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Veterinary.

J. L., Grey Co., Oat.:—"Will you kindly explain what my cow died from last September. She appeared to get all right. On Nov. 21st she appeared to be attacked suddenly. She ate her feed at noon, but when turning her out she staggered and fell. I treated her for 'dry murrain.' I gave her a pint of raw linseed oil, which moved her. I gave her one half pint next morning, but she still gave ner one nan plut next morning, but sne still got worse. I went for a neighbor, who said she had 'hollow horn,' for which he treated her, but she died Nov. 29, being sick four days. I examined carcass and found her 'manyplies' filled with hard, dry cakes, except towards entrance, which was very moist; the lining of her stomach was black and would easily slip off with the thumb and finger as though it was rotten; her lungs appeared to be inflamed; the upper part near the heart was almost black. Will you explain the trouble, and oblige?"

[The various names which have been applied to this disease indicate the many symptoms that may be met with. Dry murrain is the term often used be met with. Dry murrain is the term often used in this country; maw bound, fardel bound, and in low, marshy districts, fog sickness. We regard it as a general disorder of the digestive organs, due to the poor quality of food. In fact, it may be taken that any food which does not contain nutriment in proportion to its bulk is almost sure to bring on disease in one or more of the stomachs of the ox. The various causes are want of exercise, food which various causes are want of exercise, food which possesses astringent properties, and very often appears toward the end of protracted seasons of drought, therefore a deficiency of water may act as an exciting cause. The symptoms are well marked and characteristic: diminished appetite, suspension of rumination, breathing accelerated and labored, also attended with a short grunt. Generally constipation is present, evident by the glazed appearance of the dung; sometimes it begins with an attack of diarrhæa. A very hard lump may be felt below the ribs on the right side; as the disease advances the grunting becomes constant, the lips and nose become dry, ears and horns are cold; there is also great thirst and constant grinding of the teeth. As you say, the post mortem will revea a distended omasum or manyplies, with a hard, dry, linseed-cake-like mass, which will crumble and break under pressure from the finger. The lining membrane of the stomach is inflamed and easily torn; the lungs also present patches of inflamma-

Treatment.—First of all, we most emphatically say, without fear of contradiction and proof, there say, without fear of contradiction and proof, there is no disease known to veterinary surgeons as "hollow horn," and we wish we could "lay the term out" and bury it forever. The treatment of this disease is not always satisfactory, but we usually disease is not always satisfactory, but we usually disease of purgative medicine in the shape of give a dose of purgative medicine in the shape of Epsom salts, I b.; Barbadoes aloes, I oz.; gentian, Epsom salts, I bz.; to be given in two quarts of lukeloz; ginger, I oz.; to be given in two quarts of lukeloz; granger of lowed up by repeated drenches of l oz.; ginger, l oz.; to be given in two quarts of lukewarm water, followed up by repeated drenches of linseed tea, and one or two doses of linseed oil—not more than ½ pint for a dose. Where we think you failed in your treatment was in putting the animal again on dry food. Soft bran mashes should be the only food for a month after the attack.

DR. WM MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto, Ont.]

INDIGESTION IN PIGS.

W. C. WATSON, So. Hammond, St. Law. Co.,
N. Y.:—"I have a pig three months old, and two
or three days ago I noticed him a little lame on one
hind leg, then on both. After two days I gave a
hind leg, then on salts (a tablespoonful) and he seemed
dose of Epsom salts (a tablespoonful) and he seemed
hetter. Then he was lame on the left fore leg, and INDIGESTION IN PIGS. better. Then he was lame on the left fore leg, and he cannot step on it at all. He is fed on milk and

corn in the ear. Can you tell me what is the cause of the lameness, and what is the cure, if any?" [The description of ailment is not very clear. [The description of ailment is not very clear.]
We are inclined to think it must be due to indigestion, causing "founder," or fever in the feet—more particularly known as "Laminitis." We have seen cases from eating buckwheat. Instead of the corn give warm bran mashes, and shorts mixed with the milk will vary the food. A tablespoonful of Fragon salts is not too much as a purgative for a of Epsom salts is not too much as a purgative for a

of Epsom salts is not sold. pig over three months old. WM. Mole, Toronto.]

