

far as strong-shelled eggs are concerned. Had it been in a nest with other eggs she might have broken one against another; or she might also have rolled it against something hard; but we will hope the attempt will not be renewed. GYRA.

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.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

A. C., Brome Co., Que.:—"A number of my sheep are lame. The feet seem to be putrid between the toes. We have pared the horn (which had turned in) off and cut off the rotten part. Have also dressed the feet with tar, and tried a box with bran and turpentine for them to run through. They have lots of bedding under them in a shed, and run in a dry yard. What is the remedy?"

[The trouble is apparently foot rot, and may prove very serious if it assumes the contagious form. For prevention the hoofs of sheep should be pared and trimmed occasionally. It is when the hoofs get overgrown that the trouble begins. The treatment consists in carefully paring the hoof with a sharp knife, being careful to cut away all the horn under which the rot is concealed, and apply freely finely pulverized bluestone, or better, a mixture of blue stone and verdigris, half of each, which may be kept in a small bottle for convenience of use. Keep the sheep in a dry, well-bedded place till a cure is effected.]

Scours in Calf.

J. W., Bothwell Co., Ont.:—"Will you kindly give me a receipt for scour in calves? I have given them boiled milk and wheat flour with very little benefit."

[Gastroenteritis or white scour in calves is a disease almost entirely confined to suckling calves. Perhaps there are few diseases the causes of which are so little understood by the ordinary farmer. Scarcely a month passes without receiving the following enquiry: "What must I do to prevent my calves scouring?" Our reply is, treat them naturally. This disease arises from the practice of taking and rearing them on artificial food; that is, with milk from old milch cows deficient in colostrum or that creamy, oily substance called in the Old Country "beastings," which acts as a natural purge. Hence constipation is first of all set up, followed by an acid secretion from the lining membrane of the intestines, which coagulates the milk and separates it into its component parts, the curd or cheesy part remaining as a foreign agent, and the fluid or whey part coming away in the form of white semi-fluid flocculent matter. Our first effort must be to restore, if possible, the natural secretion of the intestinal canal by removing the offending agent. A gentle purge may be given first of all. Take: castor oil, 8 ounces; tincture of opium, 1 ounce; sweet spirits of nitre or peppermint water, 1 ounce. Give two large spoonfuls twice a day till the bowels act more naturally. The food must be looked to, taking away half the quantity of milk and substituting in its place the same quantity of flax-seed gruel, which will prevent the accumulation of the coagulated milk. Should the scour become chronic the following mixture may be tried: Prepared chalk, 1 ounce; catechu, 1/2 ounce; ginger, 1/2 ounce; opium powder, 1 dram; peppermint water, 1 pint. A large tablespoonful to be given in a quart of thick gruel. In ordinary cases, if taken in the early stage, a dose of castor oil works a cure, if milk is given warm and in small quantity.

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

Enteritis—Indigestion.

NEW SUBSCRIBER, Grey Co., Ont.:—"Sow two years old, four weeks after having pigs took sick, would not eat, but lie around, and vomited a good deal; was sick two days, then died; after she died quite a bit of blood passed from her. (2) Calf about eight months old last fall was put in a field of clover. When put in the stable in the fall seemed bloated all the time, and passes a great deal of wind, has not grown any all winter, and is just in the same state."

[The sow had inflammation of the bowels, from what cause we do not know. No treatment. (2) The calf has indigestion. Treatment—Give a physic of say half a pound of Epsom salts dissolved in a pint of boiling water, and add a teaspoonful of ginger and coffee-cup of molasses. After the physic operates freely on the bowels give a teaspoonful of the following mixture in feed three times daily: Bicarbonate of soda, gentian, ginger, of each one ounce; pulv. nux vomica and pulv. capsicum, of each half an ounce; finely powdered charcoal, two ounces; aniseed, powd., 1/2 oz.; well mixed.]

Retention of Afterbirth.

J. M., Carleton, Ont.:—"Last summer we experienced considerable trouble with our dairy cows by retention of afterbirth. Would you kindly give us a remedy in the ADVOCATE as soon as possible?"

[Do not allow your cows access to cold water or expose them to cold drafts soon after calving. A hot mash a few hours after delivery frequently assists nature in performing its duties in this respect. Some give a couple of quarts of scorched

oats in the belief that it possesses medicinal virtues in this respect, and upon which we are not prepared to debate. Various drugs are said to possess a stimulating action upon the womb and cause it to evacuate its contents, but them we will not recommend, as we consider their introduction attended with more or less danger, and would advise the removal by hand of any afterbirth remaining intact after 36 hours, and its immediate burial.]

