dry ashes on the bottom, then a layer of eggs, then ashes, and again eggs, until the box is filled. Nail on the cover, fitting firmly down on the ashes, and place the box in a dry place in which the temperature does not vary to any extent, but never store them in the cellar, as it is too damp. The boxes should be turned upside down once a week to prevent the yokes resting on the shells, which soon spoils the eggs.—ED. F. A.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Veterinary.

To Remove Wart.

C. F., Gladstone, Man.:—"I have a two-year-old colt growing an ugly wart on the outside of right leg. A red, fleshy wart commenced growing in January. Kindly let me know how it could be taken off?"

[Remove with knife and sear the part with iron at red heat. You are within easy distance of a good veterinary surgeon and I would advise you to employ him.]

Splint and Sweeny.

O. S., Snowflake, Man.:—"(1) I have a five-year-old mare that has a splint on her front leg. (2) Have a mare that is sweenied. Please answer, if possible, in your next issue?"

[(1) Clip the hair closely from the part and apply, with a good deal of friction, the following blister: Biniodide of mercury, 1 dram; cantharides, 2 drams; vaseline, 2 ounces. Mix. Wash off in forty-eight hours and apply vaseline to blistered surface. (2) Rub the shrunken part twice a week with this liniment: Liq. ammonia and terebinth, of each 2 ounces; raw linseed oil, 4 ounces. Turn out to pasture.]

Obstruction in Cow's Teat.

J. T., Queen's Co., P. E. I.:—"Would like to know what can be done for a good milk cow, about nine years old, that has a lump in one teat that can be moved up and down with the fingers, and cannot be milked without first inserting a straw. It came there, with this calf, about three weeks ago, and now there is another one coming in another teat. Can anything be done, as it is almost impossible to milk her?"

[The movable obstruction in the cow's teat is, in all likelihood, a polypus hanging by a band from the mucus membrane. The only treatment we can recommend is to subject the cow to a surgical operation by a veterinary surgeon, who will, with proper instruments, make a free incision through the teat, twist off the tumor and sew up the wound. The cow will then have to be milked for some time with a milk tube. If the cow is a liberal milker, and the operation and sewing up are not very carefully done, there may be trouble in getting the wound healed. It may be well to confine her on dry feed for some time so as to reduce her volume of milk before operating. She may be milked during this time by means of a milking tube.]

Bronchitis in Cattle.

D. C., Haldimand Co., Ont.:—"I had fifteen yearling cattle that were turned on the grass about the 1st of April. On the 15th of April they were turned into a field of new clover. Three weeks later one bloated and died, a few days later another. I removed them to a different field, when a third also, a calf, died. I gave each a dose of salts, and next day noticed they had a dry cough and discharged freely at the nostrils. What is the disease, and is there any cure?"

[Bronchitis is inflammation of the mucous lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, and in its simple form, as I am of opinion is the case in these cattle, a form of catarrah or cold existing in membranes of the nose and trachea (windpipe), causing a flow of mucus from the nostrils. Catarrh is very trifling in its first stage, and usually manifests itself by rigors or shivering fits, stiffness of gait, arching of back and dryness of nose—an unerring sign in cattle of the animal being unwell. It may arise from various causes—cold, chilly nights, checked perspiration, etc. Should the discharge from nostrils continue, apply the following liniment to the animal's side every day: Strong liniment for cattle—Oil of turpentine, 4 ozs.; liquid ammonia, 2 ozs.; olive oil, 10 ozs. Have two dozen powders made up, each to contain the following: Powdered belladonna leaves, 1 dram; powdered nux vomica, ½ dram; powdered licorice root, 2½ drams. Give one night and morning in a pint of flax-seed gruel until well. DR. W. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.

