vent them conducting frost or moisture through. The mortar should be tamped in so as to fill every crevice. When you have got all round the wall you may raise the plank one foot and go around again, raising the wall one foot each day if the weather is dry. Place the window frames in the boxes when the wall is raised high enough to bring the top of the frames to the top of the wall.

If you have only sand to use, mix five parts with one of water-lime while dry, then wet into a thin mortar, but if you also have gravel, mix the sand and water-lime four to one, then mix into this five six parts gravel, and make it into a thin mortar immediately. If you have stone to lay it in as described above.

Or ... teen feet high use scantling long and us... the wall, and brace them at with it, put...

For a wall fou... from springing with the enough to reach abov... ish for a dwelling the centre to keep them ... nd and one of pressure of the wall. A nice ... ortar for house is composed of three parts sa... coat Portland cement. Mix them like ... plastering, and give the outside of the wall a ... of this, then line off in blocks like square stone. I got the proportions and method of building this wall from Professor E. W. Stewart, of New York, when we built our barn, and I have superintended the building of several since with entire satisfaction.

The Advantages of Concrete Walls.

BY W. A. DOYLE, BEULAH, MAN.

The advantages of concrete over the stone are:

1st. Its exceeding cheapness, as where lime can be bought for 35 cents per bushel and gravel convenient, the cost is about one-half that of masonry, after allowing full wages for the farmer's time in teaming and building.

2nd. It is much drier, both in winter and summer, and consequently more healthy. It is much warmer than frame, much cheaper, and it is good for generations. When walls dry they become as hard as ordinary masonry. If it is required harder, a small quantity of Portland cement can be used, which can be procured from hardware and other dealers for 1 cent per pound, but it must be used as mixed, or it will set so hard in a few minutes that it cannot be handled or packed. [Usually sold in small barrels at from $3.50 to $4.00 each.—Editor.]

In 1891 I built a concrete house, 24x36, with wing 20x24, all 16-feet walls, with three gables, cellar 20x24, and furnace room 13x13, all 9-feet walls. The lowest tender to build in frame was $2,200. I determined to build concrete; hired two men, paying one $1.75 per day and the other $1 50. They dug both cellars, dug and built the lime kiln, burned the lime and built the walls, and all this cost me $172.50. My farm hands hauled the stone and gravel and cut the wood for the kiln. Thus my lime cost me only 17 cents per bushel. I bought my flooring, rough lumber and shingles at Birtle, and imported all doors, frames, sash, casings, stair material and paint; lathed and plastered and painted, finishing in superior style for $1,410. This includes hauling stone and teaming lumber. My cellar walls are two feet thick and concrete, except two feet of stone work at bottom, done by ourselves, and house walls one foot thick. I have saved $700; I have a house worth far more than a frame one, which I can insure at a lower rate for all time.

Mr. Doyle commends the use of stones in building concrete walls, thus effecting a great saving of the more costly material. On this point he says:—"Having bedded the boxing by placing about three inches of mortar in it, packing it down with any broad hammer (a small stone hammer will do), packing it firmly into all corners, if stone is to be used, next set in the stone, tapping it or working it down into the mortar, placing the best face to outside of wall and in contact with the boxing. All stones, large or small, must be apart to allow the concrete to be packed between, thus filling up all spaces and obtaining a good bond. This use of stones is not objectionable, and a great saving of lime and labor in mixing is thereby effected. If stones are selected with a good face and of variegated colors, the effect on the finished wall is very pleasing, and most persons prefer it to the unbroken dead-grey of the concrete. No stones over ten inches in diameter should be used. Then fill up the box with mortar, pushing and packing it with a small stick or lath all around the stones to leave no cavities, and packing with the hammer."

Mr. Doyle also recommends several sets of boxing, which he constructs as follows:—Place the boards on edge, parallel to each other, the exact distance apart as the wall is thick (say one foot). Nail pieces of lath across each board at right angles, allowing each end of lath to project two inches beyond outside of box, thus: Cut lath eighteen inches long. Use shingle nails to nail on lath, two nails at each end. Nail a lath about three inches from each end and between those, like braces, every two or three feet. This stiffens the box and holds it rigid exactly one foot wide inside. Then turn the box upside down and nail a similar set of lath braces on the other side. Next cut a lot of cleats 1x2x10 and nail with 2½-inch wire nails perpendicularly on the outside of boxing and projecting two inches above, clinching the nails inside. These cleats will prevent the next row of boxing from spreading. Nail cleats close to each end of box on both sides, and others between, every two feet. If wall is to be built on a stone foundation, the boxing should be set three or four inches in from outside of masonry. Nail the boxing together at corners of wall with 3-inch wire nails, to make corner joint tight and a neat right angle; when boxing is placed all around the wall, square them.

