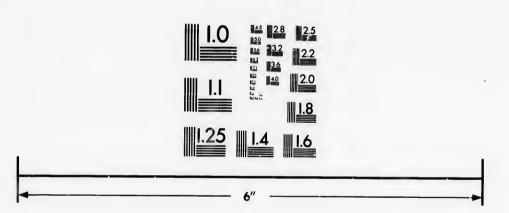
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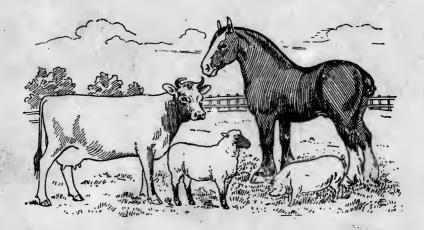
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# Che Family Herald Ueterinary Guide.



COMPLIMENTS OF

THE FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR

MONTREAL.



# ::: THE FAMILY HERALD & AND WEEKLY STAR



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#### FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR

MONTREAL, QUE.



# Family Herald Veterinary Adviser.

ANSWERS TO

#### VETERINARY QUESTIONS

REPRINTED FROM THE

FAMILY HERALD AND WEEKLY STAR

MONTREAL

1900.

This book is intended to convey some idea of the advantages of being a regular subscriber of the FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR of Montreal.

Among the many privileges enjoyed by every reader of this paper there is none wore valuable or more highly appreciated than that of being able to secure at any time and free of charge advice on any subject regarding which information may be wanted. When any difficulty crops up, when any question arises that perplexes the reader, all he has to do is to submit the matter to the FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR, when his question will be promptly answered by an expert who is a recognized authority on the subject inquired about. This is of course a great boon to all readers, but especially to farmers, who in these days of keen competition and low prices must use every endeavour to keep up with the times. The work of the farmer is so varied and deals with so many different branches of knowledge that it is impossible for any on man to be thoroughly familiar with all the details involved. He cannot be master of all the subjects connected with his work and therefore if he is wise he will, when in doubt, consult some expert who has made a thorough study of the particular branch of work concerned. Recognizing these facts, the FAMILY HERALD and WEEKLY STAR has provided its readers with exceptional opportunities of securing the advice of such experts. In the agricultural department of the paper all branches of farm work are covered, the questions submitted being answered by authorities of recognized standing.

One of the most important features of this department, and one that is largely taken advantage of by readers of the FAMILY HER-ALD, is that devoted to the treatment of the diseases of live stock. The number of questions addressed to this department has of late increased to such an extent that now we devote the best part of a page to this important subject. Dr. William Patterson, a well known veterinary surgeon of Montreal, who was appointed by the Government to accompany the horses of the Canadian Mounted Infantry to South Africa, gives advice regarding the diseases of horses and dogs. Questions relating to the diseases of cattle are answered by an equally eminent veterinary surgeon who is at the same time a practical dairyman and stock breeder, and is thus in an exceptional position to give the best of advice. The diseases of sheep and swine are deait with by other recognized anthorities on these subjects, while a well known poultryman treats of the diseases that afflict poultry. In this way a reader of the FAMILY HERALD has the advantage of the best skill in the country and this without paying any fee for the advice.

In order to give some idea of the scope and extent of this department some of the more important questions and answers that have been published in the Veterinary department of the FAMILY HERALD during the past two years have been selected, and are issued in this form for convenience of reference. The subjects treated of include the diseases that most commonly attack farm stock, and the very complete index at the end of the book makes it readily available. The book is thoroughly practical and reliable and will be found invaluable by every stock owner and dairyman.

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## Family Herald Veterinary Adviser.

#### DISEASES OF CATTLE.

ANTHRAX, OR BLACK LEG.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterlnary Expert.)

A. W. L., N.W.T.—Some of my young cattle, all in good condition, are dying of a disease which is quite prevalent by the sides swell, and the skin crackles when it is rubbed; the eyes are red and weep; in three days after they are taken they die, and swell up to a great size. On opening them they are black inside, and filled with dark red liquid. What is the disease

and the treatment?

Ans.—This is one of the most fatal diseases of all animals, and mankind as well, and is called anthrax, from the dark colour of the blood and diseased parts of the flesh. It is due to blood poisoning by a special germ which is taken into the animal in various ways, as with infected pasture, hay grown on infected land, or bad water in which there are germs of the disease. Great care is to be taken to avoid infection from the diseased animats, as the blood or diseased matter may carry the disease to other animals, or to any person handling the sick ones. The whole carcase should be deeply buried out or danger of contact with other animals, and in a safe place. It is best to burn them. It is not worth the trouble to try to save the sick animals, as they will be so reduced as to be worthless if any treatment might happen to be successful. But if, on the first notice of the attack, as shown by the redness of the eyes, and the weeping, with stiffness of the limbs and lameness, six ounces of Epsom salts is given with one ounce of hyposulphite of soda, and a seton to put in the dewlap, it may be possible to effect a cure. But treatment is not recommended.

#### CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

M. Z., Ont.—A cow has a thin and rough coat. Has a poor appetite, but will eat hen manure and chew bones when she can. What should be done for her?

Ans.—The cow is suffering from indigestion. Treat in this way: Give a pint and a half of raw linseed oil. Give a warm bran mash once or twice a day; add to the mash one level tablespoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian, and sulphate of iron, all finely powdered. Feed cut fodder wetted with warm water, and add a liberal quantity of ground feed of corn, oats, and bran mixed. Give daily a heaping tablespoonful of salt, and add to it an equal quantity of pulverized burned bones. It is a good thing to give cows burned bones with an equal quantity of wood ashes along with the salt once a day every week, or twice a week will do no harm. Excess of it is better than too little. Cows in calf will improve greatly with this addition to a warm bran mash twice a week.

#### IMPOTENCE IN A BULL.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

C. C. P., Que.—Impotence in a male animal is mostly always a result of too high condition due to over-feeding. Bulls that are over-feed and have failed in service have been immediately changed for the better by setting them to work on a single-horse tread-power, and using them for cutting feed, pumping water, and such other light work. By attaching a saw the bull may usefully cut the household wood for instance. Otherwise he may be driven in a cart or plough. To reduce the condition by medicine would not be desirable, for this weakens, while physical exercise strengthens any animal, both as to the muscular and the nervous system.

#### BLEEDING FROM THE WOMB.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

S. R.—A heifer which had a calf last summer is not again in calf; bleeds every time she comes in season; she is thin. What is the cause and what should be done for her?

Ans.-This is not an unusual case. The cation of it from offensive matters gathered bleeding is a result of the condition of the organ at this special time, and all the more so with an animal in poor condition as this is. Give one ounce of tincture of chloride of iron in a quart of linseed tea once a day for three days, when the bleeding is about to occur. Do not have her bred until she is in better condition. Feed bran and linseed mash, in which give daily for two weeks one teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron.

#### DIFFICULT BIRTH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

J.G., N.W.T.-Displacement of the foetus is a serious accident, which may be caused in various ways, as by the falling of a cow, a severe blow on the side by another animal, leaping of one cow on another which is in heat, or other similar disturbance of the position of the calf. In this case the continued straining of the cow indicates an injury in some of these or other similar ways. Treatment should be to replace the foctus by the hand if possible, but if no other way seems feasible the foetus may be removed by dissection of it. This, of course, is an exceedingly trying and exhausting affair for the cow, which may suffer seriously from inflammation as the result of the opera-tion. This seems to be the case here. Treat as follows: Give easily digested nourishing food, with stimulants. Give one pound of Epsom Salts with a heaping teasponful of a mixture of equal parts of gentian and ginger; a few hours after, give two drachms of extract of belladonna. Apply blankets dipped and wrung out of hot water to the loins. Continue this until the cow is relieved

#### ERYSIPELAS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

J.B.T., Wyo.—Have lost several young calves this year with disease in the throat and head. The head swells and the throat is sore and inflamed. The skin is very red and turns purple and smells offensively. What is the disease and treatment?

Ans.—The disease is erysipelas, a virulent inflammation of the whole skin, and not confined to the outer and superficial skin. The description sufficiently describes this very serious disease, which is due to an unhealthy condition of the blood resulting from disorders of any of those internal organs which are concerned in the purifi- in the mashes. If the trouble is not

as it circulates through the body. Disorder of the kidneys is the most effective cause of it, and that of the liver follows. Pro-longed disease of the digestive organs, as costiveness or diarrhoea, may produce it by poisoning or weakening of the blood, so that the utmost care and attention should be given to these things at their first appearance. Treatment consists in giving a full dose of Epsoin salts, ten ounces old animal, adding to it two drachms of chlorate of potash. Apply to the diseased parts fomentations of hot water in which one ounce of hyposulphite of soda is dissolved to a pint. If the skin appears to be broken and is discharging, dust it with flour or starch, after carbolized sweet oil has been painted over the inflamed parts. The disease is probably contagious by contact of the discharge from the diseased skin. Otherwise the disease spreads because the like conditions prevail in regard to the other animals associating with the sick ones.

#### CRACKED TEATS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

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M. S., Out.-For cracked teats treat as follows: Immediately before milking, wash them with warm water and apply vaseline to soften the skin. Milk as gently as possible. After milking apply carbolated vaseline. Do not wet the teats while milking; this is the most frequent cause of screness and cracking of the skin. If the teats are excessively sore use silver milking tubes for a short time only, and until-by the above treatment-the sores are removed. Wetting a cow's teats is a bad habit, and the cause of much trouble; it should never be practiced or permitted.

#### CATARRH OF THE WOMB.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

H. D. S., Que.-A cow failed to clean when she had a calf, and since then has had a white discharge. Is now in calf rain. What treatment do you advise?

Ans.—The cow is suffering from catarrh of the womb, and may lose her next calf nnless carefully treated. Take this course: Give hyposulphite of soda, one ounce dissolved in gruel or bran and linseed mash. Continue daily for ten days. After this give two drachms of subnitrate of bismuth

moved, write again, describing condition. A cow which loses a calf at four months may do so by accident, in which case by good care she may escape the next time, but as a rule once this happens a habit of it may be formed, when such an animal is a constant danger to other cows and is not safe to keep.

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#### CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

W. J. I., Ont.—A cow has had a poor appetite; dung has been hard and black; came in balls covered with whitish matter. Gave her raw oil and she came all right; but is as bad as ever again, with more of the white matter 'on the dung.

What is the disease and the treatment?
Ans.—The disease is catarrh of the stomach, and possibly of the bowels as well. Give one quart of the raw linseed oil. When it has operated give warm oatmeal and linseed grnel, in two quarts of which every evening one ounce of chlorate of potash, and every morning give the same quantity of sulphate of iron. If the bowels do not act freely after a few days, begin at the beginning and repeat all through. Twelve quarts of chopped oats daily with bran in addition is overfeeding; it will be advisable to reduce this feed to one-third the quantity twice a day only, and give orce a day a tablespoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron as soon as the cow improves. Continue this two or three weeks

#### CATARACT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

J. A. H., Assa.—A calf has a scale over the eyebail; it is reddish white in colour, and protrudes above the surface of the eye. The animal is blind in that eye. Have used burned alum without effect. Is any cure possible

Ans.—This disease is within the eye, and is known as cataract. The film might probably be removed by an operation by an expert, but the animal is probably not worth the cost. The best thing to do, probably, is to feed the animal for slaughter.

#### VOMITING.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

Hazledean.-Vomiting in cattle is a sult of serious disturbance of the stomach,

which is generally catarrh of the lining membrane. The disease may be accompanied by disorder of the liver as well. The treatment should be to give a quart of raw linseed oil; after this has operated, feed easily digested foods, as bran and linseed mash. with cut hay wetted with warm water and mixed with oat chop, adding a level tablespoonful of a mixture of equal parts, of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron, with each feed, for two weeks,

#### DEPRAVED APPETITE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

H. L. H., N. Y.—Co eats the battens of the barn. What is the cause and what will cure her?

Ans.—The cause is chronic indigestion, which impels the animal to eat something that will allay the sensation of craving of hunger, due to malnutrition of the system. The cow is not digesting food and is starving. Treat as follows: Give one quart of raw linseed oil; when it has operated give scalded bran mash, to which add one tablespoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ground gentian, ginger and sulphate of iron, twice a day. Feed small feeds of cut hay wetted, and add to each two pounds of scalded bran and one pound of oatmeal. Feed this twice a day.

#### RUPTURE.

Subscriber and answered by Ques Veterinary Expert.)

W. 'd cow has a soft swelen; is painful when ned it with hot water h reduced it somewhat. ling 6 touched. and kerosen. She is fed on out straw and hay. What is the cause and cure?

Ans.—The cause is a rupture of the peritoneum, the internal lining of the abdomen and covering the bowels Put a broad bandage round the cow, first gertly pressing back the apparent swelling. Keep this bandage on the animal some time, until the break in the membrane unites, which it may do. If not, continue the use of this support. The cause of it is probably a blow by the horn of another animal.

#### OPERATION OF SPAYING.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

A. L., B. C.—Spaving a heifer is not as easy an operation as altering a male animal, because the parts are out of sight, and of continued indigestion, the cause of and are closely connected with other organs. It is not difficult to learn, but an expert must show the way. You might readily learn to operate by using a beet animal after it is killed. Open the abdomen on the left side, the animal lying on the right; stretch out the upper leg and fasten it securely against kicking. Then cut a gash through the skin a little back of the last rib, first shaving off the hair to avoid getting anything into the belly. Cut through the skin, flesh and lining membrane of the abdomen (the peritoneum) large enough to get in 'he right hand, as you stand at the back of the animal. Feel for the orgars to be removed, and twist them off; to use an ecraseur is the best. See that the other parts which may be disturbed are returned properly, then sew up the openings, first of the peritoneum, with proper silk thread, and then the outside wound. Keep the animal quiet until healing has occurred, when she may be turned out. No instrument is needed but a sharp knife.

#### PREMATURE BIRTH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

J. L. B., N.Y.—A cow lost her calf three weeks before the time. Soon after refused food. Poured gruel down her throat, then she vomited several times, and began to eat and chew her cud. Is eating now a hushel basket crowded down and heaped up of wet cut corn stalks, with two quarts of bran, three quarts of chopped oats and corn, and rye, with a mash of three quarts of bran, and a pint of oil meal; the same is given at night, and an armful of clover hay at noon. She is not increasing in milk. Has a cough and gives but three quarts of milk a day. What is the matter and what should be done for the cow?

Ans.—The cow is overfed, and is not digesting her food, hence the cough. Reduce the feed one-half. Give no medicine of any kind. As soon as her appetite becomes natural, and she will eat a bunch of sweet straw, then begin gradually to increase the food a little each week until the improves in yield. The cough is due to indigestion

and the milk may be used.

#### CATTLE BOT FLY.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

A. C. B., Ont.—The small lumps on the back of your heifer are the burrows or nests of the cattle bot fly grubs. On examination you will find a small hole in the skin, through which you may squeeze these grubs by pressing with the thumbs on each

side. The wounds will heal in time. These grubs come from eggs of the large bot fly, which are deposited on the hair of the animal in a similar manner to that of the horse bot fly. The cattle lick off the eggs as the horse does from his skin, and these being hatched, the grubs, instead of staying in the stomach as those of the horse bot do, bore their way through the walls of the stomach into the large muscle of the loins, where they live until maturity of the larvae, when they emerge from these places, fall on the ground, and hiding in some place complete their transformation into flies again. One of the best means of preventing the attacks of these pests is to keep some small pigs in the cow pasture; these will eagerly hunt for the grubs and devour them. Since this course has been pursued by some dairymen this pest has disappeared.

#### DYSENTERY IN CALVES.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

G. D. B. N. S.—Many calves in this neighbourhood are troubled with white scours; the milk seems to come from them as it was when fed. What is the cause

and treatment?

Ans.—This disease is due to inflammation of the intestines, including the stomach. There are many causes, as not giving the first milk of the cow to the calf when it is born, feeding sour milk, etc. The first min is an indispensable food provided by nature for the first few days of the calf's life, and there is no substitute for it. Feeding weaned calves sour milk is a cause, also feeding ice-cold roots or giving too cold water to the cows. In fact it is often due to the wrong feeding of the cows as on indigestible innutritious food Treat in this way: Give no milk except one quart of it boiled, or fresh from the well-fed cow. Give one ounce of castor oil shaken up in gum water or linseed tea, or infusion of slippery elm bark. After the oil has been given, next day give this mixture: One cunce of tincture of cinnamon, one drachm of prepared magnesia, and one drachm of subnitrate of bisnuth, well shaken up with half a pint of infusion of slippery elm bark or solution of arabic; one tablespoonful at a dose three times a day, immediately before one quart of boiled sweet milk cooled to the natural milk heat is fed. This mixture is also an excellent remedy: Equal parts of tinctures of rhubarb, ginger, opium and cardomom seeds, given in full teaspoonful doses, adding little milk. adding a little milk, one hour before boiled fresh milk is fed. The cows should be mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron is mixed, twice

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#### EPILEPSY.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterlnary Expert.)

