

all pens and  
and animal  
the hens get  
y raiser on  
ble laying-  
them to lay  
lings.  
red by the  
ing, but be  
at. That is  
ready for  
ying hens.  
n anything  
ered when  
condition,  
ring, when  
f you keep  
out as soon  
et, keeping  
o you good  
posters you  
you to keep  
me. Your  
will prove  
—Artificial

ver.

jection into  
of potash is  
o give very  
ming recog-  
most reliable  
pointed out  
ing into the  
f iodide of  
ling water,  
being used.  
into each  
uld then be  
chest, and  
n should be  
n only one  
rne in mind  
udder and  
h soap and  
has been

us as fol-  
th reference  
he mammae  
any ideas  
my ideas  
upon with  
will refer to  
roversy that  
will see that  
to re-intro-  
at the time  
nt of water,  
and death  
aterial that  
es, the brain  
mal recover  
correspondence  
matter, and  
I know to  
at after re-  
eral hydrate  
other hand,  
to the new  
ts of a weak  
ailed in the

ent meeting  
Eng., is said  
inion on bog  
merits of the  
s, of Bishop  
r small, con-  
tured to say  
d they in no  
d powers of  
eatest atten-  
the hock, and  
ers, had he  
d with their  
him in other  
xion and ex-  
he could not  
eldom reject  
that a horse  
d limb inva-  
s distended,  
distended was  
front. "In  
nent breeder  
ily of Clydes-  
is conspicu-  
of the most  
e same con-  
of his prog-  
averaged one  
r years old,  
hocks, he was  
the prize for  
horse during  
lame, and to  
e admiration

of Clydesdale breeders." The straight conformation of limb and hock joint, owing to the greater extension of the joint and consequent pressing forward of the synovial fluid when the joint is in a state of extension—as when the foot is on the ground—leads to a bulging outwards and inwards of the capsule, which thus becomes a permanent defect, and no ordinary treatment, he said, will reduce the swelling. As to the use of Mr. Deans' aspirator and injector (referred to in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of November 15th, 1895, page 538), and the fluid he recommends to be injected, Professor McCall, after making experiments on his own animals and others, considered it a hazardous and dangerous operation. In some cases it was a great success, in others a complete failure, or even worse; and in all, if the operation be properly performed, viz., the joint exhausted of its synovial secretion, and thereafter injected with the liquid, it causes excruciating pain and suffering for not less than twenty-four hours. He was of opinion that the fluid injected is too concentrated and too much of an irritant to the delicate synovial membrane, and that only a proportion, and not the whole, of the synovial fluid within the joint should be aspirated at one operation. It is only fair to add that Mr. Deans, in reply to Professor McCall's criticisms, said that "having operated upon hundreds of cases, all for Clydesdale breeders, without any bad results, he had every confidence in the success of the operation."

### Anthrax in Calves.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In your issue of November 1st last your veterinarian replies to an enquiry about "Anthrax in Calves." The calves in question, from the description of the disease given, died of symptomatic anthrax or, as it is commonly called, black leg or black quarter, a disease of young cattle. It is seldom seen in animals less than six months or more than four years of age, but is nearly always seen in calves and yearlings. It is due to a microbe called the *Bacterium Chauvei*.

True anthrax, or as it is scientifically called, *Bacteridium anthrax*, is due to a microbe called the *Bacillus Anthracis*, and, of course, is an entirely different disease from symptomatic anthrax. It occurs equally in animals of all ages and may spread as an epizootic in all species of animals except rats, but in most cases it confines itself to the bovine species. The writer, in giving his description, seems to have got these two diseases somewhat mixed, for he goes on to say that anthrax is due to the anthrax bacillus, which is quite true, but black leg is the disease in question and not anthrax. Black leg is not anthrax, neither is anthrax black leg, there being as much difference between the two diseases as there is between tuberculosis and glanders.

In the district of Novgorod, in Russia, in 1867-8, an epizootic of anthrax occurred, in which it claimed for its victims 40,000 horses, 800 cattle, 6,000 sheep, and 500 human beings. Black leg is an entirely different disease; the flesh may be eaten with impunity by the pig and dog and also by man, as they are entirely refractory to the disease.

Black leg was once supposed to be a precursor of true anthrax, hence they were at one time thought to be one disease, until isolation of the different microbes and experimental inoculation proved them to be entirely different diseases. I remain, Yours truly, THOS. V. SIMPSON, V. S. Yorkton, N.-W. T.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

### Legal.

#### STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

SUBSCRIBER:—"1. I reside on and own the south half of lot 2, and I also own the north half lot 3, and if the line fences were on the true boundary lines of the lots my two properties would touch upon each other at a corner; but the owner of the north half of lot 2 has for a long time (more than ten years) occupied the land to where the fence stands between him and me, and this fence is at this point south of the true line between the north and south halves of the lot. Can I compel the owner of the north half now to move his fence, so as to put it on the true line; or can I compel him to give me a roadway to connect my two farms? 2. In some places the line fence between him and me runs over on his place, and the fence is an old one, which has been standing for forty years, but in places it is rotted down and is not a lawful fence; but it is clearly to be seen and has always been treated as the division line between us. Is this a sufficient fence to establish the boundary between us? 3. In another place, about eight years ago, the fence was moved over on to his place a little further than where the first stood. Can he compel me to move it back? 4. Does it make any difference that in placing any of the fences referred to on his land, that either he did it himself, or that I did it with his verbal consent?"

