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.]

Legal.

F. C. W.:—"A bought horse from B and signed note for same for six months; a month after A gave B chattel mortgage on three steers to pay for same horse.

"1. Can A get said note from B, or will he have to wait till it is due?

"2. Does the mortgage render note of no value, or will A have to meet it; said note is in the bank?

"3. B owes A money; when asked for it said it is no use paying, as A's note soon falls due; (4) is B justified in holding money due to A; (5) what would you advise?"

[1. If note is discounted in the bank A cannot get it without paying.

2. No. You have to meet it, if discounted in bank.

3 and 4. B is not justified in holding money; A can sue him for it.]

Veterinary.

ACTINMYCOSSIS.

D. M. McINTYRE, Lindsay:—"I have observed what you say in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Feb. 1, 1895, *re* actinmycossis. I have a steer with a lump on the side of his throat, and have treated him for the last three weeks with grain doses of potash and colchicum, at the same time applying externally to the lump iodine daily. I have also directed weekly doses of salts, the first of which he got a few days ago. The lump has in that time been very much reduced. I am in hopes it may in time disappear."

[I have to advise that you persist in your treatment, except that you give one drachm of the iodide of potassium, increased to four drachms daily until the animal's appetite is effected; then give a dose of Epsom salts, say one pound in two doses, with a few doses of tonic medicine in the shape of quinine powder, two drachms; pulve. anisi, half an ounce; gentian, one ounce; every day until the appetite improves, then, again, return to the iodide of potassium treatment. You may expect recovery in about two months. We do not recommend removal of the tumor by excision, but by painting tincture of iodide over the swollen parts. DR. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.]

LYMPHANGITIS.

M. C. Mauber, Trenton, Ont.:—"I have a four-year-old mare; about two months ago she got stupid-looking and very lame; both hind-legs swelled up to the thighs; a number of sores broke in many places and ran a great deal of matter. She eats and drinks well. The lameness has subsided, but the leg stays swelled. There is also some swelling along the belly to the fore-legs."

[This disease is also known as weed or Monday morning lameness, from it appearing after the Sunday's rest. It is a constitutional affection, attended by inflammation of the lymphatic glands. In most cases only one hind-leg is affected, and that usually the near or left leg. It is especially a disease of the heavy draught horse. One attack renders the animal more subject to a recurrence of the disorder until the limb assumes a permanently enlarged condition, and then known as lymphangitis. Any sudden change will bring on an attack, but is more frequently caused by over-feeding or feeding the animal beyond the requirements of its work,—too stimulating food, such as beans, Indian corn, peas, etc.; in fact, any sudden change of food or work will induce the disease. Symptoms:—The local inflammation is usually preceded by a rigor or shivering fit, which passes unnoticed. The respiration, though not increased in mild cases, becomes much accelerated, and in severe cases sweating profusely; the pulse and temperature is raised: the former may beat as high as 90 or 100, and the temperature may be 102 Fahr. Sometimes after the disappearance of the fever the lymphatic suppurate and burst, discharging a thin glarish matter. Under prompt and energetic treatment, the majority of cases recover completely, but the enlargement of the legs is often permanent. Treatment will depend entirely upon the stage of the malady. In early cases, bleeding from the jugular vein is often beneficial. Purgatives should be administered, say: Aloes, Barbadoe's, one ounce; calomel, one drachm; ginger, two drachms: made into a ball with softsoap or molasses. After the purgative has been given, diuretics should be administered: a ball composed of Venice turpentine made into a mass with linseed meal, and one ounce of the mass twice a day is often given with advantage. The limb may be fomented and the wounds dressed with a liniment of carbolic acid. Should the parts still remain swollen an absorbent should then be tried. A ball of the following character should be administered every day until the appetite is impaired: Iodide of potassium, one drachm; powdered colchicum, one drachm.

DR. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.]

Miscellaneous.

LICE ON CATTLE.

S. N. SIXMUTH, Springbrook: "I would like to obtain from you a sure and safe cure for lice on cattle. I have tried what is known as 'insect powder,' but it has not taken them off as it should."

[We would refer Mr. Sixmuth to the answer to Wellington Babcock's questions.]

HENS EATING FEATHERS.

A READER, Edmonton, Alta.:—"Will you please tell me by next paper what causes hens te eat their feathers? What should you do to make their stop?"

