

ozon amongst horses, and goes by different names in different parts of the country. In some districts it is called "weed," whilst in others it is known as grease, farcy, etc.; but perhaps the best definition of this disease is *lymphatitis*, meaning, as already stated, inflammatory action attacking the lymphatic vessels and glands.

Lymphatitis may occur at any season, and in any district, but is oftenest met with in farm horses during the spring months, when they are fed heavier than during the winter months. The increased feeding causes a disturbance in the balance which usually exists between the repair, or healthy nutrition of the system, and the continual waste that is taking place. There is a larger amount of chyle formed than is required, and as a result of this accumulation, the lymphatic glands and vessels become irritated and inflamed. Another cause is exposure to cold, and neglected scratches or grease, and it also frequently occurs from injury to the foot.

Lymphatitis is best treated by rest and hot fomentations to the limb; afterwards dry thoroughly, and apply a comfortable bandage, either of flannel or a good hay rope carefully and evenly applied. In many cases a smart dose of purgative medicine has an excellent effect by cleansing the bowels, and relieving the congested and inflamed lymphatics. A few doses of nitrous ether are also useful in stimulating the secretion of the kidneys. As soon as the pain is somewhat subdued, moderate walking exercise and hand-rubbing of the limb promote the absorption of the effused products.

Bog Spavin.

To the Editor.

SIR,—I have a colt two years old this spring, and in the course of this winter there came a lump on the inside of its hind leg, on the hock joint. It feels quite soft, and does not seem to make the animal lame. My neighbours pronounce it a bog or blood spavin, and some say it can be cured, while others say it cannot. Would you be so kind as to give your opinion? R G

Wellington Square.

ANS.—The puffy tumour on the inside of the hock joint is produced by distension of the capsular ligament of the large articulation of the joint, and such enlargement is commonly known as bog spavin. When occurring in young horses, and attended to in due time, and in a proper manner, the enlargement may be removed. The colt should be kept quiet, either in a loose box or small paddock, and the joint bathed several times a day with cold water. After continuing the cold application for about a week, apply a cantharine blister, to be well rubbed into the parts.

A disease of the foot, the consequence of cold during the winter, has prevailed amongst cattle in some districts this spring.

Swelled Neck in Lambs.

To the Editor.

SIR—Would you, or some of your readers, answer a question of mine through the column of your valuable paper?

I have lost my entire lot of lambs, but three, this season. They have lumps on the throat, and cannot get breath, live a few minutes, and die. I opened one of the lumps and found it to contain very dark blood. Our ewes are in good breeding order, and seem very healthy. They have been fed on hay, pea straw and turnips.

By giving an answer you will oblige

A YOUNG FARMER.

Claremont, Ont.

NOTE.—Without a more particular description, or personal examination, it is difficult to hazard a conjecture as to the nature of the disease. In some respects the account corresponds with the symptoms of goitre. This disease arises from the flock having been too closely bred in and in. It is seldom that such lambs are worth saving but if any survive long enough, the swelling may be reduced by the application of a bandage saturated with camphor dissolved in alcohol and iodine over the lumps. The iodine is a good medicine to promote the absorption of swellings. To prevent the recurrence of the disease, which if once developed in a flock becomes hereditary, recourse must be had to destroying all those affected, and the use of a ram from another flock, in no way consanguineous.

We have received other communications of a similar nature. These accounts leave little doubt in our mind that they are all cases of congenital goitre or bronchocele—that is, enlargement of the thyroid glands, two organs of glandular structure lying one on each side of the throat. There is considerable doubt as to the exact nature and pathology of this morbid condition, as indeed there is concerning the true healthy function of the organs in question. They are naturally largely developed in foetal life, and after birth seem to subservise no special purpose, gradually diminish in size, and usually become quite small. In the human subject the diseased growth of the glands, known under the name of goitre, is not generally congenital, though occasionally hereditary. This enlargement in lambs, on the contrary, is usually, when it occurs, most marked at birth, and if the animal survive, will gradually disappear.

It is doubtful whether the enlargement of the gland is of itself the special ailment; it is more probably an accompaniment of a general condition of debility and imperfect development. The treatment to be adopted, when any is possible or advisable, is that recommended by us before—namely, the application of spirits of camphor and iodine; but the chief measure to be attended to is care in preventing the malady by avoiding too close in-breeding.

The Dairy.

Dairy Farming for Emigrants.

The vast number of emigrants that are leaving the old countries this season, is a source of anxiety as well as gratification. This is essentially a country calculated for the profitable exercise of muscular, rather than mental qualities. The active farm labourer, who has been bred in the agricultural districts at home, is fully appreciated by the community at large here, whilst the men of some mental ability, without muscle, are often in want. The most helpless class that reach our shores are the town and manufacturing artisans. These men require as much to support them as the other class, and unless employed at their ordinary trade and avocation in cities, are not worth half as much for country labour, until they have become inured to exposure of heat and cold, especially if they have attained middle age.

The best class of emigrants for Canada, all things considered, are those who have some money, and have emigrated from the country districts, and are thoroughly at home in the management of a farm and stock. But these men are always in a great hurry to buy land. The moment they arrive, they consider every day as so much lost time until their money is expended, and too often they think that any good-looking land is just what they want, and they at once purchase without at all knowing what they have bought, or how to work and clear it. These men would be much better off had they rented a cleared farm, and abstained from purchasing for two or more years. They would by that time have acquired practical knowledge of agricultural operations here in Canada, and could then distinguish good land from bad, and also would have had an opportunity of seeing different parts of the country and forming comparisons, before finally selecting a site for a home.

No branch of industry is so safe here at present for the agriculturist as dairy farming. Very little perishable dead stock is required, very little labour is wanted, and such as is necessary can very often be supplied by home assistance. Money, however, to purchase cows must be had, and these will cost, if selected in the best stock parts of the country, about thirty or forty dollars each; especially when there is a general strain of improved blood pervading such stock. Twenty-five to fifty cows of this class will make a large and lucrative return of say thirty-five to forty dollars to each cow; and be it remembered, the return at this rate is immediate. Every one will see the advantage of this course, as the money is not locked up or sunk, but is placed in stock; which, if young and well bought, are worth all the money paid during the three or four following years, and will always command it, and meantime support the family. Many people reading this may be ready to