

range our physical and mental machinery. Let any one who suffers from kidney and bladder trouble try this simple and pleasant substitute for one week, and then faithfully report the wonderful results. Blind indeed must mankind be to reject one of nature's very best disease-preventing remedies, in order to temporarily relieve their perverted appetites!

Let me conclude by suggesting a trial of one teaspoonful of pure honey, dissolved in about half a glass of cold water, and one teaspoonful of tincture of myrrh, for the cure of indigestion.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.

3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.

4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

### Veterinary.

#### TUMOR ON SOW.

I have a Berkshire sow, three years old last spring. Four weeks before she was due to farrow, a swelling started under belly, right at the navel, and grew to a very large size. A week before she farrowed it broke and discharged matter and went all down. When the pigs were about five weeks old she swelled up again in the same place, larger than before. I weaned the pigs for fear of bad results. She came in season, and I bred her, and she is in pig. The lump is there, large as your head. She looks well all the time, and eats well. After I bred her I opened it, and there was nothing but a few drops of blood and water came out of the lump. It nearly touches the ground. What do you think about it? Can anything be done? Is she likely to carry all right—she is half gone? Would her meat be good to eat after the pigs are weaned (if fattened) if lump remains there? Please tell me what is best to do? WM. E. JENNER.

Kent Co., Ont.

Ans.—The enlargement on your sow is a tumor of some nature. Tumors frequently appear as a sequel to abscesses. If one of the mammary glands is not involved, the tumor can be dissected out without much risk. If a gland be involved, the operation will be more serious, and there will be more danger of a recurrence. Still, a careful operation will probably result in a cure; but it would be well to postpone the operation until after she farrows. I see no reason why she should not carry her young to full term. The meat will be healthy, with the exception of that portion surrounding the tumor.

J. H. REED, V. S.

#### INFLAMMATION OF UDDER.

1. We have a heifer three years past, giving milk about 11 months. Lately one back quarter has been giving bloody milk. She is due to calve about Christmas.

2. Are light oats that blow over the fanning mill worth chopping to feed to cows in place of bran? A READER.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your cow is suffering from inflammation of that quarter of the udder, probably caused by an injury, although sometimes the trouble is due to a constitutional inflammatory action not easily explained. Give the cow, in a drench, 1 lb. of magnesia sulphate and a tablespoonful of ginger; follow with one dram of nitrate potash every night and morning for a week; bathe the sore part every night and morning with warm water, and then rub in the following liniment: 1 oz. oil terebinth, 1 oz. methylated spirits, 1 oz. spirits camphor, 5 ozs. water.

2. In my opinion, oats so light as to blow over the fanning mill in cleaning are not worth chopping for feed. J. H. REED, V. S.

#### COW FAILING TO COME IN HEAT.

I have a fine large grade Shorthorn heifer, two years old; she calved on June 21st. She does not come in season. I am getting anxious about her, for I would like to breed her. Can anything be done to bring her in season? Kindly answer through your valuable paper, and oblige. SUBSCRIBER.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

Ans.—If the cow is in good health she will doubtless come in season in course of time, and we can suggest nothing better than liberal feeding to bring about that condition. Occasionally a cow fails to come in heat while milking, but comes in when dried off. We have known rare cases of show cows that have been forced into very high condition ceasing to come in season, though in the prime of life, and proving hopelessly barren, but it would be strange if a cow in moderate condition should stop breeding after having one calf, unless she had had trouble in parturition and the mouth of the womb had been lacerated and had become closed in healing. In that case an operation might possibly result in bringing about the natural courses of oestrus.

#### SOMETHING WRONG IN THE MOUTH.

I have a mare, four years old; went off her feed last winter. Worked her this spring a while, but she gave out, and I had to quit working her. She has gone to a skeleton. She eats grass heartily, but chews it and then drops it out of her mouth. She had a foal last June, which is doing well under the circumstances. Had her mouth examined, and there is nothing wrong with it, and as far as we can see, she seems smart and active? F. M. Peel Co.

