

take some of the "colostrum," or first milk, of the dam as soon as possible after foaling. Some mares "run milk" before parturition, and in these cases, as well as in nearly all cases of the trouble, the common belief is that purgatives are indicated. Giving purgatives, under ordinary conditions, for the expulsion of the meconium, is a serious mistake. A small dose of a mild laxative may be used where the mare has lost the colostrum by leaking, but even in such cases care must be taken, as the material which clogs the system is in the bowels in hard lumps not easily acted upon by purgative medicines. The lumps are lodged in the rectum and held there, because the colt's expulsive power is not strong enough to overcome the contraction of the anal sphincter muscles. It is readily seen that laxatives or purgatives administered through the mouth are of little use. Oil the first finger, after carefully trimming the nail to prevent scarification, and insert it into the rectum. It is surprising how much of the obstructive material can be removed by exercising care with this method. The colt will make strenuous efforts to relieve himself, and as lump after lump is removed, more will be forced back within reach. Follow this operation by an injection. Different substances are used. Warm water and linsed-oil, warm water and soap (castile), and warm water and glycerine, are recommended. The entire operation should be repeated at short intervals, until the feces is noticed to be yellow. If the rectum appears to be empty, and more of the meconium is lodged just out of reach of the finger, a piece of heavy bent wire, with the blunt end inserted, may be found to do good service in dislodging the balls and clearing the passage. If these practices do not succeed, then try the purgative, keeping up the injections regularly. Give from one to two ounces of castor oil. When this has to be resorted to, the chances for recovery are slight. It is not bad practice to mechanically aid in removing the meconium from any colt, as it relieves the colt of a certain amount of strain and distress.

Veterinary Prescriptions for Farm Use.

While on general principles we think it wise and profitable for the farmer or stock-owner to employ a veterinary in all serious cases of sickness or injury to stock, there are many simple cases of sickness or injury that he should be able to treat successfully himself if he has an intelligent idea of the proper drugs to apply or administer for certain cases. The average proprietary medicine on the market doubtless has value for certain purposes, but the advertised virtues are so many and varied that a person is at a loss to know when and where to use it. Many of these preparations are highly recommended for both internal administration and local application. They are said to produce wonderful curative effects in cases of diseases of the digestive, respiratory, urinary and generative organs, promptly cure a case of indigestion, constipation, diarrhea, sore throat, dyspepsia, congestion of the lungs, brain trouble, kidney trouble, etc.; and, by local application, effect wonderful cures in cases of wounds, bruises, strains, skin disease, enlargements of all kinds, whether painful or not; bone diseases of all kinds, fistula, lump-jaw, etc. In fact, the same medicine, whether given internally or applied externally, is highly recommended for diseases diametrically opposite in nature and effect. In many cases such claims are backed up with testimonials by those who have used them. A little consideration should teach a man that the same preparation cannot be used as a cure for diseases that are essentially different in their nature, and of necessity should be treated with the idea of producing directly different results. For instance, a wound or raw surface requires a dressing that establishes an action different from one that would be serviceable for the reduction of a chronic enlargement or induration. For the former, an antiseptic, cooling, astringent lotion is indicated; while, for the latter, a stimulant, irritating dressing is required. In view of these facts, we take the liberty of giving a few of the standard prescriptions that are used in general veterinary practice for the treatment of simple cases, mentioning the cases for which they are useful, and the mode of application.

WHITE LOTION.

Acetate of lead, 1 ounce.
Sulphate of zinc, 6 drams.
Water, 1 pint.

