

Iodide of Potassium.

Mr. E. Watson, South Hammond, N. Y., gives his experience with the iodide of potassium cure for lumpy jaw as follows:

I had seen lumpy jaw treated in England with iodide of potassium, but did not have much faith, but as my heifer was getting worse I concluded to give it a trial, so I got twelve drachms, paying fifty cents for it, and started to give it to the heifer in two-drachm doses in her feed; but that did not give me satisfaction, so I dissolved some in a little water and put it in a bottle and gave it in that way. After I had given it to her four days, I noticed her eyes started to weep, her nose began to run, and her hair was full of something like bran. Then I stopped for three days, then started again and kept it up for a week longer. By that time I came to the conclusion that I had cured the heifer, for the running lump on her face as large as a man's fist had all dried up and disappeared, leaving nothing to tell the tale of lumpy jaw but a scar, which is fast getting covered with hair of natural color. The heifer that was once poor and thin is now a fine, thrifty-looking animal. I am firmly convinced that if I had not given the heifer the iodide of potassium I would have lost her, for she was going down hill every day in spite of all I could feed her.

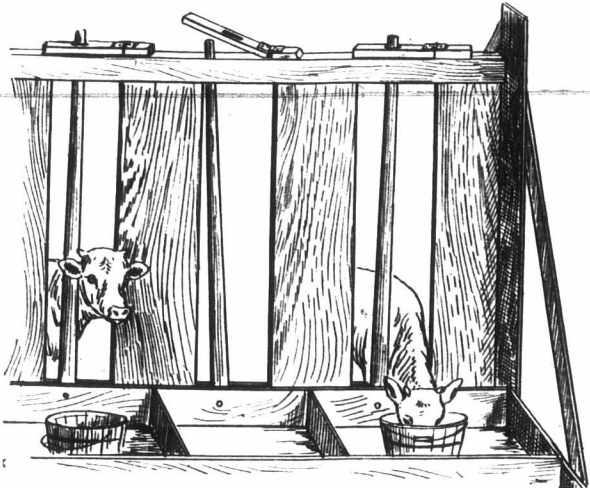
Mr. Watson also adds the testimony of another farmer as follows:

One of my neighbors had a heifer which had three large lumps on the side of her face, and they all broke and started to run. I advised him to try iodide of potassium, which he did, and I saw him a week after and he told me his heifer was doing well, for the places had all dried up and the swelling had gone down. He only used fifty cents worth of potassium.

Calf Feeding Pen.

BY W. M. CHAMPION, REABURN, MAN.

By the time your June number reaches your readers, many will be tussling with their young calves at feeding time, now just turned out to pasture; and to save many knocks both to feeder and calves, I advise them to make a calf stanchion and build it into the fence. To make it, it requires two upright ends morticed into two blocks for feet; let these be four feet long, with the upright placed in centre. Now saw gains in uprights six inches from each end, leave one inch full of upright, now take either nicely smoothed poles, or better, strips of picketing, and nail in the gains cut in uprights.



Now you have your two end pieces standing on their own feet, and the strips, two top and bottom, nailed securely, or perhaps a half-inch bolt run through. Now any pieces of board will do for filling. The dimensions of my calf feeder are as follows, and I find it about right:—height of posts over all, four feet; between the long strips, three feet; a convenient length of feeder, twelve feet. Now this part of our machine be careful about; begin at one end, and next post put into the stanchion a strip four inches wide; now leave nine inches; now fill fifteen inches, then leave nine inches, and go on until you come to the end, always nailing filling; now take four-inch strips for your stanchion, and you have, as it were, a mortice at top and bottom, put this into the nine-inch vacancy and leave only four inches for the calf's neck; taper at the top your stanchion, so it will give your calf room to get his head in, and fasten bottom of stanchion by putting in either a bolt or oak pin. When feeding time comes all the calves that can get their heads in will be ready to fasten in, and when they are fed shove out their heads, and there will soon be another ready to shut in; to hold the pails for feeding, run a pole from one foot to the other, and between each stanchion brace to the bottom of feeder by nailing short pieces, and each calf has its own bucket, and no wasted feed or temper.

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.

