

TENANT TAPPING TREES.

A. R., Huron Co., Ont.:—"I am tenant on a farm on which there is a good maple sugar bush. Can the landlord prevent me from tapping the trees in order to use the sap in making syrup, on the ground that it will injure the trees?"

"2. The lease contains no stipulation on that point, nor was it ever mentioned. Is it usual to insert such a proviso in a farm lease?"

[1. He is not in a position to legally do so, provided you do not tap the trees in such a manner or to such an extent as would tend to their permanent injury.

2. It is not usual for such leases to contain more upon the point than the usual statutory covenant by the lessee, "not to cut down timber," which has the effect, according to the extended meaning given to the words by the "Act respecting short forms of leases" of a covenant on the part of the tenant that he "will not at any time during the term hew, fell, cut down or destroy, or cause or knowingly permit or suffer to be hewed, felled, cut down or destroyed, without the consent in writing of the lessor, any timber or timber trees, except for necessary repairs or firewood, or for the purpose of clearance as (in the lease) set forth." It cannot be said that, as a matter of law, the tapping of maple trees, though tending possibly to shorten the life of and eventually destroy the trees, amounts to a breach of the covenant referred to, but it would be a question for the jury having regard to the circumstances in the particular case whether by the tapping done in such case the tenant was to be considered as having broken the covenant.]

Veterinary.

DISCHARGE FROM NOSTRILS IN FAST PACING FILLY.

R. W. C., Grey Co., Ont.:—"Perhaps I am intruding on your good nature by asking so many favors, thanking you for your kind reply to my last letter. I have one of the best bred and promising pacing fillies in the country. I would like a little advice from you. I feed 3 pints of oats, 1 pint of bran, 1 tablespoonful of salt three times a day, and hay. 1 boil 2 pints of oats, 1 pint wheat, 1 cup flax two to three times a week; in this I put 1 teaspoonful of the mixture: Sulphate of iron, 1 lb.; sulphate of soda, 1 lb.; gentian root, 1 lb. How does this act on the wind? She has a little white discharge from the nostril, no cough; has two wolf teeth, and the lamper. She is rising four years; good natural pacer. Requires no hobbles. What would be good for her wind, and that discharge?"

[Little fault can be found with your manner of feeding, except that I don't consider it wise to force a colt to eat 3 tablespoonfuls of salt daily. Horses require a certain amount of salt, but it is generally considered better to have a lump of rock salt in the feed box, where they can have access to it at all times, than to force them to take given quantities in each feed. If rock salt be not on hand, common salt can be kept in a separate box. I also consider that for fast work you probably give too much bran. I prefer feeding oats by themselves, and giving a soft feed about twice weekly; giving a limited amount of good timothy hay night and morning, no hay at noon. The boiled feed you mention is very good, but I would give only half the quantity of wheat and add a little bran. I do not understand why you give the powders you mention. The prescription is a very good tonic, but evidently she requires no toning, and it is not good practice to give a horse drugs unless he needs them, therefore I would discontinue giving the powders. You do not state how long she has had the discharge from the nostrils, but I presume it has become chronic. The food you have been giving would have no injurious effect upon her wind, unless you subjected her to fast work shortly after a meal, when the stomach is full. For the discharge I would recommend the following: Sulphate of copper, 3 ozs.; arsenious acid, 2 drs.; digitalis, 1 oz. Mix and make into 24 powders. Feed a powder every night and morning in dampened oats. If necessary repeat the prescription. It is probable the wolf teeth do not do any harm, but they are supernumerary and should not be there, and should be extracted. Do not knock the crowns off, leaving the fangs there; have them drawn.

J. H. REED, V. S.]

TUMOR IN HORSE'S NECK.

Z. Y. X., Vernon, B. C.:—"Ten-year-old horse. For the last eighteen months or so has had a hard lump (varying in size at different times from a bean to a hen's egg) in the muscles of the neck just inside the point of shoulder, and a couple of inches higher up. It is very painful on pressure, and of late keeps him a little lame. He has done no work this winter. Have blistered it, but that does not appear to do it any good. What treatment would you recommend?"

[The growth described is a tumor, and blistering will not remove it. It requires a surgical operation. The growth must be dissected out. It is possible a small amount of pus may be found in it. From your description, I cannot make out exactly the location of the growth, but if not quite close to the jugular vein, any man who is handy with a knife can safely operate. If close to vein, great care will need to be exercised to avoid wounding the blood vessel. After the operation, treat as an ordinary wound. Use some good antiseptic—none better than carbolic acid one part, water sixty parts.