[Give your hens a moderate supply of animal food, such as scraps of beef, boiled or raw.]

BUCKWHEAT.

WM. JAFFREY, St. Marys, N. B.:—"If you could give me, through your valuable paper, the quantities of digestible albuminoids, carbo-hydrates and fat in one pound of our common rough buckwheat, you would much oblige an old subscriber?"

[Buckwheat contains of digestible albuminoids, 7.4 per cent.; digestible carbo-hydrates, 47.1 per cent.; digestible fat, 1.8 per cent.; it also contains 1.8 per cent. of digestible fibre.]

PIGS AILING.

HUGH ROGERS, Meaford:—"I have some October pigs, which were doing very well until a short time ago, when they began to get lame on all four legs. When I noticed them I slackened on their feed, for they were pretty fat. The feed consisted of half barley, quarter peas, quarter oats, mixed with milk and water. I then boiled turnips, and mixed a little of the meal and slop with them; but they seemed to get no better. Could you kindly give me a remedy for them through the columns of your valuable paper?"

[You do not mention the sort of hog pen you have, or whether the pigs have had exercise. All growing pigs require exercise, especially when being fed heavily, as yours certainly have. Your food, we think, has been too concentrated, and lacking in ash material. Had they been allowed a good run by day, and a warm, well-ventilated, dry pen, with plenty of bedding at night, and a liberal supply of raw roots, the trouble would not likely have occured. We would advise replacing the barley and pea meal with wheat shorts. Keep the pigs dry and warm and give a teaspoonful of sulphur for each pig in the food twice a week. Feed a few roots once a day, and keep in a box in the pen a mixture of the following proportions: Two and a-half bushels charcoal, 1½ bushels wood ashes, ½-pound copperas and 2 quarts of salt. The copperas should be dissolved in hot water and used to moisten the rest of the mixture. The pigs will eat this in sufficient quantities to make and keep them healthy under ordinary conditions.]

BUCKWHEAT.

JAS. THOM: "I want to ask you a few questions about buckwheat: 1. Will it kill wire worms, and how to use it? 2. Will it pay to grow for a crop? 3. How much to sow to the acre? 4. What kind to sow? 5. What time is best to sow for a crop, or to plough under?"

[We invite those who have had any experience with buckwheat, *re* question 1, to give our readers the benefit of it. 2 For the last few years buckwheat has been largely grown in sections where it was previously considered of little consequence, and is found to yield a remunerative return when sown on lightish land, just at the right time and in the proper quantity per acre. 3. About two pecks per acre for a crop, and four to plough under. 4. The Common Gray is always a safe variety to sow; Silver Hulled is a newer and better sort; Japanese is a much larger grain, grows stronger straw, and matures from ten days to two weeks earlier than the aforenamed. It also yields a heavier crop. 5. The date of sowing may be at any time between May 10th and September 1st for ploughing under: for a crop, between June 20th and July 1st. If earlier than this it is apt to blight; if later, there is danger of injury to the seed by frost.

LIGHTNING-RODS.

W. S.: "Do you know anything about the value of lightning-rods as a protection to buildings during thunder-storms? Please let us know your opinion through your valuable journal."

[From observation and from conversation with those who have lightning-rods on their barns, it would appear that buildings which have properly arranged rods are much less liable to injury from lightning than those not so protected. According to a bulletin on "Protection from Lightning," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it is learned from a wide observation by the Weather Bureau officials that "lightning-rods are efficacious in the protection of buildings, and that buildings with conductors, when struck by lightning, suffered little damage compared with those without protectors." A great many rods are put up so as to be practically worse than useless. The chief defects likely to occur are blunted points, and breaks in the continuity of the connection. "The function of a lightning-rod," says this bulletin, "is two fold: First, that of conducting the charge to earth: and second, the prevention of a disruptive discharge by silent neutralization of the cloud electrification." The latter explains why a rod terminates in a point, and likewise why points in good connection with the ground are always desirable upon buildings. Conductors should be of good iron or copper, and should be continuous, having the earth plates buried in damp earth or running water.]

PARSNIPS VS. CARROTS.

W. H. MILLER, Nictau, N. B.:—"I read in a paper recently that parsnips were, of all roots, the best for milch cows. Would you give some information as to their feeding and yielding qualities, and the kind best to grow?"