NOTE.—We judge the mistake was made with these cattle in turning them on grass while it was too young and the nights were too cold. Where such is done, they should be housed at night and given some dry hay for a week or ten days. In all probability their systems had become impaired from cold, as suggested by Dr. Mole, and were thus rendered ready victims to bloating, due to fermentation of the green clover (likely eaten wet) in the stomach. A good treatment for bloating is to give spirits of turpentine, 2 ounces; raw linseed oil, 1 pint; baking soda, 1 tablespoonful. After this, give every hour until the animal gets relief, sweet spirits of nitre, 1 oz.; baking soda, 2 tablespoonfuls. Keep the animal well blanketed, and, as a last resort, the trocar and canula should be used to tap the body on the left side midway between the point of the hip bone and the last rib and four or five inches down from the side projections from the backbone. A sharp knife inserted four or five inches, and the hole kept open with a quill until the gas has escaped, will answer, if no better instrument can be secured at once. The animals will need good care for some time after an attack to avoid a return of the trouble.—EDITOR F. A.]

Miscellaneous.

Injured Udder—Caustic Balsam.

J. MURPHY, Norfolk Co., Ont.:—"1. I have a cow that will not let all of her milk down every time she is milked. She got hurt going over a set of bars. Please let me know through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE if there is any remedy? 2. Would you consider caustic balsam as good as blisters for splints, spavins, etc.? Is it a safe remedy for a farmer to use?"

[1. If the udder is bruised and tender, it should be well bathed with hot water, in which the hand can be borne, before each milking and also once in the middle of the day. This will tend to effect a cure, and also reduce the soreness just at milking time. The cow can be made to forget to hold up her milk by making her comfortable and giving her a pail of bran and crushed oat slop, or in dry form, while she is being milked. If the udder or teats have received serious injury, the chances are she will have to be dried off and fattened.

2. Caustic balsam is a blistering liniment, and if well rubbed in will remove all soreness from splints, spavins, etc. It is perfectly safe for a farmer to use; in fact, many farmers swear by it for almost all animal ailments where a liniment or blister is good treatment.]

Dodder in Clover.

MR. BERNARD BAKER, Ontario Co., Ont.:—"I enclose a stem of lucerne clover around which is entwined a dodder vine. The patch of dodder from which this was taken is about a rod across. Will the dodder spread, and, if so, how and at what time does it flower and its seeds ripen, and is it likely to become a nuisance?"

[The questions asked and much more information about dodder was given in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of June 15th, page 283.]

Regarding Staggering Goslings.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In answer to L. F. H. *re* goslings with staggers, I might say I think the trouble with the goslings is that they have been fed too much shorts, which will not only cause bowel trouble but will cause leg weakness as well. When shorts is used for fowl of any kind it should be mixed with bran, sufficient to make it crumbly and not porridgy or sticky.

Ont. Agr. College, Guelph. L. G. JARVIS.

Stop feeding sulphur. Good grass and water is the best food that can be given the goslings. Perhaps the grass may be too long and the goslings may have been trampled on; or, they may have been too much exposed to the sun, and again, they may have been overfed. My plan is to let the goose take the newly hatched goslings into the pasture fields. I have a place to put them into at night. I do not feed the young ones. They have all the spring water and grass they wish in the pasture. I have hatched out 52 this year and have another setting to come out. So far I have lost only one gosling. My goslings grow rapidly and are always strong and healthy. I occasionally give a look at them to see that none are caught in the long grass. It is quite possible your correspondent may have too many old geese with the goslings and the latter may get trampled on. I would like to know what sort of geese your correspondent has and how old they are when they die.

Chateauguay Co., Que. A. THOMPSON.

Rock Cress (Arabis).

READER, Renfrew Co., Ont.:—"Kindly identify the enclosed weed, describe its habits of growth, and suggest method of eradication?"

[The plant received is of the genus *Arabis* (Rock Cress), of the Cruciferæ family. It is about 16 in. tall, slender and straight, and bears small, narrow leaves at intervals up the stem of from one to two inches. Its root is slender and straight, and bears few root fibers. The flowers are whitish, but inconspicuous. The enclosed plant, taken from the ground on June 7th, has numerous flat, slender seed pods growing from its upper four inches, and just two or three remaining flowers next below the seed pods. It is quite a common weed, which comes up from the seed, matures, bears seed and dies in one season, so that the best means of eradication is to cause the germination of the seed and destroy the plant before its seeds are formed. This is easily accomplished by growing a hoed or cultivated crop, such as corn, roots or potatoes, giving careful weekly attention to the field until all the weeds are killed. Summer-fallowing will destroy the weeds, but it is thought by many to be unduly expensive, except, perhaps, in preparation for winter wheat.]

