

a magnifying glass, it will be noticed to have a habit of running sideways and of dodging quickly round to the other side of the leaf when it finds itself observed.

**Remedies.**—As this insect, like the Flea-beetle, passes the winter under fallen leaves, especially where a mass has accumulated against a wall or fence, the same plan should be adopted; that is, that all leaves and rubbish anywhere near the vines should be collected and burnt as soon as possible after the snow has gone. This is a matter that can be attended to before the pressure of spring work begins, and its due performance will assuredly "pay" the fruit-grower. It will be found profitable also for every farmer and horticulturist to keep his premises clean and his fence-corners free from weeds; also to burn up all heaps of rubbish and brushwood. These are the places where many injurious insects pass the winter and find shelter and protection at all seasons of the year. A little care and trouble now will save much loss and annoyance later on.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.)

#### Veterinary.

##### NASAL GLEET.

F. M., Frontenac Co., Ont.:—"I got a mare three years old about two months ago. When examining her I noticed a slight discharge from one nostril, with hacking cough. As many horses here were then affected with a sort of distemper, supposed to be that. Soon cured the cough, but still after a quick drive will discharge a little of a thicker nature and rather yellow color. In every other respect seems to be in fine spirits and condition, eyes bright and clear, breathing natural and quiet. She is getting second pair of front teeth. Have never had a horse discharge so long after distemper or cold. Is it a common complaint? Is it likely to continue, and what can I do for it?"

[Your filly is affected with nasal gleet, which occasionally appears as a sequel to catarrhal diseases such as she has had. The disease consists in a chronic inflammation of the lining membrane of the sinuses (cavities) of the face, which are connected by means of small openings with the nasal chambers. The general health of animals affected is not usually interfered with except in advanced stages of the disease. There will be an irregular discharge from one or both nostrils, frequently only one, pointing to the fact that the sinuses of but one side are affected. This discharge is often accompanied with or preceded by a sneezing or coughing, and is usually noticed after exercise or while drinking; then for a shorter or longer period nothing is noticed, when under favorable circumstances there will be another discharge. In some cases a cure is very hard to effect, and in chronic cases an operation has usually to be performed, but if proper treatment be adopted early it usually results in a cure. You should take very good care of the filly; don't allow her to get wet, stand in a draft or in a cold stable, or subject her to any usage that would be likely to cause catarrhal disease or aggravate that already existing. When the weather is fine it will be better to give her regular light exercise, not sufficiently severe to cause profuse perspiration. If you have a good box stall for her it would be well to feed her off the floor. The position of the head under these conditions is such as to favor the escape of any pus or mucus that is present in the sinuses. It is also good practice to steam the nostrils once daily by holding the nose over a pail of boiling water, and stirring the water with a wisp of hay; this softens any accumulation of pus that may be there, and allows its escape. Give the following powders: Pulverized sulphate of copper, 3 oz.; pulverized sulphate of iron, 3 oz.; arsenious acid, 4 drs. Mix and make into 24 powders, and give one night and morning in damp food. If she won't eat the powders in her food, each one can be mixed with about half pint of cold water and given as a drench. After the powders are done don't give any medicine for a week, when, if you still notice a discharge, give another course of powders.

Vet. Dept., O. A. C., Guelph. J. H. REED, V. S.]

##### CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

THOS. MCK., Lambton Co., Ont.:—"I have a horse six years old which I cannot get into condition; he has not done a day's work in three months. I have given him all kinds of feed, hay, cornstalks, and straw in changes, boiled oats, oats and bran mixed with a tablespoonful of raw linseed oil. I have fed him copperas, condition powders, and given him a couple of physic. He is healthy enough, with an awful appetite, but keeps as poor as can be. Can you please prescribe something to help him?"

[I am of opinion, from the description, that your horse is suffering from indigestion, but from what cause it is hard to determine. Will you try a course of treatment as follows: Get your druggist to make up the following prescription: Powdered aloes, 2 ounces; powdered gentian, 2 ounces; powdered nuxvomica, 2 ounces; powdered ginger, 1 ounce; powdered quinine, 1 ounce; powdered capsica, 1 dram; treacle, a sufficiency to make a mass. Divide into 12 doses, give one every day until bowels are freely relieved. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.]

##### INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS.

SUBSCRIBER, Elgin Co., Ont.:—"Have valuable Clyde mare, suddenly taken as if in colic (after day's work), which continued for most of a day. Would lie down and roll; did not bloat. When day would stretch out as if preparing to rise. Next day took a coughing spell quite bad, which lasted three days, then she took chills. Her kidneys appeared much out of order; urine very scanty and high-colored, and apparently caused pain to urinate. She does not eat well and is failing in condition. Can you tell me where the trouble is, and the remedy?"

