

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Wart on Horse

(1) Will you be kind enough to let me know through your question column where I can register the name of my farm, situated in Saskatchewan.

(2) Also I have a yearling colt that has a red bloody spot on his neck a little below the ear. Some say it is a wart and that it bleeds because the horse rubs it. It is about the size of a half dollar. Apparently it is only on the skin, and has been there nearly all summer. The horse keeps in good health and spirits.—J. D. D., Saltcoats, Sask.

(1) You had better write the Department of Agriculture at Regina regarding the registration of the name of your farm.

(2) The spot on neck is probably a wart, and will give the animal little trouble. If it is in the skin and has a neck, tie a small cord tightly around it and if it does not drop off in a week tie another cord. When it sloughs off, apply a little perchloride of antimony to the raw spot to destroy the root. This can be repeated every third day. Usually two applications are enough. If the wart is flat and you cannot tie a string around it, scrape off the surface with a blunt knife, and when it stops bleeding apply a little of the perchloride of antimony with a feather. Scrape the scab off in three days and apply a little more, and so on until it is lower than the surrounding skin. Then use oxide of zinc one ounce, lard two ounces. Apply a little once a day till it is healed.

Swelling on Hock

About two months ago a colt, in jumping over a wire fence, got a small cut (but apparently pretty deep) on his hock. The wound is now perfectly healed up, but a hard swelling larger than an egg remains. Will it gradually go away itself, or is there anything I can apply to remove it?—R.S., Nova Scotia.

Rub in a little iodine ointment once a day, and the swelling will gradually disappear.

Sweeny

I have a mare with sweeny on left shoulder.—Subscriber.

Sweeny is the name of a wasted condition of the skin of the shoulder, and is curable in most, but not all cases. The part should be blistered lightly every two weeks with a cantharides blister (cantharides 1, lard 6), rubbed briskly for ten minutes. While under treatment she can do light work and should not be tied up for days without exercise, for the muscles will not become repaired without use, but on no account should she do heavy pulling.

A Running Sore

I have a five-year-old cow that has a sore just in front of her udder. It is hard and has an offensive odor. Did not notice it until after she had calved. I have been washing it daily with carbolic acid and water, but it does not get any better.—Subscriber.

This should be treated by injecting the carbolic solution into the wound with a syringe. Make the solution of one part carbolic to twenty of water and inject it twice a day. If this fails to heal it, there is probably a piece of wood, a splinter, or something of the kind in the wound

and you should get a surgeon to examine it for you.

Influenza

Having lost two horses this year from influenza, what kind of medicine would you advise me to give in case any more would take it?—Subscriber.

Influenza is not usually a fatal disease, and, if you have lost two horses with it, you have either had exceptionally hard luck or there must have been some mistake made in looking after the cases. A frequent mistake in dealing with this disease is made in working the horses during the early stages when the presence of the disease may only be detectable by the clinical thermometer. A horse will usually show the earliest signs of the trouble by refusing part of his feed and when this is noticed he should be laid off work at once.

Sore Mouths

Have two May colts that until ten days ago have been running with the herd. They are both failing fast, slobber at the mouth (a fairly thick, slightly yellow froth) and are dull in the eye. The mouth looks sore about the upper jaw, outside.—Subscriber.

Examine carefully the inside of the mouth, tongue and cheeks for sores caused by the penetrating awns of spear grass or foxtail. Nature generally gets rid of these by forming an abscess about them and carrying them off in the pus when it discharges. Sometimes, however, the knife has to be used, and you must use your own judgment. Other conditions in the mouth may cause the same symptoms, such as a crop of vesicles (blisters) on the tongue and gums, constituting a disease known as aphtha, and treated by washing the mouth with a solution of borax. Or you may find trouble with the teeth, and though in colts of this age it is unusual for the teeth to go wrong.

Feeding Horses

1. Should horses be watered before feeding? 2. Should they be fed grain or hay first in the morning? 3. How long should a mare go after foaling before being bred?—New Subscriber.

1 and 2. Horses should be fed hay first in the morning, then watered, then lastly fed oats. There are many good reasons for this, which we have not space to discuss at present.

3. The ninth day after foaling is usually the earliest that breeding can be accomplished, and following that the periods recur about every three weeks. If a mare is healthy and strong, there is no objection to breeding her as soon after foaling as possible.

Umbilical Rupture

Foal has what appears to be a rupture at the navel, about the side of an egg. When young he seemed to have difficulty in getting up and I think he brought on the trouble by struggling. It can be shoved back into place, leaving an opening about an inch and a half high, through which it protrudes. J. K. T., Kent Co.

This form of rupture is very common in young foals and is not due to accident or injury, but is the result of arrested development in the non-closure of an opening which exists in every foal during its prenatal existence. If the rupture is small, as in this case, it will generally disappear. If not, it can be cured by simple operation when the foal weather comes on. At present it would be unwise to meddle with it.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscribers, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who, will, from time to time, publish hereon on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

Building Line Fence

A and B own adjoining farms. A has twenty-five acres of bush in which he pastures his cattle. B has three acres of bush and ten acres of old field adjoining. B's half of line fence is made of logs and brush—much of it not three feet high. A's cattle got over the fence into B's property. B drove them out with a dog and made them jump over fence into A's wheat on three occasions. A asked B to repair the fence, but B refuses to fix or build his portion of same. What is the proper course for A to take to have B put his share of the fence in proper repair and if A should give B notice in writing what is the form of the notice?—D. F. (Newpark), Ontario.

The proper course for A to take to compel B to put his portion of the line fence in proper repair is to proceed under the provisions of "The Line Fences Act" Revised Statutes of Ontario (1897), Chapter 284. By that Act it is provided that "owners of adjoining lands shall make, keep up and repair a just proportion of the fence which marks the boundary between them, or if there is no fence they shall so make, keep up and repair the same in proportion which is to mark such boundary." The above provision applies to occupied lands, and from your letter we understand that both farms are occupied.

By Section 4 of the said Act it is provided that in case of dispute between owners respecting such proportion the following proceedings shall be adopted:

1. Either owner may notify the other owner or the occupant of the land of the owner so notified that he will, not less than one week from the service of such notice, cause three fence-viewers of the locality to arbitrate in the premises.
2. The owner so notifying shall also notify the fence-viewers not less than one week before their services are required.
3. The notices in both cases shall be in writing, signed by the person notifying, and shall specify the time and place of meeting for the arbitration, and may be served by leaving the same at the place of abode of such owner or occupant.

Melotte

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