

IMPURE SEED GRAIN.

A HEAVY TAX ON THE WESTERN FARMERS.

Necessity for the Campaign of Education Inaugurated by the Dominion Government and the Railways—Wild Oats and Smut.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)
Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—The necessity for seed grain education among the farmers, which begins to-morrow, under the auspices of the Dominion Government and the railways, is evidenced by the fact that up to the 31st of December 38,684,100 bushels of the wheat crop of 1905 had passed inspection at Winnipeg, and of this amount 5,874,000 bushels graded below No. 4 wheat, some 3 per cent. being rejected for smut, and 5 to 6 per cent. for weeds, of which wild oats were most in evidence. It was claimed by many farmers that there was something in the climatic condition of 1905 particularly favorable to smut, and there may be some truth in this statement, but over against this must be placed the fact that farmers who paid special attention to their seed, and were careful in blue staining it, did not suffer from the smut as did farmers who were careless of these precautions. Certainly no climatic conditions were responsible for the presence of wild oats and many other noxious weeds. It is a severe object lesson that in the first four months of the crop year something like 15 per cent. of the crop has been depreciated anywhere from eight cents to twenty cents per bushel in value from these two causes alone.

What are you doing for your Seed Grain?

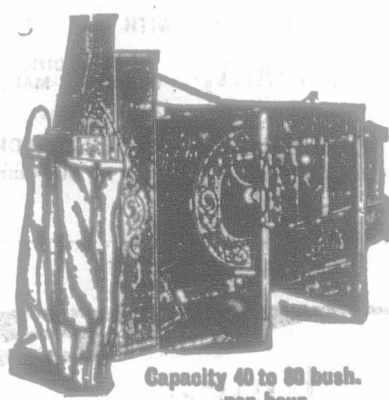
If you want good, clean grain, you must sow good, clean seed. Carelessness is losing thousands of dollars for the farmers of the Northwest, as is proven by this news item from a daily paper. Read it.

Your share of this loss would in a short time pay for a

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but the shoulder is not swollen much, and there is no crackling sound as in blackleg when you press it. I have lost five head of cattle by what people here call blackleg. What is the difference between anthrax and blackleg?

Alta. A. P.
Ans.—Anthrax is more rapid and fatal in its course showing practically no premonitory symptoms before death and is communicable to human beings. In blackleg the symptoms you mention are present. If ever present in your herd or district, would advise procuring and using some of the black-leg vaccines advertised.

ARTIFICIAL IMPREGNATION—GLANDERED HORSES.

Where could I get an instrument that is used for breeding mares and how to use it. I have a mare hard to get with foal, when she does raise a colt it is a good one.

2. What are the laws on glanders? Are horses affected allowed to run on the range; is a man allowed to keep them around his place with other horses and take his horses to town and other places?

Sask. RANCHER.

Ans.—1. Artificial impregnation by means of the capsule would be useful in this particular case, see former issues, or get a copy of Veterinary Elements (\$1.10) from this office in which is described the operation as well as an illustration showing the relation of the generative organs in situ.

2. Notify the Veterinary Director General, Ottawa, re the matter of glanders. Glandered horses are quarantined when once under control of the Veterinary Branch. Glandered horses or those in contact with such are not allowed to go about or into public places. Diseased (glandered) horses are destroyed by government officials and compensation paid.

WORK IN-FOAL MARES—SPLINTS—WORMS.

1. Is it safe to work a 1,400 pound mare in foal for the first time up till near time of foaling June 19? Would it also be safe to work her plowing and seeding in the spring if she land was rough and wet?

2. Young mare used for driving went lame in fore foot. Swelling on bone on inside of leg below the knee appeared, blistered with a spavin liniment and she does not walk lame now. Is it splints, if so what is the proper treatment?

3. What is the best way to get rid of worms in an unthrifty horse and get him into condition for spring work?

Man. R. D. H.

Ans.—1. Work her carefully but regularly, she will be all the better for it, and the foal will likely be stronger. Idleness during pregnancy induces lax flabby muscles and loss of tone; do not drive her through wet soft spots. Harrowing and plowing are suitable work for a brood mare. She should not be backed up in shafts or hitched so that the tongue of a wagon or seeder could strike her.

