

necessary work, such as feeding stock, etc., but not to do general farm work not work of necessity.]

PROMISSORY NOTES.

READER, Simcoe Co.:—"1. What is a joint note?" "2. What is a joint and several note?" "3. What is the difference between them as to liability of the makers?"

1. A promissory note which reads "we promise to pay, etc.," or "we jointly promise, etc.," and signed by two or more persons, is a joint note.

2. A note which reads "we jointly and severally promise, etc.," or "I promise, etc.," and signed by two or more persons, is a joint and several note.

3. Upon the joint note each debtor or maker of the note is liable to the creditor for the whole amount, so long as the creditor is careful to preserve his legal rights. If one maker dies his representatives are not liable for any part to the creditor. If one or more of the makers are sued, and not all, they have a right to have proceedings in the action stayed until the other living joint debtors who are in the country are made parties to the action. A judgment taken against some or one only of the joint debtors frees the others from all liability. Upon a joint or several note each of the debtors is liable for the full amount, and on his death his liability descends to his representatives. Payment by one discharges the liability of the others to the creditor.

The debtor who has paid may have his right of contribution against his co-debtors. A judgment against one maker is no bar to proceeding against the others.]

Veterinary.

LUMP JAW.

L. LOVE, Muskoka, Ont.:—"I have a valuable two-year-old bull that has a lump on the right side of the lower jaw, and is hard—quite bone-like. It seems to have rounded up more this last week, something the shape of a goose egg. It does not seem sore, though he does not want it handled or rubbed; there is no fever nor any signs of it coming to a head. If you can suggest anything that will help it I would be glad?"

[This is a disease of the tongue, bones of the face and lower jaw, known as actinomycosis, or lump jaw, big jaw, wooden tongue, etc. It seems to be on the increase amongst cattle, and appears more frequently in the lower jaw and soft parts of the neck. When the disease attacks the soft parts of the jaw a rather firm, bone-like swelling appears, varying in size from that of a nut to that of an egg. These push their way outward, and finally break through the skin as small reddish, fungous-like bodies. By scraping the cut surface of the tumor these cell masses and individual actinomyces colonies can be distinctly seen as pale sulphur-yellow specks or grains. To any one familiar with the use of a microscope the recognition of these grains is easily determined by any aniline stain. These grains consist of a collection of club-shaped bodies, all radiating from a center somewhat like a rosette. Treatment.—In many cases iodide of potassium treatment has been quite successful, but requires great perseverance and patience. Give two drams of iodide of potassium daily on bran mash.

DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.

NOTE.—One of our readers reports completely curing a heifer with the iodide of potassium treatment last season. He had his druggist put up eight ounces iodide of potassium in two quarts of lime water, and gave a wineglass of the mixture on the meal fed daily, increasing the dose slightly as time passed, but not so as to effect the appetite. He gave her a good purge first. The treatment was continued for about a month. The lump gradually dried up and disappeared.—EDITOR.]

WIND-SUCKING HABIT.

J. A., Carleton Co., Ont.:—"I have a Clyde filly rising three years old. She is fed on straw, with a quart of hash (bran mash) and a light feed of carrots at night. She has a habit of sucking her tongue after taking mash or salt, and did it before she came off the grass. Sometimes she bloats. She is in good condition. What is the cause of her sucking? Will it do her any harm? What can I do for her?"

[There are few habits of the horse that are more troublesome to deal with than wind-sucking. It is often caused by want of work, and the habit is contracted for amusement. It will cause a great deal of harm to her condition. She will become pot-bellied and unthrifty. I should certainly recommend that you discontinue the bran mash and sloppy food. Give three feeds of oats and all the good hay she will clean up during the day. Take the rock salt out of manger. If she does not cease the habit write again, and we may suggest other means.]

INFLAMED MEMBRANE, POSSIBLY.

JOHN MILLIGAN, Grey Co., Ont.:—"I have a horse, six years old, troubled with something in his head or nose. He will throw his head up and down, hold it against his mate. Is worse during the winter season or a cold, windy day, when rain or snow is falling. He seems healthy and quiet in the stable. Please inform me through the ADVOCATE if anything can be done, or will it pass away in time?"

[Without examination it is difficult to give anything like a satisfactory opinion. I am inclined to think that you have a condition known as "ozena" (inflammation of the membrane of the nose and

frontal sinuses). You do not say if there is any discharge; if not, we would advise noninterference.]

DR. WM. MOLE.

UNHEALED WOUND.

