye isitya nzima mayisezwe ubisi oludibene namaqanda nezinye izinto eziya egazini lide lomelele.

## ISIFO SEMIPHUNGA:

Esisifo sibangwa zizinto ezininzi. Amaxesha amaninzi isisifo sivela njengempelesi kwizifo ezinje ngo-Mkhondo, uRudo, esomqala njalo-njalo. Kanti ke ukuba amankonyane akakhuselekanga ezingqeleni okanye akondlekanga kakuhle kulula ukuhlaselwa sisifo.

## IMPAWU:

Ithole elithe lagula sisifo libonakala ngokukhohlela, ukuphuma kwe-mikhunyu ejijileyo ngeempumlo. Umphefumlo uyanuka kakubi. Ithole lingcokoche life lingumhlaba ukubhitya. Imiphunga iyadumba ibeluhuni xa uyicofa okanye ubone intlanninge yamaqhakuva apha kuyo. Apha kuqhoqhoqho wobona uxakaxa olujijileyo.

Amayeza anokusinyanga isisifo ngala: Sulphonamides ne anti-biotics (Penicillin etc.) Sodium chlorides, sodium bicarbonate njalo-njalo. Izifo ezidla ngokuhamba nesisifo kuyafuneka ukuba zithintelwe okanye zinyangwe ukuze i-Nyumoniya ibelula ukunyangwa. Iindawo agcinwa kuzo amankonyana mazicoceke, kubekho iindawo angasithela kuzo xa kubanda okanye kusina. Amankonyana makondliwe ngokufanelekileyo. Zonke ezizinto ziyanceda ukuthintela isisifo.

## ISIFO SOKUBILA (Sweating Sickness):

Esi ikwasisifo samathole esibangwa ngamakhilane (Bont-legged tick).

Naazi ke iimpawu zesisifo: Ukutyhafa komzimba, ukungathandi ukutya, ukulila kwamehlo nokuvuza imikhunyu. Ufele lubashushu lubenokufuma, kuvele ukhwekhwe ukusuka emva kweendlebe lwande lude luye entanyeni, emagxeni, maxa wambi luwugqibe wonke umzimba.

Amathontsi okubila abonakale emzimbeni, uboya buyucuke kuvele izilonda ezibi ezililayo. Emva koko ufele lubeluhoko olucandekayo uboya buwe buphele.

Amathole athe aphila aphuma uboya ngokutsha emva kwethuba elingangeveki ezilishumi. Ngelixesha kuyimfuneko ukuba agcinwe emthunzini ngalo lonke ixesha.

Alikafunyanwa iyeza elinokusinceda isisifo kodwa i-Sulphamethazine iyasetyenziswa ukunqanda ezinye izifo ezidla ngokungenelela kuso. Ukuthintela isisifo amalinge makenziwe okubulala onke amakhilane emfuyweni.

## ISIFO SENKABA (Naval Ill):

Amankonyane asemancinane akholisile ukuhlaselwa sisifo. Ukufa oku kubangwa zizithwala-kufa ezininzi ezingena ngenkaba kumathole asemancinane aneveki ezimbalwa ezelwe.

## IMPAWU:

Kukudakumba, ukudumba kwamalungu nemisipha yemilenze. Kulandele ke ukuqhwalala. Emva kweveki zigqabhuke iindawo ezidumbileyo kuvele ububomvu obujijileyo.

Ukusinyanga isisifo kunzima alikabikho elona yeza lanelisayo. Kambe ke amayeza ane Penicillin ayazama xa esetyenziswa sisaqala isisifo. Amalungu athe adumba makathotywe ngamanzi ashushu. Amankonyana athe ahlaselwa makahlulwe kwaphilileyo ongiwe ngononophelo.

## ISIFO SOMGQEKU (Isidiya)

Intsholongwane ebizwa ngokuba yi "Clostridium Chauvoei" yiyo ebanga isisifo. Sisifo esibukhali ngakumbi emgqekwini — ukusuka kwiinyanga ezintandathu kude kuye kwiminyaka emithathu ubudala. Intsholongwane ebanga okukufa iyakwazi ukuhlala ixesha elide engceni nasemgqubeni. Ingena emfuyweni ngokutya okanye ngamanxeba.

## IMPAWU:

Umkhuhlane nokutyhafa ziimpawu zokuqala. Emva koko ukunqena ukutya, ukudumba emlenzeni okanye egxalabeni, entanyeni nakwezinye iindawo emzimbeni. Ukudumba emlenzeni okanye emkhonweni kubanga ukuqhwalala. Okukudumba kubanobushushu kube buhlungu. Emva kwethuba ziphele iintlungu, ibande lo ndawo idumbileyo uthi wakucofa ngesandla kuvakale ukuba kukho umoya ngaphakathi. Inkomo okanye igusha ehlaselwe sisifo ayithathi xesha lide phambi kokuba ife.

Xa u the wasika kulo ndawo idumbileyo emveni kokuba ifile inkomo wophawula ukuba isihlunu phantsi kofele sinemingxunyana emicinane. Into ephuma apho inuka okwamasi amuncu.

Ukuqiniseka ukuba siso isisifo sika isihlunu eso sidumbileyo usifake ebhotileni ene 50% gliserin uyivale, kanti nenkonxa enesivalo netyiwa ngaphakathi ungayisebenzisa uthumele kwiindawo zobugqi bezifo zempahla apho ungaqinisekiswa khona ukuba sisifo.

Xa isifo esi sisaqalai sulphonamides ne antibiotics (Penicillin elo) iyasinyanga. Kodwa eyona ndlela ilungileyo kukusithintela isisifo. Zonke iinkomo ezineenyanga ezintandathu kuye kwiminyaka emithathu zingatofwa ngeyeza elilwa isisifo. Ezibulewe sisifo mazitshiswe okanye zingcwatywe nzulu. Umgquba okanye umandlalo apho ifele khona mawutshiswe.

## IINTSUMPA:

Zikholisile iintsumpa ezinkomeni ngakumbi kwezisencinane. Zidla ngokuvela entloko kuqala. Ukusuka entloko zivele entanyeni, emagxeni nasemzimbeni wonke. Ziqhelekile ukubonakala nasebeleni okanye emi beleni ezimazini. Iintsumpa zizintlobontlobo, ezinye zingwevu okanye zimyama ngebala. Ezinye zirabaxa kanti ezinye zigudile. Iintsumpa ziyosulela. Maxa wambi nezinambuzane ezinje ngezibawu njalo-njalo ziyazandisa iintsumpa.

Ngamanye amazesho ziye zinganyangwanga kanti ke maxa wambi ziyahlala zikhule, zande ufele lonke lude lube luqweqwe oluncemptho ngaphantsi.

Ezincinane iintsumpa zingasikwa ngesikele okanye isitshetshe esibukhali. Ukunqanda ukopha, tshisa kulo ndawo ibikuyo ngentsimbi ebomvu bubushushu. Ezinkulu akulula ukuzisusa. Sebenzisa umsondo owomeleleyo, ubophe ngokuqini-leyo kufutshane nofele. Umsonto lo uyayinqala intsumpa ide iwe. Akhona ke kambe amanye amayeza asetyenziswayo ngabanye abantu. Kodwa ambalwa amayeza anempumelelo ukunyanga iintsumpa.

## IZITSHAGUBA:

Nangona zingakho nje nakwiinkomo ezindala, izitshaguba zixhaphakile emankonyaneni. Amathole asulelana ngokwayamana okanye ngokudibana ngomandlalo. imivalo njalo-njalo apho inkonyana enezitshaguba ibilele khona okanye izigudla khona.

Apho zikhona izitshaguba uboya buyawa kuvele intlaka-ntlaka yekhoko. Ziye zisanda zide zibebanzi. Zikholisile ukujikeleza amehlo, iindlebe neempumlo.

Azinzima kakhulu izitshaguba ukunyangeka. Yenza umxube we Tincture of Iodine ne Glycerine ngokulinganayo. Lo mxube kufuneka usetyenziswe yonke imihla ukuze ziyangeke izitshaguba. Xa zinganyangeki faka ngomthambo osentanyeni i- 30 grams ye Sodium iodine edityaniswe namanzi ayi 250 cc.

## IINDLELA ZOKUQINISEKISA NGONOBANGELA WEZIFO ZAMATHOLE:

Akulula ukuqiniseka ngonobangela wezifo ezininzi zamathole. Ukuba umfuyi akaqinisekanga ngento ebanga isigulo asibonayo ematholeni, icebo nali:

- Lakuba lifile ithole sika isuntsu lesibindi. likadakada nelomphunga. Wafake lamasuntu ebhotileni ene 50% Glycerine.
- Kwenye ibhotile ene 10% formalin faka amanye amasuntsu esibindi kadakada, wemipunga kunye nethumbu elinobulongo ulibophe macala ukuze bungaphalali ubulongo obo.
- Ukuba ithole lisaphila faka intwana yobulongo balo obusebutsha ebhotileni ene 25% glycerine okanye ene 2% bicromate solution.
- Thabatha ithontsi legazi uliqabe kwiiceba legilasi (glass slide).

Zonke ke ezizinto zipakishwe ngononelelo zithunyelwe kwindawo ekufutshane apho kuxilongwa khona zonke izinto ezimayela nezigulo zemfuyo (Veterinary laboratory).

## ISIFO SEENDLEZANA (Milk Fever):

Esi sisifo seemazi zenkomo ngakumbi ezehlisayo sidla ngokuzibonakalisa kwiintsuku ezintathu emveni kokuba izele imazi yenkomo. Kanti maxawambi nangaphambili kokuba izale imazi inganaso. Ezinye ziyahlaselwa seisisifo sezincinane ezithile zizele. Sikhathazile kakhulu kwiimazi eziminyaka mihlanu kude kuye kwiminyaka esithoba ubudala. Sikholisile ukuzibonakalisa ukususela kusuku lwesithathu ukuya phambili.

Nantsi imiqondiso yesisifo kwimazi enaso: Ukuhexa nokugxadazela xa ihamba. Ithi ukuba ilele intamo ithi tyeke, intloko ijonge ebeleni, ingenakho ukuzivukela, nangona amehlo engaboni kakuhle kodwa wofika ethe ndla ngathi iyabona, Impumlo iyoma, imilenze ibande.

Emva koku ilala tywa ibengathi ifile de ibe ifile kanye. Kwesisithuba ingalukhupha ulwimi, ivuze izinkcwe, ibonise ukuq unjelwa kude kube ifile.

Unobangela wesisisifo akakaziwa kakuhle, kodwa ukungabikho ngokwaneleyo kwe "Khalsiyam" egazini yenye yezinto ezibanga seisisifo.

Kudala, seisisifo sasinyangwa ngokumpompa umoya emibelenilide ibele lizale lithi mpu. Yayisetyenziswa neMpompo yebhayisikili ukwenza le nto. Ukuba ibele lizele nkqi ngumoya emva kweeyure ezintlanu okanye ezilishumi inkomo iyaphakama iphilile. Kanti ke ngelinye ixesha ukuba ayikaphili qete kuyafuneka ukuba iphindwe emva kweeyure ezintandathu okanye ezisibhozo.

Kule minyaka iyeza elinamandla lokunyanga seisisifo yi "Calcium borogluconate" okanye i- "M.F.C. solution" La mayeza omabini afakwa kulo mthambo usentanyeni enkomeni. Kanti ke naphantsi kofele (subcutaneously) ayalunga.

Kuyenzeka ukuba imazi ebekhe yanaso iphinde ibenasco ngawo wonke amaxesha izala. Uhlobo lweemazi zobisi ngakumbi i-Jersey luyathandwa seisisifo.

## ISIFO SE-ASIDI EMZIMBENI (Ketosis):

Ngemikhwa nemiqondiso seisisifo siyelele kakhulu ne "milk fever" naso sihlasela iimazi zenkomo ngakumbi ezityebileyo ngexesha lokuzala. Sidla ngokuvela kunye ne "milk fever" okanye emveni kokuba imazi ibikhe yahlaselwa. Neemazi ezingasengwayo ezophusileyo zinganaso seisisifo.

Inkomo ikhangeleka ilunywa ingonwabanga. Ngelinye ixesha ikhangeleke ngathi inetyhefu egazini okanye ibonise ngathi inomgada ibebuphambana.

Esisifo sibangwa kukungasebenziseki kakuhle kwe "carbohydrates" emzimbeni. Oku kubanga ukutyhefeka komzimba ngakumbi, ngakumbi ubisi, igazi, umchamo nesibindi.

Iimpawu zalomonakalo enkomeni zezi: Ukungetyisi, ukuncwina nokuphefumla nzima. Ukundweba okungaqhelekanga. Ukutyityimbisa izihlunu nokuhlafuna into engekho. Ubulongo bubazingqatha okanye itsho ngomrudo onukayo. Umoya ophuma emlonyeni nawo uyanuka.

Ukunyanga seisisifo umxube owenziwe nge "Cortisone" ufakwa ngenalithi kwesona sikhulu sinzulu emzimbeni (intracocularly) okanye i-pint ye 50% glucose emthanieni. Kanti naphantsi kofele (subcutaneously) iyalunga. Inganikwa nakahlanu xa kukho imfuneko. Ukukhuthaza ukwetyisa unakho ukuyiseza i-Sodium propionate okanye Propylene glycol. Kanti nokuseza ibhotile ye vinika edityaniswe neeponti ezimbini zeswekile. Lo mxube wugalele emanzini angangeebhotile ezimbini useze kabini ngemini.

Ugqira wemfuyo unakho ukuqinisekisa ubukho besisifo ngovavanyo olulula, ngokusebenzisa iveyini (wine) ayidibanise nobisi lwenkomo leyo ikrokrelekayo.

## IZIFO ZEBELE:

### IMIBELE

- Nagaphandle kwale mibele mine ifunekayo ebeleni ngelinye ixesha kubakho imibele emincinane ephuma kule mikhulu okanye ngasemva okanye ngaphambili kule mikhulu. Le mibelana ingasuswa ngeskere esibukhali inkomo ingekabi ndala ngaphezulu konyaka.
- Iintsumpa nazo ziyakhathaza emibeleni. Ukuzisusa sebenzisa i- 3% salicylic acid edityaniswe ne castor oil yonke imihla de ziphele.
- Izilondana ezibungqakaqha (cowpox) ezikhawulezayo ukwanda zikholisile ukukhathaza imibele. Amafutha ezilonda ayazinyanga. Kanti ke zinakho nokutofelwa.
- Ukuqhekeka nezilonda emibeleni kubangwa yingqele nomoya. Imibele ibabuhlungu inkomo yale ukusengwa. Amafutha ezilonda ayayinceda le meko.
- Imibele maxa wambi iyenzakala ibenemingxuma esecaleni ebangela ukuba ubisi lungaphumi ngentunja yalo, luphume ecaleni. Ucingo olunameva lukholisile ukuyenza le nkathazo. Elona xesha lilungileyo ukunyanga imibele eyenzakele ngolo hlobo kuxa inkomo yaphusile. La manxeba angathungwa ngobunono obufanele ugqira wemfuyo.



- (f) Maxa wambi ihlwili okanye igqithi liyawuvingca umbele ungaphumi nto. Ezizinto zingasuswa ngeentsimbi ezithile ezifanele lo msebenzi. Kanti ke ukuba lihlwili kuphela liyacudiswa liphume.

## IBELE

- (a) Ukugruzuka okanye ukubetheka kubanga ukudumba neentlungu ebeleni. Ibele lingathotywa ngamanzi ashushu ukuphelisa iintlungu nokudumba. Ukuba ligruzuke kakhulu ngaphakathi ubisi lubanegazi.
- (b) Amanxeba ebeleni anyangwa njengawo onke amaxeba. Amanxeba anzulu afuna inyameko nononophelo ukuze anyangeke msinyane.
- (c) Amathumba afuna ukubekelwa de avuthwe alungele ukugqabhuzwa. Bakuphuma ububomvu, ithumba malihlanjwe ngaphakathi ngocoselelo nangokucocekileyo. Ububomvu bungayekwa nje ukuze budibane neenkomo eziphilileyo mabungcwatywe.
- (d) Kuyenzeka ngamanye amaxesha ibele lemazi yenkomo eseyizakuzala lidumbe kakhulu, ngakumbi elethokazi eliqalayo ukuzala. Ukuba ithe yasengwa imazi leyo kuphuma ubisi olunegazi. Ukuze kuhle ukudumba inkomo leyo mayisengwe icintwe qho, ibele lithotywe ngamanzi ashushu kathathu nagaphezulu ngemini. Ukulithambisa ibele nge oli ezinje nge coconut oil lakugqitwa ukuthotywa kuyanceda kakhulu.
- (e) Ngamanye amaxesha ithi imazi ibonakala ukuba yehlisile kodwa kungaphumi nto, ngakumbi ibele xa libonisa ukudumba. Le nto iyancedwa kukulithoba ibele okanye ithole liyekwe lihambe nonina. Ukwanyisa njalo kwethole kuyayanceda into eloluhlobo. Kanti nokuyicinta amaxesha ngamaxesha kuyanceda. Iyeza ekuthiwa yi Pituitary Extract okanye Oxytocin liyasetyenziswa.
- (f) Ihashe lebele (mastitis) sesinye sezifo zebele esibangwa ziintsholongwane ezizintlobo ngentlobo. Esisifo sinakho ukuhlasela nasiphina isilwanyana ngakumbi esifuyiweyo. Imazi yenkomo ehlaselwe sesisifo ayilahlekelwa lixabiso layo kuphela, ubisi lwayo luyingozi ebantwini. Iintsholongwane ezibanga oku kufa zingena imibele ngentunja yobisi okanye ngamaxebe asebeleni. Kanti imazi inakho ukuziginya nokutya okanye namanzi. Izandla zabasengi neempukane namathunga amdaka ziyancedisa ukwandisa esisifo. Iimazi zinakho ukusifumana ngokulala kwiindawo ezimdaka okanye emigxobhozweni. Kanti naxa zingasengekanga kakuhle.

Ibele liyadumba likrale libeshushu libebuhlungu likhuphe ubisi oluncinane olungamanzi okanye lubenezigaqa oluthi lwakubiliswa lujije oku komthubi.

Kuyanceda ukulithoba ibele ngamanzi abandayo okanye ukufaka i- glucose kulo mthambo usentanyeni. Nezinto ezinje ngee penicillin streptomycin njalo-njalo ziyanceda ukunyanga esisifo. Kuyimfuneko ukuba nazo zisetyenziswe ngokuthe roqo de liphile ibele.

Esisifo siyakwazi ukuthi ngcembe singakhawulezi ngamanye amaxesha. Sinenkani enkulu ke xa sinjalo. Ibele libanamaqhubu xa ulijongile okanye uliphatha ngesandla. Ukuba uthe wasengela enkonxeni egqunywe ngelaphu okanye ikawusi yamanenekazi emnyama wobona izigaqa nathi yingqaka kubisi lokuqala ukuvela embeleni okanye into engathi bububomvu ibonakale elaphini elo.

Zonke iintlobo zehashi lebele ziyasulela. Inkomo enalo ma ikhethwe kwezinye isengwe ngokwahlukeneyo kunezinye ngumsengi owahlukileyo. Mayicintwe nakalishumi ngemini. Ubisi lungasetyenziswa lumbelwe ukuze longabinakho ukudibana nezinye iinkomo eziphilileyo. Ithunga elo belisetyenziswa lihlanjwe kakuhle lifakwe nasemanzini abilayo.

Ubisi olusengwe ebeleni elinesisifo malunganikwa nethole okanye ihagu. Umsengi makazihlambe izandla zakhe akugqiba inkomo nganye. Iimazi mazingisise. Ukuba imibele ikhathaza ukuqhekeka mayithanjiswe nge vaseline yokusenga. Amanxeba asebeleni anyangwe ngokukhawuleza. Iimazi mazingayekwa zilale kumgangatho wesamen te ebandayo nemdaka okanye eludakeni lomgquba. Amathunga okanye nayiphina into esetyenziswayo ukuphatha ubisi mayi phathwe ngokucocekileyo. Lumka xa uthenga imazi yobisi ungayithengi eneempawu zesisifo kuba ingazisulela zonke onazo.

## UKUSUSWA KWEEMPONDO EZINKOMENI (Dehorning):

1. Amathole angaphantsi kweveki ubudala ayenziwa ukuba iimpondo zingabisaphuma zikhule. Kuqala kuchetywa uboya obujikeleze le ndawo izakuphuma uphondo. Le ndawo izakuphuma uphondo ihlikihlwe ngento erabaxa (sandpaper) enjengompha ide iphantse ukuba yophe. Emva koko kuhlikihlwe nge "caustic potash stick" kwakulo ndawo izakuphuma uphondo ide yophe. Wakugqiba oko lujikeleze uphondo olo ngamafutha anjenge vaseline ukuze i-caustic inqandeke ingangeni emehlweni ethole. Ukuba ithe ngengozi yangena emehlweni liyenzakala lityhaphake iliso lethole. Amathole ekuthe kuwo kwasetyenziswa i-caustic makahlulwe kwamanye okwentsukwana hleze akhothwe ngamanye afumane ukwenzakala lawo akhothileyo, kwakhona makangayekwa anethe.

Enye indlela yokususa iimpondo ematholeni kukusebenzisa intsimbi eshushu. Le ntsimbi yenziwe ukuba ithi gangxa kakuhle eluphondweni lwenkonyana, iyatshiswa ide ibebomvu ngomlilo okanye ngo gesi. Lutshiswe uphondo ngakumbi emacaleni, Lendlela ayidali gazi nazilonda.

Kumathole angaphezu kweenyanga ezintathu ubudala iimpondo zishunqulwa ngokusebenzisa isara okanye into ekuthiwa yi keystone dehorner okanye isikere sempondo. Lo msebenzi kungcono wenziwe ngemihla ezolileyo engaqhuthiyo nengeshushu. Isikere okanye isara okanye nayiphina into esetyenziswayo kufuneka ibe bukhali ukuze ingabangi ntlungu zigqithileyo. Uphondo malusikwe kufutshane nentloko. Ukuba kuthe kwakho ukopha okungzithileyo bopha kufutshane nalo ndawo isikwe uphondo okanye uthabathe uboya ubuthi nkxu kwi Stockholtar uvale umthambo lowo wophayo.

Kuyenzeka ngamanye amaxesha emveni kokuba inkomo ishunqulwe iimpondo kuphume ububomvu kulo manxeba asentloko. Xa kunjalo sebenzisa i hydrogen peroxide ukunyanga ubuzaza benxeba. Eliyeza ukuba lithe lasetyenziswa roqo yonke imihla liyazikhupha izinto ezimdaka enxebeni. Kanti nokuhlamba nge 2% solution of potassium permanganate (zifozone).

## UKUSEZWA KWEENKOMO:

Inkomo mazisezwe ngononophelo kuba xa zithe zasezwa ngendlela engeyiyo iyeza liyakwazi ukungena imiphungeni lenze i-nyumoniya nezinye inkathazo zimiphunga.

