

PECULIAR CONDITION OF COW'S UDDER.

J. W. F., Bermuda:—"One of my cows—a half-bred Jersey—has been steadily getting poorer in condition, and the flow of milk has decreased rapidly. But what struck me as very peculiar is that all of her teats and a small portion of her udder have what appears to be tiny bruises under the skin (as if a pin or needle had been stuck all over them), but the outside skin is intact. Would you kindly advise me through the columns of your valuable paper my cow's probable trouble, and what steps, if any, I can take to get her all right, and if, in your opinion, the milk is fit to be used?"

[The symptoms of failing condition and what seems to be slight ulcers beneath the skin of the udder strongly indicates tuberculosis. The cow should be subjected to the tuberculin test by a competent veterinary surgeon, and destroyed if she responds by a rise of temperature. We would not consider the milk suitable food drawn from a diseased udder, whatever may be the trouble, and if the udder is tuberculous, the milk is positively dangerous. Having satisfied yourself that this is not the trouble, apply carbolic oil to the udder, and sterilize the milk by heating to a temperature of 160 degrees before using.]

WINDGALL IN MARE.

A. H. J., Grey Co., Ont.:—"I am a reader of your valuable paper, and consider it indispensable to a live, progressive farmer. There is always valuable information in your veterinary column. I have a fine mare in foal, about thirteen years old. About one year ago she met with a misfortune, causing a swelling on the left hind leg just over the fetlock joint. It appears to be on the side of the leg, not hard and yet not soft. It was blistered once or twice. I have been told it is a windgall. Some say blister mildly several times, others advise to blister once, but very severe. I do not want to inflict any unnecessary pain on the animal. My own opinion is it arose from a spavin of some kind, and it is the cords of the leg that are affected. She works at light work without any trouble, but to put her at anything that requires much exertion causes pain. Can you give me any information what to do?"

[Windgalls are of very common occurrence, and consist of puffy tumors situated on the back part of the fetlock joint. They are lined with synovial membrane, and secrete synovia (joint oil), which lubricates the tendon where it plays over the bone. They are usually due to excessive driving on hard roads, or from continued severe labor. If of long standing they cannot be removed, but if treated in the early stages they may be reduced. Cold applications, pressure, and the use of astringents are considered the best treatment. Bathe or allow a stream of cold water to flow on the part for several hours. Take a piece of cloth, fold several times, and place upon the part, and apply a bandage, keeping it wet, which will cause absorption. Such astringents as vinegar, or white lotion made of one half ounce each of sugar of lead and alum, mixed with a quart of water, shaken well before using. Hand rubbing is also beneficial to stimulate absorption of the synovia. While blistering is favored by some practitioners, it is looked upon by others with disfavor.]

HORSE REFUSES HAY.

SUBSCRIBER, Wellington Co., Ont.:—"Can you or any of the readers of your valuable paper tell me what is the best thing to feed a horse to give him an appetite? He is a Clyde, five years old, eats grain fairly well, but eats good hay poorly. He appears to feel all right, but is very gaunt."

[The chances are the horse's teeth require attention by a competent veterinary surgeon or dentist. The following drugs will, in all probability, put an edge on his appetite. Give twice a day for two weeks, in feed, a teaspoonful of the following mixture: Bicarbonate of soda, pulv. gentian, of each 4 ounces; pulv. nux vomica, 2 ounces; and pulv. capsicum, 6 drams. His hay should be cut and fed moist, mixed with his grain, ground, and some bran. A run on good pasture should tone up his digestive organs effectively.]

PARALYSIS.

SUBSCRIBER, Ont. Co., Ont.:—"Please inform me through your valuable paper what to do for a horse that has partly lost the use of the muscles, or paralyzed, on one side of his head. His ear hangs down a little; his eye is affected, a little matter runs out of the corner; and his lower lip hangs down. He has difficulty in drinking; he had to suck it in the other side of his mouth. It seems to hurt him to drink, but he can drink better now than he could two weeks ago. He has had it about three weeks or more. Some days I have him out on grass when fine and feed him well. He eats well. What would be best to do in such a case, and do you think it can be cured entirely? Would it be advisable to work him any? He is in good condition; five years old and a little spirited; heavy general-purpose."

[The seat of the trouble is along the course of the nerve supplying the affected muscles, and the pressure on that nerve may be relieved by absorption, yet very many of such cases never recover. Remove heavy or bad-fitting halter. Give a brisk physic of aloes, 1 ounce; calomel, 1 dram; ginger, 3 drams, dissolved in a pint of cold water, and drench after a twelve-hours fast. Feed bran mash only for 48 hours, and if purgation does not commence in 24 hours give exercise. After the

bowels have responded freely give one of the following powders three times daily in feed: Iodide of potassium, 1½ ounces; nitrate of potash, 2 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 1 ounce. Mix well and divide into twelve powders.]