This is an old prescription that has stood the test for many years. It is a gentle, cooling, irritant, and astringent. It is used little, is applied by the hand, and is of great value. It is

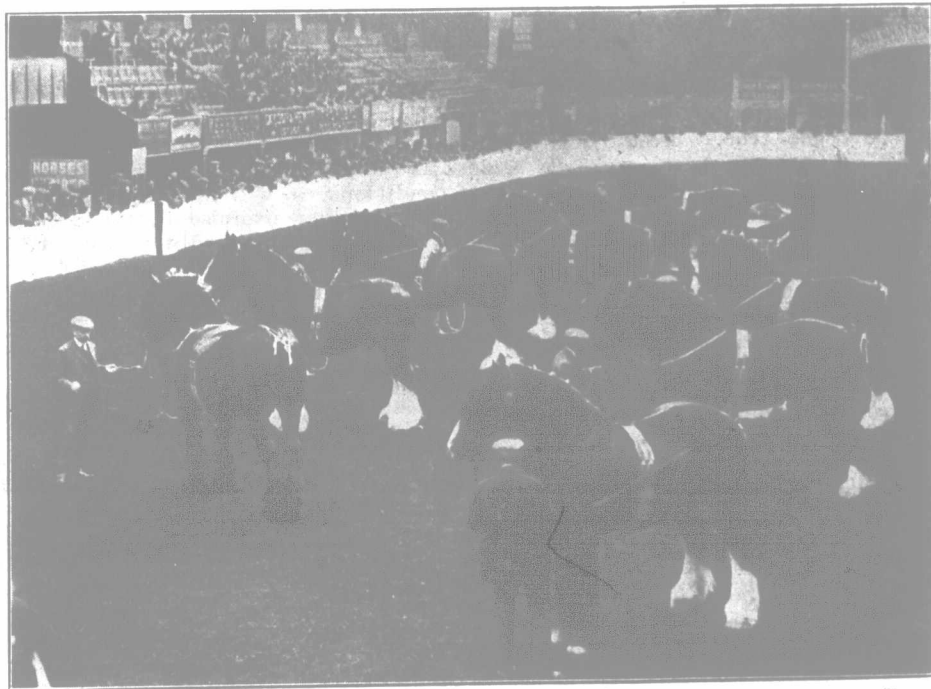
useful for fresh wounds, sore shoulders, sore necks or backs, scratches, mud fever, etc.; in fact, gives good results on any raw surface. In cases of scratches or mud fever, in cold, dry weather, the astringent action may in some cases be too great, and cause a tendency for cracks to re-open; hence, in such cases, the dressing should be alternated with an ointment or oil. This lotion also has the effect of checking itchiness, which makes it useful in some skin diseases where there is no raw surface.

STIMULANT LINIMENT.

Alcohol, 2 fluid ounces.
Oil of turpentine, 2 fluid ounces.
Liquor Ammonia Fortier, 1 liquid ounce.
Water to make 1 pint.

The addition to this of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce gum camphor makes a camphorated stimulant liniment, which by many is preferred, but the addition of the camphor does not materially increase its usefulness, but gives to it a pleasant odor.

This liniment differs essentially from the white lotion. It is stimulant and irritant. It is applied by the hand, and, in order to get results, should be applied with smart friction (well rubbed in). It is useful in cases of sprains or bruises, after the acute inflammation has been allayed by heat and soothing applications. In cases of slight enlargements resulting from sprains, bruises or other causes, its application, followed by bandaging, tends to increase the activity of the absorbents and reduce the enlargements. In case bandaging follows its application, care must be taken not to repeat it too often, else it will blister. This liniment will mix with water in all proportions, hence the addition of water will weaken it, which is often advisable,



Judging Stallions at the London Shire Show.

and is indicated by too great an irritation to the skin. The attendant must be the judge of the action required, and make the liniment strong or weak, accordingly. Of course, a liniment of this nature should never be applied to a raw, irritated, tender or acutely-inflamed surface, except where the tenderness has been caused by the application of the liniment and a continuation of the irritation is desired to reduce enlargements or allay deep-seated irritation.

CARRON OIL.

What is known as "Carron Oil" is made by mixing equal quantities of raw linseed oil or sweet oil, and lime water.