Xa useza inkomo yima ngasekunene uyiphakamise intloko ngesandla sasekhohlo iminwe isemlonyeni. Intloko ingaphakami kakhulu ngaphezu komqolo wayo. Ukuba inkomo iyindlobongela umncedisi omakabambe iimpondo okanye iindlebe eme ngasekhohlo kwenkomo uyafuneka. Thabatha ibhotile enentamo ende (wine bottle) ngesandla sasekunene ugalele kancinane emlonyeni wenkomo unike ithuba lokuba iginye, qhuba njalo lide liphele iyeza. Ukuba ithe yakhohlela uyiseza yekelela ngoko nangoko ukuba ithobe intloko kuba sukuba itsariwe.

Ukuba uza kuyinika ngaphezu kwebhotile enye yiphumze imizuzu engaphezu kweshumi phambi kokuba uphinde. Le ndlela yokuseza ifuna inyameko nomonde kuba ayikhawulezi kodwa yeyona ilungileyo. Ukuphetha nazi iingongoma omawuziqaphele:

1. Musa ukufaka iminwe empumlweni yenkomo; kuyafuneka ukuba iphefumle.
2. Musa ukulubamba ulwimi; Isebenzisa lona ukuze iginye.
3. Musa ukuyiphakamisa intloko kakhulu; Inkomo ayikwazi kuginya intloko iphakame kakhulu.
4. Musa ukuseza inkomo ephfumla nzima ngenxa yokugula enakho.
5. Musa ukuyiseza inkomo equnjelwe kakhulu.
6. Musa ukuyiseza inkomo engakwazi kuginya ngesigulo enaso esinjengo Ntsuku-ntathu okanye i-Milk fever.

## UQUNJELO (Bloat):

Uqunjelo luyinkathazo kuzo zonke izilwanyana ezetyisayo, iimpawu kukukhukhumala kwesisu side ngelinye ixesha siqine ngokwebhola ekhatywayo ngakumbi kwelicala lingasekhohlo isilwanyana singakwazi ukuphefumla kakuhle. Ukuba asifumananga ncedo msinyane, sife ngokukhawuleza. Kubakho nokutyhafa, noku-gxadazela nokuvula umlomo xa siphefumla.

Uqunjelo lubangwa kukutya ngokugqithisileyo izityalo ezinje nge Lusini okanye i Clover eluhlaza. Ezi zityalo zidala umoya nogwebu esuswini. Iqunjelwe ke inkomo kuba ayikwazi kubhodla.

Ukuyinceda kule meko nanga amayeza angasetyenziswayo: Covo oil, peanut oil okanye i Tallow. Umyinge ongange 4 ozs. kude kuye kwi payinti enye wanele. Kanti ke ne Turpantine, Cresol ne Formalin ezigalelwe kwi Liquid paraffin okanye elubisini ziyanceda xa ithe inkomo yasezwa lo mxube.

Xa sekukubi inkomo isecicini lokuba ife kukuqunjelwa sebenzisa i Trocar ne Canular. Yihlabe inkomo ephangweni ngasekhohlo phakathi kwehleza nobambo lokugqibela kodwa ungasondeli emqolo.

Phambi kokuba uhlabe cheba uboya usule ngokucecekileyo kulo ndawo uza kuhlaba kuyo. Wothi wakuhlaba nge Trocar uphume wonke umoya esiswini, xa uyikhupha yikhuphe kancinane ukuze umswane ungalandeli. Kanti ke nomgotywa unakho ukusetyenziswa xa ingekho i Trocar ne Canula. Xa uthe wasebenzisa isitshetshe lenze inxeba libe lide (6-15") kothi wakusika luvele ulusu wandule ukulugqobhoza. Oku makwenziwe ngononophelo ukuze umswane ungaphalaleli ngaphakathi. Akhona namayeza angafakwayo kanye esiswini ngamanxeba anje ngala sendiwachazile. Ukuba isitshetshe sisetyenzisiwe bubulumko ukuba inkomo leyo ihlatywe nge penicillin yonke imihla engangentsuku ezintathu okanye ezintlanu.

## AMAKHALANE

Amakhalane zezinye zezifunxa gazi eziyinkathazo kweli lizwe. Akafunxi gazi nje kuphela abanga amanxeba kwanezifo eziyingozi.

Emveni kokuba liqanduselwe ikhalane lobuza kabini phambi kokuba likhule ngokupheleleyo. Ekuphumeni kwalo eqandeni liba nemilenze emithandathu, emva koku lobuze liphume imilenze esibhozo likhule lide libe liphelele limilenze isibhozo. Emveni kokuba inkunzi idibene nemazi yekhalane, imazi ibeka amaqanda emhlabeni, phantsi kwamatye, ezimfanteni zomhlaba okanye zothango njalo-njalo. Emva kwenyanga aqandusele amaqanda ingakumbi ngexesha lase hlotyeni kanti ebusika (atha) anokuhlala nangaphezu kwenyanga engaqanduselanga.

Amakhalane ahlulwa-hlulwa ngendlela akhula ngayo ngexesha esafunxa igazi. Emveni kokuba eqanduselwe amanye akhula ahlale kwisilwanyane esinye, ade abe aphelele ukukhula. Ayahlala kangangesithuba seveki ezintathu ukuya kwazine kwisilwanyane esinye. Umzekelo leli khalane kuthiwa yi—Blue tick.

Omnye umhlobo wamakhalane emveni kokuba eqanduselwe ngothi wakufu-mana isilwanyane (uhlale) wobuze kabini usekuso ufunxa igazi kangangesithuba seshumi ukuya kwishumi elinesihlanu lee ntsuku. Phambi kokuba wobuze okwesi thathu uyehla kweso silwanyane uhlale encheni ithutyana de ufumane esinye isilwanyane. Ngeli thuba se ilikhalane elipheleleyo. Umzekelo walo mhlobo yimikhazi.

Umhlobo wesi thathu zindlanga ezithi zakuqandusela zifunxe igazi kweso silwanyane zisifumeneyo, phambi kokuba zobuze okokuqala ziwe zihlale encheni njengesinyengokunjalo nokobuza kwesibini nokwesithathu. Kwinqanaba ngalinye lokubuza lithata intsuku ezine ukuya kumashumi amabini zifunxa igazi phambi kokuba ziwe phantsi ukufuna kwindawo ezishushu nezizitywakadi.

Amakhalane anakho ukuliwa apheliswe ngokupheleleyo ngokudipha roqo, ubuncinane kanye ngeveki kwindawo ekhathazwa ngamakhalane.

## IZIFO ZEEGUSHA

### ISIFO SEZINTSO EMATAKANENI (Pulpy Kidney)

Esi sifo sibukhali kakhulu, siyakhawuleza ububulala apho sithe sahlasela khona. Sibangwa lutyhefo olwenziwa yintsholongwane (Clostridium welchii Type D) ematunjini. Nangona sinakho ukuhlasela iigusha ezincinane nezindala kodwa siqhelekile kakhulu kumatakane aneeveki ezine kude kuye kwishumi elinesithandathu leeveki ubudala. Sibizwa ngokuba sisifo sezintso ngenxa yenguqululelo ethi ibonakale ezintsweni emva kokuba lifile itakane elo, ngakumbi selinethuba lifile. Iigusha esezindala azidli ngakuyibonisa le nguqulelo yezintso. Sithi ke ngesi sizathu sisebenzise gama limbi. Sithi sisifo sezintso (pulpy kidney disease) xa izintso zibonisa inguqulelo, kante ke xa kungekho nguqulelo ezintsweni kuthiwa ukubizwa kwaso luthyefomathumbu (entero-toxaemia) ematakeneni nakwezindala iigusha.

Le ntsholongwane (Clo. Welchii Type D) ibanga oku kufa ihlala enjekeni nasemathunjini amancinane apho yanda ngokukhawuleza idale ityhefu ethi ingene egazini, ityhutyhe wonke umzimba iyibulale igusha ngolo hlobo.

Le ntsholongwane ayinqabanga, kwiindawo ngeendawo ikho, izibonakalisa ngokubakho kweegusha. Inokubakho emathunjini amatakane akhangeleka esempilweni. Phantsi kweemeko ezithile iyanda ngokukhawuleza, indlobongele ibange ukufa.

Iigusha ezihlaselwe sesi sifo zifa ngesiquphe, akuqhelekanga ukuyibona isaphefumla. Ithi yakufa ukhawuleze umzimba ukubola, kubenzima nokuxilonga umphakathi emveni kokuba ifile.

Maxa wambi igusha enesi sifo ibonisa iimpawu ezithile kwiiyure ezimbalwa phambi kokuba ife. Amatakane abonisa ukutyhafa, angabinakho ukuma. Emveni kwethuba alale tywa phantsi, intloko ijonge ngasemva kubekho nokutyityimba kwemilenze. Ngelinye ixesha kubonakala amagwebu anegazi ephuma ngempumlo. Xa itakane elo lithe laqhaqha, isingxobo sentliziyo sifunyanwa sizele ngamanzi, kukho namachaphaza egazi ekungeneni kwemithambo yegazi entliziyweni. Amathumbu amancinane abaneendawo ezibomvu. Kungekudala emveni kokuba lifile itakane izintso ziba dubhu-dubhu, zife-mnyama ngakumbi intso ekwicala olele ngalo umzimba. Esi sifo sibizwa ngokuba "Sisifo sezintso" ngenxa yale nguqulelo ezintsweni.

Ukuze umfuyi abenokuqiniseka ukuba sesi sifo esibulala amatakane okanye iigusha zakhe, makathumele kwilaboratri yezifo zempahla ezi zinto zilandelayo ezityhuthulwe kwigusha ekrokreleka ukuba ibulewe siso:— Intshela ekwelwe kumphakathi weendawo ezibomvu (inflamed) kumathumbu amancinane.

Le ntshela idyojwa kwiiceba legilasi (glass slide), iyekwe yomele apho. Iceba elo legilasi lithunyelwe kunye nesijungqe sethumbu esisikwe kula mathumbu mncinane aneendawo ezibomvu (inflamed) sibotshwe macala ukuze yonke into ephakathi kwesi sijungqe ingaphalali. Esi sijungqe sethumbu kunye neceba elo legilasi mazifakwe ebhotileni eneglisinerini (50 per cent solution) zithunyelwe kwilaboretri yezifo zemfuyo. Apho ziyakuxilongwa, axelelwe umfuyi ukuba siso esi sifo okanye yenye into ebulala iigusha zakhe.

Esi sifo sidla ngokuba yinkathazo ekwindla ngakumbi idlelo xa lenile lityebile. Ukutshaza okanye ukubuna kwengca ingangunobangela okhuthazayo kwesi sifo.

Ukusilwa nokusithintela esi sifo, amatakane makatofwe okokuqala enyanga-mbini ubudala. aze aphindwe emva kweeveki ezine, emva koko kubekanye kwiinyanga ezintandathu.

Ukuba si sifo sithe sahlasela amatakane angaphantsi kweenyanga ezimbini, iimazi zeekusha mazitofwe emva kwenyanga zidibene nenkunzi, ziphindwe kwisithuba seshumi leentsuku kude kuye kwiiveki ezimbini phambi kokuba zizale. Amatakane akhuseleka ngokufumana iyeza emthubini ovela koonina.

Ukuba athe kanti amatakane azakuqala ukutofwa, nesifo esi sesihlasela, makatofwe msinyane, aphindwe emva kwevecki ezintathu. Onke amatakane ukususela kwinyanga enye ezelwe makatofwe.

## UTYHEFO-MATHUMBU KUMATAKANE APHUSISIWEYO NEEGUSHA EZINDALA (Enterotoxaemia)

Esi sifo sihlasele zonke iindidi zeequsha, amatakane nezindala, kodwa iigusha ezingaphantsi kweminyaka emibini ubudala zifumaniseka zilixhoba elilula kwesi sifo.

Ilahleko ngokubangwa sesi sifo idla ngokuvela xa idlelo lenile lityebile ngakumbi xa iigusha bezingahluthi kakuhle ngaphambili, kanti ke neegusha ezivalelweyo ezityiswa ngaphezulu kokuba kufanele zinakho ukuhlaselwa sesi sifo.

Igusha ethe yahlaselwa sesi sifo ayiguli xesha lide, ingabonisi nazimpawu zicacileyo. Amaxesha amaninzi ibonwa sele ithe gangalala, ifile ingabonakalanga ukuba iyagula.

Xa ide yafa igusha, yaqhaqha, ngamanye amaxesha wobona amanzi amaninzi esingxobeni sentliziyo, namachaphazana egazi kwizihlunu zentliziyo. Amathumbu amancinane abonisa iindawo ezibomvu, maxa wambi izintso ziba budumba buthamba.

Ukuba iigusha zifa ngale ndlela sele ichaziwe ngasentla, kwaye nomhlambi lowo usentlutheni kungekudala uvela endlaleni, utyhefo-mathumbu (enterotoxaemia) lungatyholwa kutyholeke. Kanti ke iintshulube nokuseza amayeza angalungile njalo-njalo, okanye ukudubadubeka nokudinwa luhambo olude kungayenza inkathazo efana nengenziwa lutyhefo-mathumbu (enterotoxaemia).

Esi sifo asinayeza iigusha zingakhuselwa kuso ngokutofwa njengoko sekuchaziwe phantsi kwesifo sezintso (pulpy kidney).

## UTSHEKO LWAMATAKANE:

Esi sisifo esikhathazayo nesibukhali ematakaneni Sibangwa yintsholongwane (germ) ebizwa ngokuba yi "Clostridium Welchii" etyhefa amathumbu. Amatakane abudala bungangeveki nangaphantsi asisisulu kwesisifo.

Imbewu yokukufa ingena ngomlomo nengca okanye amatakane ayifumane emibeleni yoonina xa anyisayo. Yakufika emathunjini iyakhula yande, liqale ke ngoku itakane ligule. Ubulongo obuphuma kumatakane apesisifo bunakho ukusandisa kuba buphuma nembewu yokufa oku. Nangona iigusha ezindala zinokubanayo imbewu emathunjini aziguli kodwa ziyasandisa ngobulongo obuphuma kuzo.

Amatakane athe ahlaselewa sesisifo anakho ukufa engabonisinga kugula. Maxa wambi ayagula usuku okanye iintsuku zibembini, abonise ukucubhuka, alalalale futhi, emana ukuzolula. Ngenxa yeentlungu esiswini akholisa ukuncwina xa uthe wacinezela ngamandla apha esiswini. Kuqhelekile nokubona umtsheko onegazi othi ungcolise umsila nangasemva, lingcokoche lide life.

Xa uthe wakhangele ngaphakathi lakufa, amathumbu ababomvu abenezilonda ezincinane ngaphakathi. Amathumbu azala ngumoya nobulongo obumanzi obunegazi. Yonke le nto ibonwa kula mathumbu mancinane.

Esisifo asinyangeki. Amatakane athe agula siso makabulawe atshiswe okanye angcwatywe ukuze singandi ngokukhawuleza. Bubulumko ukuziyeka iigusha zizalele endle endaweni yasebuhlanti.

Ukusithintela iigusha mazitofwe phambi kokuba zizale nasemveni kokuba zizele minyaka le. Iigusha namatakane mazingaxinani ebuhlanti ukuze amatakane abafumane oonina ngokulula abenakho ukufumana nomthubi ngokwaneleyo.

## IZILONA EZIPHOLA KADE (Wound Gas Gangrene):

Izilonda ezinje zibangwa yintsholongwane (Clostridium chauvoci) engena ngamanxeba egusheni. Izilonda eziluhlobo aziqhelekanga kweli lizwe.

Ngamanye amaxesha ezi zilonda zivela emveni kokuba igusha izele. Iintsholongwane ezibanga ezi zilonda zifumana ithuba lokungena egusheni xa izalayo. Iimpawu zezizilonda zidla ngokuvela emva kosuku okanye iintsuku ezimbini igusha izele. Iyadumba ngasemva ife-mnyama, kutsitse igazi elingamanzi kwezo ndawo zidumbileyo nasemsileni okanye emathangeni. Igusha ibesezintlungwini, ithande ukulala iphefumla nzima Kulindelekile ukufa kuyo xa sekunje.

Maxa wambi imbewu yokufa ingena ngamanxeba avela xa kuchetywa iigusha okanye ngamanxeba avela ngokulwa kwiinkunzi zeequsha. Iintaka ezinje ngamatakane imbewu yokufa ingena xa etheniwe okanye eshunqulwe imisila. Ematakaneni imbewu yokufa ingena xa etheniwe okanye eshunqulwe imisila. mahlungulu zingasandisa isifo esi ngokuxhola izilonda ezi loluhlobo egusheni. Imbewu yokufa ziyithwale ngemilomo. Athi ke amahlungulu akudibana negusha ephelwe ngamandla ngenxa yendlala okanye ngenxa yokugula ayixhole emehlweni ayisulele ngembewu yokufa leyo ayilthwele ngemilomo. Idumbe intloko igusha leyo ife ngokukhawuleza.

Amatakane athe asifumana esisifo adla ngokufa kusuku lwesithathu okanye kusuku lwesine emva kokuthenwa okanye kokushunqulwa imisila. Amatakane asuke abophane imilenze angakwazi ukuhamba maxa wambi kuvele izilonda emzimbeni ezikhawulezayo ukubola, afe amatakane ngokukhawuleza.

Xa kuthe ukufa oku kwangena ngamanxeba avela xa kuchetywa kuvela izilonda ezimbi kulo ndawo ingene kuyo imbewu yokufa. I-gusha iqhwalele, ibonise iintlungu, ilale phantsi de ife.

Igusha ethe yabulawa koku kufa emva kokuzala xa iqhaqhiwe, isibeleko sayo sibonisa ukudumba sikrale sibebomvu kanti nomphakathi wonke ukusuka esizalweni ukuya kuphuma ngendawo echama ngayo imazi yegusha iyadumba ibebomvu kubekho amanzi ajiyileyo anegazi.

Igusha engenwe koku kufa ngamanxeba avela xa kuchetywa amanxeba la ayadumba afe-luhlaza xa kuthe kwasikwa kuwo kuphuma igazi elimnyama elijiyileyo elinuka kakubi ngathi yibhotolo ebolileyo.

Ukuze kubekho ukuqiniseka ukuba ngulo mhlobo wezilonda ohlasela igusha umfuyi makathumele kwiingcali zezifo zempahla iceba legilasi elidyoywe ngegazi eliphuma kwezizilonda okanye isihlunu esisikwe kwezizilonda sifakwe ebhotileni ene 50% glycerine okanye enetyuwa eyomileyo. Umfuyi lowo uyakwaziswa kwakamsinya ukuba kukho ukufa oko okanye yenye into.

Esisifo siyatofelwa (vaccination) ukuze sithinteleke. Iigusha kufuneka ukuba zitofwe phambi kokuba zichetywe.

Iintsholongwane ezibanga oku kufa zinenkani zihlala ixesha elide emhlambini Ziyamelana nengqele okanye ubushushu. Ngesisizathu amadlelo anazo ahlala eyingozi yokusulela impahla ixesha elide. Iigusha ezithe zafa ngenxa yesisifo mazingcwatywe okanye zitshiswe ukuze singandi.

Isifo esi singanyangwa ngokusebenzisa la mayeza: Penicillin, (intramuscularly) ne sulphadimidine solution (intravenously) kanye ngemini iintsuku ezintathu.

## ISIFO SAMADLALA (Cheesy Gland Disease):

Naso esifo singena egusheni ngamanxeba avela ngokuthenwa nokushunqulwa kwemisila okanye avela xa kuchetywa. Kodwa ke esisifo sibangwa yintsholongwane eyahlukileyo (Corynebacterium Avis).

Amadlala ayadumba abemakhulu abengange gaqa lepesika nangaphezulu. Ukusuka apho agqabhuke kuphume ububomvu obumthubi-luhlaza obutsho uboya begusha bubenqongololo bubambane. Kanti ke kumadlala angaphakathi ububomvu obu emadlaleni buyajiya bome maxa wambi, amadlala abelukhuni akhangeleke ngathi sisonka samasi (cheese).

Iinkunzi zegusha zona zidla ngokudumba amatyhalara (testicles), abelukuni, zilahlekwe bubunkunzi bazo.

Amatakane adla ngokungenwa sesisifo xa isitsheshe ekuphawulwa ngaso, okanye ekuthenwa ngaso simdaka. Kwiveki yokuqala ukuya kweyisithathu emva koku, amatakane abonisa ukudumba kwamalungu ngakumbi amadolo. Amanye abenamathumba emnqonqweni angakwazi ukuhamba. Amanye aphume amathumba ngaphakathi angcokoche ade afe.

Xa sithe sazibonakalisa esisifo ngokudumba kwamadlala egusheni, cheba uboya bonke kakuhle kufutshane nedlala elo phambi kokuba ulityande. Ububovu obuphuma apho noboya obungcoliswa bubo mabuqokelelwe butshiswe. Igusha leyo ikhethwe kwezinye igcinwe yodwa de inxeba elo liphole.

Ukuhlalywa (injections) kweequsha ezinesisifo nge penicillin kuyanceda kakhulu. Kodwa iinkunzi zegusha esezonakele amatyhalara azinyaneeki.

Nangona esisifo sinakho ukuthintelwa ngokutofelwa makenziwe onke amatyhalara ukusinqanda singandi neakumbi ngexesha lokucheba. Bubulumko ukucheba amatakane kuqala phambi kokuba kuchetywe iigusha ezindala.

Zonke izinto ezinje ngokuthenwa kwamatakane, ukunqunyulwa kwemisila nokuphawula mazenzele kwiindawo ezicocekileyo, ngezitshe ezicocekileyo. Sikhona isitofu sesi sifo.

## UPHUNZO

Esi sisifo seegusha esanda ngokukhawuleza. Sibangwa yintsholongwane alana neqela leentsholongwane elibizwa ngokuba yiKalanidiya (Chlannydia).

Esi sifo sanda ngokukhawuleza ngakumbi ngexesha lokuzala kweegusha. Iimpawu zesi sifo ezibalaseleyo kukuphunza kwegusha sele imithele phambili nokumelwa ngumgantsi emva koko. Ngamanye amaxesha amatakane ayazalwa ephelile ephila okanye efile. Isizolo segusha leyo izeleyo okanye iphunzileyo sifamnyama bungwevura ngaphakathi.

Xa umhlambi weegusha ungenelwe sesi sifo kuyenzeka ukuba amashumi amabini anesihlanu (25%) kude kuye kwamahlanu (50%) ekhulwini leemazi zegusha ezimithiyo ziphunze. Xa isifo esi singanabanga kakhulu kwiindawo ezithile ngumgantsi nokudumba kwesibeleko okubangwa sesi sifo.

Akulula ukusahlula esi sifo kwezinye ezibanga ukuphunza kweemazi zeeegusha Bubulumko ukuqinisekisa ngokuthatha umphunzo, nomgantsi negazi lezo gusha zithe zaphunza uthumele elaborethari (laboratory) ukuba zonke ezizinto zixolongwe khona. Yingxelo ngelo xilongo kuphela enokuqinisekisa ngonobangela nophunzo olo. Esi sifo sinako ukuthintelwa ngokugonywa kweemazi zegusha ezizibulayo. Ugonyo aluncedinto kwiigusha esele zihlaselwe sesi sifo. Njengoko esi sifo sikhawuleza ukwanda ngexesha lokuzala kweegusha unako-nako makenziwe ukuthintela ukwanda kwesi sifo.

