

FOUL IN FEET OF CATTLE.

Some of my cattle, which we ranch out, were affected with a peculiar disease in the feet—swelling to an excessive extent, after which bealing ensues between the hoofs and at top junction with fetlock joint. In one of my own the side of the hoof completely rotted away, and proud-flesh protruded largely. I cut away the proud-flesh, bathed freely in hot water, and applied a lotion of vitriol. What is the disease?

Your very practical paper now appears one of our necessities on the farm.

Yours truly, ROBERT C. BRANDON.
Cannington.

Ans.—Your cattle have foul in the feet, caused by irritation between the clouts. This disease is produced when cattle are pastured on damp ground, especially when they walk through water and then through coarse grass or rushes; or it may be caused by walking through liquid manure or other irritating substances. Treatment consists, first of all, in removing the cause. In the early stages clean out well between the clouts and apply a little carbolic oil (made of 1 part carbolic acid to 20 parts sweet oil) twice daily. In more advanced cases poultice with boiled turnips until the acute soreness is removed, and then use the oil. If eruptions, followed by proud-flesh, occur, apply a little butter of antimony once daily with a feather until the proud-flesh has been removed. In some cases, notwithstanding treatment, recovery is slow and there will be a sloughing of a triangular portion of skin and flesh, and in extreme cases there is a sloughing of the hoof, as you describe, but if the cause be removed and treatment given early, recovery usually takes place quickly.

J. H. REED, V. S.

DEFECTIVE VISION IN COLT.

I have a colt 5½ months old. Shortly after she was foaled, we noticed that the pupils of both eyes were of a light greenish-blue color. This was very apparent late in the afternoon when the light got weaker and the pupils expanded. In a strong light, it was not very perceptible. She blunders sometimes into things as though short-sighted, but judging from her actions, I do not think she is blind. During the last two or three weeks the left eye has got much clearer-looking; the right remains the same. The eyes are not weak or watery looking, and there is no film. It is the coloration right inside the eye. She is a good big colt, and has been and is doing very well. Is it chronic blindness, or can anything be done for it?

W. E. S.

Parry Sound District.

Ans.—The condition of your colt's eyes is congenital, and nothing can be done. From symptoms given, I do not think the colt is blind, but vision is defective. The eyes may be normally weak, and if so they will be liable to occasional attacks of inflammation from trivial causes, and may eventually become blind, but all that can be done is take good care of the animal, and if it should be attacked with inflammation of the organs, keep in a partially-darkened stall, bathe with warm water, and put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye twice daily: Atropia sulphate, 3 grs.; distilled water, 1 oz.

J. H. REED, V. S.

DISEASED OVARIES IN COW.

I have a pure-bred Shorthorn cow, 9 years old, which calved last April, and in June came in season and was served by the bull. In three and six weeks after, I was suspicious that she was in season, but she did not show much sign. After that she came around two or three times, every three weeks, and was served but failed to get with calf. Then she came irregularly, sometimes in two and sometimes in four weeks, and for a month past she seems to be in season all the time, or at least every few days. Can you tell me the cause of her failing to get with calf? Will she be likely to breed again? Would you advise me to let her go awhile before breeding her, or should I keep on letting the bull serve her?

Wellington Co., Ont.

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—In cases such as you describe, the trouble is generally some derangement in connection with the ovaries. We would advise you to let the cow go at least two months before breeding her again, and in the meantime, give her in her feed, twice daily, one tablespoonful of the fluid extract of black haw.

THOROUGHPIN IN COLT.

I have a three-year-old colt that was kicked on outside of hock joint about two months ago. It ran on pasture for a while, but swelling did not go away. I have been rubbing with camphorated oil and arnica, but it is getting like a thoroughpin. Advise treatment.

Stormont Co., Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If the enlargement is soft and puffy, a little in front of and below the point of the hock and showing on both sides, it is thoroughpin. Apply a little of the following with smart friction once daily, and have patience, as it sometimes takes considerable time to affect a cure:

Iodine crystals, 4 drs.; iodide of potash, 2 drs.; glycerine, 4 ozs.; alcohol, 4 ozs.

J. H. REED, V. S.

FILLY WITH SWOLLEN LEGS.