Mange.

T. E. H., South Edmonton, Alta.:—"1. I recently bought an eight-year-old horse; he is in good condition, but itchy in the skin; he keeps scratching all the time, his skin raises up in blisters, and the hair comes off these spots. What is the cause and cure? 2. The same horse has a lump on the hind foot about the size of my fist; it does not lame him, but having no hair on it, it is easily hurt and made to bleed. It looks as if it had been doctored some time. 3. I have another horse which has one sore eye, it runs matter all the time, has been so for a year. The flesh in the corner of the eye is red, and seems to be growing up on the eye."

[1. Your horse is suffering from mange. Wash the itchy part well with strong soap suds; dry off by rubbing thoroughly with coarse cloth, and then rub the following well in with your hands: Sulphur, six ounces; turpentine, four ounces; vaseline, ten ounces. Mix well. 2. The lump on hind foot can only be successfully removed by the knife. 3. I would advise you to show your horse's eye to a veterinary surgeon, as the abnormal growth will likely have to be removed by operation.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

Sore Leg.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Swan Lake, Man.:—"I have a mare eleven years old, weighs 1,200 pounds. She stood in stable ten days, drove twenty miles, then stood in stable from Saturday till Monday. When I went to her I found she was lame on right hind leg. I examined it carefully, could find nothing, but swelled up to her hock, rubbed it with the hand, then with yellow oil. She stood for four weeks, then I poulticed it for three days, then it broke on the back of leg between fetlock and hoof; it was very painful all the time, sometimes the blanket was wet with sweat. The hole closed twelve days after breaking, very nearly all swelling gone except around fetlock, but she can hardly put her foot to the ground."

[Prepare your mare for a purgative by feeding exclusively a bran mash diet for at least sixteen hours, and then give ball composed as follows: Barbadoes aloes, seven drams; calomel, one dram; powdered ginger, two drams; syrup or soap, sufficient to form ball. When the physic has ceased to operate give morning and evening in food for two weeks hyposulphite of soda, four drams; powdered gentian, two drams. Apply to the leg strong tincture of iodine every alternate day for two weeks, or until the skin becomes quite sore.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

Grease.

SUBSCRIBER, High Bluff, Man.:—"I have a horse eight years old, weight about 1,500 pounds, large boned, bred from a Clyde horse. He has had the fever, which has been so common in the country, twice in a year and a half; last time having it in April last, which left him with swelled legs, two hind and one front leg. The legs were very sore to touch, especially the cords. A scurf came on them and hair came off. Swelling went down considerably while working, but swelled some again at night. Since idle in winter has swelled again on hind legs and a little on one fore leg; has broken out above and around fetlock; one hind leg is running an oily matter, just behind and above fetlock. Horse is in fair condition and feels hearty and has good appetite. Is the disease liable to get serious? Should he be exercised? Please prescribe what to do for him, and oblige."

[Prepare your horse for physic by feeding an exclusive bran mash diet for twenty hours, and then give the following dose: Barbadoes aloes, one ounce; calomel, one dram; powdered ginger, two drams; syrup enough to form a ball. When the physic has operated, give twice a day for two weeks, in food or water, Fowler's solution of arsenic, one ounce. Apply twice daily to the legs this lotion: Creolin, two ounces; water, one quart. Before applying this lotion for the first few times, wash the parts with warm soft water and castile or carbolic soap.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

Lame Horse.

J. B., Southern Manitoba:—"An agricultural horse about 1,300 pounds weight, ten years old, was laid up about the middle of December last with what I now believe to have been lung fever, though I did not know what it was then, and he was not specially treated for it. Seemed unable to urinate, so washed sheath out, and gave him at intervals of two days or so one ounce doses of sweet nitre. Kept him warm, chilled his water, and gave him boiled feed. He coughed a little. In about ten days he was feeling well enough, but was very stiff all round. Kept him in a loose box, and as he did not improve, rubbed his legs twice a day for a week with the following liniment: Ammonia solution, three ounces; soft soap, four ounces; oil of turpentine, eight ounces; olive oil, four ounces. This limbered him up quite a bit, and I began to work him a little round the yard. About ten days ago I had to make a long trip and

had to use him. Since then he has been rather lame in nigh front leg. When pressure is applied to the muscles between fetlock and knee it evidently gives pain. He lies down a good deal, and seems to have some difficulty in rising. Am using the same liniment again. He is a heavy feeder, rather soft, and I frequently have to wash his sheath out. Has a spavin which I blistered twice winter before last, and gave him six weeks rest. From that time till beginning of this winter it didn't seem to trouble him, but he is rather lame with it now. I drew a lot of grain with him in the fall. Have I time to blister him before spring work, or should I wait till I can turn him out on the grass?"