Esi sifo asikabinayeza laziwayo kodwa ke ukudumba kwesibeleko kungancedwa zipensilini neesalfanamayide.

Intsholongwane ebangela esisifo ezigusheni inako ukubanga uphunzo ezinkomeni nasemahasheni. Ngokwangoku iinkomo azikabinakugonyelwa esi sifo. Ugonyo lweegusha lona lusebenza ngokwanelisayo.

## UCHWANE:

Esi sisifo seenkomo neegusha. Siyakhathaza kumaxesha athile enyakeni nakwiindawo ezithile ngakumbi ngamaxesha emvula kwiindawo ezibumgxobhozo. Imbewu yoku kufa ihlala emhlabeni. Ingena egusheni okanye enkomeni ngamanxeba aphakathi kweempuphu.

Uphawu lokuqala zizilonda eziphakathi kweempuphu ezithi zigqithele eluphuphweni kude kuye ekudibaneni nofele. Ngamanye amaxesha uphuphu lude luxobuke. Exi zilonda zidla ngokuphuma ububovu obunukayo. Inqina libebuhlungu, siqhwalile isilwanyana siye sibhitya. Maxa wambi nemisipha yenqina ide ishwabane.

Ukusinyanga isifo esi impuphu mazichetywe ngakumbi kufutshane nesilonda emva koko kuqatywe i-Tincture of Chloromycetin yonke imihla de ziphile izilonda. Ukuze singandi bubulumko ukwenza imisele ebunzulu kakhulu.

Ugalele kuwo i-30% Bluestone or 1-10% Formalin kuwo lo msele iigusha, iibhokhwe okanye iinkomo mazingeniswe ukuze zihlambeke amanqina zisinde kwesisifo.

## ISIFO SAMATHYHALARA KWIINKUNZI ZEEGUSHA (Epididymitis):

Sibangwa yintsholongwane ebizwa ngokuba yi Brucella ovis. Siyasulela ngakumbi ngexesha lokukhweliswa kweegusha. Siphawuleka ngokudumba kwamathyhalara, uphunzo ezimazini, nokufa kwamatakane.

Kuyimfuneko ukuba umfuyi azixolonge iinkunzi zeeegusha phambi kokuba azidibanise neemazi. Akunzima ukuyibona inkunzi yegusha enaso. Amathyhalara ayadumba abelukhuni okanye athambe kakhulu xa uweva ngesandla.

Bubulumko ukuzitofa zonke iinkunzi zeeegusha zisencinane kunye namathokazi phambi kokuba zikhethwe koonina. Iigusha ezindala azitofwa.

## UKUBOLA KWESIKHABABA (Sheath Rot):

Esi sisifo seenkunzi neenkabi zeeegusha. Isikhababa siyabola kubenzima ukuchama. Esisifo sintlobo-mbini.

Uhlobo lokuqala luhlasela iigusha eziboya bude xa iimvula zisina kushushu. Siyadumba isikhababa igusha imiwe ngumchamo onuka kakubi. Kuvele izilonda ezincinane apho kuso. Kuqale kuvele ukuqaqamba igusha ibitye kuqine nemilenze nomqolo uthande ukugoba.

Ezo zithe zahlaselwa seesisifo mazichetywe bonke uboya malunga nesikhababa ngokucokisekileyo, sihlanjwe kakuhle ngamanzi anesepha okanye amanzi ane bluestone  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lb in gal. water). Emva koku sqabe isikhababa ngamafutha enziwe ngecephe lomadubula (littles dip) elidityaniswe namacephe alithoba evaselina. Ukuba asipholi isilonda kuye kufuneke ukuba isikhababa sityandwe ukuze sinyangeke kakuhle.

Uhlobo lwesibini lwesisifo lolu: Isikhababa siyavaleka yinto engathi yityuwa. Ngaphandle kweegusha, iibhokhwe, iinkomo namahashe ziyahlaselwa seesisifo. Sibangwa kukusela amanzi amuncu (brakish water) kanti ihabile okanye ilusini nayo iyasibanga seesisifo.

Ngenxa yokumiwa ngumchamo isilwanyana eso asityi kakuhle, sidla ngokugoba umqolo, sichame izichenene kude kugqabhuke isinyi ukuba asinyangwanga.

Xa sele sifile wofika izintso zidumbile kukho umchamo ngaphakathi phezulu kwamathumbu nesinyi se sidlabhukile sife-mnyama.

Ugqira wempahla unakho ukuqhaqha ayisuse lonto ibanga ukuba umchamo ungaphumi nenkunzi ibuye isebenze.

Ukuze sithinteleke isifo esi imfuyo mayisele amanzi angemuncu ityiswe ukutya okuno vitamin A ngokwaneleyo.

## IHASHE LEBELE (Mastitis):

Ezimazini zeeegusha esi sifo sizintlobo ezimbini. Ibele liyadumba liphume amathumba aphola kade okanye ibele lidumbe likrale lijike libeluhlaza okanye libemnyama.

Lo mhlobo wokuqala udla ngokuvula emveni kokuba igusha izele. Ibele libabuhlungu lidumbe. Igusha ibanomkhuhlane, ingatyi, iqine imilenze. Kuphume izilonda ezibi kakhulu.

Olu lwesibini uhlobo alinamandla kakhulu. Ibele libalukhuni lidumbile ubisi lujiye lubenezigaqa. Maxa wambi kuphume amathumba. Zombini ezizifo zehashe lebele ziyanyangwa ngokufutshane zakutofwa nge penicilini nokumana ukulithoba ibele ngamanzi ashushu ngakumbi xa isifo esi sisaqala.

## ISISU SEGAZI (Coccidiosis):

Sisifo esibulala ngokukhawuleza okanye siyitsho igusha ingcokocheke ibhitye ibengumhlaba. Siyinkathazo ngakumbi ematakaneni abudala bukwisithuba seenyanga ezintathu.

Amatakane anaso abonakala ngokutsheka azingcolise ngasemva, athande ukudunsa kodwa kungekho nto iphumyo. Xa kude kwakho into ephumayo ibangumtsheko onegazi.

Xa sel'ifile wobona amaqhakuva atyheli bumhlophe kundonci nasemathunjini.

Bubulumko ukuba umfuyi akuphawula okanye akukrokrele esisifo azifuduse iigusha ziye kwenye indawo edlelweni. Zingahla li zisitya ndawonye ngaphezulu kwenyanga zinganyangwa ngokusezwa la mayeza: Sulphonamides, furazolidone okanye nitrofurazone.

## ISIFO SAMEHLO:

Esi sifo sibangwa yintsholongwane ebizwa ngokuba yi "Rickettsia Conjunctivae". Sihlasela iinkomo, iigusha neebhokhwe kodwa sibukhali ngakumbi ematholeni nasematakaneni. Sandiswa ikakhulu zimpukane nezinye izinambuzane.

Amehlo aqala ngokulila emva koko iinkophe ziyadumba zibebomvu ngaphakathi, iliso libengwevu ngokukhawuleza. Kwesisithuba isilwanyana sibonisa

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umkhuhlane singathandi kutya sithande iindawo ezinemithunzi. Maxa wambi iliso liggabhuke libesisilonda lonke.

Ukuze sinyangeke msinyane esisifo kukusinyanga sisaqala. Yonke imfuyo ethe yahlaselwa sesisifo mayikhethwe kwephileyo ibeyodwa. Kuyanceda ukutshiza nge DDT, iintloko zazo ukugxotha izinambuzane ezithwala okukufa. Maninzi amayeza angasetyenziswayo ukunyanga esisifo.

Umxube we Blowstena 1 oz. ne Nicotine sulphate (40%) 1 oz. embodleni yamanzi. Ithontsi lalomxube elisweni kabini kathathu ngemini lanele u kusinyanga esisifo. Kanti akhona namanye amayeza angasetyenziswayo anje nge ointment ezine-penisilini phakathi kuzo.

Xa sekuphelile ukudumba kushiyeke umlanga kuphela i-Calomel powder ingasetyenziswa. Intwana encinane elisweni yonke imihla iyakuwususa umlanga.

### AMAQHINA EBOYENI BEGUSHA (Lumpy Wool)

Le meko ibangwa yincindi ephuma elufeleni ingene eboyeni ibenze bube-namaqhina bubambane. Yonke lento ibangwa likhwekhwe lofele elibangwa yintsholongwane ekuthiwa yi Dermatophilus dermatonomus. Olukhwekhwe lubonakala ngokucacileyo ezindlebeni nasebusweni begusha naxa kuchetywa. Ukucheba kubanzima ngenxa yokubambana koboya. Esisifo sixhaphakile kwiindawo ezinemvula eninzi.

Iigusha ezithe zahlaselwa sesisifo ukuba zichetyiwe zinakho ukuphila zinganyangwanga. I-Raw linseed oil ne Tincture of Iodine zixutywe ngokulinganayo zingasetyenziswa kwezondawo zinokhwekhwe. Umxube we bluestone namanzi 3 lbs. in 1 000 gallons uyanceda ukudipha iigusha ezichetyiweyo kuwo. Kanti xa iigusha sezibolile lukhwekhwe kuyafuneka ukuba zitofwe nge penicillin kunye ne streptomycin.

### INYEETHU YEEGUSHA (Blue Tongue)

Esi sisifo esosulelayo seegusha esandiswa zizinambuzane. Sizibonakalisa ngamaxesha athile enyakeni ngakumbi kwiindawo ezishushu ezinemvula eninzi. Sikholisile ukukhathaza ezintlanjeni nakwiindawo ezinemigxobhozo.

Igusha ethe yangenwa kokukufa ibonisa umkhuhlane, ukutyafa, umphakathi womlomo ubeluhlaza nezilonda ngaphakathi emilebeni nasezintsinini. Iimpuphu zibebuhlungu iqhwalele igusha. Maxa wambi intloko neendlebe zidumbe, noboya buvuthuluke.

Nangona esisifo sibukhali kwii-merino asiwahluphi kakhulu ama-Pepsi (Black head persion).

Esisifo asinayeza kodwa kuyanceda ukugcina iigusha ezigula siso emhunjini, zinikwe ukutya ekuthambileyo. Kanti nokuseza nge Sodium salicylate i-teaspoon kathathu ngemini kuyancede. Maxa wambi nokutofa nge sulphonamide kunganceda ukuthomalalisa esisifo. Ikwaluncedo ukuzama ukuthintela esisifo Ikwaluncedo ukuzama ukuthintela esisifo ngokutshiza wonke umhalambi ngeyeiza lezinambuzane.

Ukuba umhlambi weegusha uthe watofwa ngeyeza lokuthintela (vaccination) ekuqaleni kwehlobo phambi kokuba zichetywe ukhuselekile kwaphela kwesisifo. Amatakane angatofwa anenyanga enye ubudala kanti ukuba azalwa ziimazi ebezi-tofiwe angatofwa xa aneenyanga ezintandathu.

### UMKHUHLANE OBANGWA ZIINGCONGCONI (Rift Valley Fever):

Esi sisifo esibukhali esibangwa yi Virus, ihlasela iigusha neenkomo nabantu. Sisasazwa ziintlobo-ntlobo zengcongconi, ngakumbi ezintlanjeni nakwiindawo ezikufutshane namadama nemigxobhozo nangexesha leemvula ezininzi.

Esi sifo sibukhali kanye ematakaneni, kanti ke kwiigusha esezindala asibukhali kangako. Noko sihlasela iinkomo nabantu kodwa asikholsi ngokuba namangwaba amaninzi.

Amatakane asandula ukuzalwa adla ngokufa ngesiquphe kunge-njalo sizibonakalisa ngomkhuhlane, nemikhunyu nokugxadazela ukuhamba. Iimazi zeequsha ezimithiyo zikhohise ukuphunza. Iimazi zeenkomo ziyakhawuleza uku-phusa. Abantu abanaso babonisa umkhuhlane, ukuqaqambakwamalungu, ukungcangazela nokunganya.

Ezona mpawu zicacisa esisifo sakuba sifile isilwanyana isibindi sibamthubi-bumdaka sibenamachoko-chokoza amhlophe. Intliziyo ibonakalise amachaphaza egazi ngaphakathi nangaphandle. Amathumbu abenendawo ezibomvu.

Xa esisifo sizibonakalisile imfuyo mayisuswe ezintlanjeni nakwiindawo ezinengcongconi isiwe kwiindawo eziphakamileyo ezinje ngentaba nasemimangweni. Esisifo asinayeza, kodwa ukutofa kuyanceda ukusithintela. Imfuyo eseyimithiye phambili mayingatofwa hleze iphunze iinkomo neequsha ezimithiyo zinga tofelwa esi sifo namhlanje.

## ISIFO EKUTHIWA YIWESSELS BRON:

Esisifo siyafane ngemikhwa nesi singentla — (*Umkhuhlane Wemfuyo Obangwa Zingcongconi*) Kodwa unobangela akamnye. Naso sisasazwa zingcongconi. Sibukhali kakhulu kumatakane asandula ukuzalwa nakwigusha ezimithiyo.

Uphunzo nokufa ngesiquphe kumatakane amancinane notsheko ezigusheni ezindala ziimpawu zesisifo.

Xa ithe yabulawa seesisifo igusha inyama yonke yomzimba idla ngokuba bumthubi, igazi libe bumanzira isibindi sibe bomvu butyheli nobulungwe emathunjini buba negazi.

Esisifo sithintelwa ngandlela-nye nomkhuhlane wemfuyo obangwa zingcongconi, kodwa isitofu esisetyenziswa ukuthintela esisifo senziwa ngokwahlukileyo. Ngesosizathu umntu unakho ukuzisebenzisa ezi zitofu zozibini ngaxeshanye, kodwa kwiindawo ezahlukileyo emzimbeni.

## UKHWEKHWE LOMLOMO EMATAKANENI (Scabby Mouth):

Isifo esi sibangwa yi-Virus eyenza izilonda emilebeni yamatakane. Asiniki nkathazo kakhulu kwimfuyo endala, kodwa ke siyabulala ematakaneni.

Kuqala esisifo sizibonakalisa ngamaqhakuva amancinane emilebeni nasemlonyeni. Emva kwethuba amaqhakuva aba ngamadyangu-dyungu athi agqabhuke kuvele incindi eyenza ukhoko ngathi ziintsumpa. Kwesi sithuba la maqhakuva angade afumaneke nangaphakathi emlonyeni nasemathatheni, nasemabeleni njalo-njalo. Ngenxa yoku kube nzima ukutya sibhitye isilwanyane mhlawumbi side sife yindlala.

Ukuthambisa imilebe nge-Oli okanye amafutha ezilonda kuyanceda ukusinyanga esisifo, kanti siyatofelwa ngokunjalo ukusithintela. Amatakane kufuneka atofwe xa anenyanga ubudala aphindwe emva kwenyanga ezintathu.

## IINTSHABA ZEEGUSHA EZIMITHI AMAWELE (Pregnancy Toxaemia):

Iimazi zegusha ezimithi amawele nangaphezulu zikhohisile ukuba lixhoba letyhefu yomzimba ebakho ngexesha zimithiyo, ngakumbi xa zineveki ezimbini okanye ezine phambi kokuba zizale. Oku kwenzeka kakhulu xa iigusha ezimithiyo zingondlekanga kakuhle okanye nayiphina into enokuzenza ukuba zingatyi kakuhle.

Akulula ukuzibona iigusha ezinaletyhefu emzimbeni wazo, kodwa xa umhlambi uqhutywa ezo zinayo zidla ngokushiyekele ngasemva, zibonakalise ukuqina kwemilenze, ziqwanyise neentloko, kukho ukungcangazela kwemisipha yobuso nemilebe. Emva koko iyatyhafa ingaboni ngamehlo, iintloko zizithobile. Ukusuka apho ziyalala intloko zizijongise emabeleni, zingakwazi kuphakama nokuba seziphakanyiswa, zithi tywa okungathi zifile. Ngelinye ixesha zinokufa nanini na.

Xa sezifile ngaphandle kobakho amatakane amabini nangaphezulu esizalweni isibindi siyadumba sithambe sibengwenu bumthubi ngebala.

Ukuba ithe yabhaqeka ngethuba igusha enesisifo. Isiqingatha sekomityi yeswekile okanye ikomityi ye Molasisi exutywe ne bhotile yamanzi inganceda. Indlela yokuthintela le meko kukunika umhlambi ithuba elaneleyo lokutya ukutya okuluhlaza okanye ngerasi, nehabile njalo-njalo, kwindawo ephangaleleyo, uze ukwazi ukuhambahamba ungahlali ndawonye.

## UKUQHINANA KWAMATHUMBU (Gut Tie):

Le meko yenzeka ezigusheni ngakumbi xa ithumbu lithe langena elinye lenza iqhina ukuze ukutya kungabi nakugqitha.

Ithumbu elithe lenjenje liyadumba likrale oku kwe-Soseji. Ukutya okunge-nakho ukugqitha kweli qhina kuyafumba, ingxaleke lo ndawo yethumbu. Ukutya kubole konakalise ithumbu elo.

Igusha enalento ayiphili ntsuku ziphi. Iyagula ngembonakalo imana ukuzolula futhi-futhi. Esisifo siyakhathaza ngakumbi ebusika. Into ebanga oku ayaziwa kodwa ikholisile ukubakho xa igusha zondliwa ngombona ebusika okanye xa zidla ehlungwini, okanye kumadlelo asezingtabeni ngexesha lasebusika.

Akukho yeza linganyanga le meko, ukuncedisa akuncedi nto, koko konakalisa ngaphezulu. Abafuyi abaninzi bakholelwa ukuba ukuseza amafutha entlanzi (fish oil) okanye ukunika igusha ityuwa nomgubo wamathambo kuyanceda ukuthintela le meko.

## IZIFO NEZIFUNXA-GAZI ELUFELENI LWEGUSHA NEEBHOKHWE (External Parasites of Sheep and Goats):

### IBHULA EZIGUSHENI (Scab):

Esisifo sibangwa yiroroty ekuthiwa yi Psoroptes Communis Ovis. Incinane kodwa ngokuqaphelisa ingabonakala. Yenza ukhwekhwe esikhumbeni segusha, buwe uboya ibhitye igusha nokurawuzela okubanga ukuba igusha ihambe izigudla emithini njalo-njalo. Esisifo sanda ngokwayamana nokudibana kweequsha ezinaso nezingenaso. Isifo esi sanda ngokukhawuleza okukhulu, igusha ibhitye ilahlekelwe buboya.

Sinyangwa ngokudipha kabini, kathathu kanye kwiintsuku ezisibhozo okanye ezilishumi. Sebenzisa idiphu ekuthiwa yi dazle (diazinone).

### UKHWEKHWE (Itch Mite):

Olunye uhlobo lwe-bhula ludala, urawuzelo olungummangaliso. Oluhlobo ke kuthiwa yi-Australian itch lubangwa yiroroty eyahlukileyo (Psorergates ovis).

Igusha ithande ukuzonwaya, iziluma izigudla emithini njalo-njalo, uboya bubemhlophe, bubenobuncangathi ngakumbi emathangeni, esiswini nasesinqeni. Le roroty incinane kakhulu ukuba ingabonakala ngamehlo.

Uhlobo eyanda ngalo ayaziwa ncam. Ukuqinisekisa ubukho bale roroty susa uboya kwezindawo zinebhula emzimbeni wegusha, Ukrwele ngesitshetshe. Loo mvuthuluka ke isuka eboyeni yifake ebhotileni ithunyelwe kwingcali yezifo zemfuyo (Veterinary Laboratory) apho wofumana khona uqiniseko.

Ukubulala le roroty igusha maziditshwe ingadlulanga inyanga zichetyiwe, sebenzisa enye yezi diphu. Malunga namayeza okubulala ezi roroty khangela phantsi kwengongoma ethi "Amayeza Okudipha".

### IBHULA EZIBHOKHWENI:

Zininzi iroroty ezibangela esisifo sihlasele ufele lwebhokhwe. Sibangwa yiroroty ekuthiwa yi Sarcoptes scabiei, enakho ukuhlasele nabantu. Idala ukhwekhwe elufeleni.

Olukhwekhwe lqala kwindawo ezingenaboya ezibhokhweni, kuvele ukhoko nobungqingqisholo bofele, uboya buwe kwezondawo.

Ibhula yebhokhwe iyakhathaza kakhulu ngakumbi ebusika naxa zibhityile iibhokhwe.

Ukunyanga ibhula le, khuhla ukhoko esikhumbeni ngamanzi anesepha. Kanti ke nokudipha kabini okanye kathathu ngeentsuku ezilishumi kuyanceda ukunyanga umhlambi Funda "Amayeza Okudipha".

## IINTWALA:

Iintwala ezihlasela iibhokhwe neegusha zintlobo mbini zikho eziluhlaza ngebala ezifunxa igazi, kanti zikho ezimthubi bubomvu ezilumayo elufeleni.

Zonke ke zizala amaqanda athi ancamatehe eboyeni aqandusele, kwisithuba seveki ezimbini okanye inyanga abe ziintwala ezipheleleyo.

Iintwala ziphila ngcono kwimfuyo ebhityileyo. Yiyo lonto zixhaphakile ebusika xa imfuyo ibhityile.

## IINTWALA EBOYENI BEGUSHA (Keds):

Zifana kakhulu namakhalane zikwayelele kanjalo kwimpukane engenama-phiko, zingangempukane ubukhulu, zintsundu ngebala, zinemilenze eyomeleleyo. Zizalela eboyeni ze iimazi zazo zincamathisele eboyeni imibungu eba ziimpukane ezipheleleyo kwisithuba seeveki ezintathu. Azandi ngakukhawuleza.

Ezi ntwala zifunxa igazi zibange ukurawuzela. Igusha enazo ikhathaza ukuzonwaya iziluma. Yonakalise uboya ngokubutsala. Ibhitye ngokubhitya. Ubulongwe bazo bungcolisa uboya. Funda "Amayeza Okudipha".

## UKUDIPHA:

Nangona kulungile ukudipha emva komchebo, kodwa ngenxa yediphu ezik-hoyo ezintsha akungekhuthazwa ngenxa yokuba idiphu ingena ngamanxeba avela xa kuchetywayo ityhefe umzimba wegusha okanye yonakalise impilo. Ubulumko kukudipha emva kweeveki ezimbini okanye inyanga kuchetyiwe.

Ukufa kweegusha ezichetyiweyo emva kokuba ziditshiwe kubangwa zizinto ezininzi, ezinye ngokungena kwediphu emanxebeni nokurabula idiphu xa ziditshwa, okanye ukutshintsha kwezulu emva kokudipha zingekomi iigusha. Iigusha ezibulawa zezizinto ndizibale ngasentla zidla ngokufa kusuku lokuqala okanye lwesibini emva kokuba iditshiwe.

