

Veterinary.

SIR,—I have a horse that is very sick. He was idle from Friday till Wednesday. I went to draw hay from my back farm, about one and a half miles; he was in good spirits when we started, and appeared to feel well. When I got about half way he appeared a little dull, and when I got in the barn he was in a lather of sweat. I sent my son home with him, put him in the stable and blanketed him well, and brought another horse. When he came back he said the horse was worse. Then I went home, and with much to do we got him out in the shed. He lost all power of his hind part. He was this way for about ten days; he tried to get up, and two men lifted his hind part, but he could not stand. He got some better and we got him in the stable again. He gets up now himself, but he can not stand long. When he is up he is constantly stamping with both hind feet, moving from one to the other; he is this way for about ten days. He squats down behind as if he wants to make water, but he don't make water. He has a passage; we saw him several times pass water. He gets no ease, only lying down. Can you or any of the numerous readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE tell what is the matter with the horse, and what would cure him?

M. H., Matilda, Ont.

[Yours is a case of "Azoturia," or congestion of the muscles of the back and kidneys, which was brought about by standing in the stable, being highly fed, and not getting sufficient exercise. Treatment—Administer a dose of purgative medicine, as Barb. aloes, 6 drams; Carb. soda 2 drams; ginger 1 dram; followed by gentian 2 drams; Carb. soda, 2 drams; Nux vomica, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram. Night and morning apply a stimulating liniment to loins, as tinct. arnica, tinct. camphor, tinct. opium, equal parts, twice a day. Give soft diet, as bran mash, and give a little exercise every day. If he does not pass his urine freely, it should be drawn off by means of the catheter.]

SIR,—I have a horse five years old that is subject to swelling at the side of the sheath, and sometimes breaks out. It is like an abscess in appearance. Please give cause and remedy. It broke out twice this winter and once last.

H. M., Glen, Ont.

[It is difficult to say just what is the cause of the abscess; may be the result of being castrated improperly, or the presence of a foreign body becoming lodged in the sheath. Treatment—If matter is formed, open the abscess carefully and allow it to escape; after apply a solution of corrosive sublimate, 5 grains to the ounce of alcohol, for a few days, followed by carbolic acid, 1 part to 16 of water twice a day.]

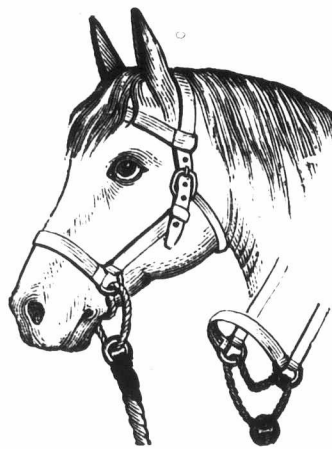
SIR,—I have a herd of cows pasturing on low ground and drinking water not running. Two years ago some of them began to pass blood in urine, which continued till the cows got weak and seemed bled to death, accompanied by looseness in bowels. Some died, others I killed, but two I opened and could find nothing wrong except in liver and small intestines, which had a black appearance. I had two still which seemed to have just taken it. I gave them lime water to drink, which they seemed very fond of, and I have seen nothing since. Now if it should return on them when put on pasture, what is best to give them, and what is the disease? Would the beef be good fattened on first appearance? They seem to have a craving appetite all the time.

H. K., Chiliwhack, British Columbia.

[Your cows suffered from "Haematuria," or bloody urine, which was no doubt caused by the water or certain herbs they had partaken of while pasturing on the low wet lands that you speak of. Treatment—The first step in the treatment of this disease is the removal of the cattle to higher lands. See that they get a sufficient supply of pure water. Administer a purgative, as epsom salts $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., ginger 1 dram, carb. soda 2 drams, dissolved in a quart of tepid water. This to be followed by astringents, such as powdered opium $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, powdered catechu, 2 drams, infusion of quassia $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, given night and morning. At the same time support the system by means of good food, hay tea, etc.]

Hints and Helps.

Halter for Pulling Horses.



