

kind, such as drawing heavy loads over rough roads, hard driving or riding long distances, and also from violent falls, a sudden fright, causing the animal to throw the whole weight of his body upon one or the other of his hind legs as he swerves from the path he is travelling, riding or driving him very fast and bringing him up all standing with a sudden tug at the reins, &c., &c.; all of which have a tendency to jar and strain the tendons, ligaments, and tissues of the hock joint, and a bog tumour is the result. Bog spavin, though not necessarily a cause of lameness, is at times liable to assume an aggravated type, and is often accompanied with thorough-pin. In such cases, if the animal is kept at work, lameness will surely supervene.

**Treatment.**—Pressure is not advisable with bog spavin, though useful in thorough-pin, except when the spavin is pricked, when a bandage is temporarily applied to cause a discharge of the lymph. Begin the treatment by giving the horse rest, absolute rest from all work. If the enlargement does not disappear, physic with a mild "condition" ball, and rub the affected part with the ointment of red iodide of mercury. If the enlargement returns apply a blister compounded as follows:—Mercurial ointment, three ounces; powdered flies, one ounce; camphor (dissolved in a few drops of spirits), five drams; olive oil, one-half ounce.

Let this be well rubbed in, and renewed at the end of the third week. After the blister is quite well, the spavin generally will have been removed. If traces of it remain, firing, as a last resort, may be applied to insure a cure.—"*Vulax*," in *Turf, Field and Farm*.

### Grub in Sheep's Head.

Mr. J. Ashbridge, of Scarborough, has left at this office several specimens of the larva of the sheep gad-fly, taken from the heads of two sheep that died recently. It is not by any means clear that the animals died in consequence of the grub. Indeed, the symptoms which our informant mentions of a swelling under the jaw, could have no connection with the presence of this parasite. The gad-fly (*Cephalemyia ovis*) deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep during the summer or the months of July and August. These eggs hatch out, and the maggot or worm crawls up the nostrils into the sinuses, where by means of tentacula (little hooks) it fastens itself to the lining membrane, and feeding on the mucus, remains there till the following spring, causing sometimes considerable irritation, but in otherwise healthy sheep giving rise to but little inconvenience. The worm completes its transformation by descending the nostril, dropping on to the ground, where it burrows beneath the surface, becomes changed into a chrysalis, and finally emerges as the perfect fly.

To prevent the deposit of eggs, it is the practice of some farmers to plough a furrow or two in the pasture fields, thus affording the tormented animals the opportunity of rubbing their noses in the loose earth, and protecting themselves from these insects. Others recommend smearing the noses with tar, fish oil, or various substances offensive to the fly. Many absurd and dangerous practices have been resorted to for the purpose of dislodging the grub. Injecting into the nostril tobacco, turpentine, tar and oil, &c., are among the remedies prescribed. Such applications should be resorted to with great caution. It is more than probable that in a large proportion of cases in which sheep die with these larvæ in the sinuses, the cause of death was some disorder quite distinct from the presence of the grub.

There is another affection commonly known under the same name—"grub in the head"—which is often fatal, and very difficult to treat. This affection is also called sturdy or gid, and is caused by the presence of a totally distinct parasite, or hydatid, in the brain. The situation of this last entozoon is truly within the brain or its membranes, whilst that of the gad-fly larva is in the nasal sinuses, outside the cavity of the skull. One is a comparatively mild disorder, the other intractable and generally fatal.

**CONTRACTED FOOT.**—The sole should be kept moist by means of a stuffing of tar and tow, and a leather sole should be applied under the shoe when the horse is used on hard roads. If worked for farming purposes, a leather sole is not generally required, and the shoe should be applied so as to give a certain amount of frog pressure.

**LEAKING OF MILK.**—The leaking from the cow's teats, complained of by "A Reader," appears to result from weakness of the milk duct. We would advise milking several times a day at regular periods; and the back part of the udder to be bathed frequently with cold spring water, which might restore the parts to their regular condition.

**SPAVIN.**—"Farmer" is informed that in the treatment of spavin the horse must be allowed complete rest, and the hocks should be bathed with cold water several times a day, and the ablution continued for a week. Then apply a strong fly blister, to be well rubbed into the parts, which must be oiled every second day. After the blister ceases to act, wash it off and apply another. In cases of long standing, the most effectual remedy is the firing iron, or seton.

**MARE DISOWNING HER FOAL.**—A "Reader" writes:—"I have the misfortune of having a mare, which, after foaling, refused to nurse the foal. You will much oblige by informing me of the best method of nursing it, and the proper food required. The mare has almost lost all her milk. Perhaps you can give directions whereby her milk may be increased?" The foal may be raised by using cow's milk, to which should be added a little sugar, and as soon as possible encourage it to eat. When a mare refuses to nurse her foal, the sooner she gets rid of her milk the better.

## The Dairy.

### Making Cheese from a few Cows.

Sometimes people who have but two or three cows would like to make a few cheeses for family use. If there happen to be three or four neighbours similarly situated—that is, each having but a few cows—it will be a good plan for all to join together, delivering a certain quantity of milk daily at some central neighbour's house where the cheese is to be made. There will be no very great trouble in this, and by assisting each other all may be supplied. As the labour in manufacture will be no more for ten pails of milk than for four, and as the cheese can then be made up at once, it will be advisable to associate together wherever it is practicable. Now ten pails of milk will make say 25 gallons, and the 25 gallons will give a cheese of 20 pounds, and perhaps a trifle over.

If the milk is worked properly, the curds may be pressed in a hoop eleven inches in diameter, and about the same height. Small cheeses of this kind need not be bandaged. After coming from the hoop they should be oiled over with a little fresh butter to prevent the rind from checking, and may be placed upon the pantry shelf. They will need turning every day, giving the surface a smart rubbing with the hand, which will prevent the cheese flies from securing a safe deposit of their eggs.

If the rind of the cheese gets dry it will be well to oil again with fresh butter. If properly cared for the cheese will begin to be mellow in four or five weeks and will be eatable, though age will improve it, and when six months old it should be of delicious flavour and quality if well made.

But if the quantity of milk is too small to make a curd for one pressing, then resort may be had to what is termed double curds. These are managed after the following manner:—

The milk is treated precisely as if there was sufficient for a cheese. After the curds have been drained and slightly salted and are ready for the hoop, they are set aside in a cool place in the cellar until next day. Then after the next curds are ready, the previous day's curds are treated with warm whey, so that they may be broken up, when they are drained, and the two days' curds are thoroughly mingled together and salted. They are then put to press, and will unite together the same as if they had been a "one day's cheese." We have seen some most excellent cheese made in this way—cheese as fine in flavour and quality as one would wish to see.

Sometimes curds are kept in this way three days or more, until a sufficient quantity has accumulated to make a cheese of the desired size. In this way cheese can be made when only one cow is kept. Indeed we have