## IMIGAQO YOKUDIPHA:

- (1) Qaphela kakuhle indlela yokuxutywa kwediphu oyisebenzisayo.
- (2) Musa ukudipha kubanda okanye kusina, dipha kwakusasa ukuze uzinike ithuba lokuba zome.
- (3) Igusha nganye mayihlale kangangomzuzu emanzini ediphu ukwenzela ukuba uboya bubemanzu toxo.
- (4) Asibobulumko ukudipha iigusha zinxaniwe. Maziphumle ziyekwe zisele phambi kokuba ziditshwe.
- (5) Mazingafakwa endlwini emva kokudipha zingaleqwa ukuqhutywa.
- (6) Makakhutshwe amanzi ediphu emva kokudipha, ihlanjwe imisele.
- (7) Amatakane makaditshwe odwa, angadityaniswa neegusha ezinkulu.
- (8) Qondisisa ukuba zonke iigusha ziditshiwe, kungabikho nanye eseleyo, eseleyo, hleze isulele ezinye ngokufa enako.
- (9) Ukuba kusetyenziswa ukudipha ngokutshiza, fundisisa ngononophelo imigaqo nendlela esetyenziswa ngayo idiphu leyo.

## AMAYEZA OKUDIPHA:

La mayeza emfuyo adweliswe ngezantsi apha akasafumaneki engenakuset-yenziswa ngokomthetho :—

D.D.T., BHC, LINDANE, NICOTINE, ARSENIC, neDIELDRIN. La alandelayo amayeza ayafumaneka, kusetyenziswa wona namhlanje :—

- (1) I DIAZINON (30%) : Ibulala amakhalane, noohodeshe, iintwala, nezegusha, ibhula, urawuzelelo njalo-njalo.
- (2) I FENCHLORFOS (30%) : Iyanceda ekubulaleni iintwala zegusha nezinye, amakhalane norawuzelelo njalo-njalo.
- (3) I MERCAPTOTHION (50%) : Ibulala iintwala, zonke iintlobo, norawuzelelo.
- (4) I DIAZINON (8%) neROTENONE (2,5%) : Ibulala amakhalane oohodoshe, iintwala, norawuzelelo.

## IIMPUKANE EZIZALELA EMATHATHENI

(Nasal Fly):

Ezi mpukane zibeka imibungwana kufutshane okanye phakathi emaphum-lweni egusha okanye maxa wambi webhokhwe.

Le mibungwana inyuke ngamathatha isinga ngasentloko, ibange ukuthimla nemikhunyu egusheni. Xa isemincinane le mibungu ibamhlophe — mthubi ngebala, kanti yakuba ikhula ivela iibhanti ezimnyama esiqwini.

Iigusha ezinalemibungu emathatheni zibonakalisa imikhunyu enegazi ethi yome yenze ukuba kubenzima ukuphefumla egusheni, ingonwabi, ingatyi kakuhle, ibhitye ngokukhawuleza.

Iigusha ziyazinakana ezimpukane xa zibhabha kufutshane nazo. Wozibona zingonwabanga, zithobe iintloko zinqumbene zingqisha ngemikhono, zinikina iintloko, zithimla.

Ezi mpukane ziyinkathazo kakhulu ngo Disemba ukuya ku Janywari. Emva kweenyanga ezilishumi, le mibungwana iyaphuma emathatheni iwe phantsi izem-bele emhlabeni iguquke emva kwethuba ibe ziimpukane.

Le mibungwana ingabulawa emathatheni egusha ngokuyirogolisa ngeyeza (nasal fly remedy) elenzelwe ukubulala le mibungu. Namhlanje kukho namayeza okuseza iigusha ukubulala le mibungwana emathatheni egusha.

## IIMPUKANE EZILUHLAZA (Blow Flies):

Ezimpukane zizintlobo ngeentlobo, kodwa imibala yazo zonke iluhlaza bubengezela. Amaqanda azo abekwa kwiindawo ezimanzi nasemanxebeni emzim-beni weegusha. Ngesithuba seentsuku ezine eqandusele kuphume imibungu. Emva kwethutyana loo mibungu ibe ziimpukane. Kanti ke la maqanda anako ukube-kelwa aqanduselwe kwimizimba yezilwanyana ezifileyo ngakumbi ebusika. Xa igusha itsheka ingcole ngasemva kubekho nobumanzi ezimpukane kulapho zibekela khona amaqanda. Amanya ezigusheni zezinye zeendawo ezi mpukane zingabekela kuzo amaqanda.

Ukuzitshabalalisa ezi mpukane ezigusheni kukubulala imibungu leyo iqandu-selwa ngamaqanda azo ngamayeza athile, amanxeba anyangwa ade aphile. Iindawo apho zinokubekela khona ezimpukane ezinje ngemigquba emanzi nezilwanyana ezifileyo njalo-njalo mazisuswe kufutshane nendawo ehhlala igusha. Iigusha ezinamanya mazingacinywa. Kanti ngokudipha unokuzinceda, ngakumbi ekungeneni kwehlobo. Izilwanyana ezifileyo mazitshiswe. Funda "Amayeza Okudipha".

## AMAKHALANE:

Amakhalane eegusha neebhokhwe azintlobontlobo, kodwa elona khalane libalaseleyo yi-Ndlanga (Bont tick). Eli khalane lilo elenza inyongo, nezilonda ebeleni kanti ke xa liphakathi kweempuphu liyakwenza nokuqhwalala.

Onke amakhalane abulawa ngokudipha.

## IKHALANE LENDLEBE (Spinose Eartick):

La makhalane afunyanwa endlebeni kuphela apho anokuzichitha khona iinyanga ezisixhenxe. Amaqanda abekwa ezimfanteni seentlanti ncedonga njalo-njalo. Akuqandusela apho anyuke nemizimba yemfuyo ukuya endlebeni.

Xa emaninzi kakhulu ezindlebeni zemfuyo abanga ukubitya nezilonda endlebeni nasengqondweni.

Akho amayeza angawabulalayo, akhanyelwa endlebeni anje nge-Ear tick Remedy njalo-njalo. Iintlanti ezenziwe ngamazinki aziniki khuselo ekwandeni kwala makhalane.

## IKHALANE LENTLANGO (Paralysis Tick):

Oluhlobo lwamakhalane lwenza ukutyhafa nokungakwazi ukuhamba emfuyweni. Xa asele ekhona iintlanti ezindala mazitshatyalaliswe. La makhalane emfuyweni afunyanwa ikakhulu emilenzeni nasentanyeni. Manninzi kanye ukusuka kwinyanga ka April kuye ku September. Ngaphandle kotyhafo nokuqhwalalisa akho nabulalayo.

Impahla emfutshane ethe yahlaselwa ngawo ilala phantsi ingakwazi ukuvuka, ityhafe, ikhawuleze ukubhitya ngenxa yokuba ayityi. Xa encothulwe amakhalane iyavuka igusha okanye ibhokhwe kwakamsinyane. Ukudipha noko kuyanceda. Umsele ongenzulu unokusetyenziswa ekulweni la makhalane. Kulo msele unediphu, iigusha okanye iibhokhwe zihanjiswa kuwo ukuhlamba amanqina, kufe namakhalane angaba alapho emanqineni. Umsele lo ungazinyawo ezingamashumi amathathu anesithandathu (36) ubude, iinyawo ezintathu ubunzulu, nonyawo olunesiqingatha ububanzi. Iigusha nebhokhwe zingawusebenzisa kanye ngeeveki ezimbini, kanti nakanye ngeveki xa amakhalane emaninzi.

## IINTSHULUBE (Tapeworms):

Ezizizifunxa gazi ezifunyanwa emathunjini okanye esiswini nakusiphina isilwanyana sasekhaya. Xa zithe zazininzi kakhulu zidala ukugula nokungondleki kakuhle emfuyweni.

Iigusha ezinazo ziba buthathaka, uboya bungakhuli, zingazoli kakuhle, namatakane abe buthathaka.

Iintshulube zintlantlo ntathu; zi-tape-worms, flukes, ne-round-worms. Ngenkangeleko zahlukene, zifunyanwa kwiindawo ngeendawo ngaphakathi ezilwanyaneni, zivela ngamaxesha ngamaxesha enyakeni. Azibulawa ngayeza linye. Kubalulekile ke ngoko ukuba umfuyi azi ukuba loluphi na uhlobo lweentshulube olukhathaza kumhlambi wakhe ukuze akwazi ukululwa ngempumelelo.

## IIFLUKES:

Le yimibungwana entlobo-mbini. Kukho i-Liver flukes ne-Conical flukes. Zombini ezintlobo zixhaphakile kwiindawo ezinamamzi, emigxobhozweni nasedungeni. Amaqanda ezi zifunxa gazi aginywa nengca okanye namanzi xa imfuyo itya kwiindawo ezinje ngezi sezichazwe ngasentla.

## ILIVERFLUKE:

Olu hlobo lweentshulube lufunyanwa esibindini, kulapho zikhulela khona zizale namaqanda emithanjeni yenyongo. Inkangeleko yazo ifana negqabi zishiyane ke ngobubanzi. Ibala libumdaka bungwevu. Njengazo zonke izifunxa gazi zidala ubuthathaka, ukubhukuxa nenzenge empahleni. Imithambo yenyongo ibe ngqingqisholo.

Ukukhusela imfuyo kolu hlobo lweentshulube, mayingavunyelwa isele ezadungeni okanye itye emigxobhozweni. Ukugalela i-Blowu stena (Blue-stone) emigxobhozweni nasedungeni kuyanceda. Eli yeza lidityaniswa namanzi litshizwe apho kufuneka khona okanye lingadityaniswa nesanti, lihlwayelwe kwezondawo zinezinyeke (water-snails) kuba zizo ezisasaza ezintshulube (liver-flukes).

Akho amayeza angasetyenziswayo xa zithe ezintshulube zakhatnaza kakhulu kodwa ibubulumko ukulandelisa elo yeza lithe lasetyenziswa ngomgubo wamathambo odibene netyuwa ne-Iron Sulphate. Imfuyo ihlaziyeka msinyane xa ithe yamana ikhotha kulo mxube ngakumbi ngo-Oktobha ukuya ku-Novemba kanti nango-April ukuya ku-Meyi.

## ICONICAL FLUKE:

Lo mhlobo wentshulube ufunyanwa eluswini nakwisandlwana, ubomvana ngebala, ukhangeleka ngokwekhozho lengqolowa ngobukhulu. Udala utsheko emfuyweni. Izinyeke (water-snails) ikwazizo ezisasaza amaqanda alo mhlobo wentshulube.

Lo mhlobo ubukhali kanye ematakaneni eegusha. Ukuze akhuselwe kwezi ntshulube makangayekwa edlelweni elinemigxobhozho nezadunge nalapho izinyeke zininzi khona. Alikafumaneki iyeza elinamandla lokubulala lo mhlobo wentshulube.

## ITAPEWORM:

Lo mhlobo wentshulube ukhula usanda ngendlela enye. Ithi ethe yakhula yaphelela emathunjini okanye esiswini imana ukuqhawuka izijungqe. Ezizijungqe ziphuma nobulongwe. Isijungqe ngasinye siphata amawakawaka amaqanda. La maqanda anakho ukuginywa sesinye isilwanyana esifuyiweyo xa sisitya ingca okanye sisela apho akhoyo amaqanda la. Ngaphakathi kwesilwanyana ayaqandusela ze imibungwana leyo iphume apho igqobhoze emathunjini ingene emithanjeni yegazi iyekuphumla kwiindawo ezithile zezihlunu zomzimba apho zijika zikhangeleke ngokwamaqhakuva (Bladder-worms). Masithi ke yihagu le inalamaqhakuva, athi ke umntu atye inyama yayo. La maqhakuva akufika esiswini somntu ayajika abe zintshulube ezikhula zibe nde, zakuphelela zimana ukuqhawuka izijungqe ziphume nobulongwe ziphethe amaqanda amaninzi njengoko sesichazelwe ngasentla.

Zininzi iintlobo-ntlobo zezintshulube ezaziwayo ezinje ngezi:—

## AMAPHALO (Milk Worms):

Lo mhlobo ukhathaza ematholeni nasematakaneni ikakhulu. Uyakhula ubemde ude uye kwiinyawo ezilishumi elinesihlanu. Amaqanda ezintshulube acholwa ziiroroty ezincinane ezifunyanwa engceni. Amathole namatakane azitye kunye nengca. Ngolo hlobo ayazifumana njalo ezintshulube (milk worms).

Amatakane okanye amathole anazo ayanqaphela atsheke abhukuxa abebuthathaka. Ebulongweni wobona izinto ezikhangeleka ngokweenkoko zerayisi, mhlawumbi zixonyozelelwe okomqokozo wokutsala iinkabi. Ukhazo ngalunye lufumbathe amawakawaka amaqanda ezintshulube.

Maninzi amayeza okuseza anakho ukuzibulala ezintshulube. Inkoliso yonovenkile abathengisa amayeza emfuyo banawo.

## ILIVER TAPEWORMS:

Olu lolunye uhlobo lwezintshulube, zincinane ngembonakalo, zifunyanwa esibindini kuphela ezigusheni, ezibhokhweni nasezinkomeni. Ziyasonakalisa isibindi singabinakulungela ukutyiwa ngabantu.

Ezinye iintlobo zezintshulube zivela ezinjeni nasezimpungutyeni. Njengoko sekuchaziwa, amaqanda azo aphuma nobulongwe athi ngokudibana nengca edlelweni atyiwe yimpahla. Ngaphakathi kuyo aqandusele phambi kokuba aguquke abengamaqhakuva ngaphakathi ezihlunwini zomzimba okanye abengamatyhengetyhengana athe chu phezu kwamathumbu. Xainja ithe yatya ezizinto zithi zakufika esiswini ziyanyibilika kuvele intloko yentshulube, ibambebele emathunjini ngaphakathi ikhule ide ibe yintshulube epheleleyo.

## IIBLADDERWORM Long Necked Bladderworm:

La matyhenge-tyhengana (bladder worms) aba ngangeqanda lenkukhu ubukhulu. Xa athe abonakala xa kuxhelwa okanye kwefileyo impahla makanganikwa izinja, makatshiswe okanye angewatywe. Akholisa ukubonwa ngaphandle emathunjini.



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## GID BLADDERWORM:

Olunye uhlobo lwalamatyhenge-tyhengana (bladder worms) lufunyanwa ebuchotsheni beenkomo, iigusha neebhokhwe. Ludla ngokuba ngangeqakamba lepesika ubukhulu. Isilwanyana esinalo wobona siyithwele phezu intloko sixgadazela, sijikeleza ndawonye side sife. Kwiigusha ezisencinane ithambo lentloko liyathamba kuvakale ukuba kukho amanzi ngaphakathi.

## AMADYUNGU-DYUNGU EMIPHUNGENI NASESIBINDINI (Hydatid Disease):

Kukho nolunye uhlobo lwamaqanda eentshulube zezinja olungafunyanwa nasebantwini. Amatyhenge tyhengana avela ngala maqanda afunyanwa esibindini nasemiphungeni emfuyweni okanye ebantwini, kanti maxa wambi angafunyanwa naphina ngaphakathi emzimbeni.

Ayingozi ngakumbi ebantwini apho akhula ngokukhawuleza enze isidlanga ekungalula ukusinyanga. Abantu ngokuphululainja, mhlawumbi amaqanda eentshulube zenza anokubaseboyeni benja leyo adibane nezandla aze umntu awaginye ngengozi. Sibakho ngolo hlobo esisifo ebantwini. Kuyimfuneko ukuba sizihlambe izandla zethu phambi kokuba site nayiphina into ngakumbi emva kokuphatha-phathainja.

Alikho iyeza lokunyanga ezizinto (bladder worms) ngaphandle kokuzithintela ngokunyanga iintshulube ezinjani nasebantwini. Khumbula ukuba lamatyhenge-tyhengana ayingozi ebantwini nasemfuyweni avela kumaqanda eentshulube zabantu nezinja nezinye izilwanyana.

## IINTSHULUBE EZINGQUKUMBA (Round Worms):

Lo mhlobo weentshulube wahlukile ngenkangeleko nangezinto ezininzi kulo uchaziweyo ngasentla. Ungqukuva ngokumila, ubazile macala — ngaphambili nangasemva. Ukho ezigusheni, ezinkomeni nasezibhokhweni. Amaqanda ezintshulube aphuma nobulongo. Xa imeko ilungile (ubushushu nobumanzi) amaqanda aqanduselwa ngethuba elingephi. Imibungwana (larva) ephuma apho inyuka ngamagqabi nemicinga yengca. Ithi ke imfuyo ngokutya ingca idibanise nayo. Esiswini semfuyo ikhule ibe zintshulube ezipheleleyo ngethuba elingephi, ezithi ziqale kwakhona ukubeka amaqanda. Zininzi ke iintlobo-ntlobo zezintshulube. Zezona ziqhelekileyo zodwa ezizakuchazwa apha. Naanzi ke :—

## IIWIREWORM:

Le ntshulube imfutshane incinane ngesiqu. Ifunyanwa enjekeniyazo zonke izilwanyana ezetyisayo. Iyakhathaza kakhulu ehlotyeni. Inkunzi incinane ibubomyu ngebala. Kanti ke kulula ukuyahlula emazini. Imazi inkulwana, inemigca ebomvu nemhlophe. Le ntshulube yincutshe ekufunxeni igazi emfuyweni. Imiqondiso yobukho bayo kukunyaba, ukungxengeka kwegazi, nendzenge.

## IIBLACKSCOURWORM (Bankrupt Worm):

Akulula ukuyibona le ntshulube, incinane kakhulu, ifunyanwa emathunjini, ibomvu bumhlophe ngebala. Amaqanda ayo omelele, ingqele okanye imbalela ayiwenzi nto. Iigusha okanye iibhokhwe eziboya bude ziyathandwa yile ntshulube. Imiqondiso yokuba kho kwayo yile :— Ukutsheka, ukutyhafa nokubhukuxa.

Kanti maxa wambi nokufa okukhawulezileyo. Iyingozi le ntshulube ngakumbi entlakoHlaza emva kweemvula zokuqala.

## INEMATODIRUS:

Yintshulube encinane kakhulu, intamo inde ibhityile, nayo ihala emathunjini. Ixhaphakile kwiindawo ezomileyo nezibalelayo. Ayinabungozi bungakanani kodwa iyakwenza ukunqaphela nokuruda emfuyweni.

## IHOOKWORM:

Le intshulube imfutshane buqishimba, ingwevu bumthubi ngebala, nayo ifunyanwa emathunjini. Ayifunxi gazi nje kodwa iyaluma nokuluma emathunjini kubekho izilonda. Iyonwaba ikhule ngokukhawuleza kwiindawo ezimanzi nasemadimini. Imibungwana ephuma emaqandeni iyakwazi ukugqobhoza elufeleni lwesilwanyana ingene emithanjeni yegazi okanye ingene namanzi xa sisela okanye nengca. Apho buthe bakrokreleka ubukho bayo imfuyo mayigcinwe kude nezadunge, imigxobhozo namadama. Umgquba omanzi mawususwe ebuhlanti. Imfuyo enayo le ntshulube iyatyhafa ivele indzenge ingcokoche ide ife.

## INODULARWORM:

Le ntshulube igwangqa bumbhlophe, ifunyanwa kulamathumbu makhulu. Ayifunxi gazi koko ikrwela amathumbu ngaphakathi kanti kukho netyhefu ephuma kuyo ethi ingxwelere impilo yemfuyo.

Ikhula ngendlela enye nezinye intshulube ezingqukuva (round worms). Imibungwana ephuma emaqandeni ezintshulube igqobhoza emathunjini ngaphakathi ihlale ithuba kulo mingxunyana iyenzileyo emathunjini. Amathumbu akhangeleke ngathi anamaqhakuva. Emva kwethuba iphume apho sele iphelile ukukhula. Amatokane anazo ezintshulube abonisa umtshenko okhangeleka buluhlaza. Iyakhathaza kakhulu ngexesha lasehlotyeni kude kuye ekuqaleni kobusika.

## INTSHULUBE YEMIPHUNGA (Lungworm):

Le ntshulube igwangqa bumbhlophe ngebala. Ihlala kwimibhobho yemiphunga. Iyinkathazo ngakumbi ematakaneni. Ubukho bayo buqondakala ebusika ngakumbi xa imfuyo ibhityile. Imfuyo enazo ezintshulube idla ngokukhohlela ibenemikhunyu engapheliyo.

Ayafumaneka amayeza angasetyenziswayo ukulwa ezintshulube. Imfuyo mayingavunyelwa ukuba ibhitye kakhulu okanye ihlale kwiindawo ezisoloko zimanzi.

## IINDLELA ZOKULWA IINTSHULUBE EMFUYWENI:

Emveni kokuba iigusha ziseziwe bubulumko ukuba zishenxiswe apho bezisiya khona zisiwe kwiindawo entsha kuba zinakho ukuphinda zichole ezo ntshulube zisengceni. Nazi ke ezinye izinto emaziqwalaselwe.

1. UKONDLEKA : imfuyo engondlekanga kakuhle iba licham nexhoba elilula leentshulube. Ke ngoko kuyimfuneko ukuba imfuyo yondleke kakuhle ukuze kungabilula ukuhlaselwa ziintshulube nezifo. Umxube wetyuwa, umgubo wamathambo (Bonemeal) kunye ne Iron Sulphate uyanceda ukuyigcina yomelele imfuyo.

2. IXESHA LOKUZALWA KWAMATAKANE : Iigusha mazikhweliswe ukuze zibenokuzala ngexesha iintshulube zingekhawulezi kakhulu. Eyona nyanga ilungileyo ukuzalisa iigusha Ngu-Meyi okanye entlakohlaza.

3. UKUTSHINTSWA-TSHINTSWA KOKUTYISWA KWEDLELO : Kulungile ukuba imfuyo ingayekwa ukuba itye ndawonye ixesha elide. Ingayekwa yande ngaphezulu kwedlelo. Idelo malahlulahlulwe ukuze imvuyo imane ukufuduselwa kwindawo entsha ngakumbi xa ibiseziwe.

4. AMANZI : Zonke iintshulube zikhula betele (kakuhle) kwiindawo ezibumxobhozora nezimanzi kakhulu. (Flukes) Iindawo ezinjalo kufuneka zibiyelwe, impahla ingabi nakho ukufikelela kuzo. Iindawo zokusela mazingajikelezwa ludaka okanye ubumanzi obuthile. Iindawo zokusela ezenziwe ngesamente zingcono kunamadama nemilambo.

5. UBUNINZI BEMFUYO NGAPHEZULU KUNEDLELO : Bubulumko ukuyinciphisa imfuyo ilingane idlelo elikhoyo. Iyondleka kakuhle kuba itya ngokwaneleyo kanti neentshulube azikhathazi kakhulu xa imfuyo ingaxinene edlelweni.

6. UKUNYANGA IINTSHULUBE : Uhlobo lweentshulube ngalunye luncyeza lalo. Ngesosizathu umfuyi ngamnye makaqale aphande, ukuze aqonde ukuba loluphina uhlobo lwentshulube olukhathaza imfuyo yakhe ukuze akwazi ukusebenzisa iyeza elifanelekileyo. Iintshulube zinamaxesha ezingayeki ngalo ukukhathaza. Ziyinkathazo eNtlakohlaza naseHlotyeni ngakumbi xa iimvula zisina kakhulu. Kuyafuneka ke ngoko umfuyi akhuthale ukuseza, ngamaxesha anje. Kodwa umfuyi makakhumbule ukuba ukuseza kodwa akuncedi nto. Imfuyo mayondleke kakuhle ingaxinani edlelweni. Xa unjalo ulula ukuzoyisa iintshulube.