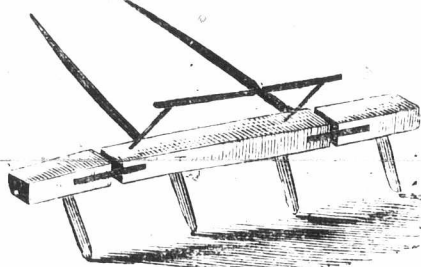
The contrivance herewith illustrated is a very sensible one for breaking horses of the bad habits of pulling at the halter. It consists of an ordinary ring halter, with the two side rings connected by a strong, flexible cord; whenever the horse pulls, the inner part of the cord is drawn forcibly against his jaw, and the effect is a severer punishment than he is willing to endure.

Barrel Fountain.



We give herewith an engraving of a drinking fountain made out of a barrel. It has a small tube extending from the cask to a shallow dish or pan, which should be small, so that the fowls cannot get into it and soil the water.

Corn Marker.



The worst difficulty with the ordinary three or four tooth corn-marker, results from the inflexibility of the long bar to which the teeth or markers are attached. In passing over uneven ground some of the teeth will not touch the earth, and consequently, the planter must guess at the position in which the seed should be planted. The marker illustrated is constructed to surmount this difficulty, two joints being made in the bar, which allow each tooth to make its proper furrow on a very uneven surface. The joints are made by sawing the bar apart at the places indicated in the engraving, thus connecting the sections by bolting on 2 stout iron straps, the bolts passing entirely through the bar of wood. Four straps of light wagon tire iron, each six inches long, and four six inch bolts, will make the two joints. A space of one inch left between the sections of the bar will give sufficient flexibility to it for the purpose required.

Our Farmers' Clubs.

South Oxford Farmers' Club.

At the meeting of this club, held in Ingersoll, there was a good attendance of members. The subject for discussion was roots. Mr. T. Mayberry had been appointed to deliver an address on the subject. We can only give an abridgment of the very beneficial remarks by him and other speakers. Mr. Mayberry said the root crop will rank of higher importance than it does at the present day. Five years ago he experimented with root feed, giving a small pail full every morning to his cattle, on which they fattened and thrived well. It is said that roots contain only 10 per cent. of fattening quality, but he believed a proper analysis would give a better showing. Roots also had a beneficial effect upon the cattle fed with them. As to the best root for feed there were differences of opinion. Arnold maintains that mangolds are the best; Hoffman quotes that turnips cannot be fed without imparting a taint to the milk. If the latter were mixed with grain the taint would not be in the milk. Sugar beets he (the speaker) considered the best root, for the cultivation of which he ploughed deep in the fall. He planted mangolds in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and sugar beets 10 to 12 inches. His choice was the Mammoth Long Red in mangolds, because they stand considerable frost. He considered a lightish loamy soil the best for mangolds, the clay soil being better for turnips. The sugar beets, he continued, were bad to harvest, but they were better keepers than turnips, and yielded best.

The chairman, in reply to a question, said he thought the White Silesia Sugar Beet the best to cultivate.

Mr. Sebbens stated that he had succeeded better in carrots than in any other root; had never seen larger than he had raised. They required deep loam soil, rather sandy. He raised a good crop of carrots on a piece of sod, turned over in the fall, ridged up in the spring, with very little manure put on. He could not always succeed in raising turnips. Carrots cultivated after potatoes, and turnips after carrots, he found did well. Last year he met with good success, securing 700 bushels of carrots and mangolds together from half-an-acre of good ground. He sowed mangolds 2 ft. apart and in rows 30 inches apart; a carrot between each mangold. He first seeded the carrots with a drill, and used the corn-planter for the mangolds. For sowing the latter the corn-planter was the best thing out—better than putting in by hand. It was an advantage to mix the crop; one crop appears to help the other. A turnip crop is the hardest on the land, and no crop succeeds after it except it be barley.

The Chairman—They should take a leaf out of the English book. In the Old Country they raise turnips to clean the land. The land was very foul after a wheat crop, and turnips were found to clean and improve the land. It was of no use sowing turnips on cloddy ground; the ground must be mellow. In the Old Country a great deal of artificial manure was used. He could not succeed in raising turnips.

Mr. Sebbens, in reply to questions, stated that he sowed carrots 10 inches apart. If a dirty piece of ground was chosen it would cost more to raise the root crop than it would be worth. They could clean the ground better after taking off the crop in the fall.

Mr. W. H. Cook—They should thoroughly clean the ground for roots as well as for grain.

Mr. G. H. Cook—Carrots were his favorite root, in raising which he had been most successful. Carrots come on best after potatoes or