

interested, who act through trustees or executors appointed under a will or deed to manage the estate, and in such cases the trustee is the proper person to represent the infant and is liable to the infant unless due diligence is exercised by him to protect the trust estate, and in such cases usually there is no occasion for interference by the "Official Guardian." The policy of our law, both as to the making of the laws themselves and in the administration of them, is that great precaution is taken to protect the property and estates of infants. It will, of course, be understood that any person under the age of twenty-one years is an infant.]

Veterinary.

DISEASED TOOTH.

S. W. B., Sintaluta:—"Mare six years old, about eight days ago started to run at left nostril very offensive smelling pus. Took her to vet., who said it was from decaying tooth. One of her upper teeth was quite a bit lower than the rest; the vet. with his forceps broke off this tooth, and gave me condition powder to give her. I am feeding her three gallons of oats a day, either boiled or chopped, and hay. She eats very poorly, seems very weak, staggers when she walks, lies down often, and generally paws a little before she lies down. Has got very thin. What can be done for her so I can get her in condition to work?"

[The diseased tooth prevents the animal from properly masticating the food, which, in consequence, is swallowed in an unprepared state, producing indigestion, which is, no doubt, the cause of the symptoms of pain, weakness and general unthrifty condition you have described. The faulty tooth being, very probably, the primary cause of the trouble, should be entirely removed, and, as its crown has already been broken off, this can only be done by the operation of trephining. I would advise you to give the case in charge of a skilful veterinarian, who, from personal examination and observation, will be in a much better position to apply satisfactory treatment than any one who has not had the opportunity of seeing the animal can possibly be in. W. A. DUNBAR, V.S., Winnipeg.]

LYMPHANGITIS.

YOUNG FARMER, York Co., Ont.:—"I have had several cases of lymphangitis in my horses lately. The last case was a young mare in foal. She was fed on cut straw, oat chop, whole straw, roots, etc., and was in nice, thriving condition. She was let run in barnyard part of every day. Please give cause, best preventive, and best treatment for this disease. If after treatment the leg remains swollen, is there any treatment that will reduce it to its normal condition?"

[From the fact that you have had several cases of lymphangitis it is evident that you are over-feeding them, considering the work they have to do. Thick-legged gross feeders are more predisposed to this condition than others. The cause of the disease is more chyle (digested material ready to enter the circulation through the lymphatics) than the lymphatic glands and vessels can take care of, causing congestion, swelling, and inflammation. Lymphangitis can be avoided by feeding lightly those horses which are not working, and by occasional bran mash (every other night) in which is dissolved light doses of diuretic medicine (those drugs which act on the kidneys to increase their secretion), such as saltpeter, teaspoonful doses once a week, or resin in slightly larger amounts, and by giving light work or regular exercise. The treatment for other than in-foal mares is to give a brisk purge of 8 to 10 drams aloes. Remove all food except bran mashes, and after the purge operates give a course of diuretics for ten or fifteen days. Locally apply hot water constantly for four to six hours at a time in which is dissolved a strong infusion of hops, wormwood, etc., and rub in a good stimulating liniment, such as: ½ oz. each of sugar of lead, saltpeter, spts. turpentine, and strong ammonia; 4 ounces spts. camphor; all dissolved in one quart soft water, well shaken, and apply every four to six hours. Regarding the after treatment for the thickness remaining there is little we can recommend other than regular work, careful feeding, etc. The parts become normal, or nearly so, as the lymphatic system becomes stronger. Each succeeding attack leaves the leg larger, and in no case should a horse be exercised during the acute stage except under the supervision of a competent and experienced veterinarian, as each time the swelling is removed by exercise, and returns, the leg is left larger. For in-foal mares all except the purgative is the proper treatment. When the fever is high at the very start a few light doses of tr. aconite is highly beneficial, about 8 to 10 drops every four to six hours in drinking water.]

STERILITY IN MARE.

SUBSCRIBER, Quebec:—"I have a Thoroughbred mare, 18 years old, which I desire to breed from, but she has always refused the stallion. Could you suggest some mode of conviction which would not be harmful?"