ANSWERED BY DR. W. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., TORONTO.
BARRENNESS.

ALEX. MCLEAN, Turtle Lake, Ont.:—"I have a heavy mare nine years old, and have raised two colts from her, and now I cannot get her in foal. She has been covered two years in succession without success. Can you advise any treatment likely to succeed? What can I do for her?"

We are afraid that the attempt to breed from your mare will prove unsuccessful. The neck of the womb is injured from her last parturition, and become too rigid and the opening too small to allow of impregnation. However, if you are very desirous of breeding her, pass the hand into vagina, and with the finger closed proceed to dilate the mouth of the womb, or procure one of Lyman's Impregnators and insert previous to the mare being put to the horse.

DISORDERED TEETH.

A. S. J., Willowdale, Ont.:—"I bought a cow a few weeks ago, and found she would not eat as though she cared for her food, and the saliva is continually running out of her mouth. I find about a gallon in her feed box in the morning. Her coat is rough and skin seems rather too tight. Will you please tell me what is the matter, and what I can do for her?"

You do not say how old the animal is. If she is from eighteen months to two years old, examine her mouth, and I think that you will find that the temporary molars have not been cast off, and will thus account for all the symptoms you describe. Anything wrong with the mouth or teeth of cattle will cause an increased flow of saliva. Remove the crown, and give a dose of laxative medicine.

MAMMITS (INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER).

JOSEPH IRWIN, Salisbury, Ont.:—"I have a valuable cow, and every few weeks in the summer her bag is caked. When I milk her the swelling is down, but it is not good milk. If you will kindly tell me, through your valuable paper, a cure for it I should be much obliged?"

This disease is known among farmers, cow-keepers and stock-keepers, as garget, long slough, caked bag, etc. It consists of inflammation of the udder, and is often of a very intractable character, especially when it takes on the chronic form. The symptoms are increased heat in the udder, attended with redness of the skin, and it becomes increased in size and hard, very tender and painful to the touch, and when manipulating look out for kicks. Upon drawing the bag, instead of milk a thin, yellowish fluid will be obtained, mixed with small curds and strings of fibrin. For treatment—foment with warm water, by the application of a blanket across the loins, suspend the udder, which must be kept free from milk, and then apply some stimulating liniment: Water of ammonia, one part; olive oil, four parts; or the ordinary soap liniment from the drug stores. Sometimes this disease assumes a chronic form, and instead of the active inflammation forming an abscess, a hard, nodular state of the udder ensues permanently. In this stage of the disease apply an ointment of iodide of potassium, one part, to eight of lard. These measures must be perseveringly employed for a length of time with discretion, and are usually attended with success.

PARASITES IN SHEEP.

THOS. E. BARTLETT, Hybla, Ont.:—"I am in trouble about my sheep, as they are dying off rapidly. Last fall I had about one hundred and fifty lambs; about New Year's Day, one took sick after another, and all I could do to save them proved of no avail. They are not able to hold up their heads, nor have they strength to stand. Most of them froth at the mouth at first, then become purged and nothing would stop it. I find they have lumps under the jaw, with a bad smell just before they die. I tapped six of them with lumps, and find the swelling filled with water. I do not think I will have a lamb of last year left. This spring I have had so far about seventy lambs, and only fourteen living. Some come and never move; some linger a day or two and even a week; some are strong, run and jump around, still they die. Many of the ewes, even good mothers, drop their lambs and then leave them to die. I do not skin them, they smell so bad, and I am at a loss to know what ails them."

I must confess this alarming state of affairs puzzles me, and without an inspection it will be difficult to locate the cause. My opinion, from the symptoms detailed of the odema or "watery condition of the skin", points to parasites or worms in the intestines. A qualified veterinary surgeon should be at once consulted to make a *post mortem* of those dead or dying, and suggest remedies for further prevention. If there are any dogs around, or if the sheep have access to stagnant water, swamp or marsh land under trees, it will be most likely due to the parasites named *Esophagotoma Columbian*;

this will cause obstruction to the circulation of the blood and account for the dropsy. The *post mortem* would reveal the nodular lumps or concretions in the bowels. If this should prove to be the case, see that your dogs are treated to a dose of worm medicine occasionally, and remove the sheep from the infected area.