J. C. M., N.B.-A fine cow has fits; sld froths at the mouth, goes around two or three times, and falls; becomes quite stiff for two minutes, then struggles and gets up seemingly as well as ever. One of her horns has been broken off. When she is in call with the control of the con in calf she is all right, but for four years has had these fits when milking. What is the cause and what can be done for her? Ans.—The disease is epilepsy, and is

doubtless a consequence of some injury done to the brain when the horn was broken. An accident of the kind frequently results in this way. Nothing can be one except an operation on the head to remove the pressure on the brain, which would scarcely be worth the cost of it.

#### COW LEAKING MILK.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterlnary Expert.)

S. B., Ont.-What will prevent a cow

from leaking her milk?

Ans.—This is due to some malformation of the teat, the duct not closing by the proper action of the muscle at the orifice of it. It is difficult to cure, as it is a natural defect. One way to prevent loss of the milk is to milk the cow three times a day. You may try an application of collodion, to be procured of a druggist. to the end of the teat after milking. This fluid dries quickly, and as it shrinks in drying it will draw the end of the teat, so as to close the duct. It may remedy the defect, but it must be used after every milking, and is thus a troublesome thing to do. If this is not effective get a soft rubber band, and put it on the end of the teat after milking. It should not be tight enough to hurt the cow.

#### BITTER MILK.

(Questlon asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.,

cause and the remedy.

Ans.-There are so many reasons for given oatmeal gruel or bran and linseed milk being bitter that it is difficult to say mash, in which a heaping teaspoonful of a which one of them in this case caused the trouble. A cow should not change in this yay at three months from the next calf; it is not necessary to dry a cow until sne is within two months of the birth of a calf for the milk does not begin to change until within that time. If the cow was troubled with garget this might have this effect, for this disease is due to several causes, and disorder of the liver is one of them. In this case the blood would be offected by the escape of bile into it, and the effect of this is to increase the yellowness of the whole animal, including the milk; and at the same time the bitterness of the gall would be discovered in the milk. The cure for such impurity in the milk is to give one pound of Epsom salts dissolved in linseed gruel; after this has had its effect give one drachm of podophyllin in a bran mash. Overfeeding with grain has this effect of disturbing the function of the liver and making the milk impure, and it also encourages garget.

#### STRINGY MILK.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Vetamory Expert.)

Dairymaid.—One of our cows gives stringy milk; the milk comes in thick strings at times, and these are so tough that they may be drawn out by pulling

them. What is the cause and cure?
Ans.—The cause of this trouble is an incammatory condition of the udder by unich the milk is diseased, and purulent fibrine is produced. Foment the udder with hot water, wipe it dry, and rub it gently with the hand with camphorated vaseline. Give one pound of Epsom salts, and repeat the second day if the first does not stop the trouble. If the thick milk does not come away easily inject into the teats a solution of saleratus in warm water, and then milk it out after a few minutes. This will dissolve this stringy matter, so that it may be drawn out easily. Do not use the milk while this trouble lasts.

#### ABORTION.

(Questlon asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

F. C. B.—Kindly give some way of preventing abortion in cows.

Ans.—This disease is often general in a M. J. B., N. Y.—The milk of a cow locality, being due to some contagion within three months of calving became which is widely spread. Once it happens titter. She had garget. Please state the in a herd it is likely to recur season after season, by reason of the infection of the

stable by the irritating germ by which it lows: Give one pound of Epsom salts is produced. There is no question of its contagiousness, and it is to be treated accordingly. The building should be thoroughly disinfected, and the animals as well. It is sometimes starced by ergot in the fodder, as on grass or corn fodder, or by smutty straw. To avoid it in future, be careful to keep the animals in a chriving condition, to have the stable thoroughly clean, to use no ergotted grass or hay, to ventilate the stables thoroughly, and to burn the ejected matter or bury it in some distant place, and deeply in the ground. When the disease happens again, wash the- cow and others in the soiled parts with solution of one ounce of carbolic acid in a pailful of water. Every precaution is to be taken to destroy the germs of the infection, and to immediately remove the manure from the stable, lest this might affect other cattle. As soon as any unusual discharge is seen to escape from a ccw she should be removed and treated by herself. The active contagio sness of the disease is to be distinctly recognized and all possible measures taken for the safety of the other cows. The most effective medicine so far used is one pint of infusion of black haw (Viburnum prunifolium), given daily to each cow exposed to the disease.

#### BLOODY MILK.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

P. M.—One of my heifers has been giving bloody milk which has a disagreeable smell and the calf will not take it. What is the

cause and cure for this?

Ans.-When a young cow with her first calf is affected in this way, it may be due to one of two causes. Either there is congestion of the udder by which the veins are overcharged with blood, and the secretion of the milk is imperfect, the blood not being changed into milk in the glands, but being gathered in the minute lobules of these glands; or the udder is inflamed and its natural action is partly impeded. Some young cows are entirely useless on account of imperfect action of the milk organs, and never give good milk, but mostly unchanged blood. This is at times a constitutional defect, and we think incurable. It mostly happens with heifers which are apt to make fat instead of milk, and such animals are, of course, unfitted for the dairy. If the animal is not constitutionally imperfect in

and repeat the second day. Foment the udder with hot water in which poke root has been infused, then rub it gently with camphorated soap liniment. Give two drachms of the fluid extract of poke root once a day in some thin gruel. Use the formentation twice a day. Feed only bran mash a little warm, and no other grain food. Frequently this trouble is due to overfeeding before the calf is born. At this time all cows should be fed on the least stimulating food. Hay, with a bran mash once a day is sufficient feeding for two weeks before the calf is born.

#### COW POX.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

L.—A cow was giving six quarts of milk twice a day. Was in good condition. Then a sore came on the teat and the teat was badly swollen. Now there are three more sores forming on the teat, and the cow is now giving only half the former quantity. What is the trouble, and how

is it to be treated?

Ans.—The trouble seems to be cow pox, and if the sores are round and red, and in time have a scab over them you may be sure of it. The treatment is simple, for there is no way of stopping the disease until it has run its course of two to three weeks. Apply carbolated vaseline to the teat, or part of the udder where the sores may appear. If the teats are too sore to milk use a milking tube of silver, which any drug store will get for you. No medicine is required, only warm bran mashes and warm slop of middlings for drink. Beware of exposure to cold, especially wet cold. This disease is exceedingly contagious and generally runs through the hard.

#### COW FAILED TO CLEAN.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

R. W. G., Mc.-When a cow fails to part with the afterbirth, the condition is not such as to require any hand work to remove the membranes, unless it is done by a skilled person. Then the oiled hand is inserted, and by the ends of the fingers the attachments of the membranes to the inner surface of the womb, which are quite numerous, may be carefully loosened. But in the majority of cases this may be left to nature, as the retrined matter will gradually drop away. In this case, to avoid this way, the treatment should be as foll any danger, give one ounce doses of hyposulphite of soda daily in warm gruel or bran mash. Continue this for a week or two if necessary. This trouble is commonly prevented by giving the cow a few hours after the birth of the calf a stimulating mess of warm gruel, with a heaping tablespoonful of sugar, and of a mixture of equal parts of gentian, ginger and sulphate of iron twice a day.

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#### IMPACTION OF THE RUMEN.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary, Expert.)

A. A. G.—I have lost four cows with stoppage of the bowels, which were filled with dry food, as well as the stomach. Gave Glauber salts and linseed oil without avail. Gave small doses frequently. What is the cause and treatment in this case?

Ans.—The cause of this disease is acute indigestion, the food remaining in the stomach undigested, and forming a hard, compact mass. The small frequent doses compact mass. The small frequent doses were wrong; the dose should have been large, so as to have an immediate effect on the stomach, and as well as the salts, copious drinks of warm water, or of thin linseed gruel should have been given. When the dung of an animal is found to be dry and hard, and the bowels slow to act, immediate attention should be given. The food should be changed to some soft, semi-liquid kind, as linseed and bran mash, and a heaping teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron, given three times a day for ten days, in the mash. The supply of water should be abundant; four gallons at least will be needed daily by a cow through the dry feeding in cold weather. This water should be drawn from a well; the colder water has the effect of chilling the stomach and producing this very condition.

#### RINGWORM.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

W. G., Ont.—This disease, which appears as round scaly patches, chiefly about the head or neck, but sometimes on other parts of the body, is easily cured by washing with hot water with carbolic soap, then painting the spots or patches with tincture of iodine. It is contagious, and will spread to other animals unless care is taken to prevent it. The stalls or other places on which diseased animals may scratch themselves should be well washed with hot lime, in which carbolic acid is freely mixed.

sulphite of soda daily in warm gruel or GOITRE, OR SWELLING UNDER THE bran mash. Continue this for a week or JAW.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

J. R. D., Ont.—A cow has a swelling under the jaw, which is soft and not sore. What is the disease and the treatment?

Ans.—This is a disease of the gland under the throat, known as the thyroid gland. It is inheritable, as well as due to the use of hard water for drink. Treat by giving small doses of iodine in the form of iodine of potassium, a drachm daily for two weeks. Also apply tincture of iodine externally once a day. Give soft water, and feed linseed meal, one pound daily, with cornmeal, in cut fodder. Give a regular supply of salt daily. One or two ounces every day is desirable at this time of the year.

#### NASAL CATARRH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

Mrs. H. B. S.—A fine Ayrshire cow has a heavy cough, and seems to have difficulty in breathing. The eyes are inflamed and red, and discharge matter at the corners near the nose. What is the cause and treatment?

Ans.—This is nasal catarrh, which extends to the bronchial tubes, thus causing the cough. Treat as follows: Give one pound of Epsom salts, to which add one ounce of chlorate of potash. Feed warm bran mashes twice in the day, adding to them half an ounce of the chlorate of potash. Keep the animal protected by a blanket tied around it. Continue this treatment a week or ten days, but give the warm mashes daily, adding to each a heaping teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron. Be sure to card and brush the cow at least once a day. This excitement of the skin will be very useful.

#### OPEN JOINT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

S. E. T., N.Y.—A Jersey heifer has an open sore on the gambrel joint, which discharges a thick yellowish matter. What treatment is required?

Ans.—This is what is called an open joint, and the discharge is the synovial fluid or "joint oil." The age of the wound—two years—is a serious obstacle to healing it. Do not inject any caustic matter into the wound, but apply poultices to reduce in-

flammation, and consult some local veterinary if possible. Give one pound of Epsom salts, and follow this daily for two or three weeks with one level tablespoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron. Feed bran mashes, and if you cannot do any better, use any good standard liniment, keeping the sore constantly protected by bandages sewn around it, so as not to interfere with the motion of the joint.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

J. McD., Que.—What are the symptoms of tuberculosis. Does this disease originate in cattle spontaneously? What treatment

is needed for it?

Ans.—The first obvious symptom is the cattle become thin, then the eyes are bright, the nose is dry; a cough deep, and becoming painful, occurs; diarrhoea is common in such disease, and in time the couh becomes distressing, the animal be-comes weak and loses flesh rapidly, until the weakness is such that the animal fails to eat, and the breathing becomes short. rapid and the flanks heave at every breath. The disease may be considered incurable under whatever treatment may be given, but occasionally an animal may recover with the loss of a part of a lung, and the disease becomes dormant, but likely to break out again at the least exposure to cold, and then death rapidly occurs. It is probable that the milk or flesh of such an animal is infectious to persons using it, and the cow so diseased should not be used for any purpose. There are agents of the Government appointed to examine such cases, and you should have the animal tested without delay. This disease does tested without delay. not occur spontaneously, but it is infectious, and is apt to spread to other cattle in the same stable, or to be inherited by the calves.

#### SORF FEET.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

D. R. M., Idaho.-Sore feet, due to inflammation of the skin between the toes, should be treated in this way: Wash the feet in warm water, and clean out the spaces between the toes, then apply washes of alum water, in which drop a little carbolic. Then apply some of this mixture: Two ounces of beeswax. two ounces of white resin, melt and add eight

ounces of pure lard, four onnces of turpentine, and one ounce of carbonnate of copper. Strain it, and keep it clean for use at any time when it may be needed. Bind the sore feet in strips of cloth, passing the cloth between the toes to protect the sore part from dirt or gravel. Feed some soft food to keep the bowels loose. Be sure there is no smut or mildew on the food. This is a frequent cause of this disorder.

#### RED WATER.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

J. W .- A beef cow is troubled with red water. What is the remedy, and will it in-

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Ans.-This disease is due to disorder of the liver by which the blood is made impure and the impurities pass off through the kidneys. As these impurities reach the kidneys through the blood of the animal, they must have an injurious effect on the flesh for the time being. So that, until by good treatment, the disease is stopped, the flesh will be affected injuriously. Treat as follows: Give one pound of Epsom salts, and after this has operated, give soft food as bran and linseed mashes, in which give one tablespoonful level of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron, continued for ten days or two weeks. It will require three or four weeks to wholly restore the flesh to a proper condition for use. Otherwise the meat will be dark and have a disagreeable flavour. Good meat is only procured from healthy animals.

#### INJURED TEAT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

W. H. D., Minn.-A cow split one teat clear to the centre, and about two inches in length. She was in full milking, and the wound did not heal. When the cow was dry the edges of the wound were cut and stitched. For a week it seemed to be doing well, then a discharge of thick milky matter appeared and the wound opened. What can be done for the cow? She will

calve in about a month.

Ans.—The treatment was not sufficient; the stitched wound should have been pro tected by wrapping of surgeons' adhesive plaster, applied in strips wound around the teat. It may be the case that this injury was done by another cow stepping on the teat, both at first and afterwards. It is a difficult matter, but if your family doctor is consulted. doubtless he will give you sufficient advice. In the treatment of wounds it is necessary to protect the parts which are stitched from all possible injuries afterwards, and even to put the animal in slings if necessary to prevent it lying on the wound. It is doubtful if any treatment will be successful after this lapse of time.

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#### DIFFICULT URINATION.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

P. M., N. S.-When there is difficulty in passing the urine, and this is bloody at times, the cause is spasm of the neck of the bladder, and when this takes the form of contraction the urine dribbles in a small stream. For this disease give half a drachm of powdered nux vomica daily for a few days. Alternately with this give two drachms of balsam of copaiba. Bathing the body between the hind legs with hot water frequently may give relief. Feed linseed meal in cut feed warmed with hot water. Give no bran for some time, but only soft mucilaginous food, or fresh roots

#### CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Lamily Herald Veterinary Expert.)

W. H. J., Ont.-A cow has had looseness of the bowels for several months, and is thin and poor. Eats "ell sometimes, and sometimes eats nothing. What can be done for her?

Ans.—The disease is chronic diarrhoes, of which there may be several causes Tape worms infest cattle, and their presence in the intestines produces diarrhoea and variable appetite, besides giving a rough appearance to the hair, with a tightly drawn skin. The presence of the worm will be verified by the detection of the ripe segments passing through in the dung If this is the cause treat as follows: Give three ounces of turpentine in oatmeal gruel, from a long-necked bottle or a drenching horn. Repeat this three times once daily; then give one pound of Epsom salts, and watch the appearance of the segments of the worms, passing in the dung. Anything by which the cow's condition is weakened may make mischief when the cow calves, but in this case there is no serious cause for apprehension. Feed the cow well, give warm oatmeal, and bran mash, with one level tablespoonful in each of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian, and sulphate of iron, daily for a week or ten days or longer, if thought desirable.

#### EVERSION OF THE VAGINA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

F. E. G., Me .- A cow five years old had twin calves in October. Since then she has shown no desire for service. When lying down a soft substance appears in the passage that looks red, and a white discharge occurs sometimes. Otherwise she seems quite well. What is it and what treatment is needed?

Ans.—This is eversion of the vagina, due to a relaxed condition of the nervous system and having no relation to the twin It happens frequently in cows which stand on sloping floors and whose system is debilitated by any inflammatory condition. That this is the case is shown by the discharge, which is due to catarrh of the uterus and adjacent parts. Treat as follows: Give a level tablespoonful of this mixture: Sulphate of iron, one part; ginger, two parts; gentian, two parts, black pepper, one part. Give it in warm linseed gruel or thin mash. Feed bran mashes and cut hay, with a few sliced carrots or beets. Lay the stable floor with the slope forward a little. If the discharge does not cease very soon, give the cow one pound of Epsom salts, and after twenty-four hours give in the mash a solution of one ounce of hyposulphite of soda, which continue daily for four days.

