TETANUS AND ARTHRITIS.

I had a mare foal on June 17th. Everything went well till June 23rd, when the foal was found lying stretched out stiff, with its head thrown back as far as possible, his neck so stiff that in trying to lift it you could raise the whole body. It died at night.

I had another foal that was never able to get up. Could walk a little when raised. Joints in legs swelled. Lived three weeks. H. F. R.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

Ans.—I think there is no doubt that your first-mentioned foal died of tetanus (lockjaw), The symptoms you describe strongly suggest that disease. The cause was probably that the germ got entrance through the navel opening of the little animal. Numerous instances of the kind are on record.

The last-mentioned foal, being always weakly, succumbed to an attack of inflammation of the joints, which a strong foal might have shaken off. The fact of those foals being sired by a Clydesdale stallion had nothing to do with their death. H. G. REED, V. S.

INDIGESTION IN YOUNG PIGS.

I have five pigs, seven or eight weeks old, which will suddenly stop eating and knuckle down behind the shoulders as if in pain. Have been fed on chopped peas and barley, with a little bran and milk and clover. Have also another pig, three months old, which has a whitish spot on lower side of eye. W. E. L.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your pigs are suffering from digestive trouble, caused by feeding too much heavy meal before the stomach was strong enough to digest it. Give each pig one ounce of raw linseed or castor oil. Turn them out where they can root in the ground, and give a teaspoonful of powdered gentian in their food morning and evening. Give no chop stronger than oats for a few weeks.

Your other pig is probably suffering from a scum over the eye caused by an injury, which will probably come all right in time. Possibly it is a cataract, in which case treatment would be useless, and blindness will result.

H. G. REED, V. S.

TUBERCULOSIS.

I have a calf, dropped last January. When about three months old it began to cough. It kept growing, but got thin in flesh, with dry, rough coat. About two weeks ago I killed it and found pus abscesses in the lungs. Since that time one of my cows, tied in the same stall as calf's dam, has fallen off in her milk and has a dry cough. This cow's calf did all right till about a year old, when it began to lose flesh and look unthrifty, but still keeps on growing. I have heard some of the younger calves with the same dry cough. T. F. T.

Middlesex Co.

Ans.—I am very much afraid you have tuberculosis in your herd. You had better have your herd tested with Koch's tuberculin, in order to make sure. In the meantime, keep healthy animals separate from those that cough, and boil all milk from the coughing cows before using either in the family or for other animals.

H. G. REED, V. S.

SCROTAL HERNIA IN FOAL.

I have a colt, six weeks old, that appears to be ruptured in scrotum. I can displace the enlargement and it will stay for a time, but will come down again. J. B. L.

Elgin Co.

Ans.—Your colt is suffering from scrotal hernia. The chances are that no treatment will be necessary, as the great majority of such cases come all right during the first year of growth. Occasionally, however, when the rupture is very large, a loop of the bowel becomes strangulated or checked in the sac so that the contents of the bowel cannot pass through, when the little animal will show colicky pains. In that case, hold the patient down on his back and endeavor to press the intestine back into the abdomen. In such a case an operation might be necessary, and you would need to consult a competent vet. However, the chances are 50 to 1 in favor of your colt coming all right without any treatment. H. G. REED, V. S.

CHOREA.

I have a two-year-old Clydesdale gelding that was badly bogged on the legs, but that has almost disappeared. When standing in the stable or in the fields, he jerks his legs somewhat like stringhalt, but can walk or trot all right. T. R.

Wellington Co.

Ans.—Your colt is evidently suffering from some form of chorea. This disease usually occurs in unthrifty animals, but any animal may become affected. Get 1½ ounces of sulphate of iron and 1 dram of arsenous acid. Mix into one dozen powders, being careful to have the arsenic thoroughly and evenly mixed, and give one powder morning and evening in his food. After he has had a dozen powders, let him go one week without treatment, and then repeat with another dozen powders. This disease is often most unsatisfactory to treat.

H. G. REED, V. S.

BULL INJURED BY JUMPING ON FENCE.

I have a three-year-old Holstein bull that injured himself by jumping on a fence, since which he has been of no use for service. J. J. A.

