

sion to treat a number of cases, the result of over-driving on very hot days, and have found very great benefit from the free use of nitrate of potash. I gave 1½ ounces in a pint of water every four hours until three doses had been given, then stopped for eight hours, when the doses were to be repeated. I would repeat a second time if the patient was not doing well. Laxative food should be given and the animal allowed to drink some what sparingly.

The local treatment is of great importance and consists in the application of moisture, in the shape of water, to the feet, which may be applied in the manner most convenient, in moderate weather. I have found very beneficial effects from standing an animal in a stream of water for several hours a day, taking care, however, that their bodies were well protected from inclement weather, or hot sun.

When animals have a desire to lie down, apply wet swabs to their coronets. In other instances a puddle made with blue clay and water, about the consistence of fresh glazier's putty, to which a few handfuls of salt may be added, has proved useful. The puddle should be made so that the horse will sink into it for from about four to six inches.

Exercise should be given from the first, and should be repeated three times a day, being increased from say ten minutes to half an hour at a time, as the horse gets better. Animals that progress favorably from the beginning may be driven moderately in about two weeks.

Correspondence.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—1. Please write on one side of the paper only. 2. Give full name, Post Office and Province, not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith and to enable us to answer by mail when, for any reason, that course seems desirable. If an answer is specially requested by mail, a stamp must be enclosed. Unless of general interest, no questions will be answered through the *ADVOCATE*, as our space is very limited. 3. Do not expect anonymous communications to be noticed. 4. Matter for publication should be marked "Printers' MS." on the cover, the ends being open, in which case the postage will only be 10 per 4 ounces. 5. Non-subscribers should not expect their communications to be noticed. 6. No questions will be answered except those pertaining purely to agriculture or agricultural matters.

Correspondents wanting reliable information relating to diseases of stock must not only give the symptoms as fully as possible, but also how the animal has been fed and otherwise treated or managed. In case of suspicion of hereditary diseases, it is necessary also to state whether or not the ancestors of the affected animal have had the disease or any predisposition to it.

In asking questions relating to manures, it is necessary to describe the nature of the soil on which the intended manures are to be applied; also the nature of the crop.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views of correspondents.

Sprains—Milk Fever.—1. Have a mare that has been sprained in back sinews of hind leg for over six months, and have failed to find a cure; have consulted two veterinary surgeons, who have prescribed rest and blistering; have given her rest, and have applied a number of blisters, but to no effect. She seems to come weak out of the blisters. She does not seem to be very lame when walking. Soreness seems to be in back part of fetlock joint, in the bottom. 2. Will a cow that has had a very bad attack of milk fever, and having had a former attack, be safe to breed from again?—G. H. F., South Monaghan.

[1. Make a liniment as follows: Ammonia two drams, turpentine 4 drams, laudanum 4 drams, alcohol 1 ounce, olive oil 8 ounces. Apply same twice a day after bathing with cold water. If the liniment should irritate the skin too much, then apply it once a day. Put a bandage on the part every

night. 2. She will be a little more liable to the same disease. If she is a favorite cow I would try her again, but be sure and not have her in high condition at time of calving.]

Feeding Brood Mares.—Please let me know how to feed a brood mare after having a foal. Is it best to give the colt some milk or any other kind of food?—J. A. S., Kemptville, Ont.

[The mare, after foaling, should receive a liberal supply of milk-producing food. If she is on grass, a feed of bran twice a day will increase the milk supply. Some mares, however, give more milk than is necessary for the foal, in which case they should not be fed so liberally, and oats are then better than bran, if any food is to be added to the grass; but a change in the ration is desirable. If the mare is gently worked, which she should be, the foal should not run with her, and should not suck when she is heated. Cow's milk, in small quantities, may be given to the foal if the supply from the dam is insufficient, and it should be taught to eat bran and oats from the hand as young as possible.]

Correcting a Slur on the Ayrshires—Government Expenditures.—Your correspondent N. H. is not the only one who likes your paper; but it does not follow that they are justified in using rude and very improper language when they write about Ayrshires, or other animals owned by other subscribers. Evidently that gentleman should travel to learn, particularly about Ayrshires. When he has three or four days to spare, I invite him to travel east, when if he favors me with a call, I will be pleased to meet him half way, and with him visit several fine herds of genuine Ayrshires that give from six to eight thousand pounds of milk each per annum, and others that give from ten to twelve thousand pounds each in the year, and fill the eye as well as the pail. About Government expenditures to improve and protect the farming interests, let me say that every other industry and educational enterprise of the people of Canada is in receipt of public money to encourage progress and improvement, which if left entirely to the people would proceed onward so very slowly in comparison with what is done in other countries. This Canada of ours would not receive the attention it now obtains, nor would it make the same progress; then when other industries get it, why not help the agricultural industries? While I say this let me add that I am not an advocate of unnecessary extravagance of officials; judicious and economical management of Governmental agricultural institutions can do good service in improving Canada.—W. R., Plantagenet, Ont.

Crib-biting.—Is there any cure for a "cribbing" horse? He lays hold of anything, wood or metal, he can get hold of with his mouth, and then presses down on it with his upper teeth, sometimes making a kind of groaning noise at such times. He is a valuable four-year-old colt.—S. G. M., Hopewell Cape, N. B.

[Place your animal in a stall where he will be unable to get hold of anything. If necessary feed him from the floor. A strap about three inches wide placed tightly around his neck is often followed by success. If a confirmed cribber he is incurable.]

Coughs in Horses.—What will cure a cough that one of our horses has had all winter? She coughs very hard after being worked or driven.—E. L., Braemar, Ont.

