

results by opening a large artery in that position. After scarifying the swelling slightly, apply, a couple of times a day, alum water—alum two teaspoonfuls to a pint of water. The food should be soft and of a nutritious character.]

#### PROBABLY BONE SPAVIN.

I have a nine-year-old mare that had water farcy last winter, and she walks lame on right hind leg when starting in the morning, but after having walked ten or fifteen minutes she seems all right. Please tell me, through the *ADVOCATE*, what would be good for her, and oblige? D. H. Muskoka District, Ont.

[It is impossible to make a positive diagnosis of the lameness from such indefinite symptoms. In writing for advice for either sickness or lameness, a person should give all symptoms presented. In all probability your mare has bone spavin, and the lameness can be cured by firing and blistering the front and inside of hock. It requires a veterinarian to operate properly. In some cases blistering alone will remove the lameness; this can be done without employing a veterinarian. Directions for blistering have frequently appeared recently in this department. J. H. REED, V. S.]

#### WEAKNESS OF FORWARD ANKLES IN THREE-YEAR-OLD ROADSTER.

I have a road colt, rising three years old, that knuckles over in the front fetlock joints. He has done so ever since he was foaled. He appears to be worse when he is backed up; but can trot along, and you would never know that there was anything wrong with him, and can stand perfectly well. Would you advise getting leather leggings made for him that would fit tight around his legs? Would getting him shod with a high calk in front and none at all behind do him any good? Please let me know what would be best to do, and if he can be cured? W. S. F. Perth Co., Ont.

[Congenital weakness of the ankles that continues until the colt is three years old is a condition very hard to improve. It is due to a weakness of the extensor muscles, those on the anterior portion of the forearm, the tendons of which extend down, one being attached to the bone just below the fetlock joint and the other extending to the bone of the foot. The flexor muscles, those on the posterior portion of the forearm, are abnormally strong, and by their strength cause flexion of the fetlock, which should be counteracted by the anterior muscles. Do not shoe the colt as mentioned; it will do harm, by placing the foot in an abnormal position. Leggings such as you suggest, if nicely made, so as to not scarify, may benefit the case. A blister repeatedly applied to the anterior muscles mentioned will also do good. J. H. REED, V. S.]

#### PROBABLY TUBERCULOSIS IN FOWLS.

I have some fowls that apparently were all right one day; the next day found two dead. On cutting them open, I found the livers enlarged, with yellow spots on them. In the hen was a growth attached to the liver, about the size of a walnut, with yellow growths on it about the size of a pea. I have been feeding them corn and buckwheat mixed. They have had a box of gravel to go to all winter. The others appear all right. Would you please tell me what it is and remedy for same? W. W. S. Norfolk Co., Ont.

[We submitted the above question to a medical man who has given considerable study to ailments of fowls, and he inclines to the opinion that the spots found on the liver are tuberculous in character. While the birds appeared active, the probabilities are they were much reduced in flesh before they died. Nothing could have been done to save the birds in question had their condition been known. The only treatment for this trouble is outdoor exercise, nourishing food, comfortable dry quarters with plenty of sunlight and fresh air.]

#### SKIN DISEASE IN MARE.

Please give information about a mare ten years old. She seems to be in good condition, but as soon as warm weather comes she begins to rub and bite herself, and gets scaly all over body and neck. I feed her two pounds of oat chop and hay three times daily. F. K. Wellington Co., Ont.

[Your mare is predisposed to eczema. As a preventive, give her a purgative of eight drs. aloes, two drs. ginger. After the bowels have regained their normal state, give two ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic shaken up with one-half pint cold water as a drench night and morning for three weeks. If the itchiness should appear, wash the parts thoroughly with strong soft-soap suds, and then rub the following well into the parts twice daily: one part corrosive sublimate, one thousand parts water. J. H. REED, V. S.]

#### LUMP ON PASTER OF HORSE.

I have a four-year-old very clean-limbed horse that has a very slight enlargement about half way between hoof and fetlock on each side, not in front or like ringbone, not low enough for sidebone, I think. They can be felt, but barely distinguished by sight. No lameness. Is it likely to grow, or would you advise treatment? If you do, kindly give directions. F. M. Frontenac Co., Ont.