Ongeza ingeniso yakho yeNyama yeNkomo nge...

# 'LOTMIX 85'

Reg. No. V 1495 Act 36 1947

\*\*UKWAKHWA : Protein eqavu, 65%, Fat 25%, Fibre 5,0%, Ca, 8,0%, P 2,2% Cu 0,036%, Mn 0,081%, Co 0,001%, Fe 0,114%, Zn 0,114%, Zinc Bacitracin 0,07%, Vitamin A 8 mil IU/100 kg, IQUALTHE : 22,3% Urea, 2,6% Prosup

**ISIKHUMISO SOKUTYEBISA INYAMA YENKOMO**

Isikhumiso sokutyebisa inyama yenkomo, 'iLOTMIX 85', ikubuyeka ngenzuzo emangalisayo, utshintsha-tshintsho lwesondlo, ukuthengiswa msinya nokuxabisela phezulu ngendleko eziphantsi zokondla.

'iLOTMIX 85' sisikhumiso seeprothini zodidi oluphezulu ezinazo zonke izinto ezifanele ukongezelelwa ngezixa ezilungelelaniswe ngokolinganiselo.

Ngenxa yokuba siyondelelene kakhulu, iindleko zokuthutha zithotywe kakhulu kuba kufuneka isixana nje sokuxutywa nezinto zemveliso ezilinyiweyo. (Sebenzisa kanye ngokwemiyalelo).

Iinkomo ziyidla ngolangazelelo imixube yeLOTMIX 85.

Ixubeka lula nezixubi zokondla okanye ngomhlakulo (ayinazigaqa).

Ithembekile - ixhaswa yiKYNOCHE, eyona nkampani yezondlo ekhula ngokukhawuleza emZantsi - Afrika.

Odola iKYNOCHE 'LOTMIX 85' ngoku ze wenze lo nyaka ibe ngunyaka owaphula izikeyi ngengeniso.

\*\*Esi sondlo sabafuyi sineYuriya, ngoko ke, kumele ukuba sixutywe ze kondliwa ngayo ngokwemiyalelo ngoo.

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International J12

## ISIFO ZEEHAGU: UKUFUYWA KWEHAGU:

Izifo nenkathazo zehagu zinqandwa ngokuthintelwa. Umgqaliselo wokuthintela izifo kufuneka uqale xa ihagu izala. Ezi ngongoma zilandelayo maziqwalaselwe kwasekuqaleni:—

1. Apho izakuzalela khona ihagu ucoceko lubalulekile. Le ndawo mayihlanjwe ngononophelo ngamanzi abilayo ane Caustic Soda (1 lb. to 15 gallon of water).

2. Nayipina into encamathele eludongeni lwendlwana leyo ihagu izalela kuyo mayikhuhlwe isuke; ibele lehagu malihlanjwe ngamanzi adiki-diki anesepha phambi kokuba imazi yehagu ingene kulo ndlwana icocekileyo yokuzala. Le nto ifanelwe ukwenziwa kusuku lwesithathu phambi kokuba izale.

3. Kuyimfuneko ukuba ihagu namantshontsho ayo ukuba zivalelwe okwexeshana emva kokuba ezelwe amantshontsho, ukunika ithuba ukuba ade omelele.

Xa sele omelele angakhutshelwa phandle nonina, kwindawo ecocekileyo ukuba afunde ukuchola-chola engceni izinto ezingayimfuneko kwimpilo yawo.

4. Amanzi nokutya okucocekileyo kufuneka ekho ngalo lonke ixesha. Amantshontsho akanukudityaniswa nezinye ihagu de abe anenyanga ezine ubudala.

Amantshontsho akhuliswe ngoluhlobo ayasinda ezifeni nasezintshulubeni. Ukuba athe akhula ngokomeleleyo nokusempilweni ade abenenyanga ezine ubudala anakho ukumelana neenkathazo ezincinane bempilo.

## IXESHA LOKUZALA:

Lo ndawo zizalela kuyo ihagu kufuneka ibe shushu, ingabinamoya noman-dlalo ube ngofanelekileyo. Ukuze amantshontsho asinde ekucinezelweni ngunina kufuneka kubethelelwe umqobo (guard rails) unxuse udonga, ubezi-intshi ezine ukusuka emgangathweni (floor) ubezi-intshi ezine kwakhona ukusuka eludongeni. Aye athi amantshontsho athubeleze phantsi kwalo mqobo ayame udonga abe ngalo ndlela asinda ekucinezelweni ngunina ngokuxhaywa yena nina ngulo mqobo.

Ukuba kude kwayimfuneko ukuba uyincedise ihagu xa izala izandla okanye nayiphina into oyisebenzisayo mazicoceke (viz) iinzopho zibemfutshane ukuze ungenzakalisi ngaphakathi. Ukuba ithe inkathazo yongamela, bubulumko ukubiza ugqira wempahla kunokubulala ihagu exabisekileyo ngokutyamzeka.

## ISIFO SEHAGU XA ISANDULA UKUZALA (Post-Parturient Fever):

Esi sifo siqala bumkuhlane kusuku lwesibini okanye lwesithathu emveni kokuba izele. Imazi yehagu iyadangala inqene ukutya, ibele liyabhonxa ngathi yehlisile kodwa kungaphumi lubisi, alambe amantshontsho. Maxa wambi kubekho amatheketheke aphuma ngasemva, ubushushu bunyuke bude buye ku- 107F nanga-phezulu, ukutofwa ngc penisilini namanye amayeza azalana nayo kuyasinyanga esi sifo.

## ISIFO SOKUNGXENGEKA KWEGAZI (Anaemia):

Impawu zesi sifo zibonakala ngolu hlobo: Uphawu lokuqala, lokukufa lubonakala ngaphakathi emlonyeni nase mathatheni kumantshontsho ehagu abudala buyiveki ukuya kwiveki ezintandathu, ngakumbi kumantshontsho avalelweyo. Amantshontsho anaso esi sifo ayabhitya anqaphele kubenzima nokuhamba. Nokutsheka okubumthubi kudla ngokubakho.

Esi sifo senziwa kukunqongophala kwentsimbi (iron) emzimbeni. Mininzi imixube yamayeza enokuyilungisa le meko inje ngale:—

Three Drachms Sulphate of Iron, One Drachm Sulphate of Copper ne-Payinti enye yamanzi. Intshontsho ngalinye lisezwe icephe elincinane kanye ngemini. Kanti ukuba ngaba amantshontsho akavalelwanga, ahamba-hamba phandle anyangeka msinyane ngaphezu kokusezwa.

## UTSHEKO:

Uphawu lokuqala ngumtsheko ongamanzi anukayo emantshontshweni abudala buzintsuku ezine ukuya kwiveki ezine. Utsheko olu luyinkathazo ngakumbi kwihagu ezigcinwe kwindawo ezibandayo nezinamanzi amdaka. Kuyakhawuleza ukwanda kwindawo ezingacocekanga. Unobangela woku kugula yintsholongwane ekuthiwa yi-Escherichia Coli. Oku kufa kuyanyangeka ngokuseza ngamayeza axutywe ne-Penisilin. Izindlu zehagu mazigcinwe cocekileyo. Ihagu ethe yafa mayitshiswe.

## AMANTSHONTSHO AZALWA ENGENABOYA:

Amantshontsho azalwa engenaboya, okanye ebuthathaka kuwenza ukuba afe. Oku kufa kubangwa kukugabikhok we-Iodene ekutyeni kwehagu emithiyi kanti ke nopenzo lungazibonisa ezimpawu. Amantshontsho asele nesisifo akanyangwa. Kanti singathintelwa ngokongeza i-Iodine ekutyeni kwehagu ezakuzala.

## I ERISIPHELASI EZIHAGWINI (Erysipelas):

Esi sifo sibangwa yintsholongwane (Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae) thise enako ukuhlala emhlabeni ixesha elide, okukufa kuxhaphakile ngakumbi ehlotyeni. Umchamo nobulongwe beehagu ezinaso buyasulela. Sanda ngokukhawuleza nangokulula xa imvula zisina ehlotyeni. Sibukhali kanye kwihagu ezisencinane ezisandula ukwaphusa.

## IMPAWU ZES ISIFO ZEZI:

Umkhuhlane onobushushu, nezixala ezibomvu emqolo, esifubeni, nasemilenzeni. Ihagu ezinaso ukufa emva kwentsuku ezingephi. Ihagu ibonisa ukudinwa, ufele lube bomvu kuphume izilonda emlonyeni, nokuqaqamba kwamalungu.

Yakuba ifile kukho inguqulelo ecacileyo elufeleni, ezihlunwini nasemlonyeni, Umbilini uba bomvu ngakumbi amathumbu. Ngamanye amaxesha xa ithe yagula ixesha elide kukho ukudumba kwentliziyo nokuphuma izinto ezifana neentsumpa ngaphakathi entliziyweni.

Ucoceko kwiindawo ezihlala kuzo iihagu nokutofwa ngepenicilin kuya-sinyanga esi sifo.

## ILEPTOSPIROSIS:

Oku kufa kwehagu kubangwa yintsholongwane ebizwa ngokuba yiLeptospira Pomona. Ezinye izilwanyana nabantu zifumana esi sifo ezihagwini. Isifo esi asilula ukuqondwa kuba neehagu ezinaso zijongeka philileyo, ngaphandle komkhuhlane omncinane kusuku lwesine phambi kokuba ziphile.

Olona phawu lwesi sifo kukuphunza kwehagu seyisethubeni lokuba izale. Singanyangeka ngokusebenzisa i-Penicilin namanye amayeza azalana nayo athi abe nokuxutywa nokutya kwehagu. Sikhona isitofu sesi sifo.

## UMKHUHLANE WEHAGU (Swine Fever):

Esi sifo sibukhali siyabhuhisa apho sithe sahlasele khona. Iihagu eziphileleyo zinaso, zinakho ukusisasaza ixesha elide. Imiqondiso yaso ngumkhuhlane, ukudangala ukutyafa ngakumbi esinqeni, nokuhamba ngokugxadazela, nokuhlana nobulongo obunegazi. Emva koko kuphume izixala eziluhlaza bubomvu emakhwapheni ngaphakathi.

Xa sele ifile ufele lubonisa izixala ezinegazi, negazi eliphuma ngasemva nasezimpumlweni. Imiphunga amathumbu, izintso, nentliziyo zibonisa amachaphaza egazi. Ukudumba kwesibindi nodakada kuqhelekile. Ayadumba namadlala abe makhulu.

Isifo esi asinayeza. Kangangobungozi baso umthetho uyanyanzelisa ukuba sixelwe kwangoko kwabasemagunyeni xa sithe sahlasele.

## IINTSHULUBE ZEEHAGU (Ascaris Worm):

Impawu ezibalulekileyo zezi, kukungcokochi nokungathandi kutya, ukuhlana, ukukhohlela, nokukhefuzela. Maxa wambi ihagu ikhathaze ukuxhuzula. Ihagu ezincinane eziveki mbini ukuya kwezisibhozo zezona zilixhoba kwezintshulube. Iihagu esele zikhulile azifane zihlaselwe zezi ntshulube.

Le ntshulube ifunyanwa emathunjini ubude buzi intshi ezilishumi elinambini kanti ubukhulu bungaphantsi kakhulu kwesiqingatha se intshi. Imazi yale ntshulube iyakwazi ukubeka amaqanda angama-2000,000 ngemini. Amaqanda aphuma nobu-longo, ayakwazi ukumelana nobushushu okanye ingqele iminyaka eliqela.

Zithi ke iihagu ziwafumane ngokuthi ziwaginye nokutya okanye amanzi. Akufika emathunjini ayaqandusela ze loo mibungwana iphuma kuwo igqobhoze emathunjini ingene egazini, ithwalwe ke ligazi iye esibindini nase miphungeni. Yakufika emiphungeni iyagqobhoza kwezi ngxowana zemiphunga ingene kuqho-qhoqho, iye engquleni. Yakufika apha iyaginywa kwakhona iyokuhlala emathunjini iinyanga ezimbini nezintathu. Kulo lonke olu hambo lwazo lujikelezayo ziyakhula zisenza umonakalo ngakumbi emiphungeni zenza iNyumoniya.

Maninzi amayeza asetyenziswayo ukunyanga ezi ntshulube kodwa elona liqhelekileyo yi-Sodium Fluoride. Lixutywa nokutya kwehagu kwemini iponti ekhulwini. Lo mini zinikwa lo mxube mazinganikwa kutya kumbi.

Kungayingozi ukuxuba i-Sodium Fluoride nokutya okusele ebantwini (Swill) okanye emanzini aselwayo.

## AMAQHAKUVA EZIHAGWINI (Measles):

Amaqakuva la avela xa ithe ihagu yaginya amaqanda entshulube yomntu (taenia solium). Ezi ntshulube ziyakhula emntwini zifikelele kubude obuzinyawo ezili-20 okanye ama-30 zinakho nokuhlala apho esiswini somntu iminyaka elishumi elinambini kude kuye kumashumi amabini nangaphezulu. Kule ntshulube kumana kuqhawuka izijungqe ngazithathu okanye ngazihlanu mihla le. Isijunge ngasinye sifumbethe amaqanda akwisithuba se-250,000. Ezi zijungqe ziphuma nelindle lomntu.

Amaqanda aphuma kwezi zijungqe mancinane kodwa anokhoko olulukhuni. Achitha-chithwa ke ngamanzi, nomoya, nempukane, nentaka njalo-njalo, ade angene emanzini okanye ekutyeni kwezinye izilwanyana. Kuyacaca ukuba umntu omnye onezi ntshulube anganakho ukusasaza amaqanda azo iminyaka emininzi.

Ehagwini la maqhakuva adla ngokufuyanwa kwizihlunu zomhlathi, elulwimini, entliziyweni, egxalabeni nasemlenzeni. Angahlala apho iminyaka eliqela kungekho nayeza lingawabulalayo sisahleli isilwanyane. Izilwanyane ezinjalo zijongeka zisempilweni zizale kungabikho nto.

Umntu yena uzifumana ezintshulube ngokutya inyama yehagu enamaqhakuva. Kanti iihagu zona ziwafumana la maqhakuva kubantu abanezi ntshulube. Xa ukhangela sele ifile ihagu la maqhakuva akhangeleka butyhenge-tyhenge, ubukhulu zibe ngano khozo lwe-erityisi kanti kwiqhakuva ngalinye kukho intloko yentshulube.

## NAZI KE IINDLELA ZOKUZILWA EZONTSHULUBE:

1. Ukuhlolwa kwenyama okwenziwa ngononophelo kuzo zonke iihagu ezixhelelwa abantu.
2. Inyama yehagu mayiphekisiswe.
3. Wonke umfuyi makenze kanga ngoko anako ukulwa iintshulube emntwini. Ukumiswa kwezindlu zangasese, nokunyangwa kwentshulube esiswini somntu ikwayenye indlela yokuwalwa lamaqhakuva.

## IBHULA EZIHAGWINI:

Ibhula iqala ngorawuzelo nokuxhwitheka koboya kuvele amaqhakuvana amancinane. Emva kweveki ezimbalwa ihagu iqale ukubhitya, ufele lube ngqongqosholo lube nokhoko. Emantshontshweni ehagu iqala ngasemehlweni nasezindlebeni.

Ibhula ke ibangwa yiroroty encinane kakhulu, ebizwa ngokuba yi-Scar-coptes Scabiei Suis. Zezi roroty ezi zenza lo monakalo ngokungena apha elufeleni zenze urawuzelo olubanga ukuba ihagu izikhuhle lonakale ufele. Nezinye izilwanyana nabantu zinganalo oluhlobo lwebhula.

Ukunyanga ibhula kusetyenziswa idiphu ezinje nge Diazinone (umxube), nezinye ezintsha ezisandukuvela. Ukuba enye kwezi sezixeliwe isetyenziswa kabini kathathu yanele ukunyanga ibhula ezihagwini. Kuloo ndawo apho bekukho ihagu ezinebhula mayikhuhlwe ihlanjwe ngononophelo, kungabikho nto ihlala kuyo kangangesithuba seveki ezintathu.

## INTWALA ZEHAGU:

Intwala zehagu phantse zifane nebhula ngemiqondiso. Ihagu ezincinane nezingondlekanga kakuhle zezona zikhathazwayo zintwala.

Intwala ziyinkathazo kakhulu ebusika, ziye zincipha ngokwanda kobushushu.

Le ntwala ikhathazayo kuthiwa yi-Haematopinus Suis. Iphila ngokufunxa igazi lezilwanyana ezifuyiweyo. Ngaphandle kokufunxa igazi azikwazi ukuhlala ixesha elide. (umntu) Ubukho bazo buphawulwa ngonomoyi abathe nca nca elufeleni ngakumbi esifubeni nasemva kwendlebe.

## INTWALA ZEHAGU ZINYANGEKA NGOLWHLOBO:

Ngokusebenzisa i Diazinone (umxube) itshizwe emzimbeni wehagu. Ukuba ithe yasetyenziswa kabini kathathu kwanele, zifa zonke iintwala zehagu.

## ISIYEZI ESIBANGWA BUBUSHUSHU EHAGWINI (Sunstroke):

Le meko yenziwa bubushushu obugqithisileyo obenziwa kukunqongophala komoya, nokuxinana kwehagu, mhlawumbi nokuziqhuba ngokukhawuleza.

# NEGUVON-A\*

Eli yezalibulela iiNtshulube nemiBungu yamathatha ezigusheni.

Ukuba iigusha zakho zibityile zinemikhunya, sebenzisa iNEGUVON-A\*

Eli yeza lelinye lamayeza awaziwayo emveliso kaBayer, eJamani.



**BAYER**  
AGRO-CHEM

\*Uphawo-shishini lika Bayer eJamani.

## IHAGU EZOYISWA BUBUSHUSHU ZIBONISA EZIMPAWU:

Utyhafo, ukukhefuzela, ukubetha kwentliziyo kuye kusihla, ubushushu bunyuke ukusuka ku- 110° kuye ku- 111°F. Isilwanyana sikhathaze ukuphefumla ngomlomo, sibonise amagwebu empumlweni ukugxadazela siwe singabinakho ukuvuka, nokufa kukhawuleze.

Kufuneka ukhawuleze ukunyanga. Ihagu mazisiwe emthunzini ngokukhawuleza, zitshizwe ngamanzi abandayo de ubushushu buhle.

Emva koko ihagu mazigcinwe emthunzini zinikwe ukutya okufanelekileyo

## ISIFO ZAMAHASHE (Horse Sickness):

Esi sisifo samahashe nee meyile kanti ngamanye amaxesha nee donki iimpukane ezidla ngokubonakala matshona nokuphuma kwelanga zizo ezisasaza esi sifo. Olu hlobo lweempukane luncinane ngenkangeleko luphila ngokufunxa igazi, luyakhawuleza ukwanda kwindawo ezimanzi, nasemigxobhozweni.

Isifo samahashe sikho ngamaxesha athile enyakeni nakwindawo ezinemvula eninzi ehlotyeni. Sikhathazile kakhulu kwindawo ezishushu ezigudle unxweme, ezintlanjeni nasezintilini. Siyagunya kanye ngoFebruwari, kude kulale ingqele. Maxa wambi nezinja zinganaso ngokutya inyama yehashe elibulewe siso.

Iimpawu zesi sifo zezi, Umkhuhlane, imikhunyu ephuma ngempulo, ukuphefumla nzima, ukutweza amaphumlo, maxa wambi umlomo ungavaleki, ulwimi lube phandle, kanti nokhohlo-khohlo lungakho. Emva koko ihashe lifa ngesiqophe, kuphume amagwebu ngempumlo.

Ngamanye amaxesha sizibonisa ngoluhlobo : Ukudumba kwentloko ingakumbi phezu kwamehlo nase ntanyeni. Ihashe liyatyhafa lingafuni kutya, likhefuzele, kodwa ke noko kunjalo amanye ayaphila.

Esi sifo asinayeza. Ukusithintela kukukhusela amahashe kwezi zinambuzane zibhabhayo ngokuwagcina esitalini okanye ukuwakhaphelela kwimimango ephakamileyo kude nemilambo nemigxobhozo. Esi sifo siyatofelwa. Ubulumko kukuba amahashe atofwe minyaka le, nangaliphina ixesha ukusuka ngomhla we 15 ku Disemba.

Amankonyane angaphantsi kwenyanga ezintandathu akuyomfuneko ukuba atofwe kodwa akuyeka ukwanyisa kufuneka aqalwe ukutofwa.

## STRENGILE (Strangles):

Esi sisifo esosulelayo samahashe asemancinane, ukusuka kwinyanga ezintandathu ukuya kwiminyaka emithathu ubudala. Sibangwa yintsholongwane (Streptococcus equi) eginywa nokutya okanye amanzi okanye nomoya ophefumlwa lihashe. Esi sifo siyelele kakhulu ngemikhwa nemiqondiso kwisifo ekuthiwa yi Grandile. Siba yinkathazo kwimihlambi yamahashe amaninzi agcinwe ndawonye, ngakumbi entlakohlaza nasekwindla.

Nazi iimpawu zesi sifo: Bubushushu obuphakamileyo, ukudangala noku ngathandi kutya. Kubakho nemikhunyu ephuma ngempumlo ethi ekuhambeni kwexesha ijiye. Kubanzima ukuginya, ihashe likhohlele, lithimle roqo. Amadlala eqeba ayadumba ethubeni agqabhuke abe zizilonda. Amalungu nemisipha nayo iyadumba kulandele ukufa. Ngelinye ixesha esi sifo siyetha ekugqabukeni kwamadlala.

Xa sisaqalayo amayeza anje nge-Penisilini okanye Sulphonamides angasi-nyanga, kanti nokonga ngononophelo, nokudla ngokufanelekileyo kuluncedo. Xa athe amadlala adumba njengamathumba makangatyandwa de abe avuthiwe ngakumbi xa asemqaleni. Ukunqanda ukuba isifo singandi izilwanyana ezinaso mazigcinwe zodwa. Izinto ezisetyenziswa kuso ezininzi ngemela nemikhumbi ne-emele zamanzi okusela njalo-njalo, mazigcinwe cocekileyo.

## IJOMFELA (Dourine):

Esi sisifosamahashe nee donki esibangwa yintsholongwane (Trypanosoma equiperdun) esifunyanwa yinkunzi ngokusuka isulelwe yimazi okanye imazi ngokosulelwa yinkunzi ngexesha lokuzekana.

Esi sifo asingxami, imazi iyadumba ngasemva kuphume amaqhakuva athi akuphola abe ngamaqhakuva amhlophe.

Enkunzini isikhababa nesigxobo samatyhalara siyadumba kude kuye esiwini ngaphantsi. Incanca iyadumba kuthande ukuba ivele ngaphandle, ivuze into efana nobubomvu, kubonakale amaqhakuva kwintloko yencanca. Amaqhakuva ajika abe zizilondana ezithi zakuphola zishiye amachaphaza amhlophe. Ngesisithuba ke inkunzi ifuna imazi ngamndla.