Rape as a Cleaning Crop and for Fattening Sheep.

BY J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON.

My experience with rape in the last three years, both as a cleaning crop and for fattening sheep, has been so gratifying to myself, I feel constrained to tell it to the world through the ADVOCATE. The cultivation necessary to secure a crop is very simple. The land plowed in the fall need not be touched till late in June, or after all the spring seeding, including that of turnips, is over. A couple of plowings and thorough pulverization by the use of roller and harrows is all that is required. Sown in drills 24 to 30 inches apart, about two pounds of seed per acre, kept clean by the free use of the horse-hoe, the cleaning process is quite as effective as a summerfallow, and the amount of feed produced is, in most cases, marvellous. It may be sown any time in June or July. I think it a mistake to sow earlier than June 25th, as the fly is apt to take the plants, and if it does get an early start it is liable to wilt and turn yellow in the dry spells we so often in August. In clean land it will do very well ...dcast, but better in drills with cultiva- have ... should not be turned on it till it is sown bre... ...hes high, as the stronger the tion. Stock ... feed they make. Care is about 12 to 15 ... turned into it. They stalks become the bette... with dew or rain necessary when stock is firs... should not be put on it while we... should be for a few days, and a pasture fie... of both accessible, so that they may have the ru... they grass and rape for two or three weeks, when ... may safely be confined upon it. Sometimes there are considerable losses from stock becoming bloated or scoured, and I have known cases where the ears of sheep became swollen and they have lost part of their ears, but in the last three years, with from 5 to 12 acres, I have not lost a single animal, have had no mishap, and my sheep have done wonderfully well on it. Last fall I had 25 Cotswold ram lambs on rape that had never been fed anything since they were put on grass in spring, and, on rape alone, many of them weigh from 150 to 175 lbs. each, and have backs as broad as a board. A good feature about rape is that its feeding quality seems to improve with frost, and the sheep will relish it and continue to improve on it right up to winter, or until it is covered by snow. Young cattle also do well on it, but it is not well to let the milking cows have it, as it taints the milk. In addition to its usefulness as a cleaning and feeding crop, it goes without saying that the feeding of sheep upon the land makes a fine preparation for future crops. With rape for the sheep, and fodder corn for the cattle, we ought to keep twice as much stock, and have them in twice as good condition as we find them throughout the country.

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.]

Veterinary Questions.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V.S., PRESIDENT OF THE MANITOBA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION, WINNIPEG.

I had a five-year-old horse castrated late last fall; he bled till he lost his sight, which he has not yet recovered—seems to be a light scum over the eye. Three or four days after the operation a "ball" formed around his penis, two inches from the point and larger on front side. This "ball" prevents the penis being drawn in all the way. The horse is in good condition, and has been kept in warm stable. 1st, What can I do for his blindness? 2nd. What can I do with the growth on penis? A. B. MCRAE, Cannington Manor.

If the blindness is due to the excessive hemorrhage consequent on castration, it consists of paralysis of the optic nerve, a condition which sometimes disappears as the system regains its normal tone and strength. The blindness, however, is very often permanent. Local remedies are of very little value, especially when the disease is of long standing, and if benefit can be derived from medical treatment it must be through the internal administration of medicine. Prepare your horse for a purgative by feeding exclusively on bran mash for sixteen hours, and then give the following:—Barbadoes aloes, six drachms; calomel, one drachm; ginger, two drachms; treacle, sufficient to form a ball. Continue the bran mash diet until the purgative has ceased to operate, and then give morning and evening in usual food: Sulphate of iron and nux vomica, of each one drachm. Continue this treatment for one week, stop for one week, and then repeat for one week. This routine should be observed until three weeks' treatment has been given. The penis is partially paralysed, and the "ball" that has formed upon it consists of inflammatory effusion, which has by this time become partly organized. This condition of the penis is often difficult to treat successfully. In some cases amputation of the organ has to be resorted to. I would recommend (in addition to the treatment already prescribed) scarification and afterwards daily fomentation of the enlargement. Give the animal moderate and regular daily exercise. If possible, you should put the case under the personal supervision of a good veterinary surgeon.