LEPTIC METRITIS IN COW.

ROBT. J. WATSON:—"We had a cow with twin calves, and when about five days old the first of them would stagger about as if it was paralyzed, them would stagger about as if it was paralyzed, and them fall over fall over the stage of the stage and then fall over; finally, it seemed to get weaker and could not stand at all. The other, in about ten days, acted just the same way; when lying, they days, acted just the same way; when lying, they days act was not way wall for many days if in pair. The cow was not wary wall for moaned as if in pain. The cow was not very well for a few days at first, and the calves were partly fed from the other cows until she came to her milk. As we thought they would not do any good, they were killed, and found that there were reddishwere killed, and found that there were readish-purple spots on the lungs; the fat around the kid-neys seemed of a putty color. The small veins in the bowels were dark colored; but they drank well until the last. What ailed them, and what was

Inflammation of the womb of the cow, known as metritis to veterinary surgeons, is a frequent ocase metritis to veterinary surgeons, is a frequent occurrence; may be slight or violent, simple or currence; may be slight or violent, simple or susually the result of bruises, lacerations, or some usually the result of bruises, lacerations. Very often injury sustained during parturition. Very often injury sustained during parturition. Very often injury sustained during parturition and good nursit. Slight cases recover spontaneously, or under it. Slight cases recover spontaneously, or under the influence of warm fomentation and good nursite influence of warm fomentation of the frame of the frame of the frame of the frame of the

or wholly lost; rumination ceases; the milk shrinks in quantity, or is entirely arrested. As we have said, some cases recover speedily, and may be only present a few days, but it invariably affects the calves if they are nursed, causing death from pyæmia or blood poisoning. You have described the post-morten appearances so well that we need the post-mortem appearances so well that we need not repeat them here.

DR. WM. MOLE, Toronto.] SUBSCRIBER.—"Will you kindly answer through your Veterinary Column the following ques-

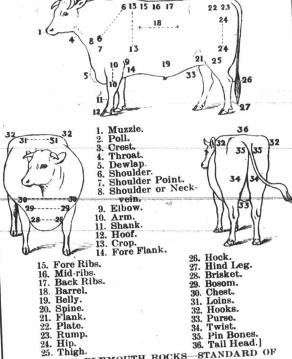
1. Would you advise oiling a horse's foot tions:suffering from quartercrack from being calked during the winter. 2. Are sidebones hereditary, or are they caused by hard driving. 3. Can you give me the cause and a cure for thoroughpin and bog spaying. 4. Have some sheen troubled with breathspavins. 4. Have some sheep troubled with breathing and running at nose.

[1. We are of the opinion that to promote the growth of horn, moisture and the application of grease are beneficial. The mark of the calk will grow out in time, usually twelve to eighteen months. 2. Sidebones and ringbones are invariably hereditary. We know of a stallion that transmits them to every foal. 3. Bog spavins and thoroughpins are enlargements of synovial bursa, and the application of a biniodid blister is the best remedy. Your sheep are suffering from catarrh, and should be sheltered during inclement weather. DR. WM. MOLE, Toronto.

Miscellaneous.

R. J. McN., Norfolk Co.:—"Please publish in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE figures illustrating the

The figures illustrated in Prof. Robert Wallace's points of an ox. well-known work will probably answer our corre spondent's purpose.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—STANDARD OF PERFECTION. Kent Co .: - "Please give, through your valuable paper, the standard of perfection Barred Plymouth Rocks."
[Standard weights—Cock, 9½ lbs.; hen, 7½ lbs.

SINGLE COMB. -THE MALE.

SINGLE COMB.—THE MALE.

