THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

OUESTIONS 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.

HEAVES OR BROKEN WIND.

J. R. HERDMAN, Hastings Co., Ont .:- "Would you kindly give, in your next issue, a cure for heaves or asthma in a horse ?"

[We would gladly, if it were possible. When the disease is firmly established there is no cure for it. The peculiar movement of the flanks and abdomen are characteristic of the disease, but in recent cases it is not so marked. It is not a fatal disease but occasions great inconvenience. The animal always suffers from indigestion, which causes him to frequently pass a quantity of wind which is of a very offensive odor. Much confusion exists with regard to the nature of this complaint, but amongst veterinary surgeons it is pretty gener-ally thought to be due to spasm of the bronchial tubes and termed asthma. The lungs becoming in-volved giving rise to what is known as vesicular emphysema. The only method that will relieve the distressing symptom is careful attention to feeding. Give small quantities at frequent inter-vals, and be careful to prevent the stomach from being overloaded. Clean oats, a very small quantity of hay, and that only once a day, is sufficient. Carrots, chopped turnips, and vegetable food is a good diet. Give the animal water before feeding, and dampen the food; never work the horse im mediately after a meal. Many medicines have been tried without success. The only one that affords the slightest benefit is Liquor Arsenicali standard. Each ounce contains about $4\frac{1}{2}$ grains of arsenic. A tablespoonful once a day in twice the quantity of water for several weeks will be found a good method of giving this remedy. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto, Ont.]

CURB — SCRATCHES.

GEO. LEAK, Essex Co., Ont:-"1. I have a young mare which has lumps on the back of the hock; the swelling is quite solid, as though formed of muscle. Kindly give treatment? 2. I have a three-year-old mare which was very much out of condition about a year ago. Last fall she broke out with a dry scab around fetlock, causing the legs to swell. What is the cause of the trouble, and what can I do to cure her?

[1. The cause of the swelling is due to a sprain of the calcano cuboid ligament known as curb. There is only one method that is always successful, that is firing and blistering; get a qualified veterinary to run the firing iron down the swelling and afterwards apply a moderately strong blister of : can-tharides, powdered, 1 ounce ; lard, 4 ounces ; resin, 1 ounce; to be melted over a slow fire and applied with a good amount of friction to the parts.

2. You have a condition known as cracked heels or scratches. Your treatment seems to be on the right lines, but do not wash the animal's leg or ap-ply water in any form when wet from mud. Brush off mud and apply dry bandages, then apply the carbolic ointment again. Feed an occasional mash of boiled flax seed, and do not use cornstalk ensilage, but carrots and oats liberally every day. DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.]

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

DAVID M ILLS, Grey Co., Ont.:-"I able horse, coming six years old, troubled with some disease of the eyes. About a month ago I noticed a little water running from his right eye, which was partly closed, and a whitish skin formed over the orb. A week or so later it went from his right eye to his left, and now it is in his right again. I put eyewater in, but it did not seem to do any good. He appears to be partially blind. His feed consists of oat and wheat straw cut and mixed with oats three times a day, hay twice a day. He is in good condition and is kept in a well-lighted stone stable. Would you please tell me the cause, and what treatment would you advise ?" [You describe a case of periodic ophthalmia, or a constitutional affection showing itself in the eyes. You mention the fact that you stable is well lighted; is it equally well ventilated and drained? Give your horse a good dose of physic on an empty stomach: Aloes, 1 ounce; calomel, 1 dram; ginger, 3 drams; dissolved in a pint of cold water. Restrict the diet to bran mashes the day before and following the purge; and if it does not operate in 24 hours, give exercise. Following the purge give the following powders in feed : Nitrate of potash and soda bicarb., of each 2 ounces ; powdered colchicum and powdered nux vomica, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce; arsenic, 36 grains; divide into 12 powders and give one night and morning. For the eyes apply the following lotion : Sulphate of zinc, 16 grains; fl. ex. belladonna, 2 drams; carbolic acid, 10 drops; water, add to 8 ounces. Mix and bathe the eyes twice a day, allowing some to get into them; also bathing well with warm water will do good. He will become build form. Report in two weeks.] He will become blind as soon as cataracts

ago, viz., a teaspoonful of rennet extract in their milk at each meal. The two calves in question had been fed twice a day new milk, and had got so bad that they were hardly able to stand and were not expected to live when the remedy was tried. A few doses cured them, and an occasional dose since has kept them in good health and doing well. The extract was procured from the maker at a neighboring cheese factory.'