[According to analysis, parsnips have almost the same feeding value as carrots, the little difference being in albuminoids in favor of the parsnips. When we consider the difficulty in harvesting parsnips over the taking up of carrots, we would prefer carrots. Carrots also yield larger crops than parsnips. The New Intermediate (improved half-long) or the Hollow Crown are good croppers, the former being the easier gathered.

DEHORNING.

J. E. MARPLES, Delean, Man.:—"Can any of your readers tell me from experience if, after an animal's horns are removed, there is any further growth of horn from the head that would leave unsightly stubs; if so, is there any application for preventing them? Is there any evil effects, such as tumors, etc., known to have resulted from dehorning? With many other farmers and stock-owners, I realize the uselessness and danger of horns, and would gladly get rid of them; in fact, I consider the animal's appearance would be improved by their removal; but I would sooner retain the *whole* horn, with all its inconveniences, than have unsightly stubs grow out again."

[We have seen many dehorned herds, no stubs of horns showing. If the horn is cut off deep enough, about half an inch below where the skin unites with the horn, no evil effects will result, nor will any stub grow. See FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Sept. 1st, 1893; Nov. 15th, 1894 (page 451); Dec. 15th, 1894 (page 493), for fuller details.]

E. GARNER:—"1. Will you kindly give me the address of a reliable dealer in first-class fertilizers, such as superphosphate, bone-meal, muriate of potash, etc.?

"2. Also please say what is the value of the manure made by a well-fed horse for a year, assuming that he is on the road half the time. What bulk of manure would he make?"

[1. W. A. Freeman & Co., Hamiliton, Ont.

2. According to experiments conducted at Cornell Experiment Station, a 1000-lb. horse, fed on hay and 12 lbs. of oats, corn and wheat bran daily, and bedded with wheat straw, will produce from 18 to 20 tons of fresh manure, worth about $27, in a year. This weight includes bedding and plaster used to absorb the liquid. The amount of manure secured will depend upon the time he is in the stable.]

BLUE LICE—SILAGE CORN.

WELLINGTON BABCOCK, Wilton, Ont.:—"I would ask you for a little information. 1. Some cows lately purchased by me have a lot of blue lice on them; what can I do to get rid of them? I have used coal oil, but without effect. 2. I have twelve acres of well-prepared soil for silage corn next season. What kind would you advise me to sow?"

[1. If the stable is warm the cattle should be thoroughly washed with one of the reputable dips, mixed with warm water according to the directions on the box or can. It is important that it be thoroughly done from the nose to the end of the tail, and down to every hoof. At the end of eight days it should be done again just as thoroughly, so as to catch the young ones just hatched. The cattle should be carefully watched for the next two weeks, and should a louse appear more washing is necessary. This seems like a lot of trouble, but we well understand their tenacity of life, and also their constant worry to stock when present. Do not "slop" on large quantities, for a good "dip" is expensive. Use a horse brush and rub the mixture in thoroughly. When stables are too cold to admit of washing, lice can be kept fairly well under subjection by the use of yellow insect powder (pyrethrum), or hellebore, which is cheaper but more disagreeable to work with.

2. As your conditions of climate are much like those at Ottawa, we feel safe in recommending the sorts that gave the largest crop, and matured to the glazed stage there before frost came. Longfellow and Thoroughbred White Flint have given good satisfaction. We would recommend you to conduct experiments with corns this coming season, as that is the only way of arriving at the most satisfactory conclusions. Mr C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, O. A. C., Guelph, will be pleased to furnish you with half a dozen of the best varieties, with instructions for testing. You will notice that our Creamery Convention and Institute reports in February 1st issue contained some valuable points on corn growing. In Western Ontario many favor the large Southern corns, but what is wanted for the silo is the sort that will produce the most stalks and mature ears. Many successful corn growers for the silo do not now depend on any one variety, but grow two or three.]

Both the adults and the chicks that may be hatched require exercise if they are to be kept in health. Leg weakness is the result of compelling the hens to remain too closely confined during severe weather. It will not do to compel the hens to expose themselves to cold winds, but if they are at work they will not be injured. The man who walks briskly can face the cold, but if he is still he will become chilled. The hen is no exception. Give her litter to scratch in and make her seek her food in the litter, and the exercise will promote circulation of the blood, create warmth, increase the appetite, assist to ward off disease, and keep her in good laying condition.