I have a fine two-year-old mare that got kicked on the hind legs about three months ago, and the insides of her legs just below the hock still remain swollen. What can I do for them to reduce swelling, or will it ever leave?

Norfolk Co., Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Apply a blister composed of 2 drs. each of powdered cantharides and biniodide of mercury and 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip hair off the swollen parts, and rub the ointment well in. Tie her so that she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours wash off and apply vaseline. Let her head down now, and apply vaseline every day until the scale comes off. Blister in this way once every month, all winter, unless the swelling disappears in the meantime.

J. H. REED, V. S.

NON-APPEARANCE OF GESTRUM IN SOW.

I have a young Berkshire sow, that had her first litter of pigs on the 5th of May last; weaned them when two months old; have never seen the sow in season since; have been trying all summer to keep her low in flesh, but have not succeeded very well, as she would weigh 250 lbs. now, dressed; she has been running in an orchard all summer, and is doing so now. Is there any remedy?

E. B.

Halton Co., Ont.

Ans.—The only treatment that I can advise is to reduce the sow in flesh. This certainly can be done by limiting the amount of food. It is probable that nature will assert herself in time. Medical treatment is of no use.

J. H. REED, V. S.

MILK WITH UNPLEASANT TASTE.

Have a part-bred Jersey cow that is very healthy, and is fed well on hay, grass, and meal (dry). After calving, the milk for quite a long

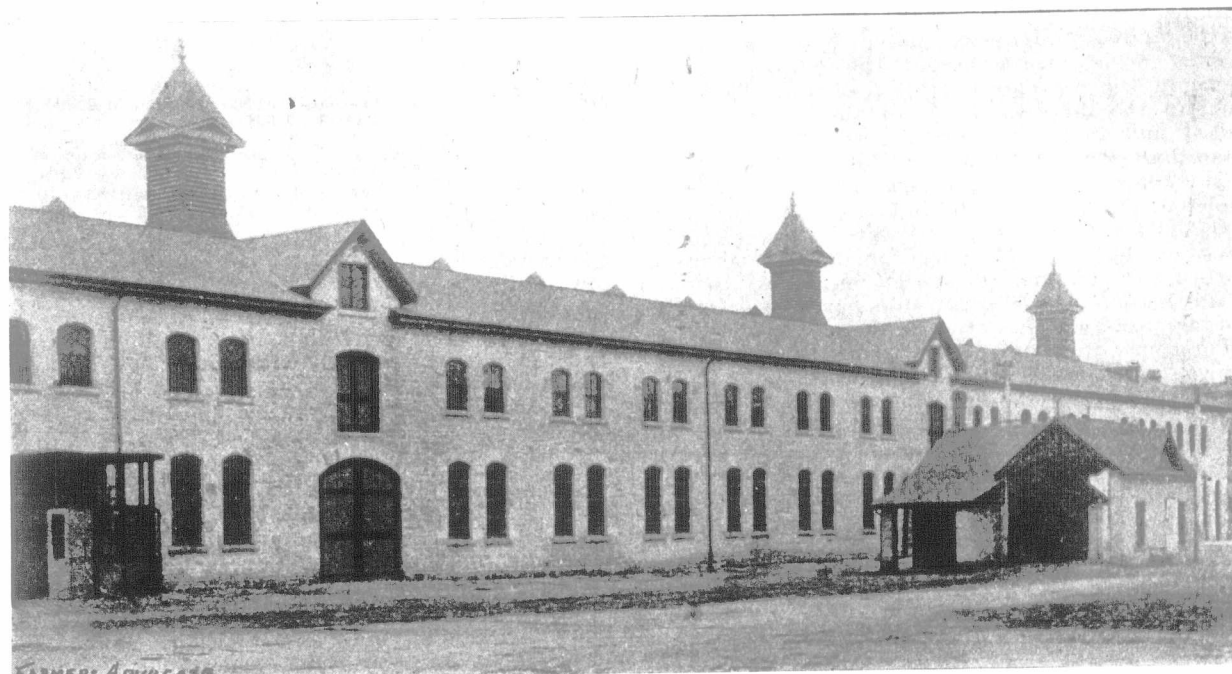
GROWING SPRUCE TREES FROM SEED.