Inkunzi ne mazi zibonisa izigxala elufeleni ezimana ukutshona zibe zivele kwezinye indawo. Emva kwethuba ukuhamba kube nzima, imilenze ikhathaze ukuyina ihashe liye liba buthathaka libhitye ngokubhitya, kube nzima mpela ukuhamba lithande ukuruqa amanqina ekugqibeleni, umzimba wonke ufe phambi kokuba life emva kwethuba elide elinokuba yiminyaka emithathu.

Ijomfela sisifo ekungumthetho ukuba sixelwe kwabusemagunyeni xa sikhona. Onke amahashe anaso ngumthetho okokuba abulawe kuba asinayeza.

## ISIFO SOKUQINA KWEMIHATHI (Lockjaw):

Esi sisifo esingasuleliyo. Sihlasela abantu nezilwanyana, sibangwa yintsholongwane (Clostridium Tetani) ethi ingene emzimbeni ngenxeba. Ezintsholongwane zihlala emhlabeni ngakumbi emgqubeni wamahashe. Yakufika kwelo nxeba ithe yangena ngalo iyanda idale ityefu ethi ityhutyhe umzimba wonke. Amanxeba anje ngala avela xa kuchetywa, kushunqulwa imisila yamatakane okanye emva kokuthenwa okanye xa kushunqulwa impondo zenkomo, anika indlela yokungena emzimbeni wemfuyo. Amahashe abuthathaka nangaphezulu kwemfuyo eyetyisayo (Ruminant) alixhobo lesi sifo. Sinakho nokuhlasela abantu.

Iimpawu zaso emahasheni zezi :—

Ukuqina kwemilenze nemihlathi kubenzima ukuhamba, ukuhlafuna, noku-ginya, neendlebe zingakwazi ukushukuma. Ekuhambeni kwethuba izihlunu zomzimba ziba lukhuni umzimba uqine. Kwesi sithuba ihashe lifane lothuke liwe lixhuzule. Iindlebe zime nkqo, umsila uqine ungakwazi kujikajika amehlo maxa wambi abhedululeke.

Emva kwentsuku ezintathu kude kuye eshumini, ihashe liyafa.

Kwangokunjalo nasezinkomeni kubakho ukuqina komzimba zibonisa ukudangala nangaphezulu kwamahashe. Ziyayeka ukwetyisa kubekho noku qunjelwa.

Iigusha, iibhokhwe nechagu zikhohlisa ukuwa imilenze iqinile intloko itsaleke ngasemva.

Izilwanyana ezithe zahlaselwa sesi sifo mazigcinwe kwindawo ethe cwaka emnyama zitofwe ngokukhawuleza, zinikwe iyeza lokudambisa intlungu. Onke amanxeba ezinawo makanyangwe agcinwe cocekileyo, zitofwe ngePenicilini roqo, zinikwe ukutya namanzi ngokwaneleyo.

## UMKHUHLANE WAMAKHALANE (Biliary Fever):

Esi sisifo samahashe iimeyile needonki esibangwa yintsholongwane ethwalwa ngamakhalane (Babesia Caballi) okanye (Babesia equi) ezi ntsholongwane zihlasela ikopasile ezibomvu egazini (Red Blood Cells). Litsho lingxengeke igazi. Elona khalane libalaseleyo ngokuthwala esi sifo ngumkhazi.

Uphawu lokuqala lwesi sifo; Umkhuhlane nobushushu obuphakamileyo nokunxanwa qho. Ngaphakathi emlonyeni nasemehlweni nasezimpumlweni kubonakalisa ukumbhatsha, umchamo uba bumthubi okanye bubomvu. Ubulongwe bubalukhuni bube namatheke-theke. Ihashe liye libhitya ngokubhitya. Ukudumba kwentloko nentamo nemilenze kungakho. Okukufa kuthatha iveki okanye iveki ezimbini life. Amahashe aselekhulile ahlaselwa ngokulula kunasemancinane sesi sifo.

Nanga amayeza angasetyenziswayo ukunyanga esi sifo; Acaprin, Babesan okanye Pirevan. La mayeza atofwa angeniswe phantsi kofele. I-phenamidine nayo iyanceda ngokutofwa kube kanye ngentsuku ezimbini.

Xa ngaba la mayeza akabonisi luncedo sebenzisa i-Euflavine, Piroflavine okanye Gonacrine ngokufakwa emthanjeni. I-Aureomycin 1% solution nayo xa ithe yafakwa emthanjeni iyanceda. Nika i 40 cc yayo (Aureomycin) ikhulu ngalinye lobunzima bomzimba kodwa ungagqithi kwi 300 cc.

Esi sifo siphuma kade emzimbeni, ngenxa yoku ukonga ngononophelo nomonde kuyimfuneko, Ukusithintela kukulwa amakhalane.

## UMANZIAMNYAMA (Azoturia):

Esi ikwasesinye isifo samahashe, esi sifo sidla ngokuvela ngesiqophe sizibonisa ngokuqina kwemilenze nokubila, nemisipha yemilenze iyaqina, umchamo maxa wambi ungabomvu okanye ubemnyama. Kwesi sithuba ihashe liyathanda ukutya yonke into. Ukuba lithe loyisakala alakwazi ukuma ngemilenze yalo ukuphila kuyathandabuzeka. Esi sifo siyakhathaza kumahashe ondeke kakuhle.

Xa sesikhona kuyimfuneko xa sesihlasele elo hashe ukuba liphunyuzwe lingakhathazwa, linikwe iyeza lokuruda elinje nge-Liquid Paraffin njalo-njalo nokutya okwaneleyo. Ukuba alisenamandla okuziguqula kufuneka liguqulwe kube kanye kwiyure ezine. Kwesi sithuba kungakho nokumiwa ngumchamo. Xa kunjalo i-Catheter ingasetyenziswa nezinye izinto ezinokuncedisana nokuba likwazi ukuchama.

Amahashe angasebenziyo akhathazile ukuba lixhoba lesi sifo. Ubulumko kukuba ihashe lingayekwa lihlale nje lingasebenzi.

## ISIFO SOMPHAKATHO (Lymphangitis):

Esi sifo sizibonakalisa ngokudumba komphakatho ehashini, intliziyo ibethe ngamandla ubushushu bunyuke kubekho nokubila uthi wakucofa kwezo ndawo zidumbileyo ihashe lihlalimle ngenxa yentlungu. Emva kwethuba kuphume izilonda ezininzi, iqine imilenze ingavumi ukuba lihambe ihashe ngenxa yentlungu.

Unobangela luhlobo oluthile leentsholongwane ezithi zenze umonakalo phantsi kofele emphakathweni. Kanti ukudumba okunje ngaphandle kokwenziwa kokukufa kuyenzeka xa ihashe limiswe isidala lingenakuhambahamba phofu oko kudumba akubhulungu.

Esi sifo siyanyangwa ngamayeza afana nezi- Penisilini nemilenze ibhandejwe okanye ibotshwe igcinwe shushu ukunqanda ukudumba. Kuyanceda nokuwagcina amahashe ekhulekiwe kwesi sithuba. Izilonda xa sezikhona ziyangwe ngononophelo.

## ISITWAYI (Mange):

Oloni phawu lucacileyo kukurawuzela komzimba nokuba ngqingqisholo kofele kwindawo ezithile nokuxhitheka koboya. Ihase lizikhuhle lizonwaye kuvele izilonda ezophayo. Ethubeni lonke ufele lube lukhoko.

Le meko yenziwa zirorotyana ezincinane ezihlala phantsi kofele lwesilwanyana emva kokuligqobhoza. Zinakho ukubonakala ezirorotyana xa uthe walurwela ukhoko kwezi zilonda waluthumela kugqira wempahla. Isitwayi siyinkathazo ebusika ngakumbi imfuyo xa ibhityile.

Esi sifo sinakho ukunyangwa ngomxube we-toxaphene. Nawuphina omnye wale mixube kufuneka usetyenziswe kube kanye ngeveki, kathathu okanye kathandathu, kangangoko kuyimfuneko.

## IZILONDA NAMAQHUMA ENZIWA YISALI:

Iimpawu zezilonda okanye ukudumba emagxeni nasemqolo apho isali ibekwa khona. Ezi zilonda zidla ngokuba buhlungu kodwa amaqhuma akabuhlungu.

Xa zithe zavela izilonda kuyimfuneko ukuba ihashe liphunyuzwe lingasetyenziswa. Xa zithe zaqatywa i-Methylated Spirit okanye i-White lotion yonke imihla ziyanyama ziphile msinyane. Ukuba kunyanzelekile ukuba ihashe lisetyenziswe linjalo makusetyenziswe i-White lotion ngokuhlwa namafutha ekuthiwa yi-Zinc Oxide kusasa phambi kokuba lisetyenziswe.

Amaqhuma anokukhutshwa ngokutyandwa ngugqira wemfuyo.

## IIMPUPHU EZIBUHLUNGU (Laminitis):

Le meko idla ngokubangwa zizinto ezinje ngokutya kakhulu ukutya okunje ngombona nokusebenzisa amahashe kwindlela ezilukhuni lingena ziporo okanye ukuma ixesha elide ngonyawo olunye mhlawumbi.

Uphuphu lubashushu ihashe lingavumi ukuliphakamisa, kangangokuba buhlungu kubanzima ukuma ngalo ngamanye amaxesha. Nangona zonke impuphu zinganjalo kodwa ezangaphambili zezona zidla ngokuqala zibe buhlungu. Ukuba zithe azanyangawa ziyakuba zijonge phezu.

Ukuba ihashe lineziporo mazikhutshwe lifakwe esitalini esinomandlalo othambileyo. Iimpuphu zimana zifakwa emanzini abandayo. Kuyanceda nokulitofa emthanjeni nge Anti Histamines okanye esihlunwini nge Cortisones. Xa le meko ithe ayanyangwa kwakuqala impuphu ziyajikeka kufuneka ukuba zichetywe kakuhle emva koko lifakwe iziporo.

## UPHUPHU OLUHLATYWE YINTO (Punctured Hoof):

Le meko izibonakalisa ngokuqhwalala okuvela ngesaqophe okubangwa zintlungu ezigqithisileyo. Ihashe lidla ngokulixhoma lingalubeki emhlabeni unyawo, libile lingathandi nokutya. Uthi wakulukhangela uphuphu olo ususe ukunchola akubi nzima ukulifumana apho lenzakele khona. Linokuhlalywa sisikhonkwane okanye isijungqe socingo. Ubukho begazi okanye ububomvu kuyancedisa ukufumana apho lenzakele khona ihashe.

Ukutofwa ngezinto ezinje nge-Penisilini kungayanga le meko. Ihashe malifundiswe ukufakwa unyawo e-emeleni enamanzi ashushu neyeza. Lifakwe kuloo manzi kangangemizuzu engama-20, emva koko losulwe lome. Uphuphu malusikwe ngononophelo kufutshane nenxeba elo ukuze ububomvu bukazi ukuphuma. Qaba amafutha ezilonda ugqume nge-Cotton Wool ulibhandeje uphuphu ngokuqinileyo.

## IPHIKA EMAHASHENI (Broken Wind):

Lemeko idla ngokuzibonakalisa ngokuphefumla nzima kwehashe ngakumbi xa belithe lasetyenziswa, amaphumlo adla ngokutsaleka lilambise ngathi lifuthaniselekile. Ukhohlo-khohlo imikhunyu, ukutswina kwesifuba nokungatyebi kakuhle yimiqondiso edla ngokubonakala maxa wambi kubakho ukubhukuxa nokubila kakhulu nokudinwa msinyane. Le meko ikakhulu ikhathaza amahashe angaphezulu kweminyaka emihlanu ubudala.

Unobangela akaziwa ncam kodwa ukutya okunothuli kunakho ukuyibangela le meko. Esi sifo kusathandabuzeka ukuba singanyangeka, kodwa ukonga ngononophelo nokunika ukutya okungomileyo nokwanyuwe kwi-Lime Water kunganceda. Amayeza anje nge-Anti Histamines namanye okucumbulula imiphunga anganceda nokondleka kakuhle ukomeleza impilo.

## IIPAPISI (Bots):

Ezi zimpethu ezifunyanwa ngaphakathi esiswini sehashe, kanti maxa wambi nasemqaleni. Iipapisi zidalwa ziimpukane ezithile (Bot Fly) ezithi zibeke amaqanda azo eboyeni behashe ngakumbi egxalabeni, emikhonweni njalo-njalo. La maqanda mancinane amthubi bumhlophe ngebala, ajongeka ngokonomoyi. Emva kweveki ayaqandusela. Iminyikana ephuma apho yenza ukurawuzela ukuze ihashe lizonwaye ngokuzikhotha. Yakufika emlonyeni wehashe iyaginywa iye esiswini. Ithatha ithuba phambi kokuba iye esiswini kuba ihamba incathama iphumla ukusuka emlonyeni.

Yakufika esiswini iyabambelela ikhule kancinane igqibelele emva kweenyanga ezilishumi. Emva koku iyeke ukubambelela iphume nobulongo. Yakufika emhlabeni iphume ebulongweni ingene emhlabeni, apho ibe nofele olulukhuni olumnyama, ihlale apho ithuba elingangenyanga phambi kokuba ibe yimpukane.

Ezi mpukane zininzi ehlotyeni. Iipapisi zininzi emasheni ngakumbi ebusika. Elona xesha lilungileyo ukuzinyanga kusekuqaleni kobusika xa eximpukane ziphelayo.

Iipapisi zenza ukungatyebi ngakumbi ebusika nokungatyebi kakuhle kwehashe. Ngelinye ixesha ziyayenza injenqane nokuxhuzula okuno kubanga ukufa ngesaqophe.

Njengoko aba nomoyi bathatha iveki ukuqandusela ihashe malihlikhlwe ngelaphu elithiwe nxu kwi- 2% Solution of Carbolic dip kube kanye ngeveki. Eli yeza liyababulala onomoyi abenza ipapisi. Isitali nemikhumbi mazigcinwe cocekileyo.

Maninzi amayeza okulwa ipapisi xa zisiswini. Onke amayeza adityanise nokutya kwehashe. Iyeza elidala elingasetyenziswayo yi Carbon Bisulphide. Phambi kokuba linikwe elohashe kufuneka lilanjiswe ubusuku bonke. Kwikhulu ngalinye lobunzima behashe nika i-2½ cc Carbon Bisulphide ixutywe nesiqingatha sebhotele ye-Raw Linseed oil, okanye i-Liquid Paraffin. Lo mxube mawusezwe ngobunono kuba kulula ukulitsara ihashe, liphindwe lisezwe emva kwenyanga.

## IINTSHULUBE (Ascarisworm):

Le ntshulube iqhelekile, iyingozi ngakumbi kumahashe amancinane. Iyakhula ide ngamanye amaxesha ifikelele kwi-20 intshizi ubude, ngesiqu ibe ngangepensele. Imazi yale ntshulube iyakwazi ukubeka amaqanda ade abe ngama-300,000 ngemini, athi ke aphume nobulongo. La maqanda omelele ayakwazi ukuhlala nangaphezu konyaka ngaphandle. Ukuba athe aginywa lihashe namanzi okanye ingca; akufika emathunjini ayaqandusela. Imibungwana leyo iphuma kuwo igqoboza emathunjini ingene egazini. Ngokuthwalwa ligazi iya imiphungeni ingene kwingxowana zomoya emiphungeni (Air Sacs) inyuke ngoqhoqhoqho. Ihase liyikhohlelele emloyeni apho ifika iphinde iginywe, yakufika emathunjini ikhule iphelele.

Amayeza angazinyangayo ngala:— I-Piperazine enokuthi isezwe okanye idityanise nokutya kwalo. Carbon Bisulphide nayo iyazibulala ezintshulube kodwa kufuneka ihashe linganikwa kutya ngobusuku obungaphambili. Seza 2½ cc kwikhulu ngalinye lobunzima behashe, idityanise nesiqingatha se Raw Linseed Oil okanye i-Liquid Paraffin. Njengokolikhathaza ukutsara eliyeza unonophelo luyafuneka xa useza ngalo. Emva kwee yure ezimbini ihashe lingawafumana amanzi nokutya. Amahashe amithiyo makangasezwa ngeliyeza (Carbon Bisulphide).

Ukutya nesitali, namanzi kufuneka acoceke ngawo onke amaxesha. Amahashe amancinane makagcinwe kwindawo eyomileyo nengca emfutshane khona ukuze amaqanda ezintshulube aphuma nobulongo afe bubushushu belanga.

## INTSHULUBE (Strongyles):

Zininzi intlobo-ntlobo zale ntshulube, ezinye zincinane ezinye zinkulu. Zihlala kula mathumbu makhulu ehashini apho zifunxa igazi zibange ukutyhafa nokubhitya kwehase. Amahashe aba nokudumba okutyhenge-tyhenge esifubeni ngaphantsi nasemilenzini xa sezininzi ezi ntshulube. Ezi ntshulube ziyingozi nangaphezu kwe Papisi. Iyeza elingazinyangayo yi-Thiabendazole okanye i-Phenothiazine. Ukuzithintela amahashe makangavunyelwa atye kwindawo ezimanzi ngakumbi ehlotyeni. Isitali namanzi, nokutya mazigcinwe cocekileyo. Umandlalo mawungayekwa ube manzi. Umandlalo omanzi mawukhutshwe esitalini yonke imihla.

## AMAXHWELE ABUHLUNGU (Greasy Heel):

Amaxhwele aphuma izilonda ezitsisa amanzi okanye into enukayo engwevu ngebala ebuyelela kwi-Grisi. Ukuba ithe ayanyangwa ngethuba ezizilonda zibe nenyama ekhulileyo entlaka-ntlaka oku kwentsumpa, ibange ukuqhwalala. Le nkathazo idla ngokubakho kumanqina angasemva. Iyakhathaza kokhulu kwindawo ezingacocekanga nezimanzi nezindaka. Maxa wambi ingakhathaza le meko kumahashe atya gqith umbona okanye ihabile.

Ezi zilonda ziyanyangeka ngokusebenzisa i-I kwi 1 000 ye-Bichloride of Mercury xibhande jwe intsuku ezimbini. Emva koko ziqatywe i-Zinc Oxide exutywe ngokulinganayo ne-Glycerine kube kanye ngemini de ziphile.

Xa zithe zayekwa ixesha elide zinganyangwa akulula ukuphila naxa se zinyangwa. Xa kunjalo bubulumko ukuzihlamba nge-Methylated Spirit kuqala wandule ukuziqaba 1-2% Formalin intsuku ezimbini. Emva koko usebenzise i-Saturated picric acid ne 50% Methylated Spirit yonke imihla. Ukuba inyama ithe yakhula yagqitha elufeleni makubizwe ugqira wemfuyo ayisuse. Amanqina makagcinwe ecocekile, uboya emaxhweni buchetywe.



## IMIGODI EKHETHEKILEYO (RAND MINES LTD.)

**Iqumru elinekamva  
eligaqambileyo,**

**Eyona migodi ebhatalayo,**

**Fumana inkcukacha ngale  
migodi kwifisi eyona  
ikufutshane kuwe yamajoyini.**

## IINTSHULUBE EZINKOMENI?

*Sebenzisa iyeza elitofwayo i*

# "TRODAX"®

I TRODAX ibulala ezona ntshulube eziyingozi ezinje ngee wire worm, hook worm, nodular worm nentsulube ezisibaca zesibindi.



**Umanz'abomvu ezinkomeni?  
nefiva ebangwa ngamakhalane  
ezinjeni. Sebenzisa elona yeza  
linamandla i**

## "PHENAMIDINE"®

**M&B Maybaker** (SA) (Pty) Ltd

P.O. Box 1130, Port Elizabeth 6001

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## INJENQANA (Colic):

Isifo esi saziwa ngamagama amaninzi ngokwempawu esithi sizibonise ikhona injenqana edibene nokuqunjelwa, nebangwa ukuxhuzula, nebangwa kukumiwa kwe-thumbu ngaphakathi njalo-njalo. Kuzo zonke ezi ntlobo kukho intlungu ezitsheqayo nokungonwabi nokubila. Esi sifo siyaqubula sinakho ukubangwa kukugqithisa ukutya okanye inguqulelo ekutyeni maxa wambi ihashe lithe ladinwa kakhulu. Amaxesha amaninzi ihashe libonisa ubundlobongela limana ukuziluma esuswini lizibhuqa-bhuqa lincwina. Linganakho ukuqhuba ngolo hlobo imini yonke kanti neveki ingaphela phambi kokuba life. Akunqabanga ukuqiniseka ukuba sesi sifo ingakumbi emahashini apho kungekhoyo kuqiniseka bubulumko ukubiza ugqira wemfuyo.

Elo hashe lithe lahlaselwa sisifo malingakhathazwa linqandwe ekuzibhuqa-bhweni. Ukuba lithe layekwa lizibhuqabhuka namathumbu angaqhinana life ihashe kwa oko. Nanku ke umxube oncedayo ukudambisa iintlungu :

Thapentayini 1½ ozs

Chloral Hydrate 1½ ozs

Chlorodyne 1½ ozs

ne 4 ozs yamanzi. Uthi uwonke lo mxube udityanise nepayinti ye Raw linseed oil.

## IZIFO ZEENKUKU

### UTSHEKO OLUMHLOPHE EZINKUKHWINI

(B.W.D.):

Esi sifo senkukhu sibangwa yintsholongwane ekuthiwa yi Salmonella Pullorum edla ngokukhula yande ngaphakathi enkukhwini ngakumbi esingxotyeni senyongo. Isikhukhazi siyakwazi ukubeka amaqanda anale ntsholongwane ngaphakathi. Amaqanda anale ntsholongwane akadli ngakuqandusela. Amantshontsho afa engekanduselwa okanye afe esandulukuqandusela. Esi sifo sihlasele ngakumbi amantshontsho enkukhu nawa makarikuni angaphantsi kwintsuku ezilisumi elinesihlanu ubudala. La mantshontsho akholisa ngokugula usuku okanye intsuku zibe mbini afe.

Amantshontsho anesi sifo akholisa ngokuqukana ndawonye, abonise ukutyhafa, angatyi kodwa asele amanzi kakhulu, awe amaphiko, arude. Akufa abonisa ukudumba kwesibindi, udakada nezintsho, namathumbu abe bomvu. Amantshontsho athe ahlaselewa sesi sifo nokuba ade aphila akatyebi engakhuli kakuhle. Nangona ephilile nje akayeki ukusisasa esi sifo kuba intsholongwane ezibanga esi sifo ziphuma nobulongo okanye namaqanda.

Ukusithintela nokusinqanda singandi; mazi suswe inkukhu kulo ndawo bezikuyo zisiwe kwenye. Izitya zokutyela ezamanzi, nomgangatho mazihlanjwe ngononophelo ngamanzi ane Formalin Solution (2% Solution) Umgquba wenkukhu ususwe utshiswe.