[Sterility in mares may depend upon many causes, and prolonged continence, especially old age, is a common one. Infecundity is frequently seen in mares which have worked for many years in towns and then transferred for breeding purposes. In many cases it is due to a closing of the os uteri, a circumstance more common than is generally supposed. The oestrus rutting, or heat season, marks the period of maturation in the ovarian ova, which desire continuing only a brief period, until the

faculty of reproduction ceases. With regard to the period when procreation ceases in animals, it is difficult to arrive at a trustworthy conclusion. There are many cases on record of mares breeding up to the age of 25 years, but, of course, these are exceptional. We are inclined to the opinion that your mare lacks sexual desire, as we have often met with this condition in a number of breeding establishments, especially amongst Thoroughbreds. Excitable, vicious mares are less liable to procreate than those which are of a gentle disposition. It has also been observed that mares accustomed to work—active exertion, even to produce fatigue, before being put to the horse—is favorable to conception. We would first recommend that you get a competent veterinary surgeon to examine the os uteri and find out if the passage is quite clear and free from any fibrous deposit. In many cases the closure of the os may be remedied in this safe and simple operation. Then have the mare ridden or driven until free perspiration is induced; this will act as a purgative or the abstraction of blood before service. If these means fail, try full doses of camphor, say the following, which has been successful: Nitrate of potash, 1 ounce; powdered cummin, 3 ounces; powdered camphor, 1 ounce; powdered capsicum, 1 dram; salicylic acid, 2 drams; molasses sufficient to form six bolus. Give one every day before service. DR. MOLE.]

UNTHRIFTY BULL—INDIGESTION.

G. B., Oxford Co.:—"Could you or some reader of your valuable paper give me any information what ails my bull, and what treatment to use? Last spring I bought a valuable young bull with pedigree. He will be two years next May. He did very well until last November, then he began not feeding well, and has continued so ever since, gradually getting thinner and lighter all the time, refuses to eat good hay and grain, or roots either whole or cut, and when I turn him out to water he will try and get some old dirty straw around the manure pile and eat that. He looks dry in the hair and coughs a little."

[Your bull is suffering from indigestion. Give him a purge of Epsom salts, 1½ pounds; ginger, ½ ounce; dissolved in a quart of hot water, and drench carefully when cold. After the purge operates, give him a heaping teaspoonful of the following mixture in a cup of whisky and one pint water three times a day: Ginger, gentian, bicarbonate of soda, and aniseed, of each 1 ounce; powdered capsicum, 3 drams; and powdered nux vomica, 6 drams; all thoroughly mixed. Repeat the purge in three weeks if he does not start to improve.]

SEPTIC POISONING.

FARMER, Huron Co., Ont.:—"I have a sow ten months old. I took her to the hog about four months ago; she received no abuse. A week later she took sick and went off her feed for eight or ten days. Her skin seemed to turn bluish; later on, the skin on her back over the shoulders and over the rump, for ten or twelve inches round, about three-fourths of an inch deep, came off, each piece weighing about two pounds. It seemed like rotten flesh, and smelt bad. I washed it with lukewarm water and a few drops of carbolic acid; after drying, I applied raw linseed oil. Treated in this way several times during the winter. She is healing nicely, but slowly. She had a litter of six pigs ten days ago, but was cross and bit them till they died. Would you advise keeping her for a brood sow? What was cause of ailment, and what treatment would you advise?"

[Your sow has evidently suffered from septic poisoning, and the wonderful part is that she did not die. Unless you place extraordinary value upon her, on account of superior breeding, we would not think she would yield satisfactory returns for the attention she will require, as it is hardly likely she will be a successful brood sow for some time to come. Equal parts turpentine and cottonseed oil makes an excellent dressing for such wounds.]

AILING PIGS.

J. E. G., Middlesex, Ont.:—"I have eight pigs about six months old. They did very well for the first three months, and then they began to slack back, and of late have stiffened up in their legs—both hind and front. I was feeding oats and peas, mixed—chopped together—and some bran mixed in. I have given them charcoal, sulphur, salt, salts, and linseed meal, and gave them some earth, and some fresh meat from the slaughter-house, but they are no better, but rather worse. They don't eat much now, and lie stupid the most of the time. Will you please tell me what is wrong, and what to do with them? The pen is dry and warm."

[A good many feeders have had this same experience the past winter, some who have been generally very successful in feeding fall pigs through the first winter. It is difficult to account for. It is generally considered that the best preventives of this trouble is exercise, and a sufficiency of grit, such as charcoal, gravel, etc. Our correspondent has evidently used these latter, and we could suggest no better treatment, but it does not appear clearly whether they were adopted before the trouble began. Prevention is much better than cure, and it is possible if these things had been provided earlier the trouble might have been avoided. Probably the best thing to do now is to give sun baths by letting the pigs out on fine days on the sheltered side of a building, and encourage them to pick at the first green grass; this, with exercise, will do more for them than anything else.]

PURPURA EFFECT OF INFLUENZA.