Ans.—There must be something wrong with your mare's mouth. The examination mentioned must have been either carelessly made or made by an incompetent person. The fact of quidding the grass establishes disease of teeth or mouth. She has either a long tooth, projecting points, or toothache, or disease of tongue or cheeks. It is sometimes impossible to locate the tooth in cases of toothache. Take her to your veterinarian, and have him thoroughly examine her mouth, and he will probably discover the cause of her inability to eat. J. H. REED, V. S.

#### BLOODY MILK.

We have a two-year-old heifer who has given bloody milk since April and gives a good mess, but when nearly milked it gets thick with more blood. Have tried several remedies, but none seems to do any good. Please give cause and treatment. ELGIN CO., ONT.

JNO. RENISON.

Ans.—The cause of bloody milk is rupture of some of the small blood vessels in the udder, due to a weak condition of the same. Bathing the gland with cold water and giving one dram each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper twice daily is usually followed by success for a time, but the condition is likely to recur. The cause of the last milk drawn being worse is, the traction applied irritates the vessels and causes fresh bleeding. I would advise you to allow her to go dry and not breed her for six or eight months and it is probable the vessels will become healthy before the next period of lactation occurs. J. H. REED, V. S.

#### BLIND DOG—SICK TURKEYS.

Would you please answer or give information through the "Farmer's Advocate" on the two following:

1. We have a valuable collie dog, about six years old, that has quite recently gone totally blind; the pupils of his eyes are quite light-colored. Could you prescribe any treatment to cure his blindness?

2. What would you give turkeys that swell up in the head, just below the eyes? They appear to be failing fast, and go about with drooping wings. WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

FARMER'S WIFE.

1. It is probable your dog will not recover his sight. Drop a few drops of the following into each eye twice daily, and it may effect a cure: Nitrate of silver, 3 grs.; distilled water, 1 oz.

J. H. REED, V. S.

2. While the symptoms given go with different ailments in turkeys, we believe the trouble is most likely to be "black head." For that disease, one of our Huron Co. correspondents, M. L. G., has found good results from the following treatment: Give each of the sick birds three to six drops of castor oil and from seven to ten whole black peppers, according to the size of the turkeys. Bran moistened with milk and seasoned with red pepper and sulphur is fed warm. Until the birds show considerable signs of improvement continue the same warm feed and give two or three black peppers daily. A dose of castor oil to each of the flock and a few black peppers will do wonders in preventing well birds from taking the disease. Keep the pens clean under all circumstances.

#### NON-OCCURRENCE OF OESTRUS IN COW.

I have a Jersey cow five years old that calved last November and has not been in heat since. She is in good condition, and has been fed meal all winter and appears perfectly healthy. If you could give me a remedy, through your Advocate, you would greatly oblige, as she is a valuable cow. YORK CO., ONT.

F. H. NORTHCOTT.

Ans.—The non-occurrence of oestrus is occasionally noticed in cows, and medical treatment is of no avail. It is probable nature will assert itself in time. Keep her in fair condition, but do not get her very fat. Allow her, if possible, to run with the bull. If this be not convenient, watch her closely for symptoms. J. H. REED, V. S.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### A SINGLE ISSUE WORTH \$2—FALL-PLOWING SOD.

I have been a subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate" for nearly two years, and consider the first number more than paid the subscription price. 1. Can a clay-loam sod, plowed the last of September, be put in proper shape for seeding the next spring? 2. If so, what would be the best kind of grain to seed with? W. G. WRIGHT.

Hastings Co.

1. By giving suitable fall cultivation, it might be done.

2. Barley or spring wheat.

##### BINDWEED AGAIN.

I am sending you sample of a weed growing in my garden which I fear will ruin it if I cannot by some means have it destroyed. It is a climbing weed; will twine around anything with which it comes in contact. The flower resembles the flower of the morning glory. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—See September 16th issue, page 611.