#### THREAD WORMS IN THE THROAT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.) A. J. McC., P. E. I.—A cow has had a hacking cough three years, which seems to

be caused by something in the throat. Is it caused by worms in the throat? The whole trouble seems as if there were some obstruction in the throat.

Ans.—Doubtless your supposition is correct. Cattle are frequently troubled in this way by a small thread worm, which lives in the breathing passages, and by clogging the passage with mucus, in which they gather in bunches, they cause this kind of cough. The disease is most common in calves (that is, the difficulty in the breathing), and we must believe that they exist in the same way in the cows and from them they get into the calves. Treat in this way; Mix two ounces of turpentine in a pint of milk, or thin sweetened oatmeal gruel milk-warm may be used in-stead of the milk. Give this as a drench twice a day for a week. Then stop a week, and, if necessary, repeat another week, and so continue until the disease is removed

#### LAUREL POISONING.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered\_by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

J. A. K., Mass.—What is the proper treatment for poisoning by laurel, the so-called kalmia, of both the narrow-leafed and broad-leafed varieties?

Ans.—It is a wise precaution to rid the farm of these injurious plants, and it their beauty of flower is thought worthy or recognition to keep them only in the garden. The symptoms of poisoning by these plants, the leaves of which are often eaten by cattle, are foaming of the mouth, distressing sickness and giddiness. When these symptoms are seen the animals should be taken up and treated in this way. Give first half a pint of very strong, warm coffee, followed in fifteen minutes by a copions doze—half a pint for a large calf—of castor oil or raw linseed oil. The first stimulates and strengthens the nervous system, and the oils rid the animals of the poison. If these remedies are given in time, before the animal collapses, a cure is almost certain. The oil should be repeated every hour until the stomach and bowels are emptied of the poison.

#### LICE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by ramny Herald Veterinary Expert.)

W. A. K.—The presence of such an easily prevented parasite on cattle as lice, indicates some serious neglect or mismanagement. In any well-kept stable these noxious insects must be impossible. Thev breed in impure matter as stale litter, old manure, and dust from the hay or fodder, and especially in the gathered manure of poultry or horses. If cows are well brushed and carded daily, as should be the rule, these vermin could not annoy them. To relieve the cows have them brushed daily at least, and carded at least once a week. This will put the skin in such a healthy condition that lice could not exist having nothing to feed on. Lice are scavengers, and live on filth, and on the impure secretions of the skin, as well as upon the hair itself, like the bird lice which also frequently infest cows and horses. Some species suck the blood of animals, and all breed in dry manure and the dust of stable. Treat as follows: Brush and card the cows thoroughly, and apply carbolated vaseline freely, well brushed into the skin. Or use the kerosene emulsion made by dissolving soap in hot water, half a pound to the quart, and one fourth as much kerosene, and shake in a bottle until a creamy mixture is made, and when cold brush it creting organs or tissues are disabled, and

thoroughly into the skin. Keep the stable perfectly clean and free from dust, and do not permit fowls to roost or make nests in the stables or barn.

#### RHEUMATISM.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

M.-A cow has been troubled by a swollen knee, and was quite lame; recovered in part, but is worse again; suffers much pain and is thin. Has been fed for fattening, but gets thinner all the time. What is the disease and the treatment?

Ans.—The disease is inflammatory rheumatism, which is to be treated as follows: Give a pound and a half of Epsom salts. and when this has operated give one cunce doses of saltpetre in bran mash twice a day. Foment the diseased joint (or joints, for the disease may change from one part to another) with hot water, and then ap-ply any good liniment, rubbing it into the softened skin. Feed bran mashes regularly and give salt liberally, with three times a vreek a heaping teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron.

#### INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

R. C., P. E. I.-A cow draws up her back when she is milked, and when the hand is pressed on her back. A little water drops from her when she is milked. Is the milk fit for use, and what will cure the trouble?

Ans.—Give the cow a pint and a half of raw linseed oil. When this has operated, give three ounces of solution of acetate of ammonia, and thirty drops of tincture of aconite, in half a pint of linseed tea. Bathe the loins with hot water several times a day. In four hours after the first dose, give twenty drops of aconite, and in four hours after, give fifteen drops, and again in four hours give ten drops. Foment the loins continuary until relief is gained. The milk in this condition is not pleasant to use, on account of the absorption of urine into the blood.

#### GARGET.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

G. H. E.-Garget is inflammation of the udder, and may affect a part or the whole of it. It is an inflammatory condition of the part affected, by which the milk se-

the milk is either wholly stopped, or is secreted in a diseased condition. The condition of the milk organs is acid, and the milk, if discharged at all, is thick and viscous, and comes from the teats in strings or clots, at times mixed with blood. The milk glands, too, may secrete purulent matter and not milk at all. The treatment in any case is to give the cow a cooling laxative, such as a full dose—a pound or a pound and a half—of Epsom salts; to bathe the udder with hot water, and then massage or rub, and gently press the gland, or the part of it affected (better in the majority of cases the whole udder, which is apt to sympathize with the affected part) and as well to foment with hot water, and after the hardened part is oftened, to rub it well but gently with camphorated soap liniment. Every effort should be used to get away all the thickened milk or purulent matter, so as to relieve the congested part as much as possible, and therefore the milk should be taken frequently. In the meantime give the cow soft warm food as bran and linseed mashes, but not stimulating food. The most frequently prevailing cause is over-feeding with too stimulating food; but unskilful milking and exposure to cold have a very bad effect on this exceedingly susceptible organ of the cow. One teat alone may be affected, and, of course this means the whole of that quarter of the udder, while the other quarters may be in good condition. The thick, diseased milk is unfit for use even by calves or pigs.

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#### SORE THROAT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

W.A.S.—A cow is in good condition, but when her cud comes up she roars as if in great pain. What is the disease and how is it treated?

Ans.—The cow is suffering from sore inflamed throat, due to exposure to cold or wet, and resulting chilling of the body. Treat as follows: Give soft bran and linseed mashes twice a day, with copious drinks of oatmeal gruel, in which one drachm of chlorate of potash. Foment the throat with hot water, and then rub it well with a mixture of four ounces of strong liquor of ammonia, and the same of turpentine and olive oil, twice a day. Five or six days of this treatment will doubtless remove the disease. Keep the animal in a warm stable, protected by warm covering and goood litter. Continue the mashes with the chlorate of potash until full recovery.

#### STRICTURE OF THE TEAT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

J. McP., B.C.—A cow has one teat that is closing up as it seems, and the milk canot be drawn without using a plug to open the passage. What is the remedy?

Ans.—This stricture is doubtless due to a tumour in the milk duct, caused by some local inflammation. Treat as follows: Give one pound of Epsom salts. Probe the teat carefully with an oiled elastic rod of smooth wood, but of some kind that is not brittle. A milking tube would be preferable. Apply any good liniment to the teat after fomenting it with hot water. By examining the teat carefully with the fingers the obstruction may be felt, and if necessary it should be cut by a spring knife concealed in a silver tube. A surgeon will do this for you if the pressure of the plug is not sufficient. Make a small knob on the end of the plug to prevent possible slipping of it into the teat, which is to be guarded against.

#### HUSK IN CALVES.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

G. W. M., Que.—Several yearling calves have a dry cough; they seem to be choked at times, hold their heads down, and gasp for breath, and then cough as if something is in the throat. What is the cause and treatment?

Ans.—These calves are troubled by worms in the throat, and these cause this husky cough and difficulty in breathing. The worms gather in bunches, and embed themselves in the mucus secreted by the lining membrane of the throat. Treat as follows: Before feeding in the mornings, for four days, give one full tablespoonful of turpentine, then stop for a week and repeat, continuing for a week if there is no relief. A continuance of this treatment will relieve the calves in time. Give the turpentine with twice its quantity of milk.

#### WARTS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

A. M., Nfld.—Warts are unquestionably centagious and may be spread from place to place on an animal, or from one animal to another by a milker's hands or any other mode of arrying the peculiar growth of which they consist. This is a thickening of the papillae of the skin. To destroy them any corrosive substance may be used, as

tircture of iodine, a strong solution of sulphate of copper (blue stone), or of lunar caustic. One who milks a cow thus troubled on the udder and teats should carefully wash the hands before another cow is milked. Warts with a narrow stem may be destroyed by tying a strong waxed thread tightly around them, so as to cut off the circulation of the blood, thus killing them.

### LUMPY JAW, OR ACTINOMYKOSIS. (Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

H. J. R., N.W.T.—The hard lump on the jaw, which gathers and runs, and is not movable, is due to the common disease known as lumpy jaw, or actinomykosis. This disease affects the jaw-bone, and causes a swelling, due to a growth in the substance of the bone. It is contagious, and may be contracted by infection by the saliva of some other diseased animal. The disease may be checked, but the injury to the bone is incurable. Treat the animal in this way: Give one drachm of iodide of potassium daily in a bran mash, for a week. Then stop a week, and if the discharge from the nose occurs stop, as the disease will have been checked. Otherwise, repeat until the discharge is seen.

#### APTHA OR SORE MOUTH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

D. W. A., N.Y.—A cow has blisters in her mouth, on her tongue, lips, and inside her cheeks, so that she will not eat. Is quite thin. Is her milk good for use? What treatment will be proper in this case?

Ans.—The disease is aptha, or mouth, due to continued indigestion and consequent disorder of the blood. Treat in this way: Dissolve one ounce of alum. in a quart of water. With a syringe wash the mouth out several times a day. Dis-ve chlorate of potash in water, leaving a little of it undissolved at the bottom. and with a sponge at the end of a rod, or with a soft brush, paint the raw sores on the tongue or the cheeks. Give a pound and a half of Epsom salts, dissolved in gruel, and after this has operated give the gruel with one ounce of hyposulphite of soda dissolved in it, twice a day. Feed bran and linseed mashes, with cut fodder wetted, and grind the grain food finely. Milk from a cow in this condition is unfit for food, even for a calf, to which it will almost surely communicate this disease.

#### SPINAL MENINGITIS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

P. M. C. I., Ont.—A cow is dull, fails in flesh, wants to lie down all the time, and has no power over her tail. What is the disease and the treatment?

Ans.—This is due to a disease of the spinal cord, commonly known as meningitis, of which there are two kinds. One is due to disease of the kidneys, the other of the liver, the former being a result of the latter. Treat as follows: Give one pound of Epsom salts, and as soon as this has operated, give two drachms of podophyllin in bran and linseed mash, once daily for a week. Alternately with this give in the same way a level tablespoonful of a mixture of equal parts ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron, and continue daily for two weeks. Apply turpentine rubbed on the lower part of the spine twice a day.

#### INJURY IN CALVING.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

G. M., Que.—A cow had a large calf, without trouble, but soon after was lame and tender on her back. She is getting poor, had discharge of ill-smelling stuff soon after. What is the matter with the cow?

Ans.—The cow was strained in calving. Treat as follows: Give one pound of Epsom salts, with one ounce of chlorate of potash, in warm gruel. Bathe the loins over the tender part, with hot water. Apply any good active liniment to the part which is found tender on pressure by the fingers on the back. Feed warm mashes and oatmeal gruel.

#### BARRENNESS

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

Subscriber, Man.—There is quite a considerable proportion of cattle that are barren, both male and female, due to some natural disability. The animal of which you write is doubtless such an abnormal female, for which nothing probably can be done in any way. The semblance of milk in the udder, too, is by no means a rare thing; indeed, instances have occurred in which virgin heifers have produced milk, and milked for years without ever having had a calf. It is probably a helpless case and the animal may be fed for beef.

#### DISEASES OF HORSES.

#### POLL EVIL.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

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D. G., B. C.—Two horses are sick; two lumps situated behind the ears have broken and have made nasty running sores which seem impossible to heal; sores are on side of lumps, not directly on top; one of the horses has also broken out at root of tail; a dozen horses in this vicinity have been affected in the same way, and most of them on each of top of head as described. Horses get weak and altogether unfit for work.

Ans.-The horses are suffering from poll evil, a fistulous sore affecting the bones of the neck at the top of the head or poll. It generally starts with a bruise from striking the top of the head against a low ceiling or doorway, rearing and falling backwards, being struck with anything hard, or from the use of too heavy a bridle. The treatment consists in opening the sore well up, getting to the bottom and making a low enough opening for the matter to run out. If it is hard, poultice it, then lance, and inject carbolic lotion, one of acid to twenty of water. Put in a seton if you have two or three openings, and dress with iodoform ointment. Such cases as these you describe are hard to treat, and take a long time to recover.

#### SCRATCHES.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

J. D., Man.—Scratches or cracked heels are simply chaps and cracks around the heels and in the hollow of the pastern. They are usually very simple, but sometimes quite severe, and require considerable perseverance to effect a cure. They are caused by exposure to cold mud, snow, slush and ice-water, without proper care, in fall, winter and spring. The treatment is to give a dose of physic and apply hot bran or inseed poultices until the foot is healthy and clean-looking and the soreness has disappeared. Then heal up with zinc ointment Do not use water, either hot or cold, to wash the feet, as it only irritates and keeps them sore.

#### LAMPAS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

C. C. H., B. C.—What is lampas, and how should it be treated?

Ans.-Lampas or lampers is an imaginary disease. It is supposed by some people that when a horse does not eat he must have lampas, and they proceed to burn out one or two or the bars of the roof of the mouth which are placed there by nature to prevent the food dribbling from the mouth, which it would do were it not for these bars. They all point or turn packwards towards the throat, and have a tendency to work the food back. Sometimes the bars nearest the incisors become inflamed, especially with colts when teething. If the bars are red, instead of a bright flesh colour, and extend below the teeth, take a penknife and lance them gently, but do not cut above the second bar. On no consideration countenance the burning of the roof of the mouth that was formerly practiced.

#### LYMPHANGITIS, OR WEED.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

G. K., Man.—Horse was found in the morning with right hind leg swollen to twice its natural size from right hoof up leg and inside thigh; half the sneath was swollen very hard; swelling at the inside of the hock very bad; was all right the night before.

Ans.—This is a case of lymphangitis, sometimes called weed. It is a species of surfeit, and indicates a fat, plethoric condition of the system. It often develops between Saturday night and Monday morning, or if the horse is idle a few days and is getting the same amount of feed as when he was working. Give a dose of physic and apply plenty of hot water, and it will disappear in four or five days.

#### SPAVIN.

- (Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)
- J. S., N.S.—What are the first symptoms in spavin?

Ans.—There is generally a small en· largement on the side of the hock. The horse may go lame at times, especially after a hard drive. On first going out he will be lame and walk on the toe, but after going about two words will wards will ter going about two hundred yards will seem all right.

#### SORE THROAT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

R. S. F., N.B.-Horse began to cough about first of September; in a few days began to discharge thick yellow matter from the nose; about the first week of October discharge ceased, and began to heave in flanks; is now what I call very bad with heaves.

Ans.—Blister the throat with mustard, and gargle the throat twice a day with an ounce of chlorate of potash dissolved in a pint of water. Also steam the head with hot bran into which put a teaspoonful of tincture of iodine. Rest him until you

see improvement.

#### PHYSICKING A HORSE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

R. L., Ont.—When a horse is to be physicked, he should always be prepared by feeding for forty-eight hours on bran mashes, no hay or oats being given. On the third day give the physic ball, which is made up as follows: Powdered Barba-does aloes, six drachms for a small and seven drachms for a large horse; powdered ginger, two drachms; lard, sufficient to make a ball. The horse should be kept on bran mashes till he physicks well, then give him hay and gradually get back to the normal feed. When physicking a horse in cold weather, never give cold water; always give it luke warm water or with the chill off it.

#### AZOTURIA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

B. T. W., Man.—Mare five years old was found lying down in stable one morning; could not get up without assistance, and then could not stand, so had to sling her; trouble seems in hind quarters; hind legs were cold from hoof up; treated her for paralysis by giving her tincture of nux romica; she seemed to get stronger, so I let her out for exercise, and she ran about and seemed lively; put her back in the stable and took away sling;

morning she was down again, and cou'd not get up without help; since then kept her in sling; do not feed much grain; she is in fair condition and a good feeder.

Ans.-The mare has azoturia, the result of being fed too well and having nothing to do. Give a dose of one pint of linseed oil to get the bowels loosened, and follow this with nux vomica in drachm doses twice a day. Also blister along the spine and quarters.

#### INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

Presto, P. E. I.-Four year old mare. makes water in stable too often; colour, cream yellow; acts as though in season all the time; in fine order and life; is fed with mixed alsike, white clover and timo-thy hay, carrots or potatoes; no oats. Ans.—Give one drachm of nux vomica

twice a day in feed.

#### ADMINISTERING A DRENCH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

J. H. S. Man.-Liquid medicines, when tasteless or palatable to the horse, may be administered by mixing in the drinking water: when such is not the case they are poured down the throat, and this process is known as drenching. The quantity so administered should not be too great, but most medicines should be diluted before being given. For instance, in the case of a prescription of which it is recommended to give a wineglassful, this quantity should be diluted to about a pint with water. The ordinary way is to give it out of a glass bottle. but one made of tin, and flattened, is safer. The proper way to administer a drench is as follows: Make a loop on the end of a piece of rope, pass the loop underneath the nose band of the halter and into the mouth, then put the other end of the rope over a beam and pull up the horse's head until it is level. Insert the neck of the bottle in the horse's mouth between the front and back teeth, keeping it up to the roof of the month, and give a little of the drench at a time. Let him swallow it before you give any more, and if he should cough, let down his head and pull it up again, as he may get some of the medicine down the wrong way and set up inflammanext tion of the lungs.

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#### APPLYING A BLISTER.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

G.D.—The proper way to apply a blister is as follows: Clip the hair off the part, and then rub in the blister for twenty min-A blister while rising causes much irritation, and the animal will always try to rub or bite the blistered part, and in the ease of a horse his head should always be tied up for twenty-four hours so that he cannot touch it. After four days lard the blistered part once a day till the scales are loosened, then wash with hot water into which put a tablespoonful of washing soda. If the scales are not all off, lard again till they are.

#### PLEURISY.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

F.M.M.-Last September mare that was running out on range took sick; moped around a few days, then began to swell on both sides of belly on big vein that runs from fore leg back to teats; ridge on each of them the size of a man's hand, quite hard, and a ridge between fore legs; glands of throat began to swell, then lips; not very much fever; could feel heart going at a gallop; breathed very hard; died soon after.

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Ans.—The mare died of pleurisy, due to exposure to cold and wet. The treatment is to blanket the animal, and give half an ounce of aromatic spirits of ammonia and sweet spirits of nitre in half a pint of cold water every three hours. Also rub mustard on chest and sides. When the fever has lessened and the horse begins to eat give the same, adding one drachm each of tinetures of iron and gentian.

#### LARYNGITIS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

E.W.T., Ont.—Mare has very bad cough; has great difficulty in breathing, both inspiring and expiring; worst when standing in stable; seems much better after a drive: no discharge from nose, and seems well otherwise.

Ans.—The mare has laryngitis. Blister the throat with mustard, and steam the head with hot bran, into which put a teaspoonful of tincture of iodide. Do this once a day.

#### NAVICULAR DISEASE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

A. M., Man.-Mare six years old, taken lame last August in front feet; when driven ten miles or so she can scarcely walk next day; took off shoes, but made no difference: feet seem small for so large a horse.

Ans.—This is a disease of the navicular bone situated inside the hoof and is incurable. You can alleviate the soreness by blistering the tops of the hoofs and always keeping them moist by poultieing once or twice a week

#### OPHTHALMIA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

P. S.—Horse twelve years, nearly blind; eyes look glassy; can see better at some distance away.

Ans.-The horse is suffering from ophthalmia, and will be subject to it every now and again. Bathe the eyes with hot water and dress twice a day with a lotion of one drachm of sulphate of zinc in a pint of water.

#### STRINGHALT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

M. V. L., Ont. - Mare has stringhalt; noticed her first in beginning of November; worse when first starting off; does not show when trotting, only when walking.

Ans.—This is of nervous origin. is an operation which is performed for it. but not with any great success.

#### OPEN JOINT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

A. A., N.W.T.-Mare got kicked on inside of hock joint with a sharp shoe; cut about an inch deep; discharging yellow matter; bathe with carbolic wash three times per day; does not seem to do much good; swelling still increasing; flesh growing out of the wound; cannot tell whether it is proud flesh or not.

Ans .- You have a case of open joint. which will take six weeks to repair, and maybe not then. Sling the animal and put on cold linseed poultices, over which spread equal parts of oxide of zinc, alum and flour before applying. Do not disturb for twenty-four hours, and epeat again, keeping the animal on bran mashes till cur-

#### CONDITION POWDERS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

W. R., Assa.-Please give me a receipt for a condition powder to act on the blood and kidneys of horses.

Ans.-The following is one of the best condition powders: Pound for pound of each of the following: Saltpetre, sulphate etic; dose, a tablespoonful of the mixture twice a day in feed.

#### STRANGLES.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

Subscriber, N.S.—Young horse took cold, and swelled in throat; treated him for trangles for twelve days; throat broke in five places; poultieed ic; running from the nose all the time; at the end of twelve days got worse; breathed hard, refused to eat or drink; lived this way for five days getting worse; then died; sick altogether seventeen days; last day of his life discharge from nose got quite offensive; would try to lie down but could only stay down few minutes as he seemed to smother.

Ans.—This was a case of strangles, which is a specific blood poison peculiar to horses, and usually confined to young ones. It depends upon a morbid condition of the system, and is contagious. The poison in the blood usually manifests itself in large abscesses around the throat, but it sometimes takes a very different course, breaking out in abseesses on any part of the body, and sometimes no abscesses gather at all. very often gets into the lungs and eauses blood poisoning such as happened in your case. The treatment is to poultice swellings, steam the head with hot bran, and gargle with chlorate of potasli.

#### CONGESTION OF LUNGS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

W. E. R., Ont.-Colt eight months old, took sick one night and died next day at eleven; was apparently very little wrong with him; the only sign that he was sick was that he hung his head and looked sleepy; after death white foam and blood came out of nostrils. What was the matter with him and what treatment should have been given?

Ans.—The colt died from acute congestion of the lungs, due either to drinking

The treatment is to give whiskey in oneounce doses every hour in a pint of water; apply mustard to chest and sides, blanket the horse and keep him warm.

#### PURPURA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

G. A. K., Alta.-Mare four years old began to fail quite fast about two weeks ago; watery blotches appeared under the skin, which discharged yellowish fluid; hair is all dropping out, after which d y seurf comes off for several days; hair is now all off head, sides and belly, leaving skin perfectly bare; small flat puff on belly in front of navel; when pressed by finger leaves dent for sev eral seconds; seems bloated a little times; eats and drinks well; bowels regular; water was quite milky; seems a little tender on back over kidneys at times.

Aus.—This is a case of purpura hemorrliagiea, a disease resulting from an impoverislied condition of the blood. Give a dose of one ounce of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil and follow it up with half an ounce of tineture of iron in half a pint of linseed oil daily. Give bran mashes and carrots. Leave the spots alone—they will

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#### ITCHY LEGS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

W. T., N. W. T.—Mare for the last few months has been subject to itchiness from hoof up to flank of hind legs; now commeneing to bite front ones; legs do not swell; hair rubbed off in places; skin seems a little rough, but not greasy; sweats easily if worked.

Ans.—This is generally seen in hairy legged horses. The mud and dirt get into the hair and it is almost impossible to get it out. It is also caused by mites. Put a handful of washing soda in a bucket of hot water and with a scrubibng brush scrub the legs well, after wl. h dress daily with earbolic acid, one ounce to a quart of linseed oil.

#### DIRTY SHEATH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

D. R. N., N.S.-Horse ten years old, not worked very hard, gets five quarts oats and a quart of bran with good hay; used cold water or being exposed to a draught. to be active and lively on road, but this fall is very dull and lazy; when driving takes a long time to pass water; sheath is clogged up with dry black stuff, with an extremely strong smell.

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Ans.—The sheath is dirty, due to neglect. It should be washed out every month. Take a sponge, hot water and soap and wash it. Also give two drachms of nitrate of potash daily in feed.

#### THRUSH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

J. W., Ont.—Horse is subject to thrush; last time he had it worked up into heel where it broke about three weeks ago, and since that time heel has been running matter; is not lame.

Ans.—This disease is mostly found in badly drained damp stables, and is caused by standing in mannre. Have the blacksmith trim off the frog, poultice for a few days with het carrots, then dress daily with one drachm each of alum and calomel.

#### CASTRATING A COLT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veteringry Expert.)

S. S. R., Ont.—At what age should a colt be altered? How is the operation performed? Is it dangerous?

Ans.—This operation should be performed at two years old, leaving the colt time to fill out. Feed him bran for twenty-four hours, then cast him, and with a sharp knife cut through the scrotum, release the testicle and apply the ecraseur. Then do the same with the other one. Always cut the under one first. The dangers are blood poisoning and hemorrhage.

#### FISTULOUS WITHERS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

A. H., B.C.—Draught mare was hit by working mate last autumn, and lump came on upper point of shoulder blade near withers; now somewhat larger and swollen; is sore to the touch.

Ans.—Apply hot linseed poultices, and when soft lance it and open it to the bottom, then inject carbolic letion, one part of acid to fifteen of water.

#### RUPTURE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

Enquirer.—Colt nine months old has protuberance near sheath not unlike a rupture; can be pressed in place, and nothing noticeable except a hard ridge. If ruptured can he be permanently cured without an operation?

Ans.—This can be permanently cured if

Ans.—This can be permanently cured if care is taken of it at once. Push the bowel well up and draw the edges of the skin together and put on a clamp, or insert a skewer and twist on some stitching silk in the shape of an 8.

#### TEETHING.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

T. R. J., Ont.—Colt, seven months old, had distemper shortly after weaning; had a cough ever since; last summer she grew well; about a month ago, her cough got worse, and her water very white and thick; her hide is covered with dandruff, with a few scabs along the top of the neck; she is losing her teeth; drive her a little.

Ans.—When a colt is teething it causes it a certain amount of pain, and it will not feed, and the system gets run down. Coax it along with boiled feed, carrots, etc., and as the teeth fall out and are replaced she will regain her appetite.

#### COLD.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

J. W., McE.—Horse five years old in the spring; got cold about a month ago; V. S. said he had pneumonia, and treated him for same; has a very bad cough, and also very windy when coughing; running terribly about the nose; small lump under glands on left side; eats well and looks well; have been giving powders for cough, but does not seem to do any good; am not working him.

Ans.—Steam the head with hot bran, blister the throat, and give one of the following twice a day in feed: Saltpetre, three ounces; digitalis, one ounce; camphor, one ounce; sulphate of iron, two cances. Mix and make twelve powders.

#### FRACTURED LEG.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

J. F., N. S.—Colt fell on ice six weeks ago, and broke hind leg half way between

hock and stifle joint; is in slings. How long must he be kept that way? In what Question asked by Subscriber and answered by

time should the bone heal?

Ans.-Keep him in slings and put on a plaster of Paris bandage. It will take six weeks to mend.

#### SUPPURATING LEG.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterlaary Expert.)

B. P., N. S.-Mare five years ago cut hind leg in wire fence just above ankle-joint on front of leg; when it healed left the leg large and in centre something like a core that would grow ont and pee off; last January got through the ice and torc off core; has run ever since; leg is very large; it is not lame, but sore will not heal

Ans.-Inject twice a day a little of a solution of one part of carbolic acid in fifteen of water, and poultiee with hot lin-

seed poultices.

#### BOG SPAVIN.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

M. A., N. S.—Mare sixteen years old has had a small bog or blood spavin for three years; also noticed last summer lump about half the size of a small egg between fetle k and hoof on inside; was never lame till last summer; krauckles over when coming out of stable; sore when drawing bard; worse when starting.

Ans.—This is due to spayin of the hook.

If thoroughly well blistered and rested for two weeks it will come out all right. Blister from the hock down to the hoof.

#### WARTS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

P. Bros., B. C.-Inside of filly's ears are eovered with hard gray spots about the size of wheat kernels, that look like warts Ans.—Cut these off with a sharp knife

and dress with caustic (nitrate of silver).

#### SPRAIN IN FOOT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

J. J. A., Man.-Horse has sprain in cords of left front foot: lameness is in joint: have worked the horse very little since hurt; have used liniment with little effect.

Ans .- As you have tried liniments with no good results. blister it well with the following: Biniodine of mercury, one drachm: can harides, one drachm: lard, eight drachma. Rest for time weeks.

#### SWELLING ON LEG.

Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

S. D., N. B.-Horse struck inside of leg two inches below knee some ten weeks ago; five weeks ago had him in deep snow; next day leg was swollen from hoof to shoulder and very lame; gathered and broke, and got better; drove him three miles and it broke again after driving; is getting better, but is still swelled at knee.

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Ans.-Bathe with hot water and apply after bathing a flannel bandage soaked in a solution of one onnce of sugar of lead to a pint of water. You may have a per-

manent swelling.

#### INDIGESTION.

(Questlon asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

Mrs. J. F .- Mare formerly in good health stopped eating some four months ago; about two weeks ago took very bad spell and lay down; eats sometimes as well as ever; seems to be a rattle in her inside and when that comes on she lies down; feed her twelve quarts oats per day and all the hay she cmr eat.

Ans.—The mare has indigestion. Change

the diet eo.npletely, and give a dose of physic and follow it up with the followounce; tincture of nux vomica, one ounce; eompound tineture of gentian, one ounce; water, one pint; mix. Give a wineglassful

twice a day.

#### NEEDS A TONIC.

Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

Subscriber, Ont.—Horse about fifteen years old, in poor condition; fed ground oats and straw and one tablespoonful every other night of a mixture of salts, one pound; baking soda, one I aund; saltpetre, one half pound, and sulphur; teeth very good, but when whole oats passed, some net broken.

Ans.--You are not treating the horse properly. What he wants is a tonic and good feeding. Give him one drachm of sulphase of from twice a day in his feed, and carrots three times a week. You should also give him hay instead of the straw.

#### CANKER IN FOOT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

D. J., B. C.-Clyde horse has kind of foot-rot; started in heel and worked down under frog, and hoof has rotted away on

the bottom on both sides of the frog until now raw flesh is exposed as large as 25 cent piece

Ans.—This is due to damp or dirty stables, bad drainage, etc. Pare away all diseased tissue and dress daily with powdered blue stone, and alternately every few days with powdered alum. Keep the foot covered during treatment.

#### NASAL GLEET.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

F. H., Ont.—Horse has a running at the nose and a lump the size of an egg in throat; coughs some; is dull and sleepy, and is losing appetite.

and is losing appetite.

Ans.—This is nasal gleet. Blister the throat and steam the head with hot bran, mto which put a teaspoonful of Friar's Balsam. Give one drachm of sulphate of the triangle of triangle of

#### SCOURING.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

D. W. K.—Seven year old mare seours when driven; starts when she gets warm; ted hav and oats.

ted hay and oats.

Ans.—Put dry bran in the oats and give one drachm of sulphate of iron daily in the feed.

#### SWELLED SHEATH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterlaary Expert.)

C. A. N., Utah.—Horse's sheath is badly swelled. What is the cause and treatment?

Ans.—This very often results from insufficient exercise and too good feeding. Bathe with hot water, and give one of the following powders twice a day in the feed; Nitrate of potash (nitre) two ounces; powdered resin, two ounces; mix and divide into six powders.

#### FOUNDER.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

Z. Y. X.—Please give a cure for founder. I have a mare fourteen years old; has been used for a driver, and has stood in a stable on hard floor. Could this be the cause?

Ans.—Take off shoes and poultice the feet in hot bran for three or four days, giving a dose of physic at the same time. When shod, shoe with bar or round shoes. up again.

#### SPRAINED LIGAMENT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterlaary Expert.)

W. C. T. B., Ont.—Mare took lame two months ago in right fore leg; upper and lower pastern joints swollen and a little hot; brings toe down first; back part of leg sore to touch about two inches above joint; when I lift up leg and move hoot up and down can feel omething grinding in back part of leg two inches above joint; water a little milky

water a little milky.

Ans.—This is due to a sprain. Take off the shoe and bliste, well with the biniodide of mercury ointment, two parts of biniodide to eight of lard. Rest for a month

#### INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

Bramble, N. W. T.—Five year old horse was on pasture with free access to slough water along with the other horses; got quite weak, off feed, and wasted in flesh; vent very opened and passed wind; tail dead-like; mouth warm but tongue not dry; vet. prescribed, but without seeing horse; thought he was dying one night after lying down; had not lain down for twelve or fifteen days previously; was then slightly swollen under girth, but swelling was gone next morning; is still weak, but improving; am afraid to feed anything; give him bran mash and hay, and gave a point of linsed oil to-day.

pint of linseed oil to-day
Ans.—Put the horse in arm, dry stable. Mustard the sides and give linseed
ble. Aromatic
spirits of ammonia, three ounces; sweet
spirits of mitre, three ounces; tincture of
aconite, one drachm; water, one pint. Feed
carrots, apples, or anything he will eat to
keep his strength up. When coming to his
feed again and getting stronger, give moderate exercise daily.