J. H. REED, V. S.]

SKIN IRRITATION IN HORSES.

G. C., Simcoe Co., Ont.:—"Some of my horses are troubled with an irritation in all their legs. They are continuously biting and scratching them. They pound their hind feet on the stable floor and rub their tails against the fence or any obstacle they can get to. They have been troubled this way for about a year, sometimes worse than others. In winter they run idle and are fed in the following way: Morning feed consists of a small feed of well-saved hay (timothy and clover mixed), a pailful of cut oat straw, three pounds of oats and one pound of bran, with a small pinch of salt, all mixed together. After breakfast, if the day is fit, they are allowed a couple of hours out for exercise. At noon they are fed much the same as morning. After noon they are again allowed exercise. In the evening they are again fed the cut straw, oats and bran, and last thing at night they get a feed of pulped turnips, a small bite of hay and clean wheat chaff to pick at during the night. Care is taken that all the feed they get is pure and free from must. I also feed them some salts and sulphur. They are allowed all the pure well water they wish to take. In summer, when working, they run out on pasture at night, and during daytime are fed liberally on well-cured cut hay mixed with oats and bran, all the uncut hay they wish to eat, and green cut corn when it is in season. Their stable is stone basement, well above ground and well ventilated, plank floor. Our hens have free access to the horse stable in daytime, but we cannot find any hen lice on the horses, and they are fat and sleek the whole year round. My neighbors' horses are also troubled with this same irritation in their legs. Some of them stock up, become scurfy, and the hair becomes loose and will rub off. We bathe their legs with tobacco juice, which gives relief for a few days. Can you tell what the trouble is and how to effect a cure?"

[Some horses, especially those that are known as beefy limbed, with considerable hair, especially of a coarse character, are predisposed to such conditions as you describe, and many horses are affected with an itchiness about the roots of their tails. I would advise the following treatment: Feed nothing but a little bran for about 18 hours, then give each horse a purgative of from 6 to 10 drs. Barbadoes aloes (according to his size) and 2 drs. ginger, made into a bolus with a little treacle or soap, or else shaken with a pint of cold water and given as a drench. Give chilled water in small quantities and nothing but bran to eat until purgation commences. Then feed hay and small quantities of grain, unless the horses be working, when you will require to feed grain according to the work they are required to do. After the bowels have regained their normal condition, give the following powders: nitrate of potash, 3 ozs.; sulphur, 6 ozs.; arsenious acid, 4 drs. Mix and make into 24 powders, and give a powder every night and morning in damp food. If he will not eat the powders, they must be given either in the form of a bolus or as a drench mixed with a little water. Keep up the administration of the powders for at least two weeks, longer if necessary. Wash the affected parts thoroughly with strong, warm soft-soap suds, in order to remove all dirt, scurf, etc., and then rub well into the parts twice daily the following lotion: bichloride of mercury, one part; soft water, 500 parts. If there be much long hair on the legs, it will be difficult to get the lotion onto the skin, but it must be done, or little good will result, and it is unsafe to clone the legs at this season. Apply the lotion to the tail too.

J. H. REED, V. S.]

STRANGLES IN COLT.

H. B., Cumberland Co., N. S.:—"My neighbor has a fine 3-year-old colt that took the distemper. It was sick about a fortnight, when it took worse, frothed at the mouth, slobbered and drooled a lot. It would stand and breast the manger, like a horse hauling a heavy load, or stand with its head in the corner of the stall and shove till its eyes were swollen. What is the trouble, and is there any cure?"

[The probability is, the colt has what is known as irregular strangles or distemper, in which an abscess or abscesses form in various parts of the body, and if they cannot be seen, of course their existence can merely be suspected. If you have a veterinarian convenient, you should get him to examine this colt; if not, feed 3-dram doses hypsulphate of soda three times daily, and endeavor to keep up the animal's strength by feeding whatever it will eat. If it will not eat much, it might drink sweet milk and eggs. If any visible abscesses form, open and allow the pus to escape. J. H. REED, V. S.]

ECZEMA IN STEER.

T. S., Elgin Co., Ont.:—"I have a yearling steer that is very bad all over the body with a very rough and scabby skin. You can pull the hair off in chunks, but no blood appears on the skin. It rubs itself very much. It feeds well and is doing well. I cannot find any lice. Will you kindly let me know through the Veterinary column of the Advocate how to treat the same?"

[Give the steer a purgative of about one pound Epsom salts dissolved in a quart of warm water. Wash the body thoroughly with warm soap suds. Keep in a warm stall after washing. Then apply daily either McDougall's Sheep Dip, as directed on the package for such purposes, or the following lotion: Creolin, 1 part; water, 60 parts. Feed lightly, and give purgative when necessary.