[Give her night and morning one dram of iodide potassium and half a dram of pulverized digitalis in a bran mash. If there is any thickening in the throat apply any strong liniment.]

Concrete Walls.—1. I would like to know what material may be used for the construction of concrete walls, and in what proportions? 2. Would coarse broken brick be as suitable as stone? 3. The cost of water-lime and where procurable? 4. The thickness of the wall in proportion to the size of the building? 5. Directions for use, etc.—SUBSCRIBER.

[Information has been given, from time to time, in the *ADVOCATE*, and we will continue to do so as circumstances demand. 1. A good proportion is to mix 1 part of Akron cement, or Canadian water-lime, with 3 parts of gravel. 2. No. 3. Akron cement costs \$2.50 per bbl. It may be had in almost any town or large village. 4. For a very large barn the walls should be two feet thick; 18 inches will support smaller buildings. 5. Set up, in a straight line, two inches from where the outside of the wall is to be, a row of studding 8 feet apart; the studding to be a foot longer than the wall is to be high. Set up also a row 2 inches from the inside of the wall to be built, the studding to be opposite to the outside row. Nail the two opposite studding together with a piece of board; have the studding the same distance apart at the top as they are at the

bottom, and then nail them together in the same way. Set the studding plumb, and then stay them. Now place 16 feet planks between the studding and the future wall. This forms a mould into which the concrete is filled. Now, mix together in their dry state 3 parts of gravel and 1 of Akron cement, then wet it to the consistence of mortar, and fill it into the forms. Put on this bed of mortar some stones, but in such a way that they neither touch each other nor the plank; then put on some more mixed cement; keep on in this way till the top edge of the plank is reached. When dry, raise the plank so that it only laps 2 inches on the dried wall, and keep on in this way; the wider the plank the better it is.]

Green Manuring—Pine Sawdust for Bedding.—1. I have a twelve-acre field of light, sandy soil, which I intend sowing with some crop for green manure. What crop will be the cheapest and give the best results for barley and seedling down next spring? 2. Will pine sawdust which has been used for bedding pigs injure a heavy gravelly soil?—A. C. M., Princeton.

[1. Any fast growing crop, such as buckwheat, rye or oats, would answer your purpose. If your soil is very sandy buckwheat would be the best, but if rye or oats will make a vigorous growth we would prefer them, as they are easier plowed down. 2. No.]

Non-bearing Currant Bushes.—I have in my garden a very fine looking row of Black Naples currant bushes, which are six years old. They have borne nothing to speak of, although giving abundant promise every spring by being full of blossoms. As the berries form they drop off. The soil is gravel, and I have taken good care of them.—P. D., Romney, Ont.

[Drought or starvation, or even too stimulating manures, causing a diseased condition of the plant, may produce a tendency to this complaint. It is time your currants were removed to another place.]

Holsteins.—Kindly allow us a few words in explanation of an article published in your April issue, entitled, "The King of Holstein Bulls." We fail to comprehend the relation between the condition of Molly Stork, No. 1821, H. F. H. B., and the subject matter of the article; but we do understand the writer's allusion to ourselves when he says, "represented by them to be all right;" and in justice to ourselves, and our many friends and customers in the Dominion, will explain that sale. Though a daughter of the famous bull "Artie," No. 127, N. H. B., this heifer sold for \$125, in a sale where all the other two-year-old heifers, except two, brought from \$200 to \$300 each, averaging over \$250 each, simply because—though several times served—she was not with calf. Why she has not since been in season of course we are unable to tell; but evidently Mr. Leys preferred taking the chances, for, though otherwise all right, it was distinctly announced from the stand that she was not with calf, and a reference to our catalogue of this sale, No. 23, page 14, will show that Molly Stork is not there represented as being with calf. Without disparagement to this "King" of Holstein bulls, we wish to remind Mr. Leys of some other members of the royal family. "Sir Archibald," No. 344, H. H. B., now owned by M. Cook & Son, of Aultsville, Ont.; one of the best known Holstein bulls in Canada; "Barnton," No. 3237, H. H. B., owned by Messrs. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., and I might add many more if I had the space. At the Provincial Fair, at Guelph, 1886 (referred to in the article), where Mr. Leys' bull took first premium in the three-year-old class, Sir Archibald was not exhibited, and Mr. Leys fails to inform your readers that the sweepstakes prize for best Holstein bull of any age was won by T. C. & F. W. Bollert's two-year-old bull "Barnton," No. 3237, H. H. B., who also took first prize in his class. The Messrs. Bollert also took sweepstakes prize on cow "Sykje," No. 6247, H. H. B., and first prize in her class, and second prize on cow "Guillemette," No. 5124, H. H. B., while Mr. Leys carried off third prize on both cow and two-year-old heifer. It should be borne in mind that as Mr. Leys' cattle are not registered in the H. F. H. B. of America, neither their offspring nor any cross between them and other Holstein cattle already registered will be eligible to register in any herd book. Imported cattle can only be registered by the importer, who must first become a member of the association at an expense of \$10, and afterwards submit his cattle to a rigid examination by an inspector of the association at an expense of \$5 per head, and then, if accepted, register them at a further expense of \$20 per head.—B. B. Lord & Son, Sinclairville, Ont.

[We publish your remarks in full in this particular instance, although it is not our practice to give free advertisements in this way. You surely cannot be unfamiliar with our practice in publishing cuts of first class stock. Mr. Leys sent us an original cut of his bull with a list of prizes taken by him, which we inserted free of charge, and we place all breeders on the same footing in this respect, so that none can complain or raise the cry of discrimination. Of course, you cannot expect that breeders who send