[We believe the enlargements to be the natural articulations of the os suffraginis and os coronæ, the two bones between the fetlock and hoof. They are therefore not diseased conditions, so that no treatment is necessary.]

#### INTESTINAL WORMS IN PIGS.

I have twenty pigs about two months old. They are all in one pen, but divided into three parts. They have a dry, comfortable place to sleep in, and get a run out every day. For feed, they get milk, both sweet and sour, and bran and oat chop, soaked, with a few mangels. They eat well; in fact, they are ravenous, but they are not doing any good. They sweat very badly, especially after eating. They appear to be just the same as those of E. McI., that he writes of in the *ADVOCATE*, in March 1st issue. Two of them have died. The last one ate heartily in the morning and was dead before noon. I opened it and found the small intestines completely filled with worms, from the size of a pin up to about 8 inches long, having round bodies and tapering toward both ends. I would like to know the cause, and cure, if there is any, for I am afraid I am going to lose all of them. R. J. R. Peel Co., Ont.

[You are possibly right in assuming that your pigs are affected in the same way as those of E. McI. He gave no post-mortem appearances, and I assumed they died from digestive trouble. Worms, in such numbers as you describe, will cause constipation, by filling up the digestive tract. It is very hard to say how such young animals get the worms. I would advise the following treatment: Take 1 part oil of turpentine, 14 parts sweet milk; shake well, and give each pig from 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls, according to size. When they are more than 2 months old, they require larger doses, if of average size. If the bowels are not acting freely, give about the same quantity of raw linseed oil, 4 or 5 hours after giving the vermifuge. Repeat the vermifuge in two days, and again, if necessary. As a preventive for worms, it is good practice to give a little powdered charcoal in the food once daily, as soon as the pigs commence to eat. J. H. REED, V. S.]

#### PROBABLY HEMATURIA IN HEIFER.

Please prescribe for bloody murrain in a yearling heifer. Is it likely to occur again? She is fed on hay, oats and mangolds? N. T. Elgin Co., Ont.

[You probably mean bloody urine (hæmaturia). I have never heard of bloody murrain. In European countries there is a contagious disease called foot-and-mouth disease, or murrain, but it has never been seen in this country, and it is not probable your heifer has anything of that kind. You should give symptoms when you are asking for advice. I have, on different occasions, called the attention of subscribers to the necessity of giving minute symptoms when asking for advice for sick or injured animals. You give no particulars at all, simply ask for a cure for a disease that does not exist. I expect you mean bloody urine. The treatment for this is to keep the heifer quiet, in a comfortable box stall; feed liberally on nutritive food. If the bowels are constipated, give about 1½ pints raw linseed oil. Give 1 ounce tincture of iron, mixed with ½ pint water, as a drench, three times daily until blood ceases to pass in the urine. This disease is liable to be confounded with red water. In hæmaturia, you can see the little blood clots in the urine; in red water, no clots are formed. Of course, there is a liability to a recurrence of the disease. J. H. REED, V. S.]

NOTE.—“Bloody murrain” is a term we have heard for many years. Dr. James Law classifies it under black-quarter, sometimes called anthrax, with extensive engorgement of a shoulder, quarter, neck, breast, or side. It is most frequent in young and rapidly-thriving stock, and runs its course so quickly that animals are usually found dead in the field as the first indication of disease. The first symptoms are fever, plethora, stiffness, tenderness, swelling, followed by yellow or bloody oozings. Recoveries are the exception, and often slow and tedious.—ED.]

#### REPEATED ATTACKS OF INDIGESTION IN MARE.

I have a mare, ten years old, that aborted two years ago. Since then she occasionally gets attacks of colic. When working, perhaps an hour after noon, she shows signs of pain, and will want to lie down in harness. When taken to the stable, she will lie down and roll as if in acute pain, repeating this every few minutes till relieved by raw linseed oil, laudanum and sweetnitre. She is carefully fed on good hay, a few roots at noon, and oat chop in moderate quantities, according to her work, three times a day. She is always in moderate condition, and never worked very hard. How and what should I feed this mare to prevent these attacks, and what should I give her should an attack occur, and what drugs should she have after an attack to tone her up? D. L. Oxford Co., Ont.