Miscellaneous.**BUCKWHEAT FOR FEEDING.**

ALEX. MCLEAN, Turtle Lake, Ont.:—"Is buckwheat a good grain for fattening beef cattle?"

Buckwheat is seldom used as a feeding stuff, though it makes a good feed for poultry, and when mixed with corn is much used for fattening swine in some places. It is also fed to other kinds of stock with good results, but except in some special cases its use in this way would not be profitable, because the selling price is usually above that of other grain, while the feeding value is considerably below. For comparison, taking oats as an example, the digestible nutrients are as follows: Of Buckwheat—Albuminoids, 6.8; carbo-hydrates, 47.0; fat, 1.2; nutritive ratio, 7.4; value per hundred pounds, 77c. Oats—Albuminoids, 9.0; carbo-hydrates, 43.3; fat, 4.7; nutritive ratio, 6.1; value per hundred pounds, 98c.

Answers re Tread-Power Threshers.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

In reply to "Manitoba Farmer," I would say that I am an Assiniboia farmer, and have used one of John Larmonth & Co.'s (Montreal) tread-power threshing outfits for five years, and never invested my money better than in that machine. If your friends will write to me I will tell them all they wish for, or they can call and see the machine at work.

Yours truly,
A. L. GRUGGEN, Moosomin, N. W. T.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

In reply to your correspondent, "A Manitoba Farmer," I will give my own experience with a tread-power threshing machine. His objections to getting the threshing done by hired machines are correct and not overstated, and it was these objections that induced me to buy a two-horse tread-power machine in the year 1888, and which I have used with increased satisfaction ever since. The chief points in its favor are: 1. Being able to do your threshing just when you are ready. 2. To take your own time and clean the grain thoroughly out of the straw, and not "throw over." 3. When finishing a stack, to leave no waste on the ground. 4. To keep the 4c., 5c. or 6c. per bushel in your own pocket.

My machine (John Abell's, of Toronto,) threshes in wheat about 30 to 35 bushels per hour; oats, about 50 bushels per hour. Threshing from the stack, four men are all that are required, and threshing from the stook five men. I find threshing from the stook is by far the best, and my method is as follows:—As soon as my grain is all in stook, I begin to thresh the first that was cut, setting the machine so as to get about 600 bushels at a setting, and for a crop of about 200 acres use 6 horses—2 horses on the power, and using two wagons for drawing to the machine, changing horses at intervals. One man with each wagon can put on his own load and keep the machine supplied with sheaves; one man feeding and cutting bands; a fourth attends bushels and, if necessary, ties bags; while a boy with a horse or an ox draws away the straw. At noon and night we just take the sides off the racks, pile on the bags, and take our grain home with us. In this way I can, with only the same hands required for stacking, have my grain threshed and safely housed in almost the same time that we should take to stack it. By this you will see that there is positively no outlay whatever for the threshing, except the first cost of the machine, and I consider that in two seasons I fully save the price of that. I think greater care is required in the selection of a machine of this kind than in the larger ones, as, in this case, you verily want *Multrum in Parvo*, and I have seen several tread-powers in operation that I would not give yard room. The machine that I use has always given the greatest satisfaction; the power is a level tread, that is, the horses feet are level, although they are walking up hill, and, although prejudice is to the contrary, my horses come off the power as fresh and sound as when they went on, and two that have been going on the power for five or six years, and have, in fact, done the most of the threshing, are as sound in their legs to-day as when they first went on.

Every farmer with 100 acres or more should have a machine of this description; with 200 acres or over I think a 3-horse tread-power would be advisable.

My idea of farming in Manitoba, and I speak from 11 years' experience, is, wherever practicable, to go into mixed farming. (I myself raise, besides grain, horses, cattle, sheep, etc.), and do all the work with your own machines, thus keeping everything on the farm; with this object in view, I use all the newest implements and machines, including a hand centrifugal cream separator, and last, though not least, I have erected an all-steel Geared Aermotor Windmill for grinding grain and cutting hay and straw, etc., on one of my barns, which I consider one of my best investments.

Yours truly,
J. E. MARPLES,
Poplar Grove Farm, Hartney, Man.