

comparatively dry and cool place. In the following spring the selected roots are planted out in rows, and the seed eventually produced is saved during the latter part of the second season. Full information on turnip-seed production was given in the *Journal* for June, 1918.

TREATMENT FOR ECZEMA IN DOG.

A. FRIEDRICK, Marton :—

Would you please advise me if anything can be done for mange on a dog. I have a valuable sheep-dog, and he is just showing signs of mange on the back. I have tried a lysol bath, but it seems to have done no good.

The Live-stock Division :—

In all probability the skin-disease affecting the dog is not mange but a form of eczema, as mange is seldom seen in this country, whereas eczema is of frequent occurrence. Give the dog a laxative—1 oz. to 2 oz. of castor-oil. Wash the affected part with soap and warm water, then apply a little sulphur or zinc ointment. A little of the ointment should be applied twice daily. After the first washing, no more water should be used, the part being kept as dry as possible. Keeping the animal on soft diet for a time and giving four or five drops of Fowler's Solution in the food twice a day will greatly hasten a recovery.

LAWN INFESTED WITH PRUNELLA.

M. P., Dannevirke :—

I would like to know if by any means, other than breaking up, I could rid a lawn of prunella, which has taken possession at the expense of the fine lawn-grass sown about three years ago.

The Horticulture Division :—

The weed you mention, *Prunella vulgaris* (self-heal), could not be really eradicated from your lawn except by digging in spring and allowing it to fallow during the summer, in which case you would have to hoe frequently to destroy seedlings, or dig the plants out. If, however, a skilled scytheman was to mow the grass close to the ground a lot of the weeds would be cut off. With a bare surface, a strong sharp-toothed rake could be used to tear out a lot more, and the remainder could be dug with a fork. A dressing of superphosphate should then be given, followed by a light top-dressing of clean soil, the ground being then well rolled. It would be best to allow the grass to grow through the winter, and carry out the process mentioned in spring. If the lawn is well drained and fertilizer given to encourage the growth of the grass, self-heal should not be troublesome.

FEEDING LUCERNE HAY TO PIGS.

H. POYNTON, Ohau :—

Would you kindly furnish me with information on the proper way of feeding lucerne hay to pigs.

The Live-stock Division :—

At the Ruakura Farm of Instruction it was found that pigs showed no desire to eat the hay when thrown on the ground or placed in racks in the paddock, but if the lucerne was cut and given in the green state, or chaffed when freshly cut and mixed with the other food—pollard, meals, &c.—the animals readily partook of it. You might try soaking the hay in molasses before putting it in the racks for the pigs, and once having acquired the taste of the plant they may take it without further trouble. Only fine-stemmed leafy hay should be used; the coarse fibrous stems are practically of no value as a pig-food, and if eaten are liable to cause digestive trouble.