Omatshini bokuqandusela mabagcinwe cocekileyo bahlanjwe ngamanzi ane-Formalin kunye ne-Zifokonke phambi kokuba basetyenziswe. Bavalwe usuku okanye intsuku ezimbini kungangeni moya. Emva koko zivulwe ingcango bangasetyenziswa kungene umoya kude kube zii yure ezintathu nezine phambi kokuba kufakwe amaqanda.

Njenge-Typhoid ezinkukhwini, esi sifo sinakho ukwazeka ukuba sikhona ezinkukhwini ngokuvavanya igazi lazo. Ezo zithe zabonisa ukuba zinaso mazixhelwe. Bubulumko ukuba zivavanywe zonke emva kwenyanga. Sinakho ukunyangwa esi sifo ngokusebenzisa i-Farazolidone (0.04%) ekutyeni kwenkukhu kangangethuba leveki ezimbini. Esi sifo asitofelwa.

Amaqanda okufukamisela okanye amantshontsho amancinane makathengwe kwindawo ezineziqinisekiso sokuba asikho esi sifo kulo mhlambi wenkukhu.

## UMTSHEKO OLUHLAZA WEENKUKHU

(Fowl Typhoid):

Esi ikwa sesinye sezifo zeenkukhu, amakarikuni, nee mpangele. Le ntsholongwane isibangayo (Salmonella and Gallinatum) ifunyanwa okanye ihlala emhlabeni kanti neenkukhu ezinaso esi sifo zingajongeka ziphilile kanti ziyakwazi ukusazisa esi sifo.

Apho sithe sahlasele khona senza ilahleko engathethekiyo. Iinkukhu ezinaso zibonisa ukutyhafa, ukungathandi kutya, umtsheko omthubi buluhlaza. Ungelo lubambe buluhlaza ngebala lumbatshe, maxa wambi kubekho nonxano kananjalo.

Leyo ithe yafa inkukhu isibindi siyadumba sibe nkum-nkum, uyadumba, imiphunga iba ngwevu ingene amanzi ibe nogwebu ngaphakathi, amathumbu abe bomvu ngaphakathi, ngamanye amaxesha kubakho amaqhuqhunya entliziyweni. Inkoliso yeenkukhu ezithe zahlaselwa sesi sifo ziyafa. Ezo zithe zaphila aziyeke ukusihlwayela esi sifo.

Esi sifo siya tofelwa ukusithintela. Kulungile ukutofa zonke inkukhu zise neenyanga ezimbini ubudala. Zibuye ziphindwe xa zinenyanga ezilithoba kude kuse enyakeni ubudala. Xa sithe sahlasele esi sifo inkukhu mazi suswe zisiwe kwenye indawo engena sifo.

Esi sifo singanyangwa ngokusebenzisa i-Furazolidone (.04%) ekutyeni kwenkukhu, xuba iponti (1 lb) ye-Furazolidone (4.4%) kwikhulu leeponti (100 lbs) lomgubo wenkukhu, uzinike kangange veki ezimbini. Iinkukhu zidla ngokuyeka ukufa kwakamsinyane emveni kokuba kusetyenziswe eli yeza.

Ukuvavanya igazi leenkukhu usebenzisa iyeza ekuthiwa yi-antegine kulula ukuzifumana ezo zinaso nangaphambi kokuba zibonise ukugula. Ezo zithe zafumaneka zinako mazixhelwe, uvavanyo luqhutywe kube kanye ngenyanga.

## INGQAKAQHA YENKUKU (Fowl Pox)

Esi sisifo senkukhu namakarikuni esingena ilahleko enkulu ngakumbi ehlotyeni. Esi sifo sanda ngokwayamana kanti neengcongconi ziyakwazi ukusandisa nga kumbi ukusukela ngo-Janyuwari ukuya ku-Meyi, ngeli thuba ingcongconi zininzi.

Impawu zesi sifo zezi; amadyungu-dyungu entloko nase-ngelweni nakwezinye indawo ezingena ntsiba. Emva kwethuba amadyungu-dyungu afane neentsumpa ezibomvu ezithi zijike zibe zizilonda. Ingakumbi ngaphakathi ezinkopheni, emlonyeni nasemqaleni. Ezinye inkukhu ziba zimfama. Ezinkukhwini ezi zilonda zidla ngokuphelela entloko kanti emakarikunini zigqithela nasemilenzeni.

Inkukhu ezithe zaphila aziphindi zibe naso ebomini bazo. Esi sifo asinayeza. Inkukhu ezigulayo mazigcinwe kwindawo eshushu, zinikwe ukutya okuthambileyo, ingcongconi zingavunyelwa ukuba zande. Iyeza ekuthiwa yi-Mercurochrome ne Tincture of Iodene zinako ukusetyenziswa ezilondeni zingandi.

Ukusithintela inkukhu namakakuni abudala buzi-veki ezintathu nezine angatofwa. Utofo olunye lwanele. Izikhukukazi esezibeka zidla ngokuyeka emva kotofo okwethutyana. Inkukhu ezithe zahlaselwa sesi sifo zaphila akuyo mfuneko ukuba zibe ziphindwe zitofwe.

## ISUSU SEGAZI (Coccidiosis):

Esi ikwa sesinye sezifo zenkukhu namakarikuni. Amantshontsho abudala buziiveki ezine ukuya kwiiveki ezilishumi elinambini akholisa ngokuba lixhoba elilula lesi sifo. Intsholongwane ezibangela esi sifo zifumaneka ebulongweni benkukhu, kulukhuni azifane zife, zisasazwa ngumoya, amanzi, izinambuzane izilwanyana, nabantu. Zithi ke zakuginywa namanzi okanye nokutya zinkukhu zande ngokukhawuleza emathunjeni.

Amantshontsho anaso aba buthathaka awe iimpiko anqene ukutya okanye ukusela abonise umtsheko onamagwebu okanye igazi, afe emva kweentsuku ezimbini okanye usuku. Xa selefile amathumbu aba bomvu maxa wambi abe negazi ngaphakathi.



Bubulumko ukugcina izindlu zeenkuku cocekileyo, zandlalwe ngesitroyi esicocekileyo ekufuneka sikhutshwe sitshiswe yonke imihla. Kuyanceda ngelinye ixesha ukubeka ucingo lwe-nethi ukuba iinkuku zime kulo zingafiki phantsi.

Amayeza anje nge-Sulphadimidine ne-Sulphurquinoxaline anempumelelo ekusiny angeni esi sifo. Amacephe amane e-Sulphurdimidine (16% solution) okanye Sulphumezathine axutywa ne-galoni yamanzi okusela, ziyekwe zisele kangangethuba leentsuku ezintlanu.

Inkukhu zidla ngokuyeka ukufa emva kwentsuku ezimbini okanye ezintathu zisebenzisa la manzi.

Amantshontsho athe aphila akafane ahlaselwe sesi sifo kwakhona. Esi sifo asitofelwa.

## IZIFO SEMIPHUNGA EZINKUKWINI:

Izifo ezinje ngomkhuhlane. (Roup) bronkayithisi, umqala obuhlungu nezinye ke njalo-njalo, zingayenza inkathazo ezinkukhwini. Zidla ngokuzibonisa ngezi mpawu, ngemikhonyu ukulila kwamehlo, ukuthimla, ukukhohlela, ukudumba kwe-ntloko nokutswina okanye ukugroxozela xa iphefumla. Ezi zifo zizonke zinakho ukuyihlasela inkukhu ngaxeshanye. Ngesi sizathu akulula ukulwa imeko enjalo de kube kuyaziwa oyena nobangela. Akulula nokumahlula kakuhle unobangela ngokwempawu eziboniswa yinkukhu egulayo. Ngoko ke bubulumko ukubiza ugqira wemfuyo akuxelele oyena nobangela xa uthe wakrokrela esinye sezi zifo.

Kukho inkolo yokuba amayeza anjenge-Penisilini anakho ukuyilwa le meko inje.

## IZIFUNXA GAZI EZIFUNYANWA NGAPHANDLE EMZINBENI WENKUKHU:

### 1. Amakhalane Enkuku (Tampans) :

La makhalane ahlala ezimfantenini zezindlu zeenkuku, afunxa igazi ngokuhlwa. Aluhlaza bungwevu ngebala, amcaba, angaphantsi kancinci kwisiqingatha se-intshi ubude. Imazi ebeka amaqanda kulo ndawo izimele kuyo, aqandusela emva kweveki ezimbalwa. Loo makhalane mancinane ancathela ahlale emzimbeni wenkukhu efunxa igazi intsuku ezintlanu kude kuye eshumini andule ukuwa phantsi azimele njengamanye amakhalane, amane ukufunxa igazi ngokuhlwa ezinkukhwini kuphela. Amakhalane enkukhu anakho ukuhlala iminyaka eliqela engatyi.

La makhalane akafunxi gazi kuphela abanga nezinfo ezithile ezinkukhwini, ezinjengeSpirorchactosis. Anakho nokwenza utyhafo nokufa komzimba.

Ukulwa la makhalane kukukhupha umandlalo nomgquba uwutshise ze indlu itshizwe nge karbaspray yonke ngaphakathi, udonga nophahla ngokunjalo. Olu tshizo malwenziwe kabini ngeveki, zilunyukelwe inkukhu zingadibani nolutshizo.

Xa i-karbaspray ingafumaneki i-Mercaptothion ingasetyenziswa ngendlela enye ne karbaspray.

### 2. Iroroty Ezibomvu (Red Mite) :

Ezi zifunxa gazi zifunyanwa ezinkukhwini. Zingange ntloko kanotaka xa sezikhule zaphelala, zibomvu ngebala. Nazo njengamakhalane enkukhu zihlala ezimfantenini zifunxa igazi ezinkukhwini ngobusuku. Ukuba unokuthandela uboya begusha kwizicopho zenkukhu (Perches) wozibona eziroroty zizifihle apho ngentsasa elandelayo.

Kwanje ngamakhalane bubulumko ukususa umandlalo womgquba uwutshise yonke imihla ukuze zingabi nakwanda okanye zifumane indawo zokuzimela. Izindlu zenkukhu nayo yonke into engaphakathi mazitshizwe nge-Mercaptothion Solution. Olu tshizo malwenziwe ngentsuku ezilishumi kabini. Xa ezi roroty sezisemzimbeni wenkukhu ziqhole inkukhu nge karbaspray okanye molasol.

### 3. Ukhwekhwe Lwemilenze (Scaly Legs) :

Le meko ibangwa kwayiroroty encinane kakhulu ezingena ngaphantsi kwamaqoqo emilenze yenkukhu (Scales). Lo mlenze unazo uyakhukhumala utsitse ububomvu obungwevu, imilenze ukuya ezinzwaneni ikhukhumale iberabaxa ngokofele lwe Ngenya.

Le inakho ukunyangwa ngokufaka imilenze yezo nkukhu zinayo kwi karbaspray (amafutha) okanye amafutha e salfa. Kulungile ukuba uyiphinde emva kweveki. Nezo nkukhu zisajongeka ziphilile mazinyangwe ngoluhlobo.

### 4. Iintwala Zomzimba Neetakumba :

Ezi zinokunyangwa ngokulula ngokuqholo inkukhu nge 5% Mercaptothion Powder okanye i karbadust.

## IZIFUNXA GAZI ZANGAPHAKATHI (Internal Parasites):

Zininzi intlobo-ntlobo zentshulube zenkukhu. Zonke zibangela ukunqaphela ukubhitya ukungabeki kakuhle amaqanda ingakumbi kwinkukhu ezise ncinane.

### 1. Iintshulube Ezisicaba (Tapeworms) :

Lo mhlobo ufunyanwa emathunjini. Xa ukhule waphelala umana ukuqhawuka izijungqe ezithi ziphume nobulongwe. Isijungqe ngasinye sithwala amaqanda amaninzi athi acholwe zirorotyana ezincinci emhlabeni ezinjenge mbovane maxa wambi imisundulul oneempukane. Ukuba inkukhu ithe yatya enye yezizinto iwufumene lo mhlobo weentshulube.

### 2. Intshulube Ezingqukuva (Round Worms) :

Nawo lo umhlobo ufunyanwa emathunjini enkukhu. Udla ngokuba zi-intshi ezimbini nezintathu ubude. Amaqanda awo aphuma nobulongwe, ze iinkukhu ziwa-chole nokutya okanye nengca aqandusele akhule aphelele kwakhona emathunjini.

Maninzi amayeza angasetyenziswayo ukunyangwa iintshulube ezinkukhwini. Ngenxa yokungabi lula ukuseza inkukhu onke la mayeza adityaniswa nokutya kwenkukhu (Mash).

I-Carbontetrachloride edityaniswa ne Liquid Paraffin inamandla kakhulu ekubulaleni intshulube. Lo mxube xa umntu ekwazi angaziseza ngawo iinkukhu kodwa kulungile ukuba aboniswe ngugqira wempahla kuqala.



**Neftin\***

**For the treatment  
of scours in calves**

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**Ezi pilisi zinyanga u  
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Zakuba ziseziwe inkukhu mazifuduswe ziye kwenye indawo. Emva kwentsuku ezimbini zilapho qokelela umgquba nentshulube ezingaba ziphumile uziitshise wandule ukuzibuyisela kwindawo yazo inkukhu.

I-Carbontetrachloride neLiquid Paraffin zixutywa ngoluhlobo, ikomityi ye-Carbontetrachloride idityaniswe nekomityi enesiqingatha seLiquid Paraffin. Inkukhu nganye enyanga zintandathu ubudala nangaphezulu isezwe i 5 cc kusasa emva kokuba zilanjisiwe ubusuku bonke. Emva koko zinganikwa ukutya kangangethuba le yure ezimbini.

Iintshulube ziyathinteleka ngokulula ngokugcina cocokileyo izindlu zenkukhu nomandlalo wazo nokutshabalalisa zonke izinto ezinokwandisa okanye zisasaze amaqanda entshulube.

## IZIFO ZEEZINJA

### UMGADA (Rabies):

Esi sisifo sezilwanyana nabantu esibangwa yi virus evela kwizilwanyana ezigula siso. Uluchwe lwaso nasiphina isilwanyana na esithe sahlaselwa sesi sifo luyingozi.

Esi sifo siqhelekile ukubela kwimimandla emininzi kweli lizwe ngokukodwa eTransvali eFreyistati nase mantla Mpuma wase Koloni. Ikakhulu sisasazwa ngamaqaga anesi sifo, ngokuthi alume umntu okanye esinye isilwanyana sasendle nesifuyiweyo.

Iimpawu zesisifo zidla ngokubela emva kweeveki ezimbini okanye ezilishumi sakuba isilwanyana sinaso.

Ukuba esi sifo sithe asacaca ukuba siso kwisithuba sexesha leveki ezimbini umntu angathandabuza ukuba siso kuba sona siyakhawuleza ukuzicasisa. Nazi iimpawu zazo . . . Ukuphambana ezinjani, ezikatini, nasemaqageni, ezithi zikhang-eleke mathileyo. Maxa wambi zintlantlathe nayiphina into ezithe zahlangana nayo. Amehlo azo athi nta ngokwento eyoyikayo. Inxolo encinane yenza ukuba zibenom-sindo ngakumbi, zihlasele nayiphina into eziyibonayo. Emva kweentsuku ezimbalwa zingakwazi ukuphakama zide zife. Iinkomo zona ungaziphawula ngokubaleka, zijikeleza, ziluma, zihlaba, zidudula yonke into. Amahashe needonki adla ngoku-ziqikaqika ngokungathi ayalunywa, azilume akhabakhabe. Maxa wambi esi sifo sizibonisa ngotyhafo lomzimba, ukuphambana okanye ukuhlasele kungabakho. Xa sivele ngoluhlobo sidla ngokuzibonakalisa ngoluchwe olunzi, nomlomo othe nxeke, singakwazi ukuginya zife ngentsuku ezingephi.

Esi sifo asinayeza, nesilwanyana esithe sahlaselwa siso asidli ngakuphila. Xa sithe sakrokreleka ukuba siso kufuneka sixelwe saziwe kwakamsinyane ngabasemagunyeni. Esi sifo singathintelwa ngokutofwa.

### UMZANANDA:

Esi sifo siqhelekile kakhulu ezinjani sibangwa yivirus enokusasazeka nangayiphi na indlela. Elona xhoba lilula kwesi sifo zizinja ezingaphantsi konyaka ubudala. Ezona mpawu ziphambili zesi sifo zezi, kukutyhafa, amehlo nomlomo ngaphakathi ababomvu, amehlo alile, impumlo iphume imikhonyu ibe nokuqhekeka okunokubela nakweyiphi na indawo entloko, kungakho nokukhohlela ne Nyumoniya. Maxa Wambi amathumbu nesisu angasebenzi kakuhle, kubekho ukuhlanza, negazi ebulongweni. Ngamanye amaxesha izihlunu zomzimba zityityimbe, nokushwabana okanye ukutyhafa komzimba, kanti nokutyhaphaka kungakho. Ngenxa yokuba isilwanyana singatyi, siya bhitya.

Ukongongonophelo ukondliwa ngokufanelekileyo, isifo esi singaliwa ngokuphumeleleyo. Esi sifo ingatofelwa ngakumbi kwizinja ezibudala bungaphezu kwenyanga ezimbini.

## UMKHUHLANE OBANGWA NGAMAKHALANE

### (Biliary Fever):

Esi sisifo sezinja sibangwa ngamakhalane. Izinja ezithe zanaso zinako ukuziphilela maxa wambi, kodwa acezo zithe zaphila zinganyangwanga ziyangxwelereka empilweni.

Sibukhali esi sifo ngakumbi kwizinja ezisencinane. Siqala ngokutyafisa nomkhuhlane. Emva koko inja ingathandi kutya, ikhefuze ukuphefumla, ibethe ngamandla intliziyo iye ityhafa ngokutyhafa. Ezinye zibonise notsheko kwanokuhlanya. Ngaphakathi emehlweni nasemlonyeni ibonisa ukumbatsha. Umchamo uba bomvu ngebala. Izinja ezithe zahlaselwa azifane ziphile.

Sinako ukunyangwa ngamayeza anje ngala :—

Phenamidine, Pirevan, Acaprin, Babesan, njalo njalo. Apho sinenkani ukunyangeka nangaliphina kula mayeza bubulumko ukuphinda usebenzise kwa elo yeza okanye i Trypan Blue emthanjeni. Ukonga ngonophelo kuyimfuneko njengaso nasiphina isifo.

### UKHWEKHE LWENDLEBE (Ear Canker):

Lunokubakho ngaphakathi nangaphandle endlebeni. Lunokubangwa nazintsholongwane ezithile okanye iroroty ezincinane ezinako ukungena endlebeni. Inja ithanda ukuzonwaya iindlebe okanye imana ukuzivuthulula. Ukuba uthe waqwalasela endlebeni ngaphakathi ubona ubomvu obumdaka obunukayo obude buvuzele ngaphandle.

Kwesi sithuba bubulumko ukuyihlamba indlebe ngononophelo ngaphandle ngaphakathi. Emva koko ugalele iteaspoon ye Spirithi (Methylated) emayisulwe kwakhona ngokuthambileyo ngelaphu elithambileyo. Maninzi amayeza angafumanekeyo okunyangwa lemeko. Ukuba ithe yala ukunyangeka, bubulumko ukubiza ugqira wemfuyo onako ukwenza utyando oluthile ngaphakathi endlebeni.

### UMBHO (Mange):

Esi sisifo esihlasela ufele lwezinja esikwabangwa zirorotyana ezincinane ezingena phantsi kofele. Ufele luba ngqingqisholo luveze amanya, buwe uboya, kungakho nokurawuzela okukhulu. Ukuba unokukrwela kwezo ndawo zikhuthukileyo, uze umkrwelo lowo uwupopole ngomashini wokupopola (microscope) ziyabonakala ezi rorotyana zibanga esi sifo.

I toxaphene. Inako ukusinyanga esi sifo, isetyenziswe kabini-kathathu ngenyanga. Kanti ukuba asinyangeki ngala mayeza, bubulumko ukudibana noqira wemfuyo. Phambi kokuba iyeza lisetyenziswe, izinja eziboya bude mazichetywe. Ezinye izinja zinako ukuhlanya xa kusetyenziswa la mayeza. Xa kunjalo ubulumko kukunqumama ukusebenzisa iyeza de ziyiyeke loo nto.

### IINTAKUMBA NEENTWALA EZINJANI:

Kuyimfuneko ukuba izinja zikhuselwe kwizinto ezinje ukuze zikhule ngokufanelekileyo. Iintwala neentakumba mazingabulawa ezinjani kuphela, maziliwe nakwindawo ezihlala kuzo izinja. Inkukuma nayo yonke into enokunceda ukwandisa ezi zinto mayisuswe kufutshane nendawo ezilala kuzo izinja. Ingasetyenziswa i-Lindane okanye karbadust. Ezintwaleni sebenzisa idiphu okanye i pawuda ye Diazinon. Maxa wambi kungayimfuneko ukusebenzisa iyeza kube kanye, kabini ugeveeki ezimbini.

### IINTSHULUBE EZINJANI:

Ezona zikhathazayo ezinjani zii tapeworms nangona zikho nje nezinye iintlobo zentshulube ezihlupha izinja. Izijungqana eziqhawuka kwezi tapeworms esiswini senja ziyakwazi ukuziphumela ngasemva. Ngenxa yokurawuzela okubakho ngasemva xa ziphuma, inja iyathanda ukutshitshiliza. Xa isenjenjalo inja ngokuqwalasela ubulongo bayo ezi zijungqana ze tapeworms zinakho ukubonakala. Zimhlophe okanye bumthubi ngebala, zingangentloko yomcinga wematshisi ubukhulu nangaphezulu.

Maninzi amayeza angasetyenziswayo ukulwa oju hlobo lwentshulube nezinye iintlobo.

# UTYANI OLUYITYHEFU EMFUYWENI

Zininzi izinto eziphuma emhlabeni ezifana nengca maxa wambi ngokwenkangeleko kodwa ziyityhefu zakutyiwa yimfuyo. Zenza ilahleko enkulu emfuyweni kwindawo ezithile zeli lizwe. Ngelishwa alikho iyeza elinyanga ngokuthe cace ityefu eloluhlobo ngakumbi xa sekukho umonakalo ngaphakathi. Izilwanyana azifane zibutye utyani obuyityhefu kodwa ngamaxesha embalela ngelixa amadlelo angatyiswa ngandlela zinakho ukubutya utyani obuyityhefu.

Unakho-nakho makenziwe ukususa utyani obuyityhefu emadlelweni.

## INDLELA ZOKUNYANGA OLUTYEFO:

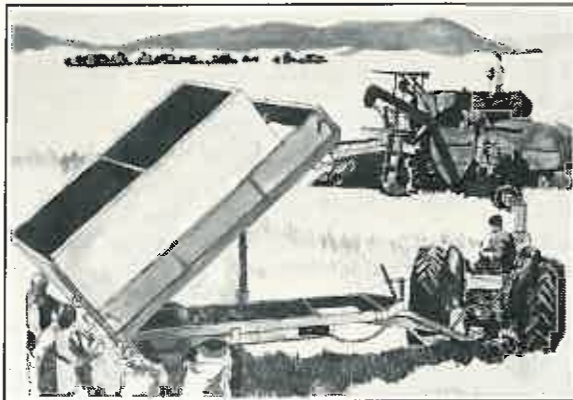
Masikhumbule ukuda ityefu etyiwe yaginywa, ngeloxesha isilwanyana sibonisa iimpawu zotyefo yaye seyisegazini kanti enye isesiswini. Akulula ukulwa leyo ityefu sele ise gazini. Ngoko ke into ebalulekileyo kukulwa le isesiswini.