INVERSION OF THE UTERUS,

SUBSCRIBER, Peel Co., Ont .:- "I had a valuable ewe which gave birth to a very large and strong lamb in the night and was found in the morning with her lamb-bed out the whole size of it, much swollen and very cold. I tried to return it, but failed on account of its swollen condition, and had to kill the ewe to put her out of misery. How could this have been avoided?'

We have known many similar cases successfully treated, even after many hours' exposure and much swelling and inflammation. Patience is needed. Bathe for half an hour with warm water to reduce the swelling of the organ before attempting to replace it, the last bathing to be with a weak solution of carbolic acid, say one part of acid to twenty of water. Place the ewe upon her side and let an assistant hold her hind parts high above her head commence to work the uterus in at the sides of the vulva first, keeping it firmly pressed in till the whole organ has been replaced; shake the body vigorously to facilitate the return of the womb to its normal position, pour in a quantity of the diluted carbolic acid, tie several locks of wool tight ly across the opening of the vagina, place a sack of hay or straw under the hind part of the patient to keep it elevated above the level of her head, and leave her in quietness for a few hours. Then give a dose of 4 ozs. salts and a dessert-spoonful of lauda num. Keep her quiet and the probability is that there will be no further trouble; but if signs of pain and forcing are observed we would inject the carbolic solution and repeat the dose of laudanum.

Miscellaneous.

PRUNING GRAPEVINES.

FRUIT GROWER, Middlesex Co., writes :—"I read a few months ago an article in the ADVOCATE describing how to prune grapevines, by M. Burrell, which I thought excellent, but he omitted one very important point, and that was with regard to the time of pruning. I have a Concord grapevine nine or ten years old, which bore heavily last year, but the fruit was not as large or fine as it should have the fruit was not as large or line as it should have been. I neglected attending to this matter through the winter, and am told if I prune grapes now they will bleed to death. Is this the case, and if so, when can I prune them before the coming fruit season? There seems to be a good deal of small wood about the vines. Please let me know how and when to deal with them?"

[The reason that the fruit on your Concord vine was not large or fine was, no doubt, because it bore was not large or nne was, no doubt, because it here too heavy a crop, and you probably did not prune close enough last year. Do not be afraid of your vine bleeding to death. It is better to prune before the sap starts, but while it may weaken the vine to a certain extent, "bleeding" is not so injurious as some people imagine. I have had very good yields from vines purped when the hude were almost from vines pruned when the buds were almost ready to burst. Far better to prune late than not to prune at all. Cut out that small, ill-ripened wood freely, leaving four to six good strong canes of last year's growth, cutting them back to about ten or twelve buds each. M. B.]

carry joists and a mow of grain on the top of granary

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11 and 2. The only case of the kind of which we have personal knowledge was a driving barn with cement concrete floor and walls, one corner of which was used as a large oat bin. The first season a couple of inches spoiled on the bottom owing to moisture from green floor, but last year they kept perfectly, except at one corner where surface water ran in through a door. The ground should be free from moisture, raised about a foot above the level, and floor and walls should be constructed about six months before being used, so as to have "set" thoroughly. 3. Fine sand or gravel is objectionable.

It should be coarse, "sharp" and perfectly free from soil of any kind. Large quantities of stones can be bedded in the walls with advantage, making the wall stronger and reducing the cost by lessening the quantity of cement used.

4. (a) About six and twelve inches respectively.

5. About one barrel cement for thirty-five feet of wall one foot high and one foot thick, if plenty of stones are used.

If any of our readers have had experience with cement granaries we would like to hear the result for the benefit of others.]

SEEDING FOR PERMANENT PASTURE.

SUBSCRIBER, Quebec :--- "Is it not better in lay-ing land to permanent pasture to sow grass seed mixture by itself without sowing grain?"

[The probability is that by the plan suggested a more certain catch of seeds would be obtained; the only danger would be that weeds would grow up and choke the young clover and grass and rob the soil of moisture. This could be obviated to some soil of moisture. This could be obviated to some extent by running the mower over the ground occasionally to keep the weeds down. We would, however, rather advise sowing thinly some kind of grain and cutting it with the mower when it was about six or eight inches high and allow-ing it to remain on the ground as a mulch to conserve moisture. The mowing should be re-peated as often as necessary and the crop each time left as a mulch.]

BAISING CALVES WITHOUT MILK.

ALLAN P. POPE, M. D., California, U. S A.:-"I am in the milk-selling business and would like to learn whether or not calves can be advantageously raised without milk."