#### SILLO ROOF AND DEHORNING.

1. What is the cheapest and best roof for a round silo, and how are they put on? 2. Is it illegal for a farmer to dehorn his cattle or to castrate any animal? 3. What is the best thing to do in case of severe bleeding after dehorning? Will it do any harm to coat over with tar to keep out cold? C. J. W.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.—The cheapest is not necessarily the best; but sloping, shed roofs, made of loose boards, keep out the snow and heavy rain, and can be shifted to one side when filling, to give head-room. Others prefer a high, conical-shaped roof, made of rafters and boards, shingled or covered with metallic roofing. Such roofs should have a cupola for ventilation. Another way is to lay plates (4x4) across the top of opposite sides, and from there run rafters up to a ridge; cover with boards and shingles and side up the gable ends. Woll's book on silos and silage (which may be ordered through this office) thus describes a cheap stave-silo roof: "Roof shall be made to a half pitch, of 6-inch clear siding, lapping joint, nailed to 2x4 inch rafters, 2 feet centers; 1-foot by 4-inch ridge, and 2x4 inch plates. These plates to be supported on two 4x4 inch pieces resting on top of hoops. Three 1x4 inch collar beams shall be spiked to end and middle rafters to tie side of roof together."

2. No.

3. As a rule there is little serious trouble from bleeding after dehorning. Cobwebs, earth or other dirty materials should not be used, as they may contain disease germs. A bit of cotton batting, say 1½ or 2 inches square, dipped in boracic acid powder, pressed on the wound and kept in place with strings, will probably serve the purpose. Hot water (above 110 F.) or very cold water are useful to stay bleeding, and turpentine will clot the blood, but is very painful and delays healing.

#### MOTH MULLEIN AND WOOD SORREL.

1. I send you a specimen of seed for identification. It did not appear to be a bad weed for a few years, now I find it spreading all over the farm. When cut off by the binder in grain, it immediately sends up one or more stalks from the root. The specimen I enclose has grown since the oats were cut. It is easily seen in a field of grain from the flower. It grows to be from eighteen inches to three feet in height in fields among grain. Along the edge of the woods, where some plants had ripened and the seed scattered, it was quite thick and seeding at not over four inches long; has a long taproot. The seed is contained in a small round boll, about the size of a large pea, where each flower appears. The seed is almost infinitesimal in size. One stalk of thirty inches in length might have a million or more seeds on it. Think it is not a common Canadian weed, but has come from some of the United States with clover or timothy seed several years ago.

2. Enclosed you will likewise find weed some like a specimen of clover. It has a small yellow flower; creeps along the surface of the ground until quite a space has been covered. Do not know whether cattle eat it or not. MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

A. A. BRODIE.

Ans.—1. The first plant referred to by Mr. Brodie is moth mullein (*Verbascum Blattaria*), first identified locally some four years ago in McGillivray township. A biennial naturalized from Europe, it is found in Northern United States and Canada, growing freely along roadsides and lanes, but has not been deemed a bad weed. Producing so many seeds, however, it should be pulled or cut before ripening, else may spread rapidly. It has a green, smoothish, slender stalk, the lower leaves very short stalked, and the upper ones clasping; flowers small, yellow or white, with tinge of purple.

2. The other specimen is wood sorrel (*Oxalis*), a creeping perennial with small yellow flower and shamrock-shaped leaves, sour to the taste, containing oxalic acid. It is fond of sandy situation, spreading quickly by rootstalks, and has a loose hold on the soil.

#### DRYING A COW.

I have a farrow cow that is giving four quarts of milk; she is a good size, and quiet to handle, but as I don't like her appearance or build for raising calves, I have decided to fatten her. She is in good condition. Please tell me through the "Advocate" which is the better way to dry such a cow—whether to let her go at once without milking altogether, or to milk once a day for a while and then every other day, and so on? The point is in dispute. W. L.

York Co., Ont.

Ans.—A farrow cow giving only four quarts of milk may safely be dried by letting her go without milking any more. In the case of a cow that had not been long in lactation, and was giving so much milk that letting her go unmilked would cause her distress, it would be wiser to milk her out once a day for a week and once in two days after that if her udder became so full as to cause suffering.