[From the description, we are suspicious of inflammation of the kidneys. The coughing may be the result of having forced fluid on her lungs when drenching, and the chills the result of a little inflammation of the lungs. Continue to feed her a laxative diet, including a liberal amount of boiled linseed, and give her one of the following powders three times a day: bicarbonate of soda, two ounces; powdered gentian, one ounce; powdered nuxvomica, half ounce; mix well and divide into twelve doses. Also give her a teaspoonful of fluid extract of belladonna every six hours for four days, mixed in a cup of water and drench. Get a fresh sheepskin from your butcher and put over the region of her kidneys for six to ten hours, which will cause much perspiration, after which rub dry and put on warm woolen blankets. Keep her warm, dry and quiet, take the chill off her drinking water, and avoid all drugs that will irritate the kidneys. If bowels are much constipated give a quart pure raw linseed oil, but nothing else in the shape of a physic.]

##### PRESSURE ON THE BRAIN.

T. H., Oxford Co., Ont.:—"I have a bull eight months old that has fits. Until he was four months old I gave him his mother's milk; after that I gave him oil cake, a few pulped roots, a little bran, a little corn chop and a little hay. He seemed to be doing splendidly, until about a month ago he began to have fits. He would lie and struggle and froth at the mouth for a few minutes, and then get up and begin to eat. He is getting stiff in his limbs now and is getting very thin. I am giving him soft feed all the time. My veterinary has been doctoring him, but does no good. He will have three or four fits in one day. Can you tell me the cause and what to do for him?"

[Your calf certainly is suffering from some brain affection, probably a growth of some kind, the pressure of which causes the fits. It may be tubercular. If a tumor of some kind is the trouble, nothing can be done, and the animal will continue (in all probability) to grow worse and eventually die. It is possible the brain trouble may be caused from digestive derangement, and it is worth while attempting treatment on that supposition. Give him a purgative of about six ounces of Epsom salts dissolved in warm water. After the purgative has ceased to act, give him the following: Pulverized nuxvomica, four drams; pulverized gentian, two ounces; pulverized sulphate of iron, two ounces; bicarbonate of soda, four ounces. Mix well and make into twenty-four powders, and give a powder twice daily. It would be better to shake up in about four ounces of water and drench with the powders than to mix with the food. Little fault can be found with the food you have been giving, but it would be well to give no more corn.

J. H. REE, V. S.

Veterinary Dept., O. A. C., Guelph.]

##### INDIGESTION.

C. H., Fort McLeod:—"Will you please answer in your next issue what you think best to give a two-year-old filly that has always been poor since weaning? Her mother died from bots. She bites herself on the sides, scratches on the thighs, is always loose in the bowels, does not chew her food well. She did not shed her hair till late last spring. She was well fed during the winter of '98 and '99 on chop, boiled barley and oats and green feed."

[Your filly is apparently suffering from indigestion, and probably lousiness. Have the mouth thoroughly examined and see if there are any defective teeth, and if so, get them removed. Give on an empty stomach; raw linseed oil, 10 ounces; turpentine, 6 drams; sulphuric ether, half an ounce. Follow this up by giving morning and evening in food for two weeks: nuxvomica, pulv., half a dram; gentian, pulv., bicarbonate of soda and hyposulphite of soda, of each one dram. Search for lice, and if found, apply the following by rubbing well into the roots of the hair: To one gallon of warm soft water add six ounces of English soft soap and three ounces of formalin. Mix well and apply as directed. While giving internal medicine give one teacupful of flaxseed in bran mash every night.

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

##### VAGINITIS.

J. K., Wellington Co., Ont.:—"I have a cow that had twin calves last spring, and for a time after calving there was a discharge from the vagina of a bloody color. I asked a veterinary if anything could be done, and he thought she would come all right, but after a time the bloody discharge stopped, and afterwards a discharge resembling the white of a light-boiled egg came from her quite frequently, and she has never come in heat since. Would your veterinary department give me some light on the case? She is in good health and thriving condition. I have another cow that calved last spring. She came in heat regularly after, but when she was served in December she seemed in pain that night, straining as though trying to calve, and after a time the same white discharge started to come from her, and continues."