#### ENLARGED LEG.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

C. H. A., N. W. T.—Horse had water farey in August; leg was swelled very badly; gave him salts and oil, bathed the leg with hot wormwood and hops, nd it was doing well; was advised to use hot water alone; did so, and leg got worse; swelling has all gone; but leg is still swelled badly; goes down somewhat when he is worked, but next morning is all swelled by again

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down y on Ans.—Give one drachm of iodide of potassium daily in the feed, and rub the following on the leg: Sugar of lead, one ounce; tincture of arnica, one ounce; water, one pint. Rub on, and soak a bandage in this and put on, covering with a dry one. Do this at night, and keep working him.

#### SPINAL MENINGITIS.

(Questlon asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterlaary Expert.)

I. McE., Ont.—Horse about fifteen years old, kept for driving; one of working horses got lame and he had to work, ploughing fallow and drawing grain; about six weeks ago began to drag his feet and keep going at the left side; looks as if he might fall on the shaft of the buggy; starts pretty well but gets worse if he goes a mile or so; eyes are dull; eats well and is in good order.

Ans.—This is a case of spinal meningitis. Change the diet and give half a drachm of iodide of potassium in the feed twice

a day.

#### DISTEMPER IN MARE.

(Question asked by Subseriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

A. J. M.—Mare five years old took distemper over a year ago; is still running at the nose; appears to be in good health, but very thin; risticates her food but does not seem able to swallow it; when she eats hay chews it up fine and partially swallows it then throws it out; matter that runs from nose has disagreeable smell.

Ans.—Blister the throat, steam the head with hot bran into which put a teaspoonful of tincture of iodine, and give one drachm of sulphate of iron twice a day in

feed

#### WARTY GROWTH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

J. N. M. L., N.S.—Mave has small lump somewhat soft and bare of hair, like a wart, growing on right corner of forehead, between forelock and ear; is moveable, but seems to be attached to bony part of ear; has been growing for five or six months and is over an inch in diameter.

is over an inch in diameter.

Ans.—This is of a warty nature, and is easily removed with a sharp knife. Cut it around and clean off, then heal up with a solution of one ounce of sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water. If it should bleed very much apply Friar's Pal-

sam.

#### MANGE.

(Questlon asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterlnary Expert.)

W. S. M. W., Que.—My horse has got the mange or itch; first noticed it two weeks ago; have been rubbing it with lard, sulphur and carbolic acid, but does not seem to check it; have been told it will not leave till the horse is on the grass. What is the treatment?

Ans.—Give a mild dose of physic, and after he has taken it follow it np with one ounce of Fowler's solution once a day in the drinking water. Dress the spots with a two per cent. solution of creolin.

#### BLOODY URINE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterlnary Expert.)

Subscriber's Son, N.W.T.—Five-year-old mare in foal, has bloody urine when travellin; fast and passes water very often, but very little at a time; worked hard; is getting thin in flesh; when travelling goes sideways.

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Ans.—Give the following: Bicarbonate of potash, two ounces; tincture hyoscyamus, four ounces; water, one pint. A wineglassful in a cup of water once a day.

#### BLOOD WARTS.

(Questlon asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

Mrs. D. McC.—Horse has blood warts; quite a number of small ones and one on his head as large as a beet; had them cut off, but they are as large as ever.

Ans.—Dress them lightly once a day with

nitric acid.

#### WORMS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

N. B. M.—A marc in foal, a four-year-old pony, and a five-months-old colt have pinworms. What is the treatment for each?

Ans.—Give the mare a change of diet. On an empty stomach give a quart of raw linsced oil mixed with two ounces of turpentiue. Repeat in ten or fifteen days. Give the pony a pint of oil and an ounce of turpentine, and the colt four ounces of oil and half an ounce of turpentine. Otherwise treat them the same as the mare.

#### SPLINTS.

(Questlon asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

D. A. F.—Colt eleven months old, at birth had a little hard, bony lump on inside of

both front legs about where splints appear. How can I remove them? Will they injure him for breeding purposes?

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irth e of Ans.—The father or mother of the colt had splints, and the colt has inherited them. If this colt is used for breeding purposes the progeny is likely to have them. Rub them well twice a day with iodide of potassium ointment, one of iodide to eight of lard.

#### COUGH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

S. H.—Young mare taken suddenly with bad cough; whenever driven or urged beyond a walk will cough two or three times and go on until started again.

Ans.—Blister the throat with mustard and steam the head in hot bran once a day. Give one of the following powders twice a day: Camphor, two drachins; saltpetre, two ounces; digitalis, two drachins; sulphate of iron, two ounces; mix and make six powders.

#### WEAKNESS IN COLT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

F. W. W., Ont.—Colt two years old, appears very short in wind; gets tired out very soon; is only doing light work for half a day at a time, and is fed good hay and oats. Do you think his wind would be permanently affected at his age, or is it due to general weakness?

Ans.—It is due to weakness. Give one drachm of sulphate of iron in feed daily and feed him more solid food, changing occasionally to carrots, roots, etc.

#### SWELLED UDDER.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

J. M.—Mare twelve years old raised foal last year; dried off in a few days after foal was taken away; two months after bag swelled badly; bathed with hot water and camphorated liniment, and swelling went down, but returns when driven hard or worked

Ans.—This was probably due to cold or exposure to wet. Rub daily with iodide of potassium ointment, two parts of iodide to eight of lard.

#### CHRONIC ULCER.

(Questlon asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

Subscriber, Ont.—Have a valuable Clydes—most; seems quite sore and dale stallion seven years old; has a lump worse at times than others.

about two inches in diameter on inside of the fetlock of hind legs; they are flesh lumps, resembling warts or ulcers; not sore to the touch, but seem itchy, causing the horse when in the stable to continually rub one lump against the other; tried spirits of salts and carbolic acid; the result was quite an enlargement of lumps, causing them to run greasy water.

Ans.—Touch them with butter of antimony daily till absorbed and healed up.

#### PARAPLEGIA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Famliy Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

D.—Mare ten years old; had foal on 25th May last; worked at light work before and after having foal; appeared all right till 25th July; made a few turns in mowing machine, when she fell and could not rise without help; eats and drinks well, and in good condition; weakness seems to be in legs; foal also took sick; bled mare and gave condition powders; appeared to get better; tried her the other day at light work, when she fell again, and is as at first; her second foal; don't know that she got hurt in any way.

Ans.—There is a clot formed somewhere in the large blood-vessels, causing pressure and producing the paralysis. Rest, feed sparingly of hard, dry, soft food, and give a drachm of nux vomica night and morning in a bran mash till improved.

#### SORE NECK.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

H. B., N.D.—Horses are sore on the top of the neck; not much sore to be seen, but when touched they jump around; have used different remedies, but they do not seem to do any good.

Ans.—These are like boils on a person's neck, and if you ever had one you have an idea what it is like. They are very sore on account of the hair which keeps pressing into them. Put on hot linseed poultices for a night or two, then apply the following twice a day: Sugar of lead, one ounce; sulphate of zinc, one onnce; water, one pint.

#### SPRAINED TENDONS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

J.B., Mass. Mare's left forcleg is swollen from kl. to fetlock; knee swollen most; seems quite sore and -he runs lame; worse at times than others.

Ans.—Bathe well with hot water and rub with the following lotion three times a day: Sugar of lead, one ounce; tincture of arnica, one ounce; water, one pint. After rubbing, bandage, and if not better at the end of three days, bli ter it.

#### SHOE BOIL.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterlaary Expert.)

C. McH., N.S.—A shoe boil, as the name implies, is caused by the horse lying on the shoe. Bathe with hot water and lance it in the middle. If of long standing you will have to blister every day until it is reduced. Put on a bag or some straw around the foot when lying down, and that will prevent a recurrence.

#### CONTRACTED FEET.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

H. C. B., N.S. — Mare has been in stable continuously for four years, and has just gone lame on fore feet; hoof seems soft and smells bad; rather narrow on the heel.

Ans.—Have the blacksmith pare the hoofs down and blister them, then turn her out to grass. When shod, shoe with a flat bar shoe.

#### RINGBONE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

E.D.C., N.B.—Have a young horse eight years old; got lame one year ago last spring with a ringbone in his hind leg.

with a ringbone in his hind leg.

Ans.—The treatment for ringbone is firing it, and then blistering it well with flyblister. If you cannot have it fired, repeated blistering may help it.

#### STIFLED.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

W.P., Man. — Foal of last spring lame in both stifle joints; been so about three weeks now; thought it was out of joint at first, bone would slide sideways and a sound something like a fracture would be heard.

Ans.—She is stifled — that is, the stifle bone slips out now and then. Let the blacksmith put on very high neeled shoes, and have them on two or three weeks. Blister both stifles, and when the ligaments are strengthened she will be as useful as ever.

#### CARROTS FOR HORSES.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

S. D., N. S.—Are carrots good feed for horses, or are they hurtful in any way? How many should be fed a working horse whose weight is about 1200 lbs?

Ans.—Carrots are good for horses in the spring. Feed about three times a week, giving half a dozen cut up at a feed.

#### HEAVES.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered ty Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

J. E., N.S.—Where is the disease heaves located, in the stomach, lungs or throat?

Ans.—Heaves is an affection of the lungs. It is so called on account of the act of respiration being performed with a spasmo-dic heaving. The lungs are made up of innumerable small air cells, and the lung tissue is capable, to a great extent, of expelling the air and drawing more in by virtue of the elasticity and contractibility this tissue possesses. Sometimes some of these cells become broken down into one large cell which destroys the contractibility of that portion of the lung, in which case the diaphragm, ribs and abdominal muscles are brought into use to expel the air, giving rise to the second spasmodic, twitching effort seen in the flanks. This condition constitutes what is known as heaves. The disease is incurable. All that can be done is to dampen all the feed, and not work the horse on a full stomach.

#### WINDGALL.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Famliy Herald Veterlnary Expert.)

R.C.J., N.B. — Mare goes lame in off hind leg; trouble appears to be in fetlock joint; is slightly wind-puffed on each leg, but lame leg is apparently considerably puffed or swelled at fetlock; is inclined to rest this leg and occasionally lifts it from ground.

Ans.—Blister the fetlock well and rest her for a few days.

#### FILM ON THE EYE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

A.L., Ont.—Mare's eyes about a year ago began to water, eyelids swelled, scum came over the eyeballs; last spring eyes got all right, but last autumn it came and went again; now she is nearly stone blind.

Ans.—Pass over the eyes once a day a feather dipped in the following: Nitrate of silver, ten grains; distilled water, one ounce.

#### SORE EYES.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

C.F.P., N.H.—Horse has sore eyes; vet. calls it granulated eyelids; his medicine does no good; eyes weep a good deal and matter forms in corners; party I bought horse from said he had just got over an attack of the pink eye.

attack of the pink eye.

Ans.—Bathe with hot water and apply twice a day a lotion of one drachm of sulphate of zinc to a pint of water.

#### MUD FEVER.

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A.A.B., Ont.—Mare has scaly scabs up and down each hind leg inside, and is very itchy, especially at night, has been working steady all autumn on the farm, and gets three gallons of oats and all the good hay she can eat; seems to have a good appetite; legs are a little swollen near the knee joints.

Ans. — This is mud fever. Give a mild dose of physic, and apply twice a day a little of a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

#### TYPHOID PNEUMONIA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

A.C.W., Alta.-Mare five years old had been ailing off and on for a month; drove her occasionally; full of life when working, but dull in stable; off her feed entirely; sometimes would eat and drink greedily for a little; got weaker; slight odourless discharge from nostrils, with now and then a little clotted blood; throat glands slightly swollen; breathed with difficulty; had her in loose box, blanketed; last half day seemed very uneasy, feverish and thirsty; eyes bright; no apparent symptoms of pain; broke out in tremendous sweat; died quite suddenly; post mortem showed water under skin all over body; blood thick and dark; lungs and heart sound; small intestines and spleen speckled with red blotches; smell bad; several neighbours lost horses apparently with same disease; summer very wet.

Ans.—Your mare died of typhoid pneumonia, which may be caused by the water or the surroundings. The treatment for 'his disease is to blister the throat and sides, give quinine and stimulants, with good nourishing food, such as oatmeal gruel, linseed tea, ale or porter. Let the animal have plenty of fresh air, and keep warm and comfortable.

#### IMPACTION OF STOMACH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

J.G.H., Ont.—Year old colt one morning refused to eat anything, and was running food ont of the nose, and also some stuff like the white of an egg; bowels would not move; gave her physic to no effect; then gave her two or three injections, but to no effect; was sick like this for two days, and after supper was found dead in the stall; sounded her in the afternoon and found her heart moving very irregularly; following day opened her and found her heart about the size of a five-quart pail.

Ans.—The cold died from impaction of the stomach. The treatment is to give linseed oil, with chloral in one drachm doses. Give also injections, and apply mustard to the belly.

#### CATARACT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

F.S.F., Me.—Is there any help for cataracts on a horse's eyes?

Ans.—Nothing can be done except to remove them with the knife, and as a rule the results of the operation are by no means satisfactory.

#### ZINC AND IODINE OINTMENTS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

M.C.—How are the zinc and iodine oint-

ments made?

Ans.—The zinc ointment, or oxide of zinc ointment, as it is properly called, is a mixture of oxide of zinc and lard. Take two drachms of the oxide and two ounces of lard and mix them with a knife on a clean board or sheet of glass, working them until they are thoroughly incorporated. Iodine ointment is made in the same way, and in the same proportions, two drachms of iodine to two ounces of lard.

#### THUMPS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

G. E. McC.-Mare nine years old became

slightly thumped last August from too heavy ploughing; have not changed her feed; give her corn, some pea-nut vines and corn fodder; is in fine condition. Can she be cured?

Ans.—Thumps is an excited, spasmodic action of the heart, due to over-exertion. I do not think your case curable. Give her half an ennce of nitrate of potash in the feed twice a day.

#### ROARER.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

D. McI., Ont.—Horse took distemper last spring; had considerable driving to do before he fully recovered; now acts as if he had heaves; has always been carefully fed and well attended; is at present in good condition.

Ans.—As a result of not being laid up until fully recovered, he has become a roarer. This is incurable, but does not prevent a horse from working as usual, and being just as useful.

#### SLOBBERING.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

E. A. W.—Mare four years old slobbers at the month very badly, apparently most when driving.

Ans.—This may be due to the teeth or to the bit. Have the mouth examined, and if no cause is to be bund sponge twice a day with an ounce of alum in a pint of water.

#### URINARY TROUBLE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

R. E.,—Mare troubled with her water; passes ordinary quantity of water for a few days and after two or three days scarcely passes any; fed on hay and oats, with roots three times a week; is in fair condition, but not as good as she should be.

Ans.—Give a wineglassful of the following every day in half a pint of water: Bicarbonate of potash, two ounces; tincture hyoscyamus, two ounces; water, one pint. Give carrots, roots, etc.

#### COLIC.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

G.P., Man.—What is the best treatment for colic?

Ans.—There are two forms of colic, spasmodic and flatulent or windy. The former is so called on account of the pain and cramps being spasmodic and not continuous; there are moments of relief from the pain, in which the animal will be quite at his ease, but it is apt to come on again after a few moments. It is caused by some irritant, as indigestible matter, in the bowels, also by large draughts of cold water, particularly if the horse is warm. Flatulent or windy colic is of the nature of acute indigestion. Either weak digestion, or a suspension of digestion altogether, allows the undigested food to decompose, and as a result fermentation sets up, gas is evolved, and the horse bloats up, sometimes to an alarming extent, even to cause death by suffocation or rupture of the stomach, intes-tines or diaphragm. The characteristic symptom is the bloating with gas, and there is always a great amount of pain. The treatment for spasmodic colic is to give one ounce each of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of water; repeat in an hour if not relieved. Flatulent colic, when severe, is best relieved by using the trochar and canula and giving a dose of one ounce of baking soda and half an ounce of tincture of ginger. If it is not practicable to use the trochar, give the soda and gin-ger mixture and follow an hour later with half an ounce of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil.