2. The symptoms detailed indicate "splints;" your treatment was correct.

3. It depends on the kind of worm with which the horse is infested, if pin worms, shown by inclination to rub the tail, an injection of half a gallon of water containing a handful of salt will be beneficial. If the large worms give following powders: powdered sulphate of iron, two ounces; powdered gentian root eight ounces, mix and divide into sixteen powders. Give one morning and night in the feed.

INJURED LEG.

Horse chafed with hobbles last summer and got little lame on one front foot. He then strained the tendons of the same foot badly in October. He was treated by a veterinarian and got quite better, but would go a little lame when he would trot. About two weeks ago he got lamer and started to swell on back part of leg just above fetlock. I blistered slightly with Gombaults Caustic Balsam but it gathered and broke. I then poulticed it and it is now nearly healed up but the leg is still quite thick there yet and he seems to suffer considerably as he will paw a good deal with that foot.

Sask. D. W. P.

Ans.—The inflammation, swelling and suppuration of the leg, both primary and secondary, was due to the injury received from the hobbles and not to any subsequent sprain. Apply the following blister all over the swollen parts: biniodide of mercury and cantharides pulverized, of each, two drams; vaseline three ounces—mix. Rub well in with the fingers. If pus forms again and breaks out, keep the parts clean and syringe the cavity twice a day with bichloride of mercury, one part to five hundred parts of water. When the part is healed apply another blister. Give the animal a heaping tablespoonful of sulphate of magnesia morning and evening in food, for one week.

SKIN TROUBLE.

Got horse five years old with scaly itch on body, rubs mane, tail and body. I feed him one gallon oats three times a day and good oat straw, am working him. What treatment would you advise?

Man. H. H. M.

If the horse is not lousy he is probably mangy. Examine well for lice, and if you cannot discover any, have the horse clipped and give the whole of his body a good scrubbing with warm water, soap and grooming brush. Dry off with coarse cloth, using a good deal of friction to do so. Immediately after this apply by rubbing in with the hand the following lotion: creolin, one ounce; formalin, six drams; water one quart. Cover with a blanket. Give internally for two weeks, in food or water: Fowlers solution of arsenic, two tablespoonfuls. To be given morning and evening.

LAME COLT.

A colt which I have just tied up gone very lame, has a lump on the spavin bone right above the ankle also on same leg his stifle is swollen and hard. Give me the treatment, being too far from veterinary.

Carstairs. Y. F.

Ans.—The application of a blister to the swollen stifle and also to the other lump will perhaps be the required treatment. Clip the hair closely from the parts to be blistered and rub in, well with the hand the following ointment: biniodide of mercury and cantharides pulverized of each, three drams; vaseline, four ounces, mix. Let the blister remain for forty-eight hours, then wash off and apply vaseline, or lard to the blistered surface. Repeat in two or three weeks if necessary.

DISEASED FOOT—ABSCCESS.

1. Cow went lame in hind foot last summer from being dogged, at first mistaken for foul claw and treated tar and bluestone solution up till now. Is still swollen and has a running sore at top of hoof also abnormal growth of hoof. Kindly recommend treatment.

2. Cow badly punched and bruised on the flank last summer. Has had two abscesses in succession third following, treated with bluestone solution. What would be best wash for abscess when it breaks? Would it be better to lance at once?

G. W. M.

Ans.—1. Cut away from the foot all loose and superfluous horn, especially, shorten the toe of the hoof to its normal length. Inject into the sores with a syringe once daily until suppuration stops the following: Sulphuric acid two ounces; water, eight ounces. Mix. Get your druggist to prepare this medicine.

2. The abscess should be well opened at its most dependent portion and the cavity thoroughly cleansed, at least, once daily by syringing into it a sufficient quantity of peroxide of hydrogen. Considering the location of the abscess it would be advisable for you to, if possible, have it personally attended to by a veterinarian.

Miscellaneous.

BUILDING HOG PEN.

Will you kindly give us a drawing of a pig pen as cheap and handy as you can to hold about twenty-five or thirty hogs. We have plenty of rocks.

Sask. J. B.

Ans.—In building a hog pen avoid three things dampness, darkness and the possibility of changeableness of tempera-

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