[After preparing your horse for physic give the following: Barbadoes aloes, one ounce; calomel, half a dram; powdered ginger, two drams; soap, sufficient to form a ball. When the purgative has operated give every night for ten days, nux vomica, one dram; nitrate of potassium and gentian, of each two drams. It is better to apply the blister about two or three weeks before you turn the horse out to grass. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

Calves with Sore Feet.

A. C. B., Regina, N.-W. T.:—"What is wrong with my calves' feet? The first one has a hard lump on each of its hind feet, or on the joint just above the hoof. The whole joint is swollen and hard, and there is like a scab on the inside of the lump about the size of a five cent piece. I noticed this about six weeks ago. About a month ago another one became affected in the same way on one foot, and is quite lame, and now I notice a third with one foot slightly swollen, but the sore is there. This one I bought only a short time ago. These calves are running loose with others in a stable which is rather damp and warm. They eat well and appear healthy. They are fed oat straw and oats and watered regularly. What can I do for them?"

[The cause of the ailment is probably the filthy state of your stable. Clean the place well, give plenty of clean straw for bedding, and improve the ventilation. Examine your calves' feet between the cloats, and if sore apply with a swab the following lotion: Sulphuric acid, two ounces; water, twelve ounces. Mix. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.]

Chronic Indigestion.

J. K., Wentworth Co., Ont.:—"I have a horse about ten years of age, naturally full of life and grit. All winter he has been doing very little, and getting the best of feed and care. He eats more than any of the other horses, and they are rolling fat, while he is so thin I am ashamed of him. Have given him a boxful of condition powder, also a lot of Herbagum, but he looks no better. Took him to a veterinary to have his teeth filed, but he said that was useless if he was eating well. He seems to feel well, but plays out easily on a long drive. Would be pleased to know of anything that would help him?"

[This horse has chronic indigestion, and the fact that he is eating well is no indication whatever that his teeth are in good condition; have them examined by a competent veterinary surgeon, and if any unevenness exists he will understand what is required, and correct it. Prepare him for a physic by feeding nothing but bran mash for a day, and on the following morning give the following drench: Barbadoes aloes (the best), six drams; calomel, one dram; ginger, three drams; dissolved in a pint of cold water, and continue the mashes only until the physic operates freely. If no action is noticed in twenty-four hours he requires exercise, and if purging is violent do not allow much water to drink and keep still, and what he does get should have chill removed. When purging ceases give a teaspoonful of the following in his feed three times daily for a month, or longer if improvement is not entirely satisfactory, and restrict his feed to fifteen pounds good hay per day and a liberal amount of bran in his oats at each feed: Bicarbonate of soda, nitrate of potash, pulv. gentian, of each three ounces; pulv. nux vomica, one and a half ounces; powdered capsicum, one-half ounce; arsenious acid, one and a half drams. All well mixed. Such animals always eat more than healthy ones, and which only aggravates the symptoms. He is liable to have spells of colic, etc., in this condition.]

Goitre.

A SUBSCRIBER, Simcoe Co., Ont.:—"As I have had some trouble with my lambs this spring, I thought I would write you, as you or some of your readers might know something or have had some experience in the matter. They all have lumps in their throats, one on each side, varying in size from a marble to a small hen's egg. They affect the breathing, and lambs do not seem able to take milk from ewe. They rarely live more than a day, and bad cases less than an hour; in fact, most of them never get up. In other ways seem all right, being good large lambs. The sheep are thoroughly well cared for, fall pasture being principally rape. They were put in yard at night and protected from all storms. In winter they are kept in pen 20 x 30 and 10 feet high, on stone basement 4 feet above ground, lighted and well ventilated, is not cleaned out, but kept dry with plenty of litter. There is a root cellar 8 feet high, full size, under pen. In morning they get Alsike clover or pea straw, flail threshed; also a small barrow of Aberdeen turnips, hay again at night; exercise in yard every day if not stormy; free access to pure water, but have