Miscellaneous.

INQUIRIES WITHOUT SIGNATURES.

Notwithstanding the notice which appears at the head of the Questions and Answers department stating that "Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full," we frequently receive inquiries without the signature of the writer attached. We trust this note will serve as an explanation to anonymous enquirers whose questions have not been answered.

FREIGHT RATES ON REGISTERED STOCK TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

G. A. J., B. C.:—"For the information of parties who are desirous of improving their stock by importing from the East, will you kindly inform us through the columns of the ADVOCATE the ways and means by which stock can be brought in at the least cost? I noticed in a local paper one farmer had got in some per "government car." What does this mean? The Manitoban ranchers have a special rate for getting in stock. Was this procured by means of the Cattle Breeders' Association? This country here would, if rates were low enough, import many head to improve the stock. How can we improve these? Please enlighten us and oblige your many readers in this part of the Dominion?"

[The Dominion Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations have secured from the leading railways reduced freight rates on registered stock. The rate for a carload from any point in Ontario to Vancouver is, we understand, \$100. The Secretary of these associations, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, undertakes to arrange for shipments of carloads, or for less than carload lots, when a sufficient number of animals are offered to make a carload, and sends an attendant along with the car, whose free passage out is included in the carload rate, but whose other expenses and return fare at half rate is charged to the consignees, *pro rata*, and collected with the freight bill. In the case of less than carload lots for British Columbia, the animals may be shipped in the Association car going to the Northwest and will go as far as Calgary under the schedule of rates for stock for Manitoba and the Northwest via Association car, and will be forwarded from there at local rates to destination. The rates to Calgary in the Association car are as follows: Cattle.—Bulls: under six months, \$10 each; over six and up to twelve months, \$13; over twelve and up to eighteen months, \$15; over eighteen and up to twenty-four months, \$17; over twenty-four months, \$20. Cows and heifers: under six months, \$10; over six and up to twelve months, \$13; over twelve and up to twenty-four months, \$15; over twenty-four months, \$16. Horses.—Stallions, 10 per cent. more than bulls. Mares, 10 per cent. more than cows and heifers. Pigs.—Weight, including crate (must be crated in all cases), under 50 lbs., \$5; over 50 and up to 100 lbs., \$9; over 100 and up to 150 lbs., \$11; over 150 and up to 200 lbs., \$12; over 200 lbs., \$17. Sheep.—Three sheep or under must be crated. Weight, including crate, under 100 lbs., \$11; over 100 lbs., \$12. Over three sheep from shipper to one consignee will be placed in car without being crated. Weight under 100 lbs., \$5; over 100 lbs., \$6. The freight rates from Calgary to Vancouver are for carload lots of pure-bred cattle, sheep, and swine, \$98; pure-bred bulls from Calgary to Vancouver, \$45 each; pure-bred cows, \$22.50 each; sheep and hogs, crated, per 100 lbs., \$2.25. From this it will be seen that by shipping in carload lots through from Ontario to B. C. the rate is very moderate, while in less than carload lots, even at the reduced rates, it is very expensive. It is obvious that the best plan where single animals or less than carload lots are wanted is to arrange with some party who is shipping a carload and who can afford to take them at a reasonable rate.]

HENS NOT LAYING WELL—CABBAGE MAGGOTS.

W. E. PROSSER, Muskoka District, Ont.:—"Last fall my fowls were neglected during November, consequently they got down thin. I built a hen-house, allowing 38 fowls 15 x 18 feet space. I did not floor it, as parties told me that the earth would be good for the fowls to pick and scratch in. The building is on a dry location, but yet it seems damp. I put my hens in this building about 25th November, and fed for some time on oats. Then I fed peas and oats three times a day. Lately I am feeding wheat once a day. I have frequently broken up glass for grit. About a month ago I started cooking up some potatoes which had been frozen, and mashed them with bran, a little pepper and lime water, and a little salt. This I have fed from three to six times a week, always in the morning; sometimes I feed the grain instead. For about ten days past I have fed less mash than usual, and have fed a little horse meat. A great many of the hens scoured, but are all fat and look well. The most of them are last year's pullets, but from the 38 hens I only get two or three eggs a day. What must I do to start these hens laying. I am purchasing all their grain lately. 2. As I do considerable gardening and growing of cabbage, I find it very difficult to grow early cabbage, as there is a little worm gets in the root of the cabbage, sometimes as soon as set

out, sometimes not till starting to head. Could you let me know a remedy?"