SUBSCRIBER, Ontario Co., Ont.:—"I have a horse that had the influenza. He did not gather and run at the throat like a good many around here, but he ran at the nose for nearly a week, then he seemed to be getting better. All at once he commenced to swell up on all four legs up to the body nearly. I gave him a good cleaning out with aloes, then I went to a veterinary and he gave me some powders to give him, but the swelling does not seem to get much better, and I am now feeding him some condition powders. He started to swell at the sheath a few days ago. I am washing that out nearly every day with warm water and soap. The weather is rather unfavorable for exercising him, but I let him out a little while when not too cold. I keep him well blanketed. Am I pursuing the right course, or is there anything better which could be done? Do you think he will get all right?"

[Your horse has contracted purpura as a result of the influenza. Remove him to a roomy, clean, well-ventilated and lighted, dry box stall, and keep him comfortable in every way possible. Give no exercise other than what he takes in the stall. Feed good hay, oats and bran liberally, and give him 1 ounce of spirits turpentine in 8 ounces raw linseed oil once a day; also a teaspoonful tincture iron three times daily in a drench, with a little water in which is dissolved a heaping teaspoonful chlorate of potash. If that amount of oil relaxes the bowels too much, reduce the quantity.]

INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA.

SUBSCRIBER, Addington Co., Ont.:—"My cows are beginning to take the scours. The third one has it to-day. I have seen other years when it would go over a whole herd. It takes them down in flesh very fast. They have been fed on hay, cornstalks and straw. Last week I took in a stack of grain that was frozen in July, and have been feeding some of it. Is there anything I can do to keep it from going over all of them?"

[From the tone of your letter, we are afraid you have infectious diarrhea in your herd, due, perhaps, to bad drainage; at any rate, there is some poison operating in the system. Give each cow affected a pint of raw linseed oil in which is mixed one ounce spirits turpentine, and follow this with dram doses each of quinine and carbolic acid in a little water, and drench twice daily. Disinfect your stables thoroughly, and see that the ventilation is good, and if there is not plenty of good sunlight make larger windows, and above all, attend to the drainage.]

HEAVES.

J. G., Algoma, Ont.:—"I have a good mare nine years old which got the heaves about six months ago. (1) Are they usually curable?—if so, give remedy. (2) To about what extent will it affect her for breeding purposes?"

[We are sorry to say that heaves is incurable, but much can be done to relieve distressing symptoms by careful feeding. Never allow her to fill herself with water, hay or straw; water before feeding; feed sparingly with good clean hay and rather more liberally on bran and oats, all of which should be dampened with water. A cup of raw linseed oil and a teaspoonful oil of tar mixed in the feed once a day is sometimes beneficial, when they will take it, and you will sometimes find the following very good: Powd. wild turnip root (Arum Tripholium), powd. lobelia and nitrate of potash, of each one ounce; powd. stramonium leaves and nux vomica, of each six drams; arsenous acid, 36 grains; all well mixed and divided into 12 doses. Give one, daily, in feed. Mares afflicted with heaves frequently breed all right, but being in foal intensifies the symptoms and the trouble.]

RETENTION OF PLACENTA—LEUCORRHEA.

J. E. C., Hullcar, B. C.:—"I am a new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and would be glad if you would give me a remedy for cows that have not cleaned properly after calving. I will esteem it a great favor if you will tell me if anything can be done for them; also what to do to prevent it? 2. We have a pure-bred Jersey cow that calved about eighteen months ago, but never cleaned after it. She is in good health and condition, but does not come in heat, and there is a thick, matery discharge from the womb. She is still milking. Can anything be done for her?"

[The foetal membranes, placenta—"afterbirth"—"cleanings"—are naturally expelled immediately, or very soon, after the birth of the foetus. Among the domesticated animals this favorable termination to the act of parturition usually attends the mare, sow, bitch, and cat; but among ruminants, represented by the cow, ewe, and goat, particularly in the cow, retention of the placenta for a prolonged period is of frequent occurrence. This condition may, to some extent, be accounted for by the anatomical peculiarities of the mucous surface of the uterus of the cow and other ruminating animals. The surface mentioned is studded over in some parts very thickly with various sized tubercles called cotyledons, and to these, during the period of gestation, the placenta is very firmly attached. At the termination of gestation the union between the maternal cotyledons and those of the placenta should, however, become dissolved; but for certain reasons more or less obscure this much-to-be-desired segregation does not always take place. Some of the specially supposed causes of retention of the placenta are: Premature parturition, protracted and laborious parturition, abnormal adhesions between the womb and foetal membranes, rapid clos-