[In calving, the cow lacerated some portion of the vaginal passage, or the os uteri, which healed by suppuration. The second case described was injured much in the same manner through service setting up an irritation to the parts, producing the results mentioned. Give each cow daily an antiseptic injection into the vagina of the following: Little's Soluble Phenyle and warm water in the proportion of 1 to 200. Use a fountain syringe and wash the parts out thoroughly daily with not less than 2 quarts to each cow for two weeks.]

##### PINK EYE IN HORSES.

A. H. P., Richmond Co., Que.:—"Will you kindly describe the disease, pink eye in horses?" [The disease commonly termed pink eye, or, more properly, epizootic cellulitis, is an inflammation of the cellular tissues of the body, appearing as an epizootic. Infection is transmissible through the air, and usually attacks many horses in the district in which it appears. The term, pink eye, arises from the highly-colored condition of the visible mucous membranes, especially that of the eye. The first noticeable symptom is an abundant watery discharge from the eyes, the lids becoming swollen and the mucous membranes highly colored (red or pink). There is great dullness, with quick pulse and an elevation in temperature (103° to 105° F.); mouth hot; the animal becomes stiff and sore, with some swelling under the belly; cough may be present; the secretions (kidneys and bowels) impaired; and great depression is present. The treatment consists in placing the horse in a warm, clean and dry box stall. Clothe the body, and avoid drafts. Give a laxative dose of raw linseed oil, about one pint; feed only light bran mashes, in which may be mixed small quantities of oatmeal; a few moderate doses of tr. aconite, say 10 drops of the B. P. tincture, every 6 hours in the drinking water, which should be pure and liberally supplied. Potassium nitrate and bicarbonate of soda in dram doses every 6 hours will also modify the fever. The patient should not be worked until completely recovered, as complications kill more horses with pink eye than anything else. During convalescence give tonics, such as gentian, iron, and nuxvomica.]

##### HORSES THAT HUG THEIR TAILS—DOCKING NOT PROHIBITED BY LAW.

A. J. M., Glengarry Co., Ont.:—"We have a pair of colts that we are breaking in. Would you kindly advise me, through the columns of your valuable paper, how to make them carry up their tails. Would docking a small portion of the bone prove a remedy?"

[Different devices are used, with greater or less success, to make horses that hug their tails, carry them well out. One method is to use a very thick crupper. Another is to have an iron rod of about 1 inch thick bent double with the iron about 3 inches apart, and neatly covered with fine, soft leather. The bent end of the rod is allowed to project 3 or 4 inches, or even more, beyond the crupper, and the arms projecting forward for 8 or 10 inches, neatly enclosed with the divided portion of the crupper in a leather sheath. A fine strap is attached to the posterior portion of this device, near the end, which is buckled around the tail, carefully hidden by the hair. This device is also used to prevent switching; it compels the animal to carry the tail well out and also practically prevents motion. Of course any device of this nature simply acts during its application and does not remove the tendency to hug. Docking will do no good whatever. There is an operation called *nicking* which will effectually remedy the fault. It consists in severing certain muscles of the tail and then suspending the tail by means of ropes and pulleys until the wounds heal. This is a critical operation, and can be successfully performed only by an expert. If not skillfully performed, and afterwards carefully attended to, serious results will probably follow. I regret to say that your reply to Subscriber, Wellington Co., in your February 15th issue, was incorrect, as the amendment you there referred to has never become law.

J. H. REED, V. S.]

O. A. C., Guelph.

##### MARE GIVING MILK BEFORE PARTURITION.

A. M., Peel Co., Ont.:—"Have a mare eight years old, carrying first foal, due in about two months, and for the last month milk has been running from her very freely. Am feeding as lightly as possible. Can or should anything be done to prevent it, and is it likely to have a bad influence on the foal?"

[The cause or causes of mares giving milk before the termination of gestation are obscure. I have noticed that in cases where the foetus dies in the uterus, the dam usually gives milk for a variable length of time. In cases of this kind the foal may or may not be carried until full time. If it should be, the general appearance would indicate that death had occurred some time previously. In cases of twins, one may be mature and the other immature, indicating that the latter had died in utero. In many cases the foetus is still alive, and will be carried alive until full term and be born alive, and in rare cases is a good strong foal, but, as a rule, is weakly and delicate, and in most cases dies. The condition must always be looked upon with suspicion. The flow of milk is hard to check. Keep the mare quiet and feed lightly on dry food; give diuretics, as dram doses of nitrate of potash, night and morning, in damp food (a little damp bran) for one week. Rub the gland well twice daily with the following lotion: Solid extract belladonna, 3 drs.; warm water, 1 pt.

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