

what was as all right seventh day y called it near dead; ol of front , and then very nearly ts of legs, here. The long time t well and

F. C. s a disease of young ter birth. g to the ecies, less attacked. l by vet- the year ne known In some tensively, portions y authori- as to the ome sup- l disease, of blood diseases, e lacking mmation he joints, nposition authori- ease is hich do ostrum). e each of e way to e which disease, m of the a mouth recently quickly conveys ts of the soon as ligature ould be d about y, then cord is om the ed with or cor- o 1000 y until stump e where th the already ould be tiseptic e open syringe d then lution disease d the results ess of rapid, ur to ifesta- This e ani- days re di- lity is h our ls of e ap- h as er oil d be

cough to off you man.

REMOVING HARNESS AT NOON —KNEESPRUNG.

1. My practice when working colts has been to remove the harness and bathe shoulders with cold water at noon and also as soon as work ceases at night. An experienced horseman tells me that I make a mistake, that I should not remove the collar until the animal cools off, as its pressure prevents congestion of the arteries and lessens the tendency to scalding or blistering.

2. In a recent issue I noticed the statement that blistering for kneesprung does no good. Does this apply to a specific case, or generally? I have been using a strong liniment without result, on a kneesprung colt. P. E. R.

Ans. 1. Your system is correct and usually followed by good results. Your "Experienced Horseman's" ideas will not hold good in either theory or practice. A little consideration tells us that when a horse is standing there is no pressure exerted by the collar, except that upon the top of the neck, which will be in proportion to the weight of the collar, hence the shoulders being free from pressure cannot be influenced as he states. Again, there are no arteries in the skin, simply very small vessels called capillaries, connecting the very small arteries with the equally small veins. The removal of the collar and bathing the shoulders with cold water removes all sweat, dirt, etc., and allows the parts to become cool and the circulation does not suffer. In fact the cold causes contraction of blood-vessels and stimulates circulation. We know that cold water or ice relieves congestion and is regularly used in both medical and veterinary practice for that purpose. It is good practice to remove the harness from all horses in hot weather if they are going to rest even for a few minutes.

2. Theoretically the blistering of the extensor muscles and tendons should give good results in kneesprung, but in practice we fail to observe the results. In most cases it is the flexor or back tendons that are blistered, and if this has any result at all it increases the trouble. Kneesprung is due to too strong or too short flexor (back) tendons, or too long or too weak extensor (front) tendons. The flexor being stronger than the extensor, keeps the limb in a partially flexed position. Blistering stimulates muscular contraction, but has slight effect upon tendons. Hence it should be the extensor muscles (the front muscles above the knee) that should be blistered. The slight contracting action of blisters upon tendons explains the absence of noticeable evil effects when the flexors are blistered for kneesprung.

YEAST TREATMENT FOR BARRENNESS

Some time ago I noticed in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE reference to the yeast-cake cure for barrenness in mares. Would you kindly let me know how this is used.

Sask. R. L. B. Ans.—The theory is that in some cases of barrenness, the secretions of the female generative organs have become acid and therefore destructive to the vital element contributed by the male. Baking soda solutions injected, or anything that will correct this acidity is used previous to breeding. Ordinary yeast cakes are much in favor, and are now recommended and used for this purpose. Take an ordinary yeast cake and make it into a paste in warm water. Allow this to remain in a moderately warm place for twelve hours, then add one pint of lukewarm, freshly boiled water, mix and allow to stand for another twelve hours ahead of the time the mare is expected to come onto heat, and inject it into the vagina as early in the heat as possible. Breed when the heat is nearly off.

MILK FAILING—BREAKING

We have a cow that is going off her milk. She calved about six weeks ago and started fairly well with milk, but now she barely gives three pints to a milking. I bought her last spring from the man who raised her; she is six years old and apparently in good health. She gets a plentiful supply of good slough grass and lots of water for food.

She has broken away from the tether several times and walked eight miles to her old home. Is it possible she is pining for the society of the cattle to which she has been accustomed all her life? I have no more cattle here with the exception of her calf, which she leaves when she goes home. Kindly inform me of probable cause of her failing in milk supply, that I may try and remedy it. The man I bought her from claims that she milked well in other seasons and I have no reason to doubt his word.

We are breaking prairie by contract at so much per acre, but the land has several small sloughs on it (about 10 acres altogether in 170 acres) it is very inconvenient breaking around the sloughs, and takes considerable longer to work up the land, can I legally count the sloughs as broken land? If not legal to do so, do you not think it but just? The steam plows around here charge for sloughs as breaking.

Sask. A. T. Ans.—It is quite possible that the slough grass may not contain nutriment enough to insure a large supply of milk, although there are a lot of cows giving good supplies of milk on nothing else. Some cows are naturally short milkers, that is, they dry up very soon after calving. This cow may also have got down in vitality, and by feeding on grain or good hay might get back her flow. It is also quite within the range of probability that fretting for other cattle affects her milk supply. Ask the man you got her from to exchange for awhile to if see if your cow will improve.

2. We would not like to be positive about the measurement of the sloughs. The common custom of the district in such matters affects the understanding of the contract, but we would certainly count them in when measuring, and we think a court would allow them in if the case came before it, as doors and windows are measured in building a brick wall. Of course if there were a large slough that clearly made a saving in plowing a given area, it could scarcely be measured in.

THE ACTION OF BLISTERS.

Kindly explain the scientific process of a blister when applied to any enlargement.

2. Also an explanation of navel ill. 3. Would it be advisable to blister fetlocks (behind) of a colt two weeks old as he is knuckling over on them? Alta. J. McL.

Ans.—To be able to understand the scientific process of the action of a blister, it would be necessary to first thoroughly understand and have a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology, also pathology (the cause and nature of diseases). Irritants or counter-irritants applied to the skin, produce nervous and vascular reaction, and by reflex induce certain remote effects. They relieve or remove congestion and pain, and, by stimulating functional activity, promote repair. Blistering or counter-irritation is resorted to in many different and varied diseases in the different regions of the body—for instance, it is sometimes used in sore throat, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia; inflamed joints, tendons, or ligaments, also in inflammatory diseases of bones, such as spavin, ringbone, splint and so on, and by reflex (through the nervous system) relieves or removes inflammation of deep-seated parts. When a blister is applied to an enlargement of any structure, whether it be bone or other tissue, the irritation set up by the blistering agent induces a new inflammation of the affected part, which is more acute than the pre-existing inflammation, consequently the former overcomes the latter. This new inflammation causes a large influx of blood into the diseased area, from this increased circulation nature selects certain materials which promote cell growth, and hastens absorption. It thus restores healthy action in inflamed organs, in swollen joints and glands.

The several classes of irritants used externally differ materially in the intensity and duration of their effects.

2. See answer to F. C. in this issue. 3. No, it is not advisable to apply a blister to a colt so young. Even bandaging is of very little use in this condition, often doing more harm than good. As a rule if the colt is well nourished he will outgrow the defect.

Rare Bargains in FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

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I have just sold four nice three-year-old bulls to T. McCord, of Talbot, Alberta; also one yearling bull to C. Standish, of Priddis, Alta.. I have two yearling bulls for sale and some bull calves.

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