Plan of Homemade Hay Press Wanted.

E. S. BATE, Okanagon, B. C.:—"Could you please publish in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE plan of a homemade hay press?"

[Factory-made hay presses are constructed so simple, strong, and convenient to use, and sold at such reasonable rates, that we doubt if there could be any advantage in trying to make a homemade press, especially if any considerable amount of hay is desired to be pressed. We will be glad, however, to publish any practical suggestions from readers.]

Size of Water Pipes for Pumping Water.

ROBERT RIDDELL, York Co., Ont.:—"I have a windmill for pumping water which forces it 565 feet. The mill stands in a very boggy place, which in the spring of the year is flooded with water. The water has to run away through a 4-inch tile, and it takes it some time to do so. I thought I would move the mill 270 feet. Would the same pipe do to draw as is required to force? Some say it will, and others say it takes a larger pipe to draw. I would like to have your opinion and the opinion of the readers of the ADVOCATE."

[The information given is not full enough. We should know size of pipe now in, size of cylinder and of windmill, and ground elevation. The windmill can be placed 270 feet from source of water supply, providing the elevation between cylinder level and water level does not exceed 25 to 27 feet. If the windmill is 8 feet in diameter, and cylinder not over 3 inches, and pipe is 1¼ inch, it will work satisfactorily. If the present pipe is 1 inch the cylinder should not be more than 2¼ inch. If the cylinder is larger it will be well to change for the smaller one. The usual rule is to have suction pipe half the size of cylinder and the outlet pipe can be one size smaller.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY, LIMITED, BRANTFORD.

There would be no difficulty whatever in drawing the water by suction a lateral distance of 270 feet providing the pipes are perfectly tight. It is, however, most essential that the inlet or suction pipe to a pump should be air-tight to secure its successful operation. The theory is that water can be raised by suction about 33 feet perpendicularly, but practically 20 to 25 feet is about all that is safe to recommend. The diameter of a suction pipe should not be less than about half the diameter of a pump cylinder. When the suction pipe is near the extreme limit of say 25 feet vertical height, it should be even larger than this. The lateral or horizontal distance does not make any material difference, but where a long pipe is used it is desirable to have a check valve on the pipe if it is laid low enough to be safe from frost. Elbows or short turns should be avoided in a suction pipe as much as possible. In fact, this would also apply to a discharge pipe, as every turn causes increased friction and in consequence requires more power to operate the pump. We trust the above will answer your enquiry satisfactorily.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.]

Dying Fowls.

MISS J. MCK., YORK CO., ONT.:—"I would like to know if you could give me a remedy for my hens. They look well and are fat, and were laying well till about a week ago, when they suddenly began to get sick and die. Some of them sit on the roost, others sit on the ground, and seem to sleep or be stupid. They will not come to the feed, but mope around a few hours and then die. They seem to have a thin, yellowish discharge; they look quite red in the head till they die, but those that linger for a few days get pale. They have unlimited run. They were fed on barley all winter and did well, but latterly they have been fed on oats. They have pure water near, but I see some drinking the liquid in the barnyard."

[The sickness and death of the fowls may be traced to the drinking of liquid from the barnyard. Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Manager of Poultry Department at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, reports that a number of similar cases have been traced directly to the fowl drinking soakage from the barnyard manure heap. It is unfortunately a fact on many farms, though not in this one, that where hens are allowed the free run of the barnyard no provision is made for them to receive fresh water to drink. No doubt flocks thus neglected would thrive much better and lay more eggs if regularly supplied with fresh water to drink.]

Pigs Dying.

SUBSCRIBER, Brome Co., Que.:—"Would you kindly inform through your valuable paper what is the cause of a sow losing her pigs when fed nothing but milk, nor handled, laying quietly in a good clean nest in a moderate condition?"

[With so little data as to age and condition of the pigs it is difficult to assign a cause. It is possible to feed too much of so good a thing as milk, and if the sow was getting too much it would be liable to affect the pigs through her milk. Probably less milk and more variety of other light foods would have been better both for the mother and the little ones. If the pigs had grown very fat it was an indication that they needed more active exercise, and this is essential in the case of the sow as well. Quietness, if continued too long, is apt to be fatal to the youngsters.]