[1. No. 2. Yes. 3. Yes; if it has not been where it now is for ten years he can compel you to move it back, either to the proper line or to the place where it stood before, if its former location was still on his land. 4. No; any agreement of this kind affecting an interest in land must be in writing.]

### LINE FENCES.

SUBSCRIBER, Huron Co., Ont.:—"A and B owned adjoining farms, and A himself erected the whole of the line fence; subsequently A sold his farm to C, and B sold his farm to D. C now proposes to take half of the line fence away, and compel D to erect his own half of the fence. Can he do so?"

[As A was the owner of the whole of the line fence, and C now stands in A's place, he would be entitled to remove one half of the fence, and providing that D's farm is improved and that he would be liable to fence at all, he could compel D to erect and maintain his one half of the fence; but C must not remove his half of the fence without complying with the provisions of the Line Fences Act, section 15, which provides that such a fence shall not be removed without giving at least six months notice to the adjoining owner, and then only if such adjoining owner refuses to pay the value of such fence, which value may be fixed by fenceviewers.]

### Veterinary.

#### SIDEBONES OR RINGBONE.

FARMER, Russel Co., Ont.:—"I have a mare nine years old that has been lame of one fore leg for about a year. There are several small bony growths on the fetlock, and she is much given to stumbling when lame. I was told by a farrier that they were "sidebones," and he gave me a preparation to rub the leg with; the lumps are partly gone, but the lameness remains."

[Sidebones or ringbone, for they are much the same, is a bony deposit or growth at the upper head of the fetlock joint; causes are hereditary predisposition, concussion on the road, etc. Your treatment appears to be correct, and cannot be improved upon. Should the lameness become more pronounced, I would advise that you take her to a veterinary surgeon and ask to have the part pointed and blistered. DR. MOLE.]

#### LUXATION OF THE PATELLA, WITH ABSCESS.

HUGH C. MCLEAN, Bruce Co., Ont.:—"I have a colt that was hurt last July in the stifle joint. The veterinary surgeon said that there were no bones displaced, but that the cords of the stifle joint were sprained. For the last two months it is breaking out in running sores. He cannot step over anything higher than six inches. Please send an early cure."

[We regret that no answer of a satisfactory character can be given in the case. See reply to a similar question in this issue, and we would recommend that you either turn out for life or destroy as being worthless and not capable of being cured permanently. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.]

#### THOROUGHPIN.

G. E. L., Essex Co., Ont.:—"I have a mare three years old which sprained her hock when about six months old. When swelling was reduced a thoroughpin appeared. What can be done to remove it, and will it hurt her for work if not treated?"

[Thoroughpin is a bursal swelling of the sheath of the large tendon attached to the point of the hock, usually extending through, as the name implies, The swelling is visible on the inside and also on the outer side of the hock; it is soft and pliable to the touch. Elsewhere in this issue there appears an article on bog spavin, which is of the same character as thoroughpin. Treatment is not always satisfactory, but mild repeated applications of sweat blister and astringents usually give good effects. A weak mercury ointment is good as a blister and applications of strong vinegar are also beneficial. A properly applied compress is generally helpful, but only a qualified veterinarian should apply it. Although an unsoundness, it is not likely to give any trouble when the animal is put to work. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.]

#### HARNESS GALL OR ABSCESS.

W. A. L., Grey Co., Ont.:—"Would you kindly give me some information regarding my horse. It has a lump about the size of one's head quite close to and behind the front leg on the ribs. Sometimes I notice it is a little larger under the belly, and sore when you press it. Can you tell me how to cure it?"

[Wounds or abrasions of this character are very common from ill-fitting saddles, the girth chafing the skin causing an abscess to form. At first the swelling is uniformly hard, and tender under pressure; after a time becomes soft and fluctuating at some portion, mostly near the center. From this the abscess is said to be pointing. In all such cases, when forming the process should be hastened by frequent hot fomentation and poultices. It is a rule with surgeons to open an abscess as soon as pus or matter can be plainly felt, but this can scarcely be recommended in all cases, as it depends on an exact knowledge of anatomy. But you must carefully explore the tumor for the softest part; make an incision and allow the matter to escape, and by afterwards keeping the wound open, dress with some good antiseptic, as Little Phenyle, one part to 20 of water, three times a day. DR. W. MOLE.]

#### LAME PIGS.

H. HILL, York Co., Ont.:—"We have a batch of pigs four months old, and some of them have gone lame on their legs. We feed them on boiled roots, shorts, and a little peas. Would you tell me what to do for them in your next issue?"

