

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Under this heading we shall endeavour to answer any inquiries of a legal or practical nature sent us by our subscribers.

BLACKMAILING.

"A. B. H."—A threatens to expose B for certain misconduct unless money is paid to A. Is A liable for making such an offer, and to what extent?

ANS.—A is not liable unless the misconduct referred to be a crime punishable with not less than seven years in the Penitentiary. Money paid under threats would be extortion, and could be recovered back in a civil action.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME."

"X. Y. Z."—A promissory note which reads, "Twelve months after date I promise to pay William Jackson one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150), with interest at eight per cent. per annum until paid," was signed by John Smith, James Smith, and Henry Robinson. The first named utilized the money, he is not worth anything. Can either of the other parties be held responsible to its value?

ANS.—Yes.

PURULENT OPHTHALMIA.

"F. H."—The description of symptoms you give in your letter very plainly indicates the ailment of the eye to be purulent ophthalmia, for which the following treatment will be found adapted and practically indicated: Apply with a soft feather or fine camel's hair brush a stimulus composed of five grains of nitrate of silver and one half fluid ounce each of rose-water and fresh caught rain-water to the conjunctive and corner of the affected eye morning and evening. In fifteen minutes after using the stimulus, apply a lotion composed of one drachm of chloride of zinc dissolved in one pint of fresh-caught rain-water or distilled water. Wet the eye several times daily with the zinc lotion. Give the colt the following laxative drench five or six times, allowing five days to intervene between each dose: Two fluid ounces raw linseed oil, thirty grains pulverized Cape aloes, and ten grains of tartar emetic. Incorporate well together, and administer slowly down the throat by means of a smooth-necked champagne bottle. Throw loose in the grain bag a small, single handful of Glauber salts daily. Do not feed the animal any corn or other heavy grain food, whole or ground, but give small quantities of oats and bran, the larger part bran, made into a mash properly seasoned with salt. The provender indicated in all cases like the one now under consideration is green grass, but when this cannot be obtained vegetable roots should be substituted as much as possible, such as cleanly washed and sliced carrots or Russia turnips. Please write the results of this treatment after giving it two or three weeks' thorough trial.

CATARRH.

"S. N."—Your sheep are afflicted with common catarrh. The primary cause of it is exposure to storms and cold, chilly and unpleasant weather. The disease develops its character by a defluxion from the nostrils of a muco-serous discharge, accompanied by frequent sneezing and more or less cough. As soon as these symptoms are developed and observed, the animals attacked should be separated from the well ones and be placed in comfortable but well-ventilated quarters. Then prepare a drench composed of two ounces

of composition powder and one quart of boiling water. Pour the boiling water on the powder, cover the vessel over with a thick cloth, then place the vessel and contents in a warm place for one hour, and let the mixture stand undisturbed; then pour off the clear fluid and add four ounces of sugar of milk. Dose, a wineglassful morning and evening daily, unless the attack proves to be malignant epizootic catarrh. In the latter case four drachms of chlorate of potash should be dissolved in each wineglassful; dose above prescribed. I would not add the chlorate of potash, however, until you have thoroughly tried the composition powder and sugar of milk combined, and they have failed to do their work satisfactorily. Then add the chlorate of potash as herein described, and you will no doubt accomplish a cure. You will please note that the cure depends greatly upon the dietary management and care you give your sheep. If these important rules are neglected and unobserved, medicine will not avail much towards effecting the cure you desire.

SPRINGHALT.

"O. W. K."—Springhalt is not by itself a disease, but a symptom of specific lesion of some parts of the hind leg. The seat of these lesions is yet a cause of different opinions among veterinary pathologists. While some men claim that it is due to disease of the foot, others hold it to be a nervous affection. Again, some authorities place the lesion in the joints of the hind leg, especially in the hock, where the articular surfaces of some of the bones of that joint are more or less ulcerated. The last opinion, which is most generally admitted on the continent of Europe, brings the veterinarian to the conclusion that occult spavin is the general termination of the springhalt. This spasmodic action of the leg, indeed, very often disappears, or certainly, at least, diminishes as soon as the union or ankylosis of the bone of the hock has taken place. This stiff joint being then the principal point to reach, the first thing to do is to put the animal suffering with springhalt in the best condition possible, by stopping all work with him and turning him out for two or three months, and if with the symptoms of the springhalt there is much inflammation to be detected about the joint the application of blisters will prove beneficial in removing it and in hastening the formation of the ankylosed articulation.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

"G. L. S."—Among the very many baths and washes which have been recommended for scabby sheep, the following is probably one of the simplest and safest to apply:—Take 1,500 parts of impure carbolic acid, 3,000 of quicklime, 3,000 of carbonate of soda and 3,000 of soft soap. These substances when mixed form a thick paste, which when dissolved in about 260 parts of tepid water is sufficient for a hundred sheep. The animals are immersed in the liquid in a large tub, and their bodies well rubbed by a cough-grass brush. The sheep which are seriously affected are dressed again in three days. As infection may take place indirectly by the buildings, grass or corrals where sheep are kept, thorough disaffection of these places ought to be carried out.

THE GLANDERS.

Dr. Hinman, an undoubted authority on all

diseases affecting horses, says that there is no cure for the epidemic which has recently been affecting the horses in some portions of the country. He says the only proper way is to destroy the horses at once.

A YEAR'S EXPERIENCE.

Another year's experiment in developing the resources of our country has been a decided success. At least 40,000 immigrants of a very superior class have come to take possession of the great wheat fields of the West. The land for hundreds of miles to the west of us has been taken up by the pioneer settler. Large tracts of the soil have been ploughed and sown and have yielded most abundant returns. The wheat crop is reported at more than thirty bushels to the acre, potatoes more than 300, and oats and barley over seventy bushels per acre. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been pushed forward with most commendable vigour, and already the locomotive is awakening the activity of pioneer life across 700 miles of the great prairies that lie to the west of our city. Settlements, town, and cities are growing up as if by magic all along its track. And now about 1,200 miles of this great national highway, which is to connect the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific, has been opened for traffic. Within the year our city has doubled its dimensions. About \$5,000,000 have been expended in the erection of buildings during that time. Our trade has increased immensely. It is said that the returns for the year will show the value of our imports to be not less than \$15,000,000. Business has been brisk. Wages for labourers have been good, and, on the whole, the history of the year has been marked by wonderful growth in the city, and surprising progress in the country.

THE Morton Dairy Farming Company, whose farm is about 65 miles south of Brandon, intend next year milking 3,000 cows.

REFERRING to the leading features of the degenerated agricultural fairs of the period—including horse-racing, circus performances, "montebanks" and gambling booths—*The Western Farmer* remarks that the managers should "advertise them for what they are before inviting the honest industry and morality of the country to sustain them."

A NUMBER of samples of vegetables grown this season in Manitoba have been received at the Department of Customs, Ottawa. They include, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, carrots, mangolds and parsnips, and are of a very large size, and of excellent quality. On one stock four heads of cabbage grew. The carrots are not large, but very good. The vegetables were grown on a farm owned by Mr. Corrigan, of Whitemouth.

"ARBITRATORS in the North-West" is the title given to the last batch of officers created by the Dominion Government. What the duties are is not clearly stated, but the *Fredrickton (N.B.) Reporter*, in speaking of the appointment of a citizen of that place, says it is a lucrative and responsible position. The *Reporter* adds that "the appointee is the possessor of several hundred acres of good land in the vicinity of the prairie city, and will probably soon make his pile." No doubt.