Xa kuthe kwaphawuleka ukuba emhlambini ukugula yityefu eloluhlobo makuthathwe amanyathelo alolu hlobo :

1. Umhlambi wonke mawususwe kwidlelo elo zitya kulo kwakamsinyane.
2. Ezo sezigula mazingafumani manzi iintsuku ezimbini nezintathu kuba ityefu le ibabukhali ngaphezulu xa ithe yadibana namanzi esiswini.
3. Ezigulayo mazikhuselwe zigcinwe emthunzini zingaphazanyiswa.

Ukuba azirudi kakhulu kuyimfuneko ukuba zinikwe into yokurudisa ukwenzela ukuba kuphume ityefu leyo emzimbeni. Iinkomo neegusha mazinikwe iepsom salts enyityilikiswe kumanzi adikidiki. Inkomo inganikwa i ponti okanye ezimbini ngokobunzima bayo kanti igusha inganikwa  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  yomyingo onikwa inkomo.

## IMobil inceda ekondleni zonke iimbedlenge, ize iqoshelise ngokuhlamba konke okungcolileyo.



Kuthi ngelanga lehlobo eliyinqatsini xa ubushushu beegiya zoomashini bokuvuna ingqolowa bunyuke bangama 250 000 kilos kwi-sq. cm kufuneka ioyile efezekileyo ukwenzela ukuthintela ukudlana kweentsimbi de zime. Ndiba niyawazi loo maphetshana akrelekrele okubopha izinto ezityiwayo? Kusetyenziswa i-oli ukwenza lamaphetshana

Kanti kwangokunjalo phaya ekhitshini igesi igesi enamandla aphakamileyo itsho ukutheka kube yincamisa endaweni yendinisa. Phezu koko side sincede ngokuhlamba coce ngokusebenzisa isiveliso sale oyile esinika amandla okucokisa. IMobil. Yenza izinto zisebenze ngokuthambileyo. Apha, phaya, naphiphipi.

**Mobil**

Uzifozone (potasium permanganate) uyanceda ekutshabalaliseni inkoliso yeetyhefu ezibangwa butyani obuyityhefu. Iinkomo namahashe anganikwa i  $\frac{1}{4}$  yetea-spoon ne pint yamanzi, igusha neebhokwe mazifumnae i  $\frac{1}{4}$  yalomyinge, kungenjalo tannic acid ingasetyenziswa. Iinkomo namahashe zinikwe amacephe amabini ukuya kwamane idityaniswe nepint yamanzi; ligusha neebhokwe mazinikwe isiqingatha ukuya kwiteaspoon ezeleyo namanzi angange komityi.

Itannic acid ingenziwa ngokuthatha i  $\frac{1}{4}$  okanye i  $\frac{1}{2}$  yeponti yamagqabi okanye yexolo lomnquma, okanye amaxolo omngcunube, okanye edywabasi (wattle tree) okanye iingcambu zelandaboontjie. Eso siqingatha seponi masifakwe emanzini angagepint okanye iipint ezimbini zibiliswe mizuzu elishumi elinesihlanu. Lo myinge wanele ukuseza inkomo okanye ihashe. Igusha nebhokwe zinganikwa i  $\frac{1}{4}$  yomyinge weenkomo.

Ukuba kukho utshoko oiungamandla seza icarron oil edityaniswe netannic acid. Icarron oil yenziwa ngokudityaniswa kwelime water ne raw linseed oil ngokulinganayo. Ngokudibanisa icephe leslaked lime ebutileni yamanzi ilime water iyenzeka. Yihlulukhe ibotile, uyiyeke ide ingcwenge, kusetyenziswe amanzi lawo angcwengileyo iyekwe intlenge. Iinkomo namahashe zifumna umyinge ongangepint we carron oil; igusha neebhokwe i  $\frac{1}{4}$  yalomyinge. Ukuba kuthe kwayimfuneko phinda useze emva kweeyure ezisibhozo okanye ezilishumi elinambini.

Icarron oil isebenza ngcono xa ithe yadityaniswa namacephe amabini azeleyo etannic acid kwipint nganye.

Ukuba isilwanyana sibonisa ubuthathaka nokutyhafa masisezwe ikofu emnyama. Ikofu yenziwa ngoluhlobo, galela amacephe amathandathu kwipint yamanzi ibiliswe kangangesiqingatha seyure. Wakugqiba ukuyihluza ugalele amacephe amathandathu eswekile. Iinkomo namahashe zinikwa ipint yekofu leyo kathathu okanye kane ngemini. Igusha neebhokwe mazinikwe i  $\frac{1}{4}$  yalo myinge.

Ukongela nokondliwa ngokufanelekileyo kubalulekile kwesi sithuba. Ukutya okunjengebarley water okanye linseed decactions, amaqanda akwada, boiled starch, ubisi, kulungile kakhulu ekutyiseni inkomo eseyigula.

## UTYHEFU OKUBANGWA YIPRUSSIC ACID:

Oluhlobo lotyhefu luyakhathaza ezinkomeni ngakumbi ezigusheni nasezibhokweni. Le tyhefu ifumaneka kwingca ebethwe yingqele okanye ebunileyo ngakumbi uqaqqa osakhulayo. Ezinye izityalo ezinjenge lieton okanye imidumba yohlobo oluthile lomthi ekuthiwa yiaccacia. Le tyhefu iyinkathazo ehlotyeni ngakumbi xa lithe lashushu emva kwevula, xa ithe ingca yabuna ibikhula ngamandla.

Zidla ngokufunyanwa zifile izilwanyana ezithe zafumana letyhefu. Zidla ngokubonisa ukuqunjelwa, ukukhefuza, ukungonwabi, ugwebu emlonyeni nokutyityimbisa izihlunu zomzimba, umphakathi wamehlo nomlomo uba ntsundu ngebala ukufa kulandela msinyane.

Lunakho ukuthintelwa olutyhefu ngokuxuba 5-8 yeeponi-ze flowers of sulphur ne nekhulu leepinti zomgubo wamathambo (bone meal). Lo mxube ubekwe endaweni ukuze iimfuyo ibenakho ukukhutha kuwo. Enye indlela kukutyisa isilwanyana ngasinye kwiveki nganye iteaspoon lesbabile (sulphur) okanye kukugalela iponti okanye iiponti ezimbini ubunzima, Zehypo emanzini okusela anganga makhulu amabini eegaloni.

Igusha eseyihlaselwe yityhefu inakho ukunyangwa ngokutofa ihypo enyibilikisiweyo emthanjeni ne 50 cc ye one percent sodium nitrite kwasemthanjeni. Xa angafumanekiyo lamayeza i 40 cc ye one percent solution ye Methyleneblue inakho ukutofwa kwasemthanjeni.

## UTYHEFU OKUBANGWA YIARSENIC:

Zonke izilwanyana zasekhaya zinakho ukufumana ityhefu eloluhlobo. Unobangela oqhelekileyo noxhaphakileyo liyeza elisetyenziswa ezidiphini ngenjongo zokubulala amakhalane. Iimpawu zoluhlobo lwetyhefu zixhomekeka kumyinge wetyhefu ethe isilwanyana sayiginya, ukufa kunokuba sisiquphe. Naazi iimpawu eziqhelekileyo : Ukutshixiza amazinyo, ukugoba umqolo, utshoko olunganegazi, ubuthathaka obukhawulezayo bomzimba, ukugxadazela nokutyityimba izihlunu zomlenze, ukutshona kwamehlo nokungonwabi ngenxa yeentlangu esiswini. Xa sisifile isilwanyana wobona amathumbu nesisu esibomvu ngaphakathi. Imiphunga, isibindi nezintso ziyadumba.

## BACDIP\*

Dipha imfuyo yakho (iinkomo, iigusha neebhokhwe) ngeBACDIP, idiphu engenankathazo.

Amakhalane neentwala abanga:-

- Izifo
- Ukunqina
- Ukungxengeka kwegazi
- Amathumba
- Ukunqaphela

Gcina imfuyo yakho ikhuselekile emakhalaneni nasezintwaleni ngokusebenzisa iBACDIP\* roqo — yinkunzi amakhalane neentwala.

BACDIP\* eyenziwa nguBAYER eJamani, isetyenziswa kulo lonke ilizwe



**BAYER**  
AGRO-CHEM

\*Uphawo-shishini lika Bayer, eJamani.

## Oxy-Vet\*

Ukuba Inyongo (neyaluphina uhlobo) uChwane, iNyumoniya isifo seNkaba, zithe zahlasela iinkomo, iigusha, iibokwe okanye iihagu.

Sebenzisa iyeza elinamandla iOXY-VET alisoze likudanise lithenge kwa:-



**BAYER**  
AGRO-CHEM

\*Uphawo-shishini lika Bayer, eJamani.

Xa umyinge wetyhefu eginyiweyo umncinci isilwanyana siyangcokocha siwe uboya ufele lubenokhoko, sidumbe amalungu ubulongwe bube lukhuni okanye kubekho urudo.

Ezo zithe zaginya letyhefu mazinganikwa manzi iintsuku ezimbini okanye ezintathu zikhuselwe elangeni nasengqeleni. Zisezwe ihypo icephe ukuya kwama-thathu ngokobukhulu nobudala besilwanyana eso. Ihypo le iya nyityilikiswa kwi ¼ okanye isiqingatha sepayinti yamanzi.

Ihypo inokutofwa emthanjani. Ishumi ukuya kumashumi amahlanu e cc abilisiweyo idityaniswa 2-10 Grams zehypo. Iigusha neebhokwe zingafumana i ¼ yomyinge oxelwe ngasentla. Kubayimfuneko ukuseza okanye ukutofa ihypo qho emva kweeyure ezintandathu side siphile isilwanyana.

Ukongeza kweliyeza lixeliweyo ngasentia i carron oil exutywe netannic acid ingasetyenziswa ngokuseza, kanti xa kukho ukutyhafa ikofu emnyama iyasetyenziswa.

## UGONYELO LWEMFUYO EZIFENI:

Ngenxa yento yokuba indawo azifani, akulula ukwenza imigaqo eqingqeleleyo malunga notofu lwemfuyo enokufanela zonke iindawo. Abafuyi batofela ezozifo zibakhathazayo kwezo ndawo bakuzo. Abanye batofa imfuyo ngenjongo yokuba ikhuseleke ezifeni ezikhoyo kwezo ndawo bafuna ukuzifudusela okanye ukuzithengisela kuzo.

## UTOFELO LWEZIFO ZENKOMO:

1. UDILA:— ezincinane okanye ezindala inkomo mazitofwe minyaka le. UPHUNZO:— Amathokazi abudala buzinyanga ezine ukuya eshumini kuphela makatofwe. ISIFO SOMGQEKU:— zonke inkomo ezincinane ezibudala bumalunga neenyanga ezintandathu kufuneka zitofwe ziphindwe minyaka le de zibe neminyaka emithathu ubudala.
4. INGQAKAQHA:— zonke ezindala nezincinane zinako ukutofwa minyaka le. Amathole azelwe zimazi ezitofweyo akange tofwa de abenec nyanga ezintandathu ubudala. UMBATALALA:— Inkomo ezingazange zitofwe ngaphambili kufuneka zitofwe kabini kwiinyanga ezine zokuqala. Emva koko kube kanye ngonyaka. UMANZABOMVU NENYONGO:— Kwindawo apho ezi zifo zikhathazayo, tofo maluqale kwiinkomo ezibudala buzinyanga ezimbini ukuya kweyesithathu kanti nezinga phezu koko ubudala zinako ukutofwa. Iinkomo ezimithiyo mazinganikwa esisitofu. INYONGO EMNYAMA:— Kwiindawo esikhathaza kuzo esisifo ukutofwa makuqale kumathole angaphantsi kweeveki ezintathu.
8. UMKHONDO EMATHOLENI:— kwindawo apho esi sifo sikhathaza kakulu imazi ngokwazo mazitofwe kwiveki yesine ukuya kweyesithandathu phambi kokuba zizale.

Amathole azelwe zimazi ezitofweyo angatofwa xa aveki ntlanu ezelwe. Ukuba onina abatofwanga amathole maka- tofwe eveki mbini ezelwe.

Zonke ezizitofu zibaliweyo ngasentla ngaphandle kwesenyongo emnyama zingasetyenziswa ngaxesha nye.

1. Emva kwesitofu seNyongo emnyama makugqithe inyanga phambi kokuba kusetyenziswe esinye.
2. Emva kwesamanzi abomvu makudlule inyanga kwakhona phambi kokuba kusetyenziswe esinye.
3. Emva kweseNyongo makudlule iinyanga ezimbini.
4. Ezize zinye zonke ithuba elingangeveki ezimbini okanye ezintathu lanele phambi kokuba kusetyenziswe esinye isitofu.

Emveni kokuba amathole e-tofelwe umkhondo isitofu sika Manzabomvu nese Nyongo zinako ukunikwa ngaxeshanye emva kwenyanga esomkhondo sinikiwe.

## UTOFO LWAMATOLE:

1. Xa kukho imfuneko amathole makatofelwe umkhondo eneeveki ezimibini ezelwe.
2. Angatofelwa iNyongo emnyama xa eneeveki ezintathu ezelwe.
3. Xa etofelwa isifo soMgqeku makaqalwenyanga nandathu ubudala, emva koko minyaka le de abe minyaka mithathu ubudala.
4. Xa kuyimfuneko angatofelwa uManzabomvu ne-Nyongo ngaxesha nye xa anyanga-mbini-ntatu ubudala.
5. Ngamathole angamathokazi kuphela amakatofelwe uPhunzo xa anyanga zine ukuya eshumini ubudala.

## IZIFO ZEENKOMO EZITOFELWA MINYAKA LE:

1. UDila utofelwa minyaka le.
2. Umbathalala xa kuyimfuneko, utofelwa minyaka le, kodwa emva kweveki ezintathu kutofelwe uDila.
3. Kwindawo apho iNgqakaqha yenkomo ikhathazayo ubulumko kukuyitofela minyaka le.
4. Isifo So-Mgqeku masitofelwe minyaka le ukusukela kwiinkomo ezinyanga zintandathu ubudala ukuya kwiminyaka emithathu.

## UTOFO LWEEGUSHA:

1. I-Nywebethu (Blue-tongue) mayitofelwe eNtlakohlaza nasekuqaleni koHlobo kwisithuba esingange veki ezintathu okanye ezine phambi kochebo. Inkunzi mazitofwe kangangesithuba seeveki ezine phambi kokuba zikhwele okanye emva kokuba zikhwele. Amatakane azalwa zimazi ezitofweyo angatofwa enenyanga ezelwe kodwa ukuba oonina abatofwanga makangatofwa de abenenyanga ezintandathu ubudala.
2. Isifo so-Mgqeku ezigusheni masitofelwe kwisithuba seeveki ezimbini okanye ezine phambi kokuba kuchetywe. I-Nywebethu nesisifo singatofelwa ngaxesha-anye kodwa kusetyenziswe isirinji ezahlukileyo.
3. Isifo se - Nzintso (Pulpy Kidney) igusha ne bokhwe zingatofwa xa zi-nyanga ntathu ubudala. Igusha ezindala ezingazange zitofwe namatakane kwananjalo mazitofwe kabini ngenyanga kubekho iveki ezine phakathi. Utofo olu lwenziwa eKwindla phambi kokuba ingca itshitshe naphambi kokuba zisezwe nali phina iyeza leentshulube. Zinga tofwa minyaka le kodwa ukuba isifo siyakhathaza kakhulu, bubulumko ukutofa kanye ngenyanga ezintandathu.
4. U-Tsheko lwamatakane (Bloedpens).  
Malunga nesi sifo iimazi zegusha ezimithiyo mazitofwe kabini phambi kokuba zizale kwisithuba seenyanga ezimbini phambi kokuba zizale ziphindwe xa sekusele inyanga phambi kokuba zizale. Kwiindawo apho siyinkathazo esi sifo makutofwe ngale ndlela minyaka le.
5. UPHUNZO EZIGUSHENI — Makusetyenziswe isitofu ekuthiwa REV I. BRUCellosis. Ezimazini nasematakaneni ngexesha lokwaphusa kwao neenkunzi ngokunjalo. Esi sitofu masingasetyenziswa kwigusha esezikhule zaphelela. Kwanele ukutofwa kube kanye.

## ISIFO SAMAHASHE:

Amankonyane azalwa ngamahashe angatofwanga angatofwa nokuba abudala bungakananina kodwa azalwa ngamahashe atofweyo maka ngatofwa de abe neenyanga ezintandathu okanye ezisixhenxe ubudala. Amahashe asele madala makatofwe minyaka le naninina ukusukela kuMeyi ukuya ku Disemba. Kambeubulumko kukutofa ngoJuni okanye ngoJulayi. Ne-Meyile nazo ziqhutywa ngolo hlobo kodwa i Donki ayiyomfuneko ukuba zitofwe.

## INGQAKAQHA YENKUKU (Fowl Pox):

Inkukhu namaKarikuni mazitofwe xa zinee veki ezine okanye ezintandathu ubudala. Isitofu esinye sanele kubomi bazo bonke.

## ULWAZI OLUNGALUNCEDO:

### EZOKUMENTSHA UBUNZIMA:

10 milligrams	... ..	=	1 centigram (cg)
10 centigrams	... ..	=	1 decigram (dg)
10 decigrams	... ..	=	1 gram (gm)
10 grams	... ..	=	1 Decagram (Dg)
10 Decagrams	... ..	=	1 Hectogram (Hg)
10 Hectograms	... ..	=	1 Kilogram (Kg)
437.5 grams (gr)	... ..	=	1 ounce (oz)
16 ounces	... ..	=	1 pound (lb) = 7 000 gr.
100 lbs	... ..	=	1 hundred weight (cwt)
20 cwt	... ..	=	1 ton

### UMYINGE:

1 milliliter (cc)	... ..	=	1 cubic centimeter
10 milliliters	... ..	=	1 centiliter (cl)
10 centiliters	... ..	=	1 deciliter (dl)
10 deciliter	... ..	=	1 Liter (L)
10 Liters	... ..	=	1 Dekaliter (DL)
10 Hectoliter	... ..	=	1 Kiloliter (KL)
60 minims	... ..	=	1 fluid drachm
8 fluid drachms	... ..	=	1 fluid ounce
20 fluid ounce	... ..	=	1 pint
2 pints	... ..	=	1 quart
4 quarts	... ..	=	1 gallon
1 cc	... ..	=	15-16 minims or grains
1 gram	... ..	=	
4 cc	... ..	=	1 fluid drachm or drachm
30 cc	... ..	=	
30 grams	... ..	=	
500 cc	... ..	=	1 pint or pund
500 grams	... ..	=	
1 liter	... ..	=	1 quart
1 kgm	... ..	=	2.2 lbs.
1 drop	... ..	=	1 minim
1 teaspoonful	... ..	=	1 fluid drachm = 5 cc
1 desertspoonful	... ..	=	1/2 fluid ounce = 10 cc
1 teacupful	... ..	=	8 fluid ounces
1 Bottleful (brandy or whisky)	... ..	=	27 fluid ounces

### UMXUBE OKANYE UMVANGO:

A 10 percent solution	... ..	=	1 lb in gal
	or	=	2 oz in pint
	or	=	100 gm

### IMIGAQO ENONCEDO (Useful Tables):

Umandilili (average)	ubushushu obunqhelekileyo (Normal Temperature) °F	Izithonga zentliziyo ngomzuzu (Pulse per minute)
Ihashe	101	40
Inkomo	101.5	50
Igusha neBokhwe	103	70
Ihagu	102.6	60
Inja	101	80

Ixesha elifanelekileyo lokumitha (Age of Puberty)	Inani leemazi kwinkunzi	nokumithisa nganye
Ihase	18—24	Leenyanga ... .. 30—40 emazi
Inkomo	12—28	Leenyanga ... .. 50 emazi
Igusha ne Bokhwe	8—12	Leenyanga ... .. 50 emazi
Ihagu	4—5	Seenyanza ... .. 10 lemazi
Inja	6—12	Leenyanga ... .. —

## AMAXESHA IMAZI EFUNA NGAYO INKUZI:

**IHASHE** : Ukususela ngo Octoba ukuya ku March, imazi yehashe ifuna inkunzi kwinyanga nganye ukusuka kusuku leshumi elinesithandathu ukuya kwelesithandathu le ntsuku, ifuna inkunzi ngentsuku ezine ukuya kwelesithandathu ngexesha. Emveni kokuba izele inako ukusiwa enkunzini emva kosuku lwesithoba.

**IMAZI YENKOMO** : Ifanele ukuyifuna inkunzi kusuku leshumi elinesithandathu ukuya kumashumi amabini ananye kwinyanga nganye. Inako ukuyifuna inkunzi usuku lonke lube nesiqingatha. Bubulumko ukuyikhwelisa imazi yenkomo emva kwinyanga ezimbini izele.

**IMAZI YEGUSHA** : Ingakhweliswa ehlotyeni ngakumbi ekwindla. Kusuku leshumi elinesithandathu ukuya kumashumi mabini ananye kwinyanga nganye. Imazi yegusha ifanele ukufuna inkunzi iintsuku ezi 2-3.

**IMAZI YEHAGU** : Kwiveki yesithandathu enyangeni minyaka le, kwintsuku ezimbini ukuya kwelesine ukusukela kwiveki ezimbini ukuya kweyesibhozo emveni kokuba ihagu izele.

**INJAKAZI** : Ekwindla nase Ntlakohlaza iba ziveki ezi = 3 injakazi ifuna inkunzi, Ingakhweliswa kwiveki yesibini iyifuna inkunzi.

## UBUDE BEXESHA LOKUMITHA:

Imazi yehashe	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	iintsuku
Imazi yenkomo	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	iintsuku
Imazi yegusha	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	iintsuku
Imazi yehagu	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	iintsuku
Inazi yenja okanye Injakazi	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	iintsuku

## IXESHA LOKWAPHUSISELA:

Inkonyana yehashe	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-8	iinyanga
Inkonyana yedonki	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-8	iinyanga
Ithole	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-4	iinyanga
Itakane	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-2	iinyanga
Intshontsho le Hagu	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-2	iinyanga

## IXESHA LOKUQANDUSELA:

Isikukukazi	...	...	...	...	...	...	20-22	iintsuku
Idada	...	...	...	...	...	...	28-32	iintsuku
Iranisi	...	...	...	...	...	...	28-32	iintsuku
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## Uluhlu Lweengongoma

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*Isaram egazini le Oxytetracycline anweni kotofu-nzulu esikhulwini nge Terramycin 100 iyeza elinamandla kunethole ePrisilanti (200kg) abudala buyi 6.6 mg/kg.*

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