

is for simple cases. For more serious ones dissolve two drachms of chloride of zinc in a quart of water, and one drachm of carbolic acid, wash the mouth with the liquid, using a soft swab of sponge. Feed soft mashes or gruel, given, if necessary, by a bottle, and in each dissolve a good sized pinch of chlorate of potash.

STOMACH WORM.

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

Mrs. G. E., Ont.—The dark spots of the size of a bean found on the intestines of your dead sheep are the nests of a destructive intestinal worm of sheep, known as *Esophagostoma columbianum*. It is of recent discovery, but it is the most destructive of all the evil parasites of the sheep. It is a difficult matter to get at these young worms, which live in small knots on the bowels, except by some very volatile and acrid substance. Gasoline has been found by experiment the most effective remedy for reaching these young worms and killing them in their nests. Take one ounce of gasoline, shake it up thoroughly in a long narrow vial, with four ounces of fresh milk. Pour this carefully down the throat of the sheep, giving half as much for a lamb. The symptoms of the disease are: The sheep go about with their heads up, stumbling forward, and generally have constant diarrhoea. Your feeding oats and bran, with clover hay, and giving pure, fresh water, with a comfortable resting place, is good enough.

PARALYSIS.

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

F. W. S.—Two merino ewes are suffering from a disease; they become paralyzed and helpless, lie on the belly; appetite gradually fails, but they still live. What is the disease and the cure?

Ans.—The disease is paralysis due to inflammation of the spinal cord, to which the name of myelitis is given. It has several causes, as continued indigestion, feeding smutty or mouldy fodder, with insufficient grain food. Exposure to severe weather is a frequent cause. Treat as follows: Get the sheep into a warm, dry place, and give them a good bed. Foment the loins with hot water, then rub well with turpentine or any good liniment, and tie a blanket around the body. Feed warm linseed gruel, in which give five drops of aconite, once a day, but give the gruel three or four times. Get the sheep up, if it is necessary

to hold them for a while. For the rest of the flock, avoid the causes mentioned, and especially exposure to cold rains.

SHEEP BOT FLY.

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

N. C., Ont.—The small grubs, with black heads, found in your sheep house are the young of the sheep bot fly. The fly is black and as large as the common blow-fly of meat; it worries the sheep in July and August, when it tries to lay its eggs on the sheep's nostrils. The eggs are really living grubs, which at once crawl up the nose and get into the hollow parts of the skull, which are connected with the nostrils. They live there during the winter and in the spring work their way down and fall on the ground where they bury themselves and undergo their transformation into flies, and so repeat this history year after year. The only remedy is to keep the sheep's noses covered with a sticky mixture of tar and fish oil. This is the best on account of its disagreeable smell and its slow drying.

ABORTION.

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

M. C., Ont.—Some of my sheep have lost their lambs, born prematurely. Is it a contagious disease? If so what is the best way to manage a flock in which such cases occur?

Ans.—There is no doubt of the contagious character of this disease, although it does not appear to be so virulent with ewes as with cows. Nevertheless it will be wise to separate the ewes having lost their lambs, at once, from the rest of the flock, until they have recovered, and dispose of the dead lambs in some safe way. It is wise to dispose of these ewes, as they are unprofitable. They should be put and fed by themselves, fattened and got rid of. Once a ewe loses her lamb in this way she is apt to do so again. Fifty sheep are not too many to keep in one flock if they have room enough. Crowding about the feed rack and the severe punching one sheep will give to another are common causes for this loss of lambs. It is apparent that there is no cure for this disease, for the reason that it appears without any warning. One prevalent cause for the loss of lambs is the violent butting which sheep practice with each other at feeding times, and to avoid this those sheep which are found to be quarrelsome in this way should be kept by themselves.