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E MOUTHS. ing from swollen and are in good all been work- have not had a s and lips feel l. They dislike nose. I had in the mouth her with lines Please give me t of same. ND" Oxbow.

say what was rses from your be some local hing in the hay o remove the will get better

VES. ated at about in April. The fine they were en was cleaned bedded daily. o all right, and About three are on their jaw, only not One became eek; could see ything wrong roke in calf's : smelling pus me very sick, d calf failed charging. pus Eventually I lanced the e if I could , but nothing n came. The they needed rd. Foment- ce it at all. it given was up of boiled ay as long as rse as soon as calves were ow the other ay. Can you i a case, and

C. G. G. ere affected It was evi- sioning, but g like a pro- ses without consult your

ORSE. d distemper ler jaw was e blistered. in hind legs, Little was Was turned swelling all n hind parts past winter l legs with indicating g be done sen care of well. H. P. inly affected im Salol in lav in mash y giving otash three o muscles of lo not leave

INJURED OXEN.

1. We bought an ox this spring. Last fall the owner struck him on the face just below the eye with a club. There is a large lump there now and it bleeds sometimes at the lower side of the lump. Kindly let me know if there is anything will take lump off. Does not seem to hurt him any, only bleeds and is red for about the size of a fifty cent piece like proud flesh at the bottom of lump.

2. Have an ox that got hind leg cut in mower last summer just above lower joint; the hair is off and at times it cracks and bleeds. Kindly advise if anything can make hair grow again and cure cracking.

Sask.

D. R.

Ans.—There is no doubt but that the bones of your ox's head have become diseased internally. Not much can be done for him. You might try a blister composed of biniodide of mercury, 2 drams; powd. cantharides, 2 drams; vaseline, 2 ounces. Cut off the hair and rub in well on the hard part; leave on for thirty-six hours; then wash off and apply vaseline. It may be lumpy jaw.

2. Keep part well greased with vase- line or mutton tallow and add a few drops of carbolic acid to the grease.

TUBERCULOSIS AND DEBILITY.

I have just had a grade Holstein heifer aged three years, die. She had had a cough since last spring, and never seemed to thrive very well although on abundant pasture. Last winter she had unfortunately to be outside most of the time and fed in the yard with about 125 other head. She never seemed to have a good appetite and never rustled around like the others. About three weeks ago she fell down on the road home, but I succeeded in getting her up again. The next day she seemed to have lost all power in her back, and till the time she died we had to raise her. We held a post mortem examination and found that under the hide and round all the muscles above the hocks, round the spine and root of tail, under the gullet and shoulders, there were lots of cysts, some large some small, full of a pale yellow transparent matter like a very thin, clear jelly. She had lumps all round her jaw, loose hanging lumps also full of this liquid. Her right lung was of a dark purple color, and break- ing into fragments and much smaller than her left lung which seemed normal. There were present also round her heart and lungs and on some of the intestines more cysts full of the same liquid. Her blood was very thin and light in color and all her muscles seemed very soft and watery. The calf (a heifer) was in good condition, and well proportioned.

We have been wondering if she died from tuberculosis, but never having seen a case before cannot form any decided opinion. The cavity of the lung contained about a half a pail of water. I had a two-year-old steer die at Christmas time. He was very poor and had a cough also. Both these animals were sired by a purebred Holstein bull (registered). Your opinion of the matter would much oblige.

Man.

W. W. H.

Ans.—The heifer had tuberculosis which was hastened by debility and lack of nourishment toward the last. The disease is not transmissible from sire to offspring, but the tendency to it is, and when one gets two very pronounced cases from one sire there is the suggestion that a bull of more robust constitution should be used.

BREEDING HEIFER.

1. Calf two years old shows no sign of being in season. What can be done to bring her round?

2. Is eighteen months too young to breed a calf?

Sask.

SENEX.

Ans.—The only thing that can be done is to let her run in a herd with a bull.

2. No, not if she is well grown. Heifers frequently have their first calves at two years and sometimes at twenty months.

COLT OVER ON FETLOCKS.

Colt three weeks old was born weak and had to be helped up to suck, but after a couple of days got strong enough to get up alone, but is now walking on fetlock joints with feet turned back. Have been bandaging and also put on splints, but it is rather difficult to keep splints on. Was thinking of keeping him a month, then, if not better, killing him.

Alta.

A. L.

Ans.—You might try plaster of Paris bandages. First apply a nice bandage from top of hoof to half way between fetlock and knee; then mix up your plaster and apply all over the bandage. Keep the colt as quiet as possible. Probably the bandages alone would be sufficient to strengthen the legs. We have known them to go over until the fetlock became raw and then to suddenly recover apparently by learning to control their legs. If not better at a month there is not much hope for him.

BREAKING OXEN FOR WORK.

Please describe the breaking of a pair of two or three-year-old cattle to work.