[Your mare has weak digestive organs. In order to prevent attacks of colic or indigestion, she should be very carefully fed on food of first-class quality. Feed in small quantities. Give hay only twice daily, morning and night, and only in limited quantities. Feed grain four times daily, giving only the same amount in four feeds that you usually do in three; water before meals, not allowing any water after. Do not work or drive soon after meals, nor give grain shortly after a long drive. Feed a little ground ginger, say a teaspoonful, in her feed once daily. This will aid digestion by increasing the secretion of digestive juices. The treatment you mention is all right in case of an attack. If this fails to give relief, repeat in one and a half hours, and if this should also fail, you had better send for your veterinarian, as the disease will then require treatment according to complications. J. H. REED, V. S.]

#### Miscellaneous.

##### STANDARD BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

1. Please give standard of perfection for Barred Plymouth Rocks.

2. In exhibiting a cock or cockerel, is it necessary that they should be of standard color? Might they not be medium or even light?

3. In showing a pen of Barred Rocks, can they be either a cockerel mating, a pullet mating, or a mixture of both? J. L. Ontario Co., Ont.

[1. American Standard of Perfection:—

STANDARD WEIGHTS: Cock, 9½ lbs. Cockerel, 8 lbs. Hen, 7½ lbs. Pullet, 6½ lbs.

*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.

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 abundant hackle.

BACK: Broad, of medium length, flat at the shoulders, and rising with a slight concave sweep to the tail. SADDLE FEATHERS, long and abundant.

BREAST: Broad, deep, full.

BODY AND FLUFF: 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.

TAIL: Of medium length, spread at the base, carried moderately upright. SICKLES, fairly developed, spreading laterally beyond 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 apart, yellow. TOES, straight, strong, 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 also showing in the down or under-color of the feathers. The barring on neck and saddle-hackle, narrower and closer, and running the entire length of the feather.

*The Female.*—HEAD: Of medium size and carried well up. BEAK, short, stout, regularly curved, yellow. EYES, large, clear, bright, bay. FACE, bright red.

COMB: Single, small, 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.

WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES: WATTLES, of medium size, equal length, well-rounded, bright red. EAR-LOBES, of medium size, bright red.

NECK: Of medium length, comparatively small at the head, nicely curved, with hackle flowing well over the shoulders.

BACK: Broad, of medium length, with slight incline from the base of the neck to the tail, or slightly cushioned.

BREAST: Broad, full, round.

BODY AND FLUFF: BODY, broad, deep, full, compact. FLUFF, moderately full.

WINGS: Of medium size, well-folded.

TAIL: Of medium length, spread at the base, carried moderately upright. TAIL COVERTS, fairly developed.

LEGS AND TOES. THIGHS, of medium size and well covered with soft feathers. SHANKS, of medium length, fine in bone, well apart, yellow, which in hens may shade to light straw-color. TOES, straight, well-spread, of medium length, and in color the same as the shanks.

COLOR OF PLUMAGE: The same as described for the male.

2. There is nothing in the rules of poultry shows to prevent one showing fowls not standard in color, but birds that are off-color are not likely to win prizes, provided better ones are shown against them.

3. Before making entries for any poultry show, one should read carefully the rules and regulations governing the show, and be guided by them in making up pens, etc. For a breeding pen it is well to put in half the birds for pullet and half for cockerel mating. For an exhibition pen the birds selected should all be as near perfection as possible.]

##### EXPROPRIATION OF LAND FOR RAILWAY.

I have a muck deposit on my farm. I sent a sample of it to a chemist for examination. He reported it worth \$3.20 per ton in the air-dried state. The railroad, being built in this county, passes through this muck deposit.

1. Are the appraisers on railway damages legally bound to take this muck deposit into consideration when appraising the railway damages to my property?

2. Is it also their duty to consider or allow for consequential damages? SUBSCRIBER. Nova Scotia.

[1. Yes.

2. It is as to such as are not remote.]