

WORMS AND BOG SPAVIN, IN COLT.

I have a two-year colt troubled with worms. He has been on grass since 28th of May. The same colt slipped on cement floor last winter and caused a lump on hock. The lump has grown bigger on both sides and in front. Would you advise the use of caustic balsam? M. S. Huron Co.

Ans.—Colts very rarely suffer from worms while on pasture. Occasionally, however, we find that they do. Some animals have a natural predisposition to this trouble and require constant care to be kept free from these parasites. Take 1½ ozs. each of sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron; pulverize finely; mix into a dozen powders and give one each day till done. Then give a purgative dose of 1 oz. Barbadoes aloes. The lump on hock is a bog spavin and thorough-pin. Apply to the enlargement once a day the following: Four drams each of biniodide of mercury and iodide of potassium; mix with 8 ozs. of water. This trouble can be treated more successfully during the cold weather, and, if your colt is not lame nor the enlargement very big, it might be as well to put off treatment till next winter, but if the enlargement is considerable and if the colt is lame it might be better to treat at once. H. G. REED, V. S.

STOMACHIC TROUBLE IN COLT.

I have a three-year-old colt that was poorly wintered. I put him in the stable and have been feeding him 2½ gallons of oats and a gallon of bran and hay daily. After drinking he belches wind, and I am afraid it may develop wind-sucking. W. B. R. P. E. I.

Ans.—The change of diet has been too sudden, and the wonder is that you have not had more serious trouble. The stomach is not able to digest the food, and when water is added fermentation takes place and he fortunately gets rid of the gases per gullet. There is no danger of it developing wind-sucking; in this case a horse takes wind into the stomach instead of belching. Give your colt a purgative of 7 drams ginger, follow up with 1 dram each sulphate of iron and gentian and 2 drams bicarbonate of soda twice daily. Feed about half the quantity of oats and gradually increase as his digestion improves. Give regular exercise except during the operation of the purgative. J. H. REED, V. S.

DEFORMED CALF.

1. We have a heifer calf, six months old. When born, she had a lump on her back about midway between shoulder and tail. The lump has increased in size.

2. Our other calves are with their mothers where there is plenty of shade, grass and water, but while they are growing well, they are thinner than we would wish. Do you think they take too much exercise and are troubled with flies? Would it be better to move them to clover pasture and allow them to go to the stable at will, allowing them to go to the dams twice daily, and feed grain at noon? E. A. W. Huron Co.

Ans.—1. The growth on the calf is a deformity and increases in size as the calf grows. It is not probable anything can be done to remove it.

2. If the flies are troublesome, the calves would do better if their quarters were changed as suggested. Finely-chopped oats, about a pint with a tablespoonful of linseed meal to each calf would be a good grain ration. Increase the quantity as the calves grow. This, with good clover and access to their dams twice daily, should give favorable results. J. H. REED, V. S.

JOINT ILL.

My mare's colt did well for two weeks, then became lame on left hind leg at fetlock. It broke and ran a grayish-brown fluid; then the other hind leg became affected at the hock. I lanced it in different places. Then the shoulder became affected, and it died in two days. McD. Glengarry Co.

Ans.—Your colt died from joint ill, which is caused by a germ entering at the navel opening. Treatment is of little avail. The disease can be prevented by applying to the navel soon after birth and several times daily until the opening heals, a lotion composed of 1 part corrosive sublimate to 500 parts water. Any good disinfectant will answer the same purpose. This point was discussed and preventive treatment recommended in the "Advocate" of March 15th, in an article entitled "The Mare and Her Foal." J. H. REED, V. S.

BRONCHOCOELE.

I have a colt, two months old, that had a soft lump in its neck when born. It is now harder and about the size and shape of a goose egg, about one inch below the throat, on the right side. L. S. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your colt has an enlarged thyroid gland. Rub it well once daily with the following ointment: 1 dram each iodine and iodide of potassium thoroughly mixed with an ounce of vaseline. It will probably take considerable time to reduce the gland to the normal size. J. H. REED, V. S.

COW LEAKING HER MILK.

I have a cow four years old. Calved twelve months ago. Was in fair condition and did well till calf was weaned, when I found that the milk would flow from teats when walking through the fields and when lying down. Some have suggested tying soft string around lower part of teat. P. E. Island. W. B. K.

Ans.—The leaking of milk from teats is due to a congenital weakness of the muscles surrounding the opening of the teat, which do not contract with sufficient strength to prevent the milk from running out. I do not think that anything can be done to successfully overcome the difficulty. Rubber bands have sometimes been used, but not with much success, but they would be decidedly better than a string. H. G. REED, V. S.

Miscellaneous.

TURKEYS DYING.

A Welland County, Ont., subscriber reports a good many of his turkeys dying. They go about with drooping wings. Saw lice on them. Please give cause and cure?

Ans.—I think the cause of the death was lice. Get a little olive oil, dampen the thumb with the same, and rub it over the turkey's head, under the wings, and just under the vent. Be careful not to use too much. I think it would be well to make the application once every five days for probably three times. Those to whom I have recommended this treatment speak very highly of the results obtained. It has also given us good satisfaction here when doctoring head lice on chickens. W. R. GRAHAM, Poultry Dept.

Ontario Agricultural College.

HOLIDAYS AND CHORES.

A young man is hired on a farm by the month for the season. 1. Is he entitled to every second Sunday, going off on Saturday night, or has he a right to help with chores every Sunday? He is accustomed to help with milking, etc., during the week, and other hired men in the neighborhood all help with chores on Sunday. 2. Can the employer charge him for the absent Sundays or make him put in extra time at the end of the season, or in what way can he make up for the lost time? OLD SUBSCRIBER. Wellington Co.