J. H. REED, V. S.]

MAMMITIS OR GARGET IN COW.

J. C., Peel Co., Ont.:—"I have a cow that has one quarter of her udder very much swollen and inflamed. The first I noticed wrong was just after milking. She was trembling as though she were cold. On examining her, I found her udder as stated above, with the veins of that quarter standing out like whipcords, and very sore. She has been milking about three months. Am feeding ensilage with cut straw, gallon of chop (peas and oats, equal parts by weight), one-half gallon of bran and one-half pail mangels night and morning. Cows are watered twice a day in stable, turned out only on very fine days for a short time. Had another cow affected the same way about a month ago. She is better, but gives no milk from the affected quarter. Please let me know the cause and cure."

[The trouble is mammitis (inflammation of the udder), often occurring after calving, generally with good milkers. Cold drafts are frequent causes of this trouble. The treatment should be prompt and energetic, in order to save the udder from permanent injury. Give a purgative of two pounds of Epsom salts with half an ounce of ginger, dissolved in warm water. Bathe the udder twice daily for thirty or forty minutes with warm water in which the hand can be borne. Rub dry and apply belladonna ointment or goose oil, well rubbed in. Continue giving nitrate of potash in teaspoonful doses twice a day in feed if she will take it, or in a drench. Reduce the grain diet to a simple warm bran mash. Milk out the quarter frequently. Keep the cow warm and away from drafts, and take the chill off all the water she drinks.]

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS IN HORSES.

R. M., Huron Co., Ont.:—"My horses lost the power of swallowing. Apparently they were in no pain. They laid down considerably for about 12 hours, then lost the use of hind legs, and in 12 hours died. One day after, a 2-year-old took the same disease, but lived for four days and then died. I had three more in the same stable. Two young horses I removed to another stable; the other one, an aged horse, I left in the same stable. It is about three weeks since the first two died, the other three apparently being all right. Would an ill-ventilated stable cause it? I fed hay and cut straw, with a little ensilage and a gallon of chopped oats twice a day, and a cupful of turnips at night, to each horse. I turned them out twice a day. What do you suppose caused it? Would there be any cure?"

[Your horses died from a disease called cerebro-spinal meningitis. It is caused by poor ventilation, especially if the surroundings be damp; water in which there is decaying animal or vegetable matter, especially water into which liquid manure may enter; food of poor quality; decaying cornstalks, etc., etc. Silage of poor quality might cause it. In this disease, the first symptom generally noticed is an inability to swallow. Paralysis of the limbs usually follow in a variable time, and death is the usual result, although a recovery sometimes takes place. The form usually seen in horses is not generally considered contagious, but what causes it in one animal may cause it in others under similar conditions. It is a disease that requires professional treatment early, as each case presents treatment according to the peculiar symptoms presented. I would advise you to have a veterinarian investigate your premises, water and food, and ascertain, if possible, the cause of the outbreak. Unless you get at the cause and remove it, you will be liable to another outbreak at any time.

J. H. REED, V. S.]

ABORTION IN HEIFER.

J. W. N., Westminster, B. C.:—"A 2-year-old heifer, coming due to calve in the spring, about a month ago commenced to make bag, and the last three days the udder grew more than it had altogether and had half a gallon of milk, and she had a calf, alive, with no hair on it and not more than one-third grown. She seems all right and is milking nicely. The mystery with me is, why she would make bag and have milk at that time of pregnancy?"

[Abortion is caused in many ways. It is probable in the case of your heifer it was from an accident, as a fall, slip, blow, or something of that sort. It is also not unusual in such cases for the lacteal apparatus to become active. The disjunction between the foetal membranes and the maternal mucous membrane is frequently accompanied or followed by activity of the said apparatus. It is also probable the heifer will continue to yield milk in nearly as large quantities as though gestation had continued to the normal period.

J. H. REED, V. S.]

LUMP ON HEIFER'S LEG.

M. V. M., Bruce Co., Ont.:—"I have a valuable heifer with a lump just above her hoof on the front foot; is not attached to the bone; is about the size of a small hen egg. Should the lump be cut off, or will it leave of its own accord? The animal is not lame."

[If the lump has a constricted neck, it can be removed by tying a fine strong string tightly around it and allowing it to slough off, or it can be cut off with a knife or a pair of shears. If it has a broad base, it will have to be dissected out. The better and quicker way is the use of the knife. Treat the raw surface, after operation, with carbolic acid one part to sixty parts water.

J. H. REED, V. S.]