[1. You should have built the new poultry house in the spring, so that it will have all summer to dry out thoroughly. If you build it in the fall you are certain to find it damp the first winter. The earth makes a very good floor when covered with four or five inches of coarse sand, but we prefer a cement floor covered with sand and straw. While good plump oats are a very good summer food for poultry, it is not a desirable winter food, except when ground and mixed with chopped corn, barley or peas, and bran or middlings. I would suggest feeding somewhat as follows from December 1st till spring: The first thing in the morning give a small quantity (just what they will eat up quickly) of soft feed made of boiled potatoes, turnips or cut clover and hay, mixed with a mixture of any grains ground. Feed in troughs. As soon as eaten scatter a small quantity of grain over floor, and cover it up well with the straw. Repeat the grain feeding several times during the day, so as to keep the hens working. Wheat is the best grain for this purpose. The last thing at night feed all the corn, wheat or peas they will eat in the troughs. See that none is left in the troughs over night for them to get in the morning, but you may leave some grain in the straw for them to get in the morning. Feed green cut bones or meat of some kind in the soft food at least four times a week, and keep a cabbage, sugar beet or a mangold where they can get at it at all times. To sum up, your hens to lay well require (1) exercise, (2) warm quarters, (3) meat of some kind, (4) green foods in variety, (5) grain in variety. Please notice, first and most important is exercise.]

J. E. MEYER.

2. The cabbage maggot is one of the most vexatious enemies to the gardener. The adult is a small two-winged fly, somewhat like the common house fly in general appearance, which appears in the cabbage field soon after the plants are set out, and deposits its eggs about the stem at the soil surface. The little whitish maggots soon hatch and work their way downward to the roots, which they attack, feeding upon the outer surface, and thus making grooves, or boring into the interior and hollowing out cavities. Satisfactory remedies for this insect are few. It has been recommended that coal dust be scattered around most of the plants, leaving one occasionally without a dressing to attract the flies to it for egg deposition, and then destroying the unprotected plants together with the insects about their roots. It has been suggested that ashes or slacked lime will probably answer the purpose as well as coal dust. A good preventive is to plant the cabbages away from the ground where they were grown last year. It is also well to wrap the roots and stems of the cabbage plants with newspaper before setting them out, leaving a good amount of soil attached to the roots.]

MARKET FOR EGG-SHELLS.

J. P. M., Perth Co., Ont.:—"I will feel obliged if you will put me in communication with or inform me of anyone who uses egg-shells, and what price I ought to get for them per hundred pounds?"

[We know of no concern using egg-shells, but will be pleased to learn of such, that we may inform J. P. M. or others who wish to know.]

WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT MILK PRESERVATIVE.

J. O'N., Quebec Co., Que.:—"I enclose \$1 for my brother, who wishes to become a subscriber for your FARMER'S ADVOCATE. As he is a milkman, he wishes me to ask you what about this milk preserving. Please let him know all about it, how it is used, and what complement to each gallon of milk? Also, does it taste the milk, and where would he get it to buy?"

[Evidently J. O'N. has not read carefully the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for May 15th issue, as the first article in that number expresses our opinion of such nostrums as are sold for keeping milk sweet an undue length of time. A number of such mixtures that have come to our notice were composed largely of borax and boracic acid, both of which are strongly antiseptic, which not only preserve milk and other food from early decomposition, but seriously interfere with the digestion of foods containing them in even a small degree, by combating the action of the digestive juices of the stomach and intestines. The number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE already referred to contains just such information in the dairy department as J. O'N. desires for his brother, and we trust he may accept the advice of these practical and thorough dairymen, that aeration, cooling and cleanliness are the best agents to employ in keeping milk in good condition, and the plan open to milkmen is to drop all careless patrons, and deal only with those who treat their milk as human food should be dealt with.]

PIGS CRIPPLED.

J. R. L., Ontario Co., Ont.:—"I have two litters from same sow. One litter 8½ months. Three of these did well and were sold a month ago, weighing 200 lbs. each. There are four others that will not weigh more than 75 lbs. They did well till fed and have done no good since. They are so badly crippled that they walk on their knees, and when they try to get up to feed they squeal as if in pain. The second litter are going the same way, three doing well, the others getting crippled."

[Too strong feed and too little exercise is probably the cause. The remedy is less heating food, a daily run on grass and in the sunshine. This complaint has been very common during the past winter.]