#### FARCY.

Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

W. H., Ont.—Horse took swelling in left fore and right hind legs in July; now discharges oily matter; does not go lame; when standing quiet swells more; feels well otherwise.

Ans.—This is a case of farcy, which is a specific blood disease due to a germ. The treatment is to give a dose of physic and afterwards tonics to build up the system. The following is a good tonic: Tincture of iron, one onnee; compound tincture of gentian, two onnees; aromatic spirits of ammonia, two ounces; water, one pint; mix. Give a wineglassful in a pint of water twice a day. Or, give one onnee of tincture of ron in a pint of raw linseed oil twice a week. Local treatment consists in applying twice a day hot bran, linseed meal, or carrot poultices spread over with powdered charcoal

#### DISEASES OF SHEEP.

#### SNUFFLES.

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(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

W. H. M.—What treatment is proper for sheep that have snuffles and a discharge from the nose?

Ans.—This is catarrh of the nasal membranes, which is due to disorder of the digestive organs as well as exposure to cold, in fact, to anything which disturbs the condition of the animal and produces local inflammatory action. Give four ounces of Epsom salts with half an ounce of chlorate of notash, both together dissolved in warm gruel. Keep the sheep in a warm sheltered stable until they recover, feeding the warm gruel with sweet fodder and orly, until recovery. Exposure to cold wins by which sheep are chilled is the most frequent cause of this disorder.

#### GRAVEL IN A RAM.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

B. W. M., Ont.—Some of my young rams suffer when they urinate, and small stenes seem to adhere to the wool around the penis. What is the disease and the cure for it?

Ans.—This disease is frequent where the water is hard, and is charged with lime or magnesia. In some conditions of the digestive organs the salts in the food unite with the acids of the food, and form particles which are discharged through the kidneys in the urine, and as these adhere to the wool around the urinary discharge and dry, they leave these crystals adhering to the wool. This is an indication that the sheep need immediate treatment, or soon growth of these crystals in the urinary passage or in the bladder will cause serious difficulty in passing the urine. The treatment is to give rain water, to mix fresh wood ashes with the food, and give twice daily one teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulph ate of iron in linseed gruel.

#### INDIGESTION.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

R. C., Ont.—A ewe has what seems to be like blind staggers. She gets her head in a corner, resting it against the wall, and grinds her teeth and belches wind. What is the disease and treatment?

Ans.—This is indigestion and impaction of the stomach due to it. Treat in this way: Give six ounces of Epsom salts dissolved in warm linseed tea, made by boiling the seed in water half an hour. As soon as this operates and the sheep begins to eat a little, feed bran mash three times a day, in which give in the morning and evening a level teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulphace of iron. Salt given regularly every day with this mixture once a week is an excellent antidote against all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

#### SORE MOUTH AND LIPS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

D.K., N.Y.—Some of my sheep have sore mouths; the lips and tongue are covered with blisters, so that the sheep are unable to eat. What will cure this disease? Is it contagious?

Ans.—This is an exceedingly troublesome disease, as it wholly stops the feeding, and the severe pain and distress quickly duce the sheep to a very low condition. It is a result of the disturbance of condition due to teething in your lambs, as in this case. but as well to faults in feeding, especially overfeeding with highly nutritious nitro-genous food, as cotton seed meal, given to force the growth. It is not contagious in this form, but it is apt under favourable conditions to spread through a flock in that way. Treat as follows: Give six ounces of Epsom salts dissolved in linseed tea, made by boiling one ounce of the seed tied in a cloth in a pint of water, for one hour. Wash the mouth with this preparation: Four ounces of common vinegar, two of honey, and half a pint of water. This is for simple cases. For more serions ones dissolve two drachms of chloride of zine in a quart of water, and one drachm of carbolic acid, wash the mouth with the liquid, using a soft swab of sponge. Feed soft mashes or gruel, given, if necessary, by a bottle, and in each dissolve a good sized pinch of chlorate of potash.

#### STOMACH WORM.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

Mrs. G. E., Ont .- The dark spots of the size of a bean found on the intestincs of your dead sheep are the nests of a de-tructive intestinal worm of sheep, known It is of as Esophagostoma columbianum. recent discovery, but it is the most destructive of all the evil parasites of the sheep It is a difficult matter to get at these young worms, which live in small knots on the bowels, except by some very volatile and acrid substance. Gasoline has been found by experiment the most effective remedy for reaching these young worms and killing them in their nests. Take one ounce of gasoline, shake it up thoroughly in a long narrow vial, with four ounces of fresh milk. Pour this carefully down the throat of the sheep, giving half as much for a lamb. The symptoms of the disease are: The sheep go about with their heads up, stumbling forward, and generally have constant tharrhoea. Your feeding oats and bran, with clover hay, and giving pure, fresh water, with a comfortable resting place, 19 good enough.

#### PARALYSIS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

F. W. S.—Two merino ewes are suffering from a disease; they become paralyzed and helpless, lie on the belly; appetite gradually fails, but they still live. What is the dis-

ease and the cure?

Ans.—The disease is paralysis due to many an analysis of the spinal cord, to which the name of myelitis is given. It has several causes, as continued indigestion, feeding smutty or mouldy fodder, with insufficient grain food. Exposure to severe weather is a frequent cause. Treat as follows: Get the sheep into a warm, dry place, and give them a good led. Foment the loins with hot water, then rub well with turpentine or any good liniment, and tie a blanket around the body. Feed warm linseed gruel, in which give five drops of aconite, once a day, but give the gratel three or four times. Get the sheep up, if it is necessary be kept by themselves.

to hold them for a while. For the rest of the flock, avoid the causes mentioned, and especially exposure to cold rains.

#### SHEEP BOT FLY.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

N. C., Ont.-The small grubs, with black heads, found in your sheep house are the young of the sheep bot fly. The fly is black and as large as the common blow-fly of meat; it worries the sheep in July and August, when it tries to lay its eggs on the sheep's nostrils. The eggs are really living grubs, which at once crawl up the nose and get into the hollow parts of the skull, which are connected with the nostrils. They live there during the winter and in the spring work their way down and fall on the ground where they bury themselves and undergo their transformation into flies, and so repeat this history year after year. The only remedy is to keep the sheep's noses covered with a sticky mixture of tar and fish oil. This is the best on account of its disagreeable smell and its slow drying.

#### ABORTION.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

M. C., Ont.—Some of my sheep have lost their lambs, born prematurely. Is it a contagious disease? If so what is the best way to manage a flock in which such ca-

ses occur?

Ans.—There is no doubt of the contagious character of this disease, although it does not appear to be so virulent with ewes as with cows. Nevertheless it will be wise to separate the ewes having lost their lambs, at once, from the rest of the flock, until they have recovered, and dispose of the dead lambs in some safe way. It is wise to dispose of these ewes, as they are unprofitable. They should be put and fed by themselves, fattened and got rid of. Once a ewe loses her lamb in this way she is apt to do so again. Fifty sheep are not too many to keep in one flock if they have room enough. Crowding about the feed rack and the severe punching one sheep will give to another are common causes for this loss of lambs. It is apparent that there is no cure for this disease, for the reason that it appears without any warning. One prevalent cause for the loss of lambs is the violent butting which sheep practice with each other at feeding times, and to avoid this those sheep which are found to be quarrelsome in this way should

#### TICKS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

B. S., Ont.-Tieks are exceedingly hurtful to sheep, and especially to lambs. They suck a large quantity of blood, and many a tiny, puny lamb is bled to death by these voracious flies. They are flies, although they are wingless; their eggs are alive, and are quite large, rod shaped, to be seen about now hanging on to the skin under the wool. To pour sour thick buttermilk along the sheep's back and work it down along the sides, is one sure remedy. Another is the kerosene emulsion made in this way: Dissolve soap in hot water, a pound of it to a gallon of water, beat it up to a creamy liquid, then add one-fourth as much kerosene, then beat this up quite smoothly, and when it is cold it will be a soft jelly. Take of this enough for each time and add to it four times the quantity of hot water, pour this on the back of the sheep and rub it will into the wool on the back and sides. The ticks will be killed. Repeat as may be necessary.

#### SPINAL MENINGITIS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

F.-My sheep refuse to eat; lose the use of their hind parts, and throw up their What is the disease and treatheads.

Ans.—This disease is a result of several causes, as the kind of food, even the influence of the soil on the food, the character of the water, the weather, sudden cold following unseasonable warmth, and we cannot omit inherited tendency. Lambs of young ewes are specially subject to it, and it spreads frequently from some centre, and affects the young sheep for many miles around. The disease is unquestionably caused sometimes by continued indigestion, for the stomach is in many cases found to be filled with undigested food, sometimes firmly impacted in the maniplies with balls of wool or hair, or even stones, which have been swallowed. Doubtless this may be a secondary condition due to the failure of digestion from the nervous disturbances. The most effective treatment has been found to give an active purgative, Epsom salts being the most suitable in doses of four to six ounces, followed by tonies, as a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron

digestible food as bran and linseed mashes. Stimulant a plications, as turpentine applied along the back, especially if it is found tender ou pressure, have been use-

#### DIARRAHOEA IN LAMBS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

E. K. C., Ont.—Some of my lambs are troubled with a looseness. What is the best treatment?

Ans.-If the lambs are not yet weaned treat the ewes as it is most probable that the milk is the eause of the trouble. Give the ewes salt regularly three times a week; indeed it is best to keep rock salt aways in reach of them. This salt is in large lumps, and costs but at little over one dollar a barrel of three hundred pounds. Give each ewe a level teaspoonful of a mixture of equal parts of ground ginger, gentian root, and sulphate of iron, in a little meal or bran daily for a week or so. Give the lambs some boiled milk in which is mixed half a teaspoonful of caleined magnesia. If this is not effective give the ewes the same, but four times as much. It is most probable that the feed of the ewes is at fault, but as the feeding is not mentioned we can only say that this should be the best to be obtained. Do not be in a hurry to get the ewes on young grass; turn them on to it gradually at first.

#### THREAD WORMS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

F. L. W.—My sheep are troubled by a eough: it seems as if they had something in the throat. Please give a remedy.

Ans.—This trouble is doubtless due to the presence in the throat of thread worms, which infest sheep, but especially the young lambs, and these being unable to withstand the strain on their endurance, fall victims to this injurious parasite. Fortunately there is one infallible remedy, turpentine, the fumes of which kill the worms. Give each sheep thus affected two teaspoonfuls of turpentine in a small quantitly of sweet milk, just enough to dilute it sufficiently to get it swallowed. Hold up the sheep's head and carefully pour the turpentine into the side of the mouth when it will be swallowed. This remedy, it should be known, acts by its complete distribution through the system and its passage through the lungs, and the vapour in level teaspoonful doses to a lamb, or of it passing through the throat kills the nux vomica in five-grain doses, with soft worms. It is necessary thus to saturate

the system with the turpentine by continuing to give it daily for a week, then three times a week the second week. Lambs thus affected should have half as much given to them in the same way.

#### SCAB.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

A. T.—Every possible effort of the shepherd should be made to prevent the entrance of this worst of diseases into the flocks, and an effective way is to dip the sheep immediately after shearing. It is a precaution to see that the shearer employed has not been in contact with scabby sheep, for the clothes of a person will act as a most effective means of infection. There are many excellent remedies or dips, already prepared for use and sold by dealers, but a good one may be easily made in this way: One pound of mercury is thoroughly rubbed down in a mortar with half a pound of Venice turpentine, until the mass is a smooth blue paste. This is then rubbed down with one pound of lard, and half a pint of turpentine is then worked into the mass. It is applied in this way: The fleece, being opened along the back, some of this mixture is rubbed on to the skin by the finger, from the head to the tail. Other furrows are made parallel with this on the sides, and others crosswise a few inches apart, all over the body. If the disease exists in a flock it is seen by the seabs formed, under which the mites are burrowing and breeding. These are earefully opened in places, and the ointment is worked in with a small stiff paint brush. A dip is made by steeping four ounces of common tobacco leaf in one gallon of boiling water until the leaf is exhausted; one ounce of flowers of sulphur is then added to the liquid, which is kept stirred. This is applied by pouring in on the skin and distributing it over the body, rubbing it well into the scabe which are broken up to admit the liquid to the raw flesh, where the mites are hiding. If there are many sheep a sufficient quantity of the preparation is made and a tank is filled with it, being kept hot by adding reserve stock to the liquid in the tank The sheep are dipped in it and thoroughly washed.

#### GARGET.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

S. M. K., N.W.T.—I have already some

them, as the ewes have no milk, the udders being swollen and hard, and only a thick matter comes from the teats. What should be done for them?

Ans.—This disease is garget, or inflammation of the udder. The ewe should be watched closely before the lamb comes, so that she may be protected from the cold. which is the cause of this condition of the udder. While it is quite safe to feed well, it is wise to use discretion in the choice of foods, as the most concentrated kinds, as cotton seed meal, are not safe. Bran and oats supply the safest grain foods, while good sound clover hay is the best kind of fodder. Some oat straw may be given usefully in the racks at night. It is a safe plan to separate the ewes whose ndders are swelling, and keep them by themselves, so that by sufficient care every lamb born may be saved. Bathe the ud-ders with hot water, and after drying rub them with camphorated soap liniment.

#### EPIZOOTIC OPHTHALMIA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

S.H.K., Ont.-The prevailing disease of the eyes at this time of the year (early spring) is epizootic ophthalmia. It is contagious, for it has been known to be spread from one flock to another by a visiting shepherd, who doubtless carried the infection with him from flock to flock. It is certain it soon spreads through a wide locality, but this may be due to a commonly prevailing local condition. It is wise, however, to use precautions which would be safe if the disease should be really contagious or infectious. The disease is treated as follows: Give a full dose of Epsom salts. four to six ounces, dissolved in sweetened oatmeal gruel. Burn alum on a hot stove and dissolve the puffy dry residue in water, making as strong a solution as possible, and add glycerine in about the proportion of one-fourth of the water. Inject a few drops of this into the eyes with a small glass syringe. Keep the sheep warm and in a dark stable and feed bran mashes with cut clover hay, in shall w boxes.

#### SHEDDING OF WOOL.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

D.R.G.—Some of my sheep are shedding their wool. Already some have quite large bare spots on them. What is the disease and the cure?

Ans.-This is one of the results of inlambs, but have great difficulty in rearing flammation of the skin due to overfeeding

feeding buckwheat, and the straw of this grain is one of the worst of all causes. Not knowing how the sheep have been fed it is impossible to say distinctly the real cause. But these are the common causes of it. Treat as follows: Give Epsom salts in six-ounce doses, twice, with three days between them. Wash the sheep in a solution of chlorate of potash, and shelter them from the weather. Feed some roots if possible, or instead of them some cabbages would be useful.

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#### SORE HEADS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

M.W., Pa.-My rams have some disease on their heads, which are sore and often bleeding. What is the cause and treatment?

Ans. - This, if you will watch the flock, you will find is due to the fighting of the rams, which are extremely jealous animals, and if two rams or more are permitted to run with the ewes at this time of the year they will fight fiercely and injure each other in this way. Wash the sores and apply any good liniment. To avoid, divide the flock and do not permit two rams to run in one flock.

DISEASE OF THYROID GLAND. (Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

M.J.B., Ont. - A ewe was troubled with a difficulty in breathing; when killed it was found to have a large growth on the neck under the throat, which seemed to be in two parts, one on each side of the throat The ewe was in good condition when killed, and the meat seemed right. Was this the case? The ewe had a dead-born lamb, which had a similar lump on its neck. What is the cause of it?

en-Ans. — This disease an glands, thyroid largement of the which are situated on each side of the neck, and is inherited. That is, ewes which are affected by it will have lambs diseased in the same way when born, or will become diseased later. The disease is an indication of constitutional debility, through which the lambs are at times born dead, or die soon after birth. So that ewes in this condition should be discarded from the flock as soon as possible. The meat is not injured in any way. Treatment is scarcely

with grain or highly nitrogenous food, as worth while; it is much easier to discard clover or alfalfa. Too much bran will the ewes and feed them for market, for cause it, but the most common cause is which they are not impaired. The constant use of rain water is a preventative. The water of springs or streams in a locality where the magnesian limestone prevails is especially provocative of the disease. In some such localities, persons even, are diseased in this same way.

#### ACTINOMYKOSIS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

C.N., N.S.-A sheep had a sore mouth; could not eat hay, but would spit it out. Grew worse and was killed, when a large part of the jaw was found decayed and filled with thick pus. Previously there were small lumps on the outside of her jaw. What is the disease and the treatment?