GEO. W. DENSMORE, Colchester Co., N. S.:—"I had a seton put into a soft lump on the heel of a young mare. The following morning the leg was so badly swollen that she could scarcely move. In a week's time on the front of the leg, midway between the hock and the stifle joint, the skin peeled off on the outside about the size of a common dinner plate. It has run matter ever since. I would like to know what would make it heal? The leg is swollen. Do you think it will leave when she gets out, or will I have to rub it with anything to remove it? (2) I have also a cow with a large lump on her hip. We lanced it some time ago, but nothing came except a little blood. Perhaps we did not go deep enough to strike the matter. We have rubbed it with different things, but nothing has done any good. It does not seem sore to press it."

[(1) From the description given we are of opinion that you have a very serious condition to do with. The first thing will be to get the animal into good condition by generous feeding, starting first with a dose of purgative medicine. Give Barbadoes aloes, 1 ounce; calomel, 1 dram; ginger, 1 dram; with sufficient molasses to form a stiff paste. Apply a good bandage from the hock to the foot, and apply this powder to the wound: Boracic acid, 4 ounces; iodoform, 1 ounce; to be powdered and mixed together. Dust on a small quantity night and morning. Do not apply water in any form to the wound. (2) With regard to the cow we advise that you apply a blister composed of cantharides, 1 ounce; hydrag. biniodide, 1 dram; lard, 4 ounces. This should be applied at intervals of one week, and watch for abscess, which lance and treat as an ordinary wound.]

DR. WM. MOLE.

TUMOR ON LEG.

PAUL DIESBORG, Essex Co., Ont.:—"I have a mare colt that was cast about two years ago. She got her leg fastened around the rope to which she was tied, cutting her fetlock joint. The wound healed and she was turned out to pasture. Running around she must have struck the sore parts, which has caused a lump to grow about the size of a duck's egg on the outside of the leg. Will you please advise me what will remove the said lump?"

[From your description it would appear as if a fibrous tumor has grown on the seat of injury. If you can obtain the services of a veterinary surgeon get him to make an examination and remove the lump. Afterwards apply constant pressure by means of flannel bandages. This will cause absorption of the tissue and removal of the unsightly wound.]

DR. WM. MOLE.

PROBABLY CATARRH.

A SUBSCRIBER, Wellington Co., Ont.:—"I have a ewe that has been running at the nose for nearly a year, a dirty green discharge. About three months ago a running sore broke out on her head where the horn comes out, which continued to discharge matter for about two months and then healed up; then it broke out on the back of her head and keeps discharging matter of a green color, having a bad smell."

[Unless the ewe is a valuable one we would advise disposing of her, as a diseased sheep in a flock is unsightly, and there is generally more or less danger of contagion. The disease is probably chronic catarrh, and the treatment we would recommend is to keep the ewe in a dry, airy place with access to a yard on south side of a building, and give the following mixture: Saltpetre, 1 lb.; sulphur, 1 lb.; ground gentian root, 1 lb. Mix thoroughly, and give a teaspoonful twice a day on the tongue with a spoon or in the feed. If this does not prove effectual in the course of two or three weeks change the treatment to half a teaspoonful of ground sulphate of iron three times a day in feed or on its tongue with spoon. Wash the sore daily with warm soft water and soap, and apply a lotion made of sulphate of zinc, sugar of lead, and pulverized alum, one-half ounce of each; add water enough to make a quart and shake thoroughly. For less quantity use one-half of above ingredients. This makes an excellent lotion for all kinds of wounds and sores where the skin is broken, also for scratches or greases in horses.]

BAD BLOOD.

F. G., Wellington Co., Ont., writes:—"I have a 13-year-old horse that is unthrifty; his hair long and dry, his skin tight and itchy on body and head. I feed well. What more can I do for him?"

[Get a purgative ball from your V. S. and give it to the horse, or give a purgative drench consisting of: bitter aloes, eight drams; ginger, one tablespoonful; common baking soda, one tablespoonful. Mix in a pint of warm water. Blanket, give moderate exercise, feed carrots or potatoes and bran mash with boiled flaxseed. Follow with a tonic powder, say ground gentian root, 1 lb.; sulphate of iron, 1 lb. Mix well, and give one teaspoonful twice a day in his feed.]

HORSES WITH MANGE.

C. E. PICKETT, New Brunswick:—"I have a pair of horses that had mange last year, and succeeded in curing it with little soluble phenyle, and partly with oil of tar, sulphur, and linseed oil mixed. Their necks were a little sore, and although three months has elapsed since, they are about in the same condition. I cannot notice any sore, but sometimes the skin is a little hard. How

can I ease their necks so that they will not irritate, and how can I prevent the return of mange with the warm weather?"