Ans.—1. In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, he must do chores, but, apart from that, he is entitled to all Sundays as holidays. 2. The usual, and probably the most convenient, way is for the employer to make a reasonable deduction at settling time.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF DIFFERENT BREEDS OF SHEEP.

What is the standard weight of the leading breeds of sheep, both ewes and rams, at maturity? JNO. RACY. Sherbrooke Co., Que.

Ans.—The standard weight may be taken about as follows:

	Rams.	Ewes.
Lincoln, not less than	275	225
Cotswold, " " "	250	225
Oxford, " " "	250	200
Hampshire, " " "	250	200
Leicester, " " "	225	175
Dorset, " " "	215	165
Southdown, " " "	150	125

INCREASING BUTTER-FAT IN MILK.

Can the percentage of butter-fat in cow's milk be increased by feeding, and as it increases in quantity will it also increase in quality. JOHN FARISH. Middlesex Co.

Ans.—With a view to settling this question, experiments have been conducted in nearly every country in the world where dairying is carried on, and the consensus of opinion to-day is that the quality of the feed has little or no effect upon the percentage of fat in milk. Any variations to be found are, therefore, traceable either to the inherent powers of the animal to give rich or poor milk or to the length of time since the milking period began. Dairymen who wish to improve the capacity of their herd to give rich milk, must look to breeding rather than feeding for success.

BINDWEED.

I am sending a vine which is growing quite thickly in my garden. Please tell me, through the "Farmer's Advocate," what it is and how to get rid of it? W. M. Norfolk Co.

Ans.—The vine received is bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), one of the very worst weeds in Canada to eradicate. For treatment, see "Farmer's Advocate," July 1st, page 494.

KILLING OX-EYE DAISY.

Is there anything with which I can spray ox-eye daisy to kill them in rough ground where I cannot cultivate thoroughly? Or is there any other way I can get rid of them? YOUNG FARMER. Parry Sound.

Ans.—No spray, so far as we can learn, has yet been successfully used in the destruction of ox-eye daisy. In your case it will be difficult to eradicate. Hand-pulling seems the only practicable method.

OUTLET FOR DITCH.

My farm is on the north side of the concession. Neighbor No. 1 is on the south side, and neighbor No. 2 to west of No. 1. I have an open ditch, some 60 rods long, through my field to the road. There is a good culvert on the road. At one time ditches have been made at each side of the road, but they are now almost filled up. The natural course for the water is through a part of neighbor No. 1's farm, which is rough and unbroken, but underbrushed and used for pasture, and into neighbor No. 2's farm at a part still in bush. At present the water lies at the roadside and in my field, more so than in No. 1's pasture patch. I have offered for a few years now to work day for day with No. 1 to make the drain through his place, but he seems most unwilling to begin. I am told that the township council must have the water taken from their property, and that they should deal with neighbor No. 1 about it. I am also told that the council can only be asked to take the water away if the roadside ditches are the means of bringing it in front of my place. The bulk of the water is off my land, however.

1. Will you please tell me which story is right? 2. Is it possible to make neighbors 1 and 2 give me an outlet, since the part of their farms through which the drain should go is not under cultivation? 3. If so, how had I better go about it? 4. And who would have to bear the cost of the surveyor, etc., etc., should such proceedings be required? P. D. Q. Ontario Co.

Ans.—1. Neither is entirely right, but the latter is the more nearly so. 2. You are entitled to obtain an outlet through their lands, but they are probably not liable to perform any part of the work. 3. You should first serve the other parties affected (including the reeve of the municipality) with a notice in writing signed by you, naming a day and hour and also a place convenient to the site of the ditch, at which all are to meet and estimate the cost of the ditch, and agree, if possible, upon the apportionment of the work and supply of material for construction among them according to their respective interests therein, and settle the proportions in which the ditch is to be maintained, such notice to be served not less than twelve clear days before the time named therein for the meeting. There is a form of such notice provided by the Ditches and Watercourses Act, R. S. O., Chap. 285. (Form C.) There is also a form (D) of agreement for use in case the parties come to an agreement at the meeting, and the Act makes provision for its being filed with the Municipal Clerk. If no agreement is reached at the meeting, or within five days thereafter, you might file with the clerk a requisition (Form E), requesting that the engineer appointed by the municipality under the Act be asked to appoint a time and place in the locality in question, at which he will attend to make an examination of the locality, examine owners and witnesses, and make an award. The Act contains elaborate provisions respecting the proceedings and gives forms, and to it we would refer you for further particulars. We would add, however, that it is the duty of the municipality to keep copies of all such forms. 4. The engineer would state in his award the amount of his fees, etc., and who should pay same.

WHEAT JOINT-WORMS—CUTTING TOPS OF EVERGREENS.

1. We have ten acres of goose wheat which has had a severe attack of the joint-worm. Could you tell if there is any way to destroy it, or if it makes any difference what land you sow the wheat on?

2. We have a spruce hedge about thirty feet high, and would like to cut the top off. What time of the year would be best to cut them, and how much dare we take off without injuring the trees? FARMER'S SON. York Co.

Ans.—1. The presence of wheat joint-worms is not affected in any way by the texture or preparation of the soil. The full-grown insect is a fly. The larval, or grub stage, is passed in the straw, from which it does not emerge as a full-grown imago until spring. After that, the eggs are laid upon the joints of the wheat, when they hatch in a short time, and the young larvae at once begin their destructive work. There is no practicable method of saving a crop when once attacked, but the future ravages of the pest may be checked by utilizing the wheat straw for fodder or as litter during the winter months.

2. In general, pruning is best if done before the nutritive activities of the tree begin. With young evergreens, however, fair success is obtained by pruning in the month of June or early in July. Since your trees are so large, it would be advisable to defer the operation until late winter or early spring, when about three feet might safely be removed.