Head.—Of medium size and carried well up; beak short, stout, regularly curved, yellow; eyes large, clear, bright bay; face bright red.

Comb.—Single, medium in size, in proportion to the specimen, perfectly straight and upright, free from side sprigs, with five or six even and well-defined serrations, those in front and rear smaller than those in the center, fine in texture, bright red.

bright red. Wattles and Ear-Lobes.—Wattles of medium size, equal length, moderately rounded, bright red; ear-lobes of medium size, bright red. Neck.—Of medium length, well arched, tapering, with

size, bright red.

Neck.—Of medium length, well arched, tapering, with abundant hackle.

Back.—Broad, of medium length, flat at the houlders, and rising with a slight concave sweep to the tail; saddle feathers long and abundant.

Breast.—Broad, deep, full.

Body and Fluft.—Body broad, deep, full, compact; fluff moderately full.

Wings.—Of medium size, well folded, the wing bows and points well covered by the breast and saddle feathers.

and points well covered by the breast and saddle feathers.

Tail.—Of medium length, spread at the base, carried modrately upright; sickles fairly developed, spreading laterally erately upright; sickles fairly developed, spreading laterally even the tail proper; lesser sickles and tail coverts well developed and well curved.

Legs and Toes.—Thighs large, strong, well covered with soft feathers; shanks of medium length, stout in bone, well spread, of medium length, yellow.

Color of Plumage.—Body color grayish white, each feather regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue-black, the barring regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue-black, the barring on neck and saddle hackle narrower and closer, and running the entire length of the feather.

THE FEMALE.

Head comb. wattles and ear-lobes. body and fluff, and

color; toes straight, well spread, of medium length, and in color the same as the shanke.

Disqualifications.—Any feathers on shanks or feet, permanent white in the ear-lobes, lopped combs, decidedly wry mails, deformed beaks, red feathers in any part of the plumage PEA COMB.—MALE.

Same as for single comb, except comb, wattles, and ear lobes.

Comb.—Pea small, firm, and even, upon the head bright

Wattles and Ear-Lobes.—Wattles of medium size, well rounded, bright red; ear-lobes somewhat pendant, bright red.

FEMALE.

Same as male, except comb and wattles, which are very small. Comb low, firm, and even upon the head, bright red.]

CUTTING CORNSTALKS. WM. REED, Dundas Co.:—"1. Will you let me know whether or not it is better to cut corn fodder for cows in the winter. I have no silo;—the corn is still in the field in stooks. The cows do not eat the large stalks causing very great waste. 2. How the large stalks, causing very great waste. 2. How short or fine should it be cut? 3. How much should be cut at a time? Will it heat in the winter if the pile is too large? 4. What kind of cutter is the best—the wheel or the cylinder?"

[1. Yes. 2. About an inch long. 3. It is very liable to heat, especially if wet from snow or rain, or if put in large piles. It is better to mix with equal portions of cut straw. 4. Both sorts have their admirers, while with others the shredder is in favor.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

Very poor markets are the rule at present. Butchers cutting rates to the retailer is causing a disordered state of the market, as live cattle cannot be soid at a profit for handling. Receipts were heavier to-day, 55 carloads, which included 1,128 sheep, 2,220 hogs, and 18 calves. The receipts for the week are:—Cattle. 1,341; sheep, 2,916; hogs, 5,357.

Butchers' Cattle.—Trade dull; prices low, caused chiefly by too many inferior cattle being offered. There were a good many deals to-day, about 2c. to 2½c, per lb.; only a very few choice head reached 3½c, per lb., sent on to Montreal. There is likely to be a scarcity of good beef for Christmas trade.

Bulls.—Trade somewhat slow, only a few bought for export; good ones wanted; prices from \$2 to \$2.60.