1. I have a colt rising two years old that has a bog spavin. Would you kindly inform me whether it can be cured or not? If so, what will remove it? Would you also be good enough to state whether plenty of exercise would be advisable when under treatment? The colt is entire, and is very lively. 2. Would you also be kind enough to tell me of a good remedy to cool the blood of horses?

SUBSCRIBER.

1. If there is no lameness in connection with the bog spavin, the distended condition of the joint may be due to an excessive secretion of synovia, independent of inflammatory action. This condition is often observed in colts of heavy breed, with coarse or crooked joints, and it is sometimes noticed in joints that are abnormally straight. When not a symptom of actual disease, the enlargement will often gradually disappear (without medical treatment) as the animal approaches maturity. If your colt is lame in the slightest degree, I would advise you to treat it as follows:—Cantharides, two drachms; hydrar biniodide, one and one-half drachms; vaseline, two ounces. Mix; cut the hair closely from the parts; rub all the above ointment well in with the hand; let it remain for forty-eight hours; wash off, and apply lard or vaseline to the blistered surface. Repeat as soon as the scab falls off, which will be in about two or three weeks. Keep the colt stabled while under treatment. 2. If your horses are in plethoric condition (full flesh), with a tendency to stocking of the legs, or the breaking out of pimples or blotches on the skin, I would advise you to give to each a dose of purgative medicine, such as the following:—Barbadoes aloes, one ...nce; ginger, pulverized, two drachms; treacle or soft so... sufficient to form a ball. Before administering the ball, it will be necessary to prepare the animal by feeding exclusively on bran mash for at least sixteen hours, and after giving the ball, continue the same diet until the medicine has ceased to operate. Take chill off drinking water while physic is operating. The purgative may be followed by giving in a mash, every night for one week, two drachms nitrate of potass.

* * *

Can you or any of your readers enlighten your subscribers as to the best means to be used with cows slipping their calf-bed after calving, and what treatment, if any, to prevent a recurrence of it in future? SUBSCRIBER, Balmoral, Man.

If inversion of the womb is complete, and the fœtal membranes (cleanings) are firmly adherent, and the cow is in a recumbent position, place a bed sheet, or any other suitable piece of cotton cloth, below the inverted mass, and then remove the "cleanings" carefully from their attachments. To do this properly often requires the exercise of a good deal of patience, as the membranes are usually quite firmly attached to the cotyledons of the womb, and undue force or haste in their removal is liable to materially injure the parts. When the "cleanings" are removed, cleanse the womb well with tepid water; but if the weather is warm and the womb is much congested, use cold water freely. When the womb is thoroughly cleansed from all extraneous substances, an astringent and soothing lotion, such as the following, if at hand, should be applied to it:—Sulphate of zinc, one ounce; tincture of opium, two ounces; water, one quart. The work of returning the womb should now commence, and if the animal can be made to stand, the task will be much more easily accomplished. If it is very weak and not feverish, a good stimulant may be given with the view to enabling it to get up. The lying position is to be, if possible, avoided, and every reasonable means should be used to raise the animal and to make it stand. If, however, it is unable or refuses to stand, then it must be placed in as favorable a position as possible for the successful performance of the operation. The hind quarters should be raised as much as possible by placing bags containing straw under them, and it is sometimes very advantageous to turn the animal on its back with the croup raised as high as expediency shall direct. If the standing position is maintained, two assistants, one at each end of the sheet, will support the womb, a third, if available, will hold back the tail, and a fourth will be required at the head, where he will seize the nose with one hand and a horn with the other. The womb should be raised on a level with the passage, and the operator should first return, by gentle and firm pressure with both hands, the parts nearest the vulva, (shape.) When two-thirds of the mass has been conveyed into the pelvic cavity by manipulating in this manner, the closed fist should be applied to the end of the womb, when, by steady but not too violent pressure, the reduction of the remaining portion is generally easily effected. After making sure that each horn of the womb is returned to its normal position, withdraw the arm and apply a truss, which should be previously prepared. A simple but very efficient truss is made as follows:—Take two pieces of five-eighth rope, from 12 to 14 feet long; double each piece and intertwine the doubles, making at least two turns on each side, which will form a loop or oval space which is to be applied so that it will compress the external lips of the vagina (vulva) and at the same time permit the free discharge of fœces and urine. The two portions of one of the ropes are passed along the back and fastened to a collar, or large rope, round the neck; while those of the other rope are passed between the thighs on each side of the udder, brought along the belly and tied to the lower part of the collar. These ropes are interlaced with other two pieces of rope,