[It seems difficult to account for pigs going lame in the way Mr. Hill refers to, as not uncommonly the most careful pig breeders have trouble in the winter months. We would ask our readers who can to suggest what should be done in such cases.]

### Miscellaneous.

#### CROSSES FOR REGISTRATION—VOMITING STEER—MEASURING HORSE—PACER CROSS-FIRING, ETC.

SUBSCRIBER, Lanark Co., Ont.:—"Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions through the ADVOCATE, in February 15th number, if possible. 1. How many crosses of pure breed do horses, cattle, sheep and pigs require on sire's and dam's side before they are eligible for registration? 2. What is the proper treatment for persistent vomiting in a two-year-old steer which is being stall-fed? It does not appear sick in any way, only vomits everything it swallows, a few minutes after. 3. In measuring the height of horses, is the shoe included? 4. What season of the year is the best to plant maples; also cedar, for a hedge; and the proper way to plant a cedar hedge? And what size of plants would be best? 5. What is the proper way to shoe a pacer that cuts the inside quarter of left front foot with right hind when speeding? I would like as full an explanation on this question as possible."

[1. In the Clydesdale Association a filly has to have four crosses of registered sires to entitle her to be entered in the Clydesdale Stud Book. The same rule occurs with Shire horses; but with Hackney horses we follow a different plan. There is what we call an inspected mare, who is supposed to have lots of high action and be nearly thoroughbred or a trotter. This is what we call the foundation stock, and is inspected. A filly from her by a pure-bred sire will what we call "half register," then a filly from the offspring, by a registered sire, would be what we would call "full registered." With cattle it is different. Every class of cattle we record have to trace, in all crosses, to an imported dam. Sheep require to trace to some flock books in England, or to the American Sheep Record books. In swine—Yorkshires, Tamworths and Berkshires have to trace to an imported dam, while the American breeds, such as the Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys, and Poland-Chinas, trace to the American books. They are a made-up breed.

H. WADE, Registrar of Live Stock, Toronto.

2. The causes of persistent vomiting are not quite known. I have only met with two cases previously to this one. In both it seemed to depend on indigestion, producing hiccough, and the animal was generally in very poor condition, the food coarse and innutritious. In one case it was due to ulceration of the second stomach from foreign irritant. I would recommend that the animal receive a good purgative: 1 lb. of Epsom salts, 1 ounce of aloes afterwards, some good tonic powders: carbonate of iron, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 2 ounces; powdered cinchona, 2 ounces; powdered aniseed, 2 ounces; powdered capsicum, 1 ounce; powdered charcoal, 4 ounces; to be mixed and divided into twelve powders; give one night and morning in a quart of gruel. This will remove the cause. DR. W. MOLE.

3. When a horse is measured for sale or in a showing his height is taken as he stands, whether shod or not, providing the shoes have no calks. When he is raised up on calks the height of the calks must be deducted. When a horse is properly shod with plates, about the same depth of hoof is removed as iron is put on. 4. Maples should be planted in spring any time before the leaves are out. Saplings about one and one-half inches in diameter, carefully dug, leaving on all the fibrous roots possible, and not allowing them to become dried, usually live if set in loamy earth, well packed down and mulched. The top should be cut off from eight to ten feet from the ground. In setting out cedar for a hedge, first of all the ground should be prepared in much the same manner as it would be for fruit bushes, or even for a corn crop, by cultivating and manuring so that a fine, mellow, rich tilth is obtained. It is well to have this done in the fall previous to planting the cedars. It is the custom of some to set out the plants just after grain seeding in spring. Plants from two to three feet high are pulled from a swamp and planted carefully about one foot apart in the row. The larger plants may be trimmed back to the height of the smaller ones. Some of the plants are liable to die, so it is well to draw home a few extra and put them in a block for transplanting into the hedge row next season. The ground on each side of the row should be kept well cultivated the first season and mulched the second. Very little more attention is needed, except to trim the hedge annually. When the plants are secured from their native location, it is preferable to take them from fairly high ground. As a rule, nursery stock has superior root growth, and usually does well. 5. First of all see that the feet are absolutely level, with a good amount of hoof. Put on even-weight, plain, light shoes all around. Then seek to guide the legs by careful weighting. Put on 4-oz. inside weights on front feet, protecting them with light quarter-boots, and 4-oz. on the outside of right hind foot, and 2-oz. on the outside of left hind foot. It is impossible to fix a rule that will suit every horse having the same fault, so would advise weighting by means of light scalpers with weight pockets, as they can be put on whenever the pacer is to be driven. Give considerable slow driving for a few weeks, so as to develop the muscles that influence the leg-steering. Then commence to speed easy at first. It may be necessary to use a little more weight for a couple of weeks while jogging, say 5-oz., but the horse should be able to carry himself straight with lighter side weights before attempting to speed. Balancing pacers and trotters requires a deal of study, but when a driver understands the general laws underlying it, the study becomes very interesting.]