Stockers.—Quite a few were on offer to-day, and buying was fairly active at about 2½c, per lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—As the Advocate foretold six weeks ago, sheep and lambs have been scheduled by the home authorities. This has caused a depreciation of 75c. per head on each sheep and lamb sold in the Old Country. Shipping on scheep are dull, only a few head moving, at from 2½c. to 2½c, per lb. or \$2.50 per head. Of lambs there were a few sales at from 3 to \$3.10 per owt. for choice. A few sheep were sent from and for shipment by the Lake Superior S.S. of the Beaver for Calves.—Trade was a little better to-day; good veals wanted. Prices ruled from \$4 to 37 per head, according to wise and quality. They were mostly young veals, and sold at from 2c. to 2½c, per lb. A few extra fine ones wanted for present trade.

Milk Cows and Springers.—Only about 20 on offer; they sold rather slowly Prices range from \$15 to \$25, according to offered. About top price was \$3.60; best becom, only four offered. About top price was \$3.60; best becom, only four extra choice level tots, fetched \$3.75; prospects are for rock bottom, \$3.50.

Dressed Hogs are being offered in large quantities. Car lots dolivered here are selling at \$4.50 to \$4.65.

Nearly steady; 500 bushels selling at \$46. can and

there will be no lasting advance until the spring; which red, 68c.

Barley steady; 500 bushels selling at 44c.; alightly easier; little or no demand for export.

Oats firmer; 600 bushels selling at 284c.; some samples of Manitoba oats weighed 44 bs. to the bushel. of Manitoba oats weighed 44 bs. to the bushels on offer.

Peas selling 55c, per bushel; 300 bushels on offer.

Hay.—The street market was glutted this morning; lower prices prevailed; 40 load on offer, selling at \$15 to \$18 per ton.

Straw.—Bundled straw was easier; 6 loads selling at \$13 to \$13.50; one load \$14.

Butter.—Creamery butter of good quality and flavor is not Butter.—Greamery butter of good quality and flavor is not pound.

coming in freely. Good circumstance of the pound.

Bills are scarce; prices are steady at 17½c, to 18c. per dozen for fresh laid.

Mr. Moore, of St. Mary's, Ont., shipped three carloads of Mr. Moore, of St. Mary's, Ont., shipped three carloads of 12,000 dozens eggs in a carload, so this one shipment amounted to 72,000 dozens, or 864,000 eggs. So far this season this firm's shipments have been 35 carloads, or 420,000 dozens, making in all 5,040,000 eggs.

Montreal Markets.

Cattle.—With the closing of navigation from Montreal, and absence of all demand for export account, the trade has settled back to purely local dealing. The incoming wintry weather has had a beneficial effect, however, and has stimuweather has had a beneficial effect, however, and has stimulated the demand from butchers to some extent. This feeling lated the demand and freer buying. Really choice cattle the better demand and freer buying. Really choice cattle the better demand and freer buying. Really choice cattle the better demand and freer buying. Really choice cattle the better demand and freer buying. Really choice cattle of three each, weighing a little over 1,100 lbs. each, at 33c. per of three each, weighing a little over 1,100 lbs. each, at 33c. per pound, but this is only an extreme case, as the best are only pound, but this is only an extreme case, as the best are only pound, but this is only an extreme case, as the best are only pound, but this is only an extreme case, as the best are only pound, but this is only an extreme case, as the best are only pound, but this is only an extreme case, as the best are only pound, but this is only an extreme case, as the best are only pound, but this pound is not shown and the price of good beef will shortly be advanced, owing to that the price of good beef will shortly be advanced, owing to that the price of good beef will shortly be advanced, owing to that the price of good beef will shortly be advanced, owing to that the price of good beef will shortly be advanced, owing to that the price of good beef will shortly be advanced, owing to that the price of good beef will shortly be advanced, owing to the past the present action of the nothing more than 24c. per pound; common the shortly be advanced, owing the shortly like the shortly be advanced on the seen on change at the shortly be seen nothing more than 24c. should make money. It remains to be seen on the shortly been shortly like the shortly been shortly been dead to the shortly been dead to the shortly been