Can you inform me as to the best method of growing Norway spruce from the seed? I have already a great number of Norway spruce growing for wind-breaks and hedges, all bought from the nurseries, costing me from 7c. to 25c. each. Recently I saw an advertisement from a nurseryman in Illinois, offering spruce trees as low as \$10 per 1,000.

ROBT. C. BRANDON.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Ans.—Much more care is required in growing evergreens from seed than in growing the ordinary deciduous trees, and for this reason it is usually cheaper for the general planter to buy his trees than to attempt raising them for himself. Very few even of our nurserymen raise from seed the evergreens offered for sale in their catalogues. They usually purchase the small seedlings from growers in the Western States, who make a business of it. R. Douglas' Sons, Waukegan, Ill., and D. Hill, Dundee, Ill., make a specialty of growing evergreens, and seedling Norway spruce from 10 to 12 inches high are quoted in their catalogues at \$8 and \$10 per thousand, while seedlings half that size are sold at about half the price. In raising Norway spruce from seed, a piece of well-drained sandy soil should be selected, and be laid out in beds about four feet wide. The seed should be sown early in the spring, rather thickly, either in rows or broadcast, and should be covered with about a quarter of an inch of sandy loam, which should be firmed down on the seed. After this about a quarter of an inch of clear sand should be sprinkled over the bed. The sand is used to keep the surface dry, as a precaution against "damping off" or rotting off of the young seedlings, which often occurs if the bed is too damp. By the time the seedlings appear above ground a framework should be erected over the bed, five or six feet high,



WINTER FAIR BUILDING, GUELPH, ONT.

time tastes and is quite unfit for use, but this passes away and no return of the trouble occurs till she calves again. Please say what is the cause, and give a remedy.

R. C. A.

Ans.—Some cows, and more often Jerseys, give milk of rather a bitter taste, especially just after calving. This may be prevented to a certain extent by giving a purgative of about 1½ lbs. Epsom salts and following up by 4-dr. doses of hyposulphite of soda twice daily.

J. H. REED, V. S.

JAPANESE MILLET FOR PREGNANT MARES.

Will you, through your paper, advise me as to the use of Japanese millet for brood mares? Is it injurious if fed to brood mares? Or would it cause abortion in a mare?

J. A. N.

Androscooggin Co., Me.

Ans.—Japanese millet, if of good quality, can be fed with impunity, in moderate quantities, to pregnant mares, but should not be fed in large quantities. Oats, with an occasional feed of bran, is certainly the best grain ration. There is a danger of abortion in any case where digestion trouble occurs, hence it is wise to be very careful, and if heavier grain than oats be given, it should be fed in small quantities.

J. H. REED, V. S.

Miscellaneous.**SUGAR BEETS FOR HORSES.**

Will you kindly let me know in your next issue if sugar beets are good feed for horses? If so, how much would you feed per day?

Victoria Co., Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—So far as I know, it is quite safe to feed sugar beets to horses. I think, however, only a limited quantity, say two or three pounds a day, should be used.

G. E. DAY.

O. A. C., Guelph.

upon which laths or brush may be placed to shade the young trees from full sunlight. This shade is required for two seasons, after which the seedlings should be transplanted into nursery rows where they can be cultivated. The young trees make a comparatively slow growth, and are usually not much more than a foot and a half high when five or six years old. The trees are better of being transplanted a couple of times before they reach that height, in order to develop a good root so that they can be more easily moved to where they are to be permanently grown.

H. L. HUTT, Horticulturist.

Ontario Agricultural College.

DOG TRAINING.

I am very much interested in article entitled "Collie Dog Trials," page 735, Nov. 15th, 1901, "Farmer's Advocate." Can you tell me where I can get a work on the subject of teaching dogs? I have some fine collies on my farm, but the men do not understand teaching them well. I am interested in your paper.

T. R. WAUGH.

Vermont.

Ans.—Probably the most complete book on the breeding, training and management of dogs is entitled "The Dogs of Great Britain and America and Other Countries." It comprises the essential portion of the two standard works on dogs by "Stonehenge." It may be ordered through this office. Price, \$1.50.

HOUSE SPACE FOR SHEEP AND HENS.

1. What is the duty on International Stock Food, if any?

2. How many square feet of space is required in a sheep house for each sheep, and how many square feet per hen in a henhouse.

S. H. R.

Grey Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Twenty per cent. 2. Twenty-five per sheep, and eight per hen.