

TICKS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

W. B. S., Ont.—Ticks are exceedingly hurtful to sheep, and especially to lambs. They suck a large quantity of blood, and many a tiny, puny lamb is bled to death by these voracious flies. They are flies, although they are wingless; their eggs are alive, and are quite large, rod shaped, to be seen about now hanging on to the skin under the wool. To pour sour thick buttermilk along the sheep's back and work it down along the sides, is one sure remedy. Another is the kerosene emulsion made in this way: Dissolve soap in hot water, a pound of it to a gallon of water, beat it up to a creamy liquid, then add one-fourth as much kerosene, then beat this up quite smoothly, and when it is cold it will be a soft jelly. Take of this enough for each time and add to it four times the quantity of hot water, pour this on the back of the sheep and rub it will into the wool on the back and sides. The ticks will be killed. Repeat as may be necessary.

SPINAL MENINGITIS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

F.—My sheep refuse to eat; lose the use of their hind parts, and throw up their heads. What is the disease and treatment?

Ans.—This disease is a result of several causes, as the kind of food, even the influence of the soil on the food, the character of the water, the weather, sudden cold following unseasonable warmth, and we cannot omit inherited tendency. Lambs of young ewes are specially subject to it, and it spreads frequently from some centre, and affects the young sheep for many miles around. The disease is unquestionably caused sometimes by continued indigestion, for the stomach is in many cases found to be filled with undigested food, sometimes firmly impacted in the maniplies with balls of wool or hair, or even stones, which have been swallowed. Doubtless this may be a secondary condition due to the failure of digestion from the nervous disturbances. The most effective treatment has been found to give an active purgative, Epsom salts being the most suitable in doses of four to six ounces, followed by tonics, as a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron in level teaspoonful doses to a lamb, or nux vomica in five-grain doses, with soft

digestible food as bran and linseed mash. Stimulant applications, as turpentine applied along the back, especially if it is found tender on pressure, have been useful.

DIARRHOEA IN LAMBS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

E. K. C., Ont.—Some of my lambs are troubled with a looseness. What is the best treatment?

Ans.—If the lambs are not yet weaned treat the ewes as it is most probable that the milk is the cause of the trouble. Give the ewes salt regularly three times a week; indeed it is best to keep rock salt always in reach of them. This salt is in large lumps, and costs but a little over one dollar a barrel of three hundred pounds. Give each ewe a level teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian root, and sulphate of iron, in a little meal or bran daily for a week or so. Give the lambs some boiled milk in which is mixed half a teaspoonful of calcined magnesia. If this is not effective give the ewes the same, but four times as much. It is most probable that the feed of the ewes is at fault, but as the feeding is not mentioned we can only say that this should be the best to be obtained. Do not be in a hurry to get the ewes on young grass; turn them on to it gradually at first.

THREAD WORMS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

F. L. W.—My sheep are troubled by a cough; it seems as if they had something in the throat. Please give a remedy.

Ans.—This trouble is doubtless due to the presence in the throat of thread worms, which infest sheep, but especially the young lambs, and these being unable to withstand the strain on their endurance, fall victims to this injurious parasite. Fortunately there is one infallible remedy, turpentine, the fumes of which kill the worms. Give each sheep thus affected two teaspoonfuls of turpentine in a small quantity of sweet milk, just enough to dilute it sufficiently to get it swallowed. Hold up the sheep's head and carefully pour the turpentine into the side of the mouth when it will be swallowed. This remedy, it should be known, acts by its complete distribution through the system and its passage through the lungs, and the vapour of it passing through the throat kills the worms. It is necessary thus to saturate