Ans.—Steers intended for work are usually taken in hand at from six months to one year old, and gradually accustomed to being yoked up before being put to light work, say at two years old. When, however, it becomes necessary to break a pair of two or three-year-olds, not previously handled, the yoke (either the "bow" or "head" yoke, as preferred) is put on them, and they are turned out into a small field or yard, near the barn, first taking the precaution to tie their tails together. This is done to prevent their becoming "turned" in the yoke. After the cattle become accustomed to being yoked up, they are hitched to a light log, and allowed to haul it awhile. Then they will work on the plow, harrow or waggon with little or no trouble. In plowing, two men, or a man and a boy, are usually required, one to hold the plow, and the other to drive, the cattle being quite easily taught to mind the words "gee" and "haw" (right and left), the commands being gently enforced with the whip. A well broken pair of oxen require no driver in plowing, but are guided solely by the voice of the plow- man.

DRENCHING HORSES.

Back the horse into a narrow stall. Slip a running noose of thin smooth rope (clothes line or window cord) over upper front teeth (incisors) inside of lip; then throw free end of rope over an overhead beam, raise horse's head sufficiently and hold it so by means of the rope." This seems sufficiently explicit, but as the instructions have been misunderstood it may be added that when the noose has been placed around the upper teeth, under the upper lip, the free end of the rope then is thrown directly over the beam above the horse's head, or passed through a pulley fastened to the beam for the purpose and then by means of the rope the horse's head is pulled up sufficiently high to allow of giving the drench. The noose is tightened upon the teeth and does not include the upper lip nor does it pass around the poll.

HAIRLESS PIGS.

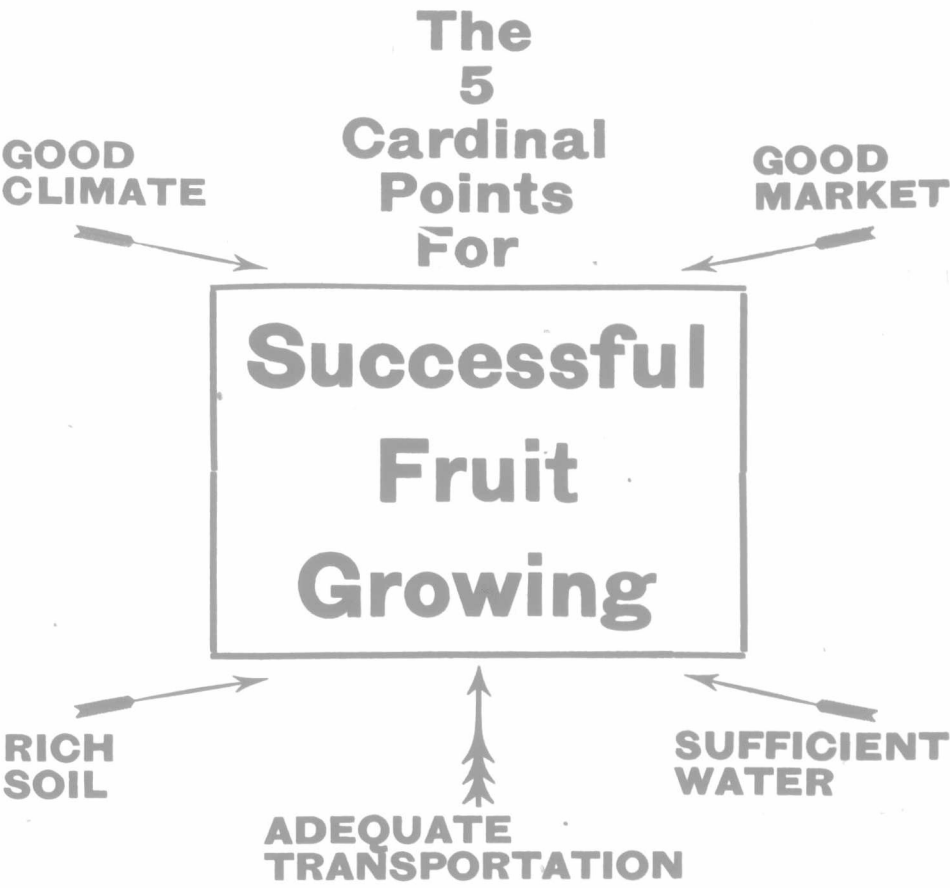
What reason can you assign for sows farrowing hairless pigs? There has been a great deal of that in this part of the country this spring. Three years ago we had a very severe winter and lots of snow, so that sows took very little exercise unless forced to and there were many litters of hairless pigs and many weak litters that died.

Alta.

READER.

Ans.—We think one of the most sensible theories advanced in explanation of the prevalence of weak and hairless pigs and foals in Alberta is the fact that lime is a lacking quantity of the drinking water and soil of that country and that during winter live stock, sows especially, eat snow instead of drinking well water. W. F. Stevens reported that he had apparently improved matters by mixing phosphate of lime with the concentrates fed to sows and in addition putting a peck of quick lime in his well at inter- vals of about sixty days.

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