[You cannot do any better than you have done; continue treatment. Apply the liniment of tar and sulphur once a week, and wash with little phenyle every portion of harness, collars, blankets, walls of stable, etc. As it is always from the surroundings that animals are reinfected, if you get rid of it from your stable there is no trouble in preventing its return before the warm weather.]

DR. WM. MOLE.]

FREE-MARTIN.

S. T., Chickney:—"I have just killed a three-year-old heifer. She was 'twinned' with a bull. She never came in season, and when I examined, after killing, could find neither ovaries nor womb. The bladder was the only organ communicating with the vagina. Is this usual?"

[When twin calves are of both sexes the female is generally barren, and is called in Britain a "free-martin." A post-mortem examination of such an animal usually reveals an undeveloped state of the internal organs of generation, and sometimes, as in the case of your heifer, these organs are altogether absent. There is absolutely no remedy.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

SCRATCHES.

W. S., Foxwarren:—"I have a mare (foal in June) that has the scratches, cracks in heel, and hind legs are swelled. Can it be cured, and if so, what will cure it?"

[In many cases of "scratches" much benefit is derived from a dose of purgative medicine, but, your mare being pregnant, it would not be advisable to administer it. Give, twice daily, in small bran mash, for two weeks: Hyposulphite of soda, half an ounce. Apply to the cracked heels, once daily, the following ointment: Oxide of zinc, one ounce; carbolic acid, half an ounce; powdered opium, six drams; vaseline, six ounces. Mix.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

UNTHRIFTY MARE.

W. S. HILL, Indian Head, Assa:—"I have a mare eight years old, feeding on straw with dry grain feed in the morning and boiled grain feed at night. She is very poor; ragged coat; hind legs swell a bit—not much; a dazed or far-away look about the eyes. She only works occasionally; seems weak, and if exerted much sweats easily."

[Your mare may be suffering from "progressive" or "pernicious" anemia, and, if so, it is incurable. Change fodder from straw to good hay. Give one feed daily of carrots or potatoes. Groom well with brush once a day, and cover with woollen blanket. See that your stable is kept clean and properly ventilated. When the weather is fine give daily moderate walking exercise. Give, night and morning, in food: sulphate of iron, gentian, and nitrate of potash, of each one dram. The evening diet should be a mash made by scalding four quarts of bran with water in which one teaspoonful of flaxseed has been boiled. Continue medicine for two weeks.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

Miscellaneous.

CREAM RAISING AND FREEZING.

CONSTANT READER, Middlesex Co., Ont.:—"1. Does putting hot water in milk help to raise the cream in cold weather? 2. If you set fresh milk from the cow in a cold room where it freezes do you get all the cream off it? 3. Does it hurt the flavor of the butter for cream to freeze?"

[1. It is important that the temperature of the milk should be raised before setting to at least as high a point as when it comes from the cow, and the most convenient way to effect this is by the addition of hot water. It also helps to raise the cream, especially in milk from cows which have been milked for a long time, as the milk is thicker and the fat globules do not rise as freely as in milk from fresh cows. 2. If the milk is set in shallow pans the temperature of the room must be kept above freezing point to get the best results. If set in ice water in deep cans there is little danger from freezing, and the cream will rise pretty thoroughly, though the temperature is low enough to slightly freeze the surface. 3. We do not think that slight freezing of the cream in the cans injures the flavor of the butter, but we would advise not allowing it to freeze after being gathered from the milk.]

ROUND SILO CONSTRUCTION—WHITE TURKEYS WANTED.

A SUBSCRIBER, Ontario Co., Ont.:—"I am thinking of building a round silo, and in doing so I will have to build a stone basement (nine feet in depth) in order to get on a level with my feed room. Will the ensilage keep as well as though there were no basement, providing it is well plastered inside? 2. Can you inform me where I can get white Holland turkeys?"

[We presume the intention is to build a stave silo on a stone foundation. If the stonework is well plastered inside with cement, we see no reason why the ensilage should not keep all right. We would decidedly prefer a concrete foundation, as being drier and less liable to give way, though we have not yet heard of a round cement concrete silo being built. It will be very necessary to get the inside of the wooden structure perfectly even with the inside of the foundation walls, so that settling would be uniform and perfect. Why not build the whole silo of concrete? 2. Poultry raisers having white Holland turkeys for sale should make that fact known through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.]