[While it is much easier to raise calves with milk than without it, they can be raised successful-ly and economically on other foods after they are four or five weeks old. We speak from experience when we say this, because we have frequently done so. Of course we always gave them all the milk we could get but thet were often was not more we could get, but that very often was not more than "a drop in the bucket." When one can get sweet whey it can be worked in to good advantage. We assume, however, that Mr. Pope has neither milk nor whey to feed. We would not think it mik nor whey to feed. We would not think it wise to feed any substitute for new milk until the calf is three weeks old. It could then be com-menced on an adulterated and mixed diet made from preparations from flax seed. Most of the larger feed and seed stores sell what are termed calflarger feed and seed stores sell what are termed call-meals made mostly from oil meal. These we have found very satisfactory fed as gruel or porridge. It is necessary to have it thoroughly boiled and fed as a drink. It should be commenced when the calf is three weeks old, to be fed along with the milk in small quantities at first and increased in propor-tion until the calf is five or six weeks old, when the milk may be displaced entirely by it. If prepared milk may be displaced entirely by it. If prepared calf-meal cannot be obtained, the following will be found a good substitute: Boil thoroughly a pint of flax seed and a pint of oil meal in ten or twelve quarts of water. This should be fed mixed in warm water and thinned to the consistency of a drink. When the calf has become accustomed to it, allow it a good half-pail or more twice a day un-til six months old. During this time such other foods as would be given along with the milk should be supplied. In case of a tendency to scour give be supplied. In case of a tendency to scour give for a meal or two in the gruel a few handfuls of scorched flour. The following has been recommended and should answer well: Take good, early cut hay, run it through a feed cutter, three pounds to each calf for a day's feed. Boil it for half an hour, then strain out the tea through a sieve. Add to it i pound of flax seed and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound wheat middlings which have been boiled to a jelly for each day's feed. There should be water enough used so that a calf would have about two gallons of the tea a day.]

DIARRHCEA IN CALVES.

J. P. HART, Oxford Co., Ont.:-"A bad case of diarchicea or scours in calves claimed my attention recently, and a remedy was tried which was recommended at the Dairymen's Convention two years

TO PREVENT SMUT IN OATS.

W. B. J., Elkhorn, Man .:- "Will you be kind enough to give me the best plan to prevent smut in oats, as I was not successful in treating my seed oats last year?"

[We have not found very satisfactory results from sprinkling coarse grain with bluestone liquid, as recommended for the treatment of wheat. The following is, we consider, a much better plan : Prepare the liquid by dissolving one pound of blue stone in three pails of water. Coarse grain—viz., oats or barley—is immersed in this liquid for five minutes. The grain is then spread out for a short time to dry, and in a few hours is fit to be sown. For small quantities of grain we use a coarse bran or rice bag, and dip the grain in the liquid, but for large quantities we use two coal-oil barrels with a three-quarter inch hole bored to run the liquid off as soon as the grain has been treated. By this plan a large number of bushels can be treated in a short time, and the same liquid used repeatedly. Manitoba Exp. Farm. S. A. BEDFORD.

CEMENT CONCRETE FOR GRANARY.

S. K., York Co., Ont .: - "1. Would cement concrete do for a granary floor and walls, or would it be too damp for holding grain or meal? 2. If not too damp, would it do built on the surface of the ground raised high enough to keep out the surface water? 3. Would gravel that washes up in small banks in the rivers do for mixing the cement with? 4. (a) How thick would the floor and walls need to be? (b) Would the floor do made the full size and then commence the walls right on the floor? How much cement would it take to the rod if the wall was twelve inches wide, and one put all the small stones in they could, as small stones and river gravel are plentiful with me; can get the gravel not much coarser than sand, also coarse as hens' eggs? It would need to be strong enough to

CORN GROWING, BLACK KNOT, ETC.

F. W. C., Middlesex Co., Ont. :--"(1) How far apart should Learning corn be planted for the silo? Last year rows were 4 feet and 3 feet apart, culti-vated both ways. The corn was fairly tall, but there was not more than 15 tons per acre. Would it be better to plant 3 feet each way, and why? How many stalks in the hill would give best results as regards quality and quantity? Stalks were large last year, but cows ate them readily. (3) Is there a better variety of corn for silo than the Leaming for this county? (4) Can black knot be prevented in cherry trees? (5) Is there any crop or a mixture better than peas to precede a wheat crop?

[1. The distance apart at which corn should be planted varies with circumstances, such as the condition of the land as to fertility and moisture. In very rich, moist soil no doubt thin planting (4 feet apart each way and 4 stalks to the hill) would give