Lime water is made by slacking a small lump of lime, say, the size of a goose egg, in a pail, filling the pail with water, stirring it thoroughly with a stick, and then allowing it to stand. The undissolved lime settles to the bottom, and the clear fluid on top is lime water.

This mixture is practically a specific for scalds and burns, especially serviceable in veterinary practice for what are called "rope burns," caused, usually, by an animal getting his foot over a rope, and in his struggles to get loose practically burning the posterior surface of his pastern by friction on the rope. This accident usually causes a severe case of scratches. In the early stages of this, as in cases of real burns or scalds caused by fire, coals, hot irons, etc., or by scalding water or other fluids, the free and frequent application of carron oil allays pain, soothes and prevents cracks and sloughing (where the burn is not too severe), and often effects an early cure of what otherwise would have been a serious and tedious case to treat.

(To be continued.)

LIVE STOCK

The Lambs in Spring.

Few better seasons for the ewes to yearn are found than the months of March and April, and it is during these months that most of the lambs are dropped in Eastern Canada. A few breeders there are who, for show-yard purposes, or for the early spring lamb trade have all or part of their lamb crop dropped earlier in the season, and still a few others, afraid of sudden dips of severe weather, or because of lack of feed, do not care to have the lambs dropped until about the time the ewes go on grass, late in April or early in May; but, as a general thing, the beginning of March sees few lambs in the pens, and the end of April few breeding ewes without lambs at foot.

Preparing ewes for lambing is not a difficult task. A clean, dry pen, liberal feeding, plenty of fresh water, salt, and regular and abundant exercise, are all that is required. During the yearning season, the attendant must be on hand to render any assistance needed, for the success of the season depends largely upon the care and attention during the crucial period.

Safely launched into the world, the young lamb usually gives little trouble, yet, to make the best gains it is necessary that careful attention be given to the details of the work required for best results. Assist the new-born lamb to suck, and see that it gets nourishment until strong enough to look after itself. It is always well to remove the ewe from the other sheep at time of parturition, and never should the ewes suckling lambs and those not yet lambed be allowed in the same pen. The ewe, just previous to parturition, desires solitude, abhors the company of her kind, and it is necessary that she be placed in a pen where she can become thoroughly acquainted with her offspring. It is well, as yearning time approaches, to divide the pen by means of portable partitions into several small pens. When the lambs are a few days old, several ewes and their progeny can be run in the one small pen, and as the lambs become stronger the numbers running together can be increased, at the same time increasing the size of the pen by removing some of the movable partitions. Where it is desired to push the lambs—and, in

fact, this should be the desire of all owners—the ewes should be fed extra after the lambs are dropped. Give them all the clover hay they will eat, also a full ration of pulped roots, preferably turnips, and a liberal grain ration of from one to two pounds of whole oats, or oat and pea chop mixed, should be given. Be sure they have water at all times.

It is an easy matter to get the lambs to eat. Give them access to a small pen in which the ewes are not allowed, by means of a small opening in the partition, and keep in this pen a trough containing some fresh, clean oat chop, or perhaps a little pea meal might be added, but care must be taken that it isn't too strong. A very good method is to place the chop on a little finely-pulped roots, and the lambs will soon learn to eat. It requires very little of the feed, and the troughs must be cleaned from time to time to keep them sweet and wholesome, but this little extra feed makes a great difference in the lambs. It is impossible to raise good sheep from poorly-cared-for lambs.

Sheep are very often turned on grass early in the season, being allowed to eat around the fences of cultivated fields before the grain is up. The grass at this time is very tender and watery, and has only a small feeding value. Nevertheless, it stimulates the milk flow, and if a portion of the ration is composed of dry feed, the lambs will do better than when the ewes are in confinement, but this dry feed should always be given. A little clover hay and a fair grain ration should be given at this time, as it will tend to prevent scouring of both ewes and lambs, and is a good method of guarding against the too frequent folly of sudden changes of diet.

The operation of docking is sometimes fatal,