Glengarry Co.

Ans.—This is a case in which it is very difficult for a man to give an opinion that would be of much value without having seen the patient. However, I am of the opinion that the bull is suffering from paralysis of the erector muscles of the penis, the result of the injury received. However, it may be due to a stricture of the sheath at the seat of injury. In either case I think that the patient will come all right in time. If it be a case of stricture of the sheath, an operation would most likely effect a cure. If you value the immediate services of the animal, you had better consult a competent vet.

H. G. REED, V. S.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENT ON COLT'S KNEE.

Have a sucking colt that four days after birth had a soft swelling come on its front leg right below the knee and to one side, about 3 inches long, 2 inches wide. Colt not lame; plays and runs all right. M.

Elgin Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your foal is suffering from an enlarged bursa of the knee joint, or probably where the tendon plays over the joint. In a strong, vigorous young animal, like your foal appears to be, the lump is frequently absorbed without any treatment. If it does not disappear in the course of a few weeks, apply the following blister lightly once a day, being careful not to make the parts raw or sore: Two drams each biniodide of mercury and iodide of potassium, and mix with 8 ounces of water. H. G. REED, V. S.

PREMATURE PARTURITION IN SOW.

I have a young sow which pigged sixteen days before her time. Pigs either born dead or died shortly after birth. Sow fed on turnips and clover. M. B.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—Premature birth is liable to occur in all animals, usually the result of injury of some kind. Sometimes follows an attack of acute indigestion, and occasionally is produced by the use of ergotized food, such as the smut found on grain, especially rye or barley, and sometimes found on grass, especially on low lands. I could not offer an opinion as to what caused it in this case. H. G. REED, V. S.

INFLAMMATION OF WOMB (METRITIS).

I had a mare which foaled on the 3rd of June. Had been slightly stiff with swelling in joints for about three weeks. The third day after foaling, her milk seemed to dry up; and got quite stiff, with spells of trembling; temperature and pulse rising; appetite gone; breathing hard and quite uneasy, standing with fore feet well under the body, and finally died. F. H.

Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—There is little doubt your mare died from inflammation of womb. I think, however, that there was also a complication of parturient laminitis (founder). Treatment for metritis consists of syringing out the womb with bichloride of mercury and water, in the proportion of 1 to 1,000; an application of mustard to the loins, and then covered with heavy cloths rung out of hot water. See that the bowels are kept moving freely, and drench with stimulants, such as nitrous ether, 2 ozs., or about ½ pint whiskey. Treatment for lamanitis: Purge with 1 ounce aloes. Give 1-dram doses of nitrate of potash three times daily for two or three days, and keep the feet soaked in hot-water cloths.

H. G. REED, V. S.

ERYSIPELAS.

On Thursday morning a four-year-old horse received wound on hip by backing down on a harrow tooth; wound about two inches deep. I got a vet. to dress the wound, who considered it not at all serious. Friday, horse a little stiff; Saturday, leg swollen; Sunday, swelling worse and sheath involved. Horse died Sunday night.

Wellington Co., Ont. J. R.

Ans.—In my opinion, judging from symptoms described, your horse died from erysipelas. This disease often follows very trifling wounds, sometimes a mere scratch in the skin, through which the germ gains an entrance. Assuming that the trouble was erysipelas, I think your veterinary adviser did about all that could have been done.

H. G. REED, V. S.

ABNORMAL GROWTH ON COLT'S FOOT.

I have a colt, three years old, with a horn growing out on the top of its foot. It grows for a time and then disappears; whether it is torn off or not I do not know. It does not seem to be sore. J. W. S.

Lanark Co.

Ans.—Your colt is suffering from an abnormal development of horn, due to some injury to the top part of the hoof, where the growth or secretion of the horn takes place. Treatment: Cut, or, if you can, twist off the growth, leaving the hoof in as natural a shape as possible, and then apply the following: Two ozs. butter antimony; 1 oz. of tincture of myrrh. Mix, and apply with a feather to the spot where the lump was. Scrape off the burnt portion each day before applying. It will gradually heal over. H. G. REED, V. S.

TAPEWORMS IN LAMBS.

Could you inform me what was the matter with my lambs and prescribe treatment for future cases? They stood with hind legs stretched backwards, looking from side to side. An injection of soapsuds was followed by passage of thick, white, jelly-like substance. No solid excrement. All food and mother's milk refused, but drank freely of water. Died in two days. Post-mortem revealed gall bladder very large, and large yellow tapeworm in small intestines. Wool very loose on hide. F. WM. WRENSHALL.

Grey Co., Ont.

Ans.—The tapeworms found in small intestines have, in all probability, been the cause of death in your lambs. As a preventive measure, we would advise that the sheep be moved to new pastures, and that the old feeding ground be broken up and cultivated for two or three years. Should further symptoms appear in the flock, give oil of turpentine, one to four fluid drams in raw milk. A decoction of pumpkin seeds is also a favorite remedy.

Miscellaneous.

OIL TEST DESCRIBED.

Will you kindly explain the oil test as used by cream-gathering butter factories to determine the per cent. of butter in cream?

Huron Co., Ont. W. J. HENDERSON.

Ans.—In "Testing Milk and its Products," Farrington and Woll give the following description of the oil test:

"This system is based on the number of creamery inches of cream which the various patrons deliver to the factory; one inch of cream contains 113 cubic inches. The driver pours the patron's cream into his 18-inch gathering pail, measures it with his rule and records the depth of the cream in the can, in inches and tenths of an inch. The cream is then stirred thoroughly with a ladle or stout dipper, and a sample is taken by filling a test tube from the sample case, to the graduation mark by means of a small, conical dipper provided with a lip. A driver's case contains either two or three "cards," holding fifteen test tubes each. The tubes as filled are placed in the case, and the corresponding number is in each instance recorded in front of the patron's name, together with the number of inches of cream furnished by him.

"On arrival at the creamery the tin tubes are placed in a vessel filled with water of the temperature wanted for churning (say 60° in summer and 65 to 75° in winter). When ready for churning they are placed in the oil-test churn, the cover of the churn put on, and the sample of cream churned into butter. On the completion of the churning, the cards are transferred to water of 175-190° Fahr., where they are left for at least ten minutes to melt the butter and 'cook the buttermilk into a curd.' The oil will now be seen mixed all through the mass. The test tubes are then re-tempered to churning temperature and churned again, by which process the curd is broken into fine particles, which, when the butter is re-melted, will settle to the bottom. The butter is melted after the second churning by placing the tubes in water at 150-175° F., allowing them to remain therein for at least twenty minutes. Some samples may be churned three or four times after a good separation of oil is obtained. A clear separation of oil is often facilitated by adding a little sulphuric acid to the tubes.

The length of the column of liquid butter fat is determined by means of a special rule for measuring the butter oil. This shows the number of pounds and tenths of a pound of butter which an inch of cream will make; the first tenth of a pound on the rule is divided into five equal parts, so that measurements may be made to two-hundredths of a pound. The melted fat is measured with the rule by raising the tin card holding the bottles to about the height of the eye, The reading is recorded on the driver's tablet under 'test per inch,' opposite the number of the particular patron. The test per inch multiplied by the inches and tenths of an inch of cream supplied will give the butter yield in pounds with which the patron will be credited on the books of the creamery."

GRAVEL FOR CEMENT.

I have decided to build a cement concrete silo? 1. Is limestone gravel suitable for this kind of silo? 2. If not, what other kind of gravel would you recommend? 3. Would you recommend broken sandstone and sand for concrete before limestone gravel? B. W. J.

Lanark Co., Ont.

Ans.—The best material for mixing with cement to make concrete is good, clean, sharp gravel, containing plenty of pebbles or small stones. We have seen streaks of soft, pulverized sandstone of a rotten texture and containing traces of mica, that we would not consider suitable for cement concrete. If suitable gravel is not available, but you have good sharp sand, less cement will be required and a stronger wall made by mixing in plenty of cobble or broken stones, some of them quite large in size, so long as they are kept well in from the face of the wall, through which they should not protrude.