Ans.—The disease is actinomykosis, the same as lumpy jaw in cattle; as it is infectious, it is quite probable that the disease was communicated to the sheep through cattle similarly diseased. The treatment should be to give three scruples of iodide of potassium daily for a week, when, if there is a discharge from the nese the disease is checked. Otherwise the treatment is continued another week, after the lapse of a week, during which time the animal is to be watched closely. The disease is inheritable.

#### LOCK-JAW OR TETANUS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

D. H. M., Ont .- A few of my lambs are affected in this way: They become stiff, the head is lifted up as if the neck were stiff; the tail is held up, and the lambs stand with the feet spread out and stiff. When they fall they cannot rise. What is the disease and how is it treated?

Ans.—This disease is tetanus, a form of paralysis commonly known as lock-jaw. Exposure of the lambs to a cold rain is probably the cause in this instance. It is also a result of indigestion through over-feeding of clover or alfalfa. The symptoms are well described, and the attack is generally fatal. Cure is difficult on account of the general paralysis which affects the digestive organs. It is a disease to be avoided by preventing " a causes. The treatment, which is sometines effective, is to give soft, digestible food, as gruels or warm mashes of bran or linseed meal. Also give four ounces of Epsom salts dissolved in some

warm, nonrishing drink. After this give ten grain doses of lobelia daily for a few days. Lambs especially should be protected from the exposure by which this disease is caused.

#### LUMPS UNDER JAW.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

C. W., Ont.—Two-months-old lambs have swellings under the jaw, about the size of pigeon's eggs. What is to be done for

these?

Ans.—These swellings indicate a poor condition of the animals. Give each lamb a teaspoonful of solution of iodide of potassium in water, daily for ten days. Feed the ewes a liberal quantity of oran and oatmeal daily. It is probable that the lambs are not fully nonrished, and by improving the feed of the ewes they will be helped. Moreover, as the lambs are now able to digest the bran and meal, begin giving them also a little of this feed, once a day, a small handful to begin with, in some way so that they will not be disturbed by the ewes.

### AFTER-PAINS IN EWES.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

P. J. K., Ont.—A short time after lambing the ewes become sick, the bodies are swollen, and the sheep seem to suffer great pain. Death occurs in a day after with some, others live in suffering a week, What is the cause and what treatment is

necessary?

Ans.—This disease is called after-pains, and is due to a nervous excitement of the nterus after lambing. The womb becomes inflaned and congested, and there is much spasmodic contraction of the parts by which the severe pains are caused. The excited condition of the ewe adds to the severity of the disease. The most effective treatment is to give injections of warm water with a teaspoonful of laudanum in each at intervals of an hour. Give by the mouth the same quantity of landanum, twice a day. Support the strength by giving warm oatmeal grnel sweetened, every hom. If the sheep will not take it readily give it by means of a long necked bottle. It will be useful to bathe the loins with hot water and wrap a blanket around the body.

#### LOSS OF CONDITION.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

T. S.—Some sheep are not thriving, droppings are elotted and lumpy. What is the cause and treatment? Others have swellings under the throat; another has a lump with a small neck, on the shoulder,

rlease prescribe.

Ans.—Give the sheep, each, four ounces of Epsom salts dissolved in warm gruel. Then give half a teaspoonful of an even mixture of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron daily for ten days or more in some ground feed. The swelling under the jaw is only one more of the symptoms of a poor condition other than the condition of dung. Treat all alike. Tie a fine cord around the lump with a small neck until the lump drops off, then apply tincture of iodine to the spot. Give this sheep a little powdered iodide of potassium, as large as a white bean, daily for ten days.

#### FOOT ROT.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

S. W. B.—Many of my sheep are crawling on their knees. What is the reason,

and what will prevent it?

Ans.—The sheep's feet are sore, and should be examined and treated properly. At this time of the year, and in the spring every flock should be examined, and the feet pared down to remove the overgrown horn, which unless so pared, will turn under the sole and gather sand and gravel, by which the horn is worn down, and the inner part of the feet is bruised and made sore. Then by any poisoning by putrid matter the feet become diseased, and contagious foot rot will be imminently probable. The feet of these sheep should be pared, washed and dressed with this ointment. Melt some common rosin, add as much clean tallow, and while melted add to these half a part of common turpentine, and as much carbonate of copper as will give it a bright green colour. This is the so-called green ointment which has been used by shepherds for over a hun-dred years for dressing sheep's feet. If the feet are duly attended to, and pared of surplus horn, there will never, or very rarely, be any trouble with either the common foot rot, as this is, or the malignant form of the same disease.

#### DISEASES OF SWINE.

CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.
(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Vet rinary Expert.)

H. K., Ont.—A number of small pigs were suddenly taken with these symptoms: They did not feed, but lay shaking all over, and foaming at the mouth; they pushed their heads into corners, then succeed down and trembled all over. After a time they recovered. What is the disease and

the treatment?

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Ans.—The disease is congestion, of the brain due to disturbed indigestion. dying in this way will on examination be found to have the veins of the brain filled with dark blood, and the whole of the organ inflamed. Overfeeding with too highly nutritious food is the cause; but pigs of sows which have been so diseased are most subject to attacks of this kind, which is a form of apoplexy. It is avoided by feeding in a strictly healthy manner, avoiding too concentrated food, or too much even of the most healthful food. A remedy is to open a vein in the ear, which will be found suffused with blood, and in as congested a condition as the brain is, and bleed eopiously. Of course the feeding is to be reduced to safe limits, and excessively rich fcod is to be given only when mixed with other kinds less stimulating. Cotton seed meal if given to pigs will cause this condition, invariably, in a few days, by reason of its highly concentrated form and its large quantity of stimulating nitrogen. This food should never be given to pigs.

#### ANASARCA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

F.G., Ont.—A pig was taken with weakness across the loins; the skin was covered with dark purple blotches; it suffered much before it died. It was kept in a pen and fed mostly on corn. What was the disease and what treatment should have been given to it?

Ans.—The disease was anasarea, or, as it is sometimes called, purpura hemorrhagica, from the purple blotches on the skin. This

is a fatal disease, causing death in the majority of cases in three days. Mild are termed scarlatina. The treatment should have been to give 1 scruple of calomel; few other purgatives act on swine, which require special treatment in such cases as re Alternately quire purgatives. this, twice a day, half-ounce doses of hyposulphite of soda should be given. As soon as these act. give ten-grain doses or quinine, twice a day. The black or purple spots on the skin should be bathed with hot water with hyposulphite of soda dissolved in it, one onnce to the quart of water. The causes of this disease are confinement in foul pens, exposure to cold, and wet, filthy beds, which are too eommon in pig pens. Corn, as the sole food, is also helpful in causing it. As on recovery the purple spots on the skin are apt to suppurate and greatly reduce the condition of the animal and care is rarely effected, great care should be exercised to avoid the causes mentioned.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

A. W. M., Mass.—A large sow with a litter of pigs is troubled by vomiting the food soon after eating. She is rapidly failing in condition and the young pigs are failing. What is the cause and the eure of this disease?

Ans.—The disease is inflammation or catarrh of the stomach. It is probably a result of overfeeding, or of too much indigestible food. Treat as follows: Give well boiled gruel of oatmeal and linseed meal. Add to this one tablespoonful of a solution of chlorate of potash as strong as it can be made. Give this one hour before feeding boiled potatoes with sweet skimmed milk. Add twenty drops of creosote to each feed for a few days.

#### PARALYSIS OF HIND PARTS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

I. J., Ont.—A number of pigs, feeding in

ley and corn on the cob, have lost the use of their hind parts; they lie about and squeal if they are touched. When they do get up on their legs it is with difficulty, and they lie or sit down as soon as they can. What is the disease and the treat-

Ans.-This is a sort of paralysis due to disease of the spinal nerve, sympathetic with disordered digestive functions. It results from overfeeding and is frequent in pigs put up in pens for final feeding. is generally inherited, but is common otherwise; indeed the frequency of it almost surely renders it constitutional. The treatment is as follows: Give one scruple of calomel in the food after fasting one whole day, then resuming the feeding after this has acted on the bowels; give one drachm of bromide of potassium once a day in the food, which should be reasonably reduced. As the pigs do not thrive when in this condition, it may be well to slaughter them if at all judicious, as they will not pay for feeding while under this

#### WORMS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

Mrs. H. H., Pa.—Three pigs fed in the same pen were not thriving; the food was boiled vegetables, with bread, clop and other foods of similar kinds; but they seemed not to digest it. One killed had a quantity of worms in the intestines, so e of which were a foot long; another killed had the same kind of worms in it. What should be done for those remaining?

Ans.—The worm is one which is frequently found in the intestines of pigs, and is known as Echinorynchus gigas, or the great thorn headed worm. This is found up to eighteen inches long, consequently a few of these parasites are sufficient to greatly disturb the health and comfort of pigs, causing great voracity for food, loss of flesh, nevertheless, starting with a sharp cry, vomiting, and at times sudden loss of consciousness, and convulsions. treatment is as follows: Cive half a pint of castor oil before feeding in the morning, and give an equal quantity at the same time by injection. Repeat in three days until the worms are found to be discharged. Be careful to keep a close watch for these worms lest other pigs might devour them and so infest themselves. Feed

a pen, and fed principally on oatmeal, bar- warm oats or corn meal cruel, in which give one teaspoonful, three times a day, of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron in equal proportions. Keep the pen cleaned o; t several times a day, until the pigs have been relieved of the worms.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

T. W. M., N.Y .- Some pure Yorkshire sows are diseased; they seem at first to be duli, bury themselves in the litter, the bowels are dry and hard, and when they cat they choke in an attempt to vomit. In time they are covered with red spots, and these soon run together, forming big patches, which swell and turn black, the breath comes hard, and finally the animals shake and tremble and soon after die. I have lost several, and no one here seems to know anything about it. What is the

disease, and how should it be treated?

Ans.—The disease is erysipelas, often called gangrene, sometimes wildfire. It is a variety of anthrax, and is often mis-taken for swine cholera. It is doubtless contagious, as other kinds of anthrax are, but mostly by contact with the dead carcases, which, if left exposed, may be devoured by other swine. In this case the result is blood poisoning, and a new out-break of the disease. The treatment in severe cases is to give three grains of tartar emetic, followed by two ounce doses of Glauber's salt, with which give a few teaspoonfuls of this mixture: one hundred parts of water, two parts of glycerine, and one part of crystalize! carbolic acid, or an equivalent of the liquid. Give this by a teaspoon in repeated doses of two spoonfuls, every fifteen minutes. Wash the inflamed skin with a mixture of three parts of the diluted carbolic acid in 100 parts of water, quite frequently. After this, feeding is all that will be needed, and this should consist of warm soft food, as boiled oatmeal and bran, one-fourth as much linseed meal being added. Boiled potatoes or turnips, with oatmeal added, in judicious moderation, until strength is recovered, will be useful. If any indications of ulceration of the intestines appear in the dung, give 20 drops of turnentine in the food, powering and consider the food. the food morning and evening. All sick animals are to be carefully isolated and treated out of danger of contact in any way with other animals. On the whole, it may be judicious to get rid of every sick animal in the safest way as soon as it is down, for it will be worth very little at ence near other pigs is a risk that should not be tolerated.

# INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

X. Y. Z., B.C.-There is a disease in the hogs here which is thought to be tuberculosis. The lungs after death are clogged with a thick matter; even the young pigs on the sows are affected in the same way.

What is the disease?
Ans.—The symptoms indicate inflammation of the lungs, or what is often called swine fever. It seems to be contagious, swine rever. It seems to be contagions, and spreads through a herd very rapidly. The treatment is to give four ounces of castor oil to a pig of a hundred pounds. After operation, give five grains of digitalis to a pig of a hundred pounds, more in proportion as the give may be greater.

portion as the size may be greater. Apply strong mustard plaster to the sides over the lungo, and protect from the cold, giving deep litter in which the pigs may bury themselves, as they will if given the op-portunity. Feed warm bran mashes with no grain until recovery. The pens should be kept dry and clean, and bran in liberality, made into a warm mash, should be given with only moderate supply of grain especially of corn.

#### PILES.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

M. J. McL., N. S.—A Berkshire pig has piles. What is the cause of this disease

and the treatment?

Ans.—This disease in pigs, which consists of a protrusion of the bowel, differs from the ordinary piles, which are small swellings of the veins of the rectum. It is due to continued constipation, and is treated by giving two ounces of castor oil twice at intervals of two days, followed by six grain doses of podophyllin daily in cool bran mash for ten days. Pigs inherit this disease which originates mostly from disturbed action, or inaction, of the liver. At this time of the year some easily digested food, as boiled turnips with bran, should be made a part of the feeding. If apples can be procured at a reasonable cost they are an excellent alterative for pigs in the winter. In dairies furnished with a silo, one feed a day of silage is very desirable as a preventive of the common constipation in these animals. If the disease is stubborn, bathe the parts with hot water, cation of this made at the stain which dissolve an ounce of chlorate of ease will check it instantly.

the best should it recover, while its pres- potash, in addition to the above treat-

# MANGE OR SCAB.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Vetermary Expert.)

G. M. McD., Wis-Son of my sows are covered with scabs on the skin which they rub off, leaving sores. What is the cause

and cure?

Ans.—This disease is known as mange, itch or scab. There are two kinds of the One is due to disorder of the blood by which the skin is congested in spots, and in these places pimples appear which run together, forming scabs or crusts which break and leave raw patches. The other disease is due to a small mite which burrows in the skin, as does the sheep scab-mite, and the exudation from these sores gathers and hardens on the skin in crusts, under which the insect lives, feeds, and increases. The two diseases need different treatment. The constitutional form first mentioned calls for medicine, given internally to act on the blood; the other leave applications to reach blood; the other, local applications to reach and kill the insects. Examination will show which of these two forms exists; if the latter, the mites will be found gathered under the scabs. In this case make a strong solution of tobacco in hot water, adding four ounces of sulphur to each gallon of the water. With this sponge the skin after having softened it by liberal bathing with hot water and soft soap. Brush the liquid well into the crusts, breaking these with a corn cob, or some other roughish, but not hard, substance. Nothing else does so well as a good sized corn cob. The wash should be got into actual contact with the mites, or no good will be done. Hence, after the work has been well done once, it is to be repeated in ten days, to kill the young mites which may have hatched since the first dressing. The disease is very much the same as the scab of sheep, and similar meth are to be taken, except that no carbone acid preparation should ever be used for swine. After the pigs have been treated as above, make this ointment and keep it for use if needed to make a clean riddance of these pests: Melt twenty-four ounces of lard and add to it half a pint of turpentine; mix in one pound of flowers of sulphur, and when cooled rub down on a smooth slab until theroughly mixed, working into the mixture in this way two ounces of mercurial ointment. A moderate appli-cation of this made at the start of this dis-

#### HOG CHOLERA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

A. B. C.—Please give treatment for hog

cholera.

Ans.-This disease is much more easily avoided than cured, and if a cure can be effected it leaves the animal in an a.most worthless condition. It is a strictly contagious and infectious disease, being caused by a special germ, which, being taken into the system in any way in water or in the air breatned, produces the symptoms by which the disease is recognized. The virulent nature of the disease is such that in every case occurring the animal should be slaughtered immediately, and the rest of the herd put under strict quarantire. It is spread mostly by the drinking water, which has been infected by diseased animals dying in it, or evacuating the bowels in it. Treatment is something like that of tuberculosis, in the fact that the sick animal, if cured, is a danger to all others, and indeed is worth so little afterwards that the labour and cost of treatment are time and money thrown away. It is a disease to be prevented rather than treated in attempt to cure. If, however, treatment should be undertaken, this is recommended: Change the feed, and give well boiled gruel of rye or barley meal, in which half an ounce of hyposulphite of soda is dissolved, twice a day. The drinking water should have sufficient sulphuric acid in it to give it a distinctly sour taste. For the constipation which occurs at 'he outset of the disease, give two drachms of jalap, twice daily, until the constipation is overcome. As soon as ulceration of the bowels is noticed (which appears by the diseased membrane seen in the dung), give twenty drops of oil of turpentine night and morning. As soon as the discharges from the bowels are checked, give ten grain doses of quinine alternately with half a level tablespoonful of a mixture of equal quantities of gentian, ginger and sulphate of iron. Baths of cold water thrown over the animal, or a clean muddy wallowing place, should be provided. The dead animals should be provided. The dead animals should be burned completely, as burial only perpetuates the germ and poisons the soil. from ticks. It may be used safely in win-To prevent this disease avoid all risk of ter as well as summer.

infected water. Give the ginger and gentian mixture with ten grains of quinine added in the feed once a day, and continue this during the whole of the fattening season when danger is feared.

#### THUMPS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

D.W.K., N. Y.-Most of my pigs, which are Suffolks, and a year old past, are troubled by hard breathing and palpitation of the heart. The beats can be heard easily: the sides heave, and the pigs are short of

breath. What is the cause and cure?

Ans.—This disease is due to irregular spasmodic action of the heart, caused in this case by over-excitement as a result of the feeding. It is most frequent in fattening pigs that are fed liberally on grain, and the short, thick-necked pigs of this breed are unusually subject to it when feeding for slaughter. Treatment is out of the question under the circumstances; it will be best to turn the pigs into pork before they die naturally, which they are apt to do at a moments' notice, and mostly so when they are excited by the feeding. The meat is not affected in the least.

#### LICE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

G. H. M.-What is a good remedy for lice which are infecting my pigs? Insect powder and blue ointment are both use-

Ans.—For all kinds of skin vermin on all kinds of animals, there is no preparation more effective or safer than the kerosene emulsion, which is made in this way. Dissolve a pound of any kind of soap in boiling water; two quarts will be sufficient. When partly cooled, add a quart of kercsene and beat the mixture until it as a smooth cream. Keep this for stock. use, take any sufficient quantity and dilute it with three times the quantity of water. Brush it into the skin of any animal that is infested by nec. If the first application is

### DISEASES OF DOGS.

#### GASTRITIS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

A. M., Que.—Small female dog, very fat. was sick for ten days; refused all food, but drank large quantities of cold water: vomited up water occasionally; did not seem to suffer any pain; tenth day vomited six times, pure blood, at intervals of about half an hour; seventh time strangled and died. What was the cause of her death and what should have been given her?

Ans. This animal suffered from gastri tis, which is generally relieved by sub nitrate of bismuth given in doses of ten grains three times a day. The immediate cause of death was internal hemmorhage, resulting from the extreme vomiting.

#### CATARRH.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

S. S., N. Y.—I have a puppy that has had a very severe attack of distemper, and has got over it in some respects; he acts rather sore, and has a continuous discharge at the nose.

Ans.—Steam the head over a bowl of hot water, into which put a teaspoonful Friar's balsam. Do this twice a day.

#### SWELLED GLANDS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

J. M. Y., B. C.-Young dog troubled with swelling on throat; his father had to be shot from same trouble and two brothers and three sisters also.

Ans.-Rub the throat once a day with iodide of potassium ointment, one drachm of jouide to sixteen of lard.

# CHOREA, OR ST. VITUS' DANCE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

R. M.—Have a dog that is troubled with some kind of nervous disease. When it is awake the muscles on its back twitch a little, but hardly noticeable. When it is asleep it kicks unnaturally violently, otherwise it is healthy. Has been that way for about a year, gets neither better nor worse. has a stimulative action on the skin.

Ans.—It is chorea or St. Vitus' dance, and is incurable. You can give him the following once a day, and it may help him some: Iodide of potassium, one drachm; bromide of potassium, one drachm; sweet spirits of nitre, one ounce; water eight ounces. Give a teaspooniui.

#### ASTHMA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

R. J. F.-Dog cannot get his breath after running a short distance, and heaves

Ans.—The dog has asthma. Steam his head over a bowl of hot water, into which put a teaspoonful of Friar's balsam. Give five grains of chloral daily.

#### PARALYSIS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

T. F. J., N.B.-Fox terrier was run over five days ago; was all right till two days afterwards, when he became partially paralyzed; had a surgeon in, who said to give him hot baths daily and administer nux vomica and morphine, but the dog has not improved; cannot use his legs; they seem to be powerless; is quite sensible at all times; seems distressed with pain.

Ans.—Give a dose of castor oil to get the bowels well opened; then give the following: Tincture of nux vomica, two drachms; sweet spirits of nitre, two drachms; water, three ounces; a teaspoonful twice a day. Apply mustard across the loins.

#### FLEAS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

D. K.-Have a young dog about six weeks old that is greatly troubled with fleas. What will rid him of them?

Ans.-Wash him well twice a week in a hot bath, into which put a tablespoonful of creolin. Also apply once a day a five per cent. solution of creolin. Or, wash the dog all over twice a week with methylated spirits, which not only kills the fleas but

#### MANGE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

Old Subscriber, N.B.—Dog about nine months old, troubled with some sort of scurvy disease; has broken out all over his head, is spreading down his neck, and on inside of legs and belly; is red like a rash, and itchy and hard crust comes on sores; dog is losing relish for food, and is falling in flesh.

Ans.—This is a case of mange. Give a dose of castor oil, and then follow it up with three drops of Fowler's Solution in water once a day. Rub on the patches a five per cent. solution of creolin, and wash all over twice a week with hot water and

tar soap.

#### DIARRHOEA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

D. J., Man.—Dog took diarrhoea some weeks ago; was neglected; bowels came out; fed milk for two weeks; seemed to get all right, but on being fed a little food eyms on again as bad as ever.

food came on again as bad as ever.

Ans.—Give milk, barley water, light broths, and a teaspoonful of the following twice a day: Aromatic spirits of ammonia, two drachms; compound tincture of gentian, two drachms; tincture of iron, twenty drops; water, four ounces.

#### RHEUMATISM.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

Subscriber.—Dog that has been kept confined took stiffness in hind quarters; is unable to move them; otherwise seems all

right

Ans.—The dog has rheumatism. Give a dose of castor oil, apply dry warm cloths across the quarters, and give two grains of salicylic acid twice a day. Do not expose him to draughts, or to extreme changes of weather.

#### WORMS IN DOGS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

E. S., Ont.—What is the treatment for worms in dogs?

Ans.—Dogs are affected by different kinds of worms. For the ordinary worms, give fifteen grains of powdered areca nut on an empty stomach three mornings in succession, and follow on the fourth with one ounce of castor oil. Tape worms require different treatment. For these give the following: Wormseed oil one drachm; turpentine, one drachm; castor oil, add four ounces. Give a teaspoonful of this two mornings in succession on an empty stomach, and follow on the third morning with a dose of castor oil. The above dose is for mature dogs of twenty-five pounds and upwards; for smaller dogs the dose must be in proportion to the size.

#### DISTEMPER.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

F. C.—Young dog runs at eyes and nose; coughs, refuses to eat, shivers, is thin and miserable, nose is hot. What is the trouble

and best treatment?

Ans.—This is a case of distemper, a very fatal disease among dogs, and one that carries off a great number every year. The treatment is as follows: Steam the head over a bowl of hot water, into which put a teaspoonful of Friar's Balsam. Give a onegrain pill of quinine twice a day until the fever abates; then give stimulants, as whiskey, brandy or port wine to keep up the strength, and follow with tonics, as iron pills, malt extract, etc. The diet should be beef tea, broth, chopped meat, rice, gruel, porridge, etc.

#### CANKER OF THE EAR.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

J. B., Man.—Dog has something the matter with his ear; scratches his ears and shakes his head; if the ears are touched, will howl. What is the matter and how can it be cured?

Ans.—This is canker of the ear, a disease which is incurable. You can alleviate it by the following treatment: Sponge the ear well out with hot water, being sure to clean the whole ear; then dust in a little powdered boracic acid. Do this once a day.

# DISEASES OF POULTRY.

#### LICE.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

D. H. B.-You cannot expect any success with fowls if they are infested with vermin. To keep them clean do this. Mix any kind of melted grease with as much kerosene, and smear this freely on the roosts so that the legs and breast of the fowls get a good share of it. Never mind about the looks of the fowls. It is better to look bad and feel and be well, than the contrary. The grease will soon wear off the fowls, and while it stays it will be killing the vermin. It will not do to take this plan with brooding hens, or the grease will kill the eggs For brooding hens procure some insect powder and dust the nests well with it, as also the hen.

#### PIP.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

A. P., N. S.—This disease in fowls is an inflammation of the mouth, and especially of the tongue, the end of which is covered by a hard scale. All that is necessary is to remove this scale with the point of a knife and apply powdered alum or borax to it twice a day. It is one of the results of bad management in the poultry house, by which a general inflammatory condition is produced. To relieve this give one teaspoonful daily of a solution of hyposulphite of soda as strong as it may be made.

#### ROUP.

(Question asked by Subscriber and arswered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

Mrs. R. J. W., Ont.-My fowls are sick, the head swells, the mouth is kept open, and there seems to be great difficulty in breathing. What is the disease and the treatment for it?

Ans.—The disease is roup, or inflammation of the head generally. It is closely related to diphtheria of persons, and some think it is infectious both ways. Treat as follows: Bathe the head in hot water with plenty of carbolic soap dissolved in it. Dissolve chlorate of potash in water, as strong as it in the crop and closing the outlet of it can be made, and with a feather wash the The remedy is very simple. Take a pair

throat of the sick birds with it. Give warm soft food in which mix half a teaspoonful of hyposulphite of soda for each six birds. Keep the house clean and dry and ventilated. Probably you are overfeeding these fowls, which would make them more susceptible to this disease.

#### ANTHRAX.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

Y. M.-My chickens are sick, the combs turn black, the legs are weak, the feet swell, and they have diarrhoea. Please tell me the cause and cure.

Ans.—This disease is known as anthrax, which name is given on account of the blackness of the combs, due to the colour of the blood. It is the same disease as blackleg in quadrupeds. It is due to disorder of the liver, a result of overfeeding rich food mostly, but it is contagious. Sometimes the droppings are green and yellow, but not always; the black comb is the most conspicuous symptom. The treatment is to separate the sick fowls, keeping them separately in coops, stopping all feed, giving only water, in which for half a pint one drachm of hyposulphite of soda is dissolved. If the water is not drunk freely give one tablespoonful of the solution three times a day. Keep the coops littered with sawdust well sprinkled with carbolic acid. After three or four days begin to feed warm, soft food as oatmeal with bran steeped in hot water. Give no corn meal.

#### CROP-BOUND.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Herald Veterinary Expert.)

E. S.-When a hen eats dry food, such as shreds of clover hay or blades of corn it is apt to be packed in the crop and cause severe indigestion. The hen mopes and stands about with the feathers ruf-fled, and the body humped up. Of course it does not eat, but gapes as if unable to breathe This trouble is best avoided by preventing the cause of it, as overfeeding even with grain, the dry food swelling

of sharp pointed scissors and cut the skin over the crop, but not the crop. Then open the cut sufficiently and make a cross cut in the crop, remove the gathered food and put the bird in a coop, feeding it with soft food for a few days, when the wounds will heal and the bird may be turned loose.

#### CHOLERA.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

J. B. K.—N. B.—My turkeys are sick. Their droppings are yellow, the head is also yellow, and in a few days they die. eating nothing. What is the discase and what can I do for them?

Ans.—This disease is commonly called cholera. The liver is enlarged and the conflower and asserted through the horsell eventlesses and asserted through the horsell eventlesses.

gall overflows and escapes through the bo-vels causing the droppings to be yellow. It is a case of overfeeding. This fault is the feeding which leads to indigestion and causes this. Stop all food for three or four days. Keep the sick birds by themselves, so that this can be done easily. Give each bird one teaspoonful of as strong a solution as can be made of hyposulphate of soda. Give all the water they will drink. This will restore those which are not too far gone. Feed bread soaked in milk, and a few pats. or a little corn, until they are entirely recovered.

#### EGG BOUND HENS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

Mrs. M. A. M. - Some of my hens have hard matter in the egg passage; it appears to be some egg matter which the hens do not get rid of. What should be done for

it :

Ans.-Sometimes hens that are overfed and get too fat have difficulty in passing the eggs, and at the same time for some reason, probably because of an inflamed condition of the oviduct, there is no shell formed. If by any accident the inner membranes of the egg become ruptured, the yolks gather and form a hard ball which the hens cannot rid themselves of. When this happens the hens lie about in a dull condition and do not eat. To remedy this disease, the egg duct is to be well greased or oiled by the finger, and the matter carefully removed. There is no difficulty in this if care is taken to cut the finger nails close to avoid wounding the tender membrane. Put the hens in a quiet, cool place, feed lightly, and give plenty of cold water. A week's rest will bring the hens on to the active list again. The trouble comes of overfeeding

#### SCABBY LEGS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

E. W., Ont.—Scabby legs are caused by a very small insect like a spider which burrows in the skin, and causes these scabs. Apply kerosene diluted with twice as much thick soap suds, and quite warm. Then, after soaking the legs well, wrap a strip of flannel around them, and after a few days carefully wash them in warm water, and if any of the mites are left (which may be ascertained by examining the scales for matter like fine dust, as these mites appear) repeat the kerosene wash. This insect is a very near relative of the sheep scab mite, and may be treated in the same way. The disease is of course contagious.

### CATARRH OF THE CROP.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

J. L., Mass.—The sour water which comes from the crops of your fowls indicates fully the nature of the disease, which is catarrh of the part of the multiple stomach of fowls, so called. Stop feeding for two days, excepting in this way. Make bread pills, mixing in each as much as will lie on a ten cent piece of a mixture of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron, in equal parts, all finely powdered, and give one pill twice a day. A short time before feeding this put down the throat with a spoon or a rubber bulbed glass squirt, some strong solution of carbonate of soda, or you may mix the soda in bread and give half a teaspoonful in this way in a few feeds daily of wet bread. Feed nothing else for three or four days. After the birds recover feed nothing but dry corn twice a day. Give no more soft or sloppy food.

#### EATING FEATHERS.

(Question asked by Subscriber and answered by Family Heraid Veterinary Expert.)

A. L. D.. N. B.—Fowls will at times get into a habit of pulling feathers from each other, and swallowing them. This is an indication of something wanting in the food. Get a sheep's pluck or some other fresh animal matter—blood is a good thing if clotted-and feed it to them. Hens naturally eat a large quantity of animal food, and will even catch and eat mice, and when confined this need must be supplied, or they will find a substitute in each other's feathers, which contain some blood at the soft end.

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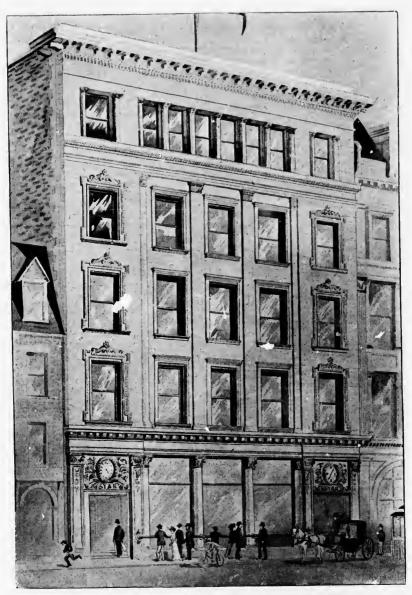
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THE NEW FAMILY HERALD OFFICES.

The above cut shows the new home of the Family Herald and Weekly Star on St. Jan's street, Montreal, now in course of erection. When completed it will be the handsomest and most perfectly equipped newspaper building in the Dominion and will be surpassed by few, if any, in the United States.

# THE WINNIPEG FAIR.

rellence of attractions, etc., it is excelled by



A. J. ANDREWS, President Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

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There are several factors responsible for the wonderful success that the Winnipeg Exhibition has achieved and one of the most important of these is the fact that it has been most fortunate in its management. Since its inauguration it has numbered among the directors the most prominent and influential citizens of Winnipeg,

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition is a typical example of Western energy and enterprise. Though it is only nine years since it was established it is to-day in a financial position that many an older exhibition might envy, and as regards attendance, number of exhibits, variety and excellence of attractions, etc., it is excelled by still a young man he is one of the most still a young man he is one of the most prominent and best known of its citizens. The manager of the exhibition, Mr. F. W. Heubach, has also been a tower of strength to the institution. No better man could have been chosen for the position, for with untiring energy and constant vigilance he combines tact and courtesy and a dis-



F. W. HEUBACH, Manager Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

position which makes him a favourite with all. Since assuming the managership Mr. Heubach has left nothing undone to make the exhibition a success and the unportant position it now occupies is undoubtedly due in great part to the efforts of its untiring manager.



LIVE STOCK PARADE—WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

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With a view to encouraging the breeding of pure bred stock in Western Canada, the proprietors of the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal offer for competition at the Winnipeg Exhibition every year a handsome gold medal, to be awarded to the exhibitor of the best herd of Sherthorns, one bull and three females, owned by one exhibitor and bred in Manitoba or the North-West Territories. This medal was first presented in 1898, when it was won by Mr. Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, Man., while last year it was awarded to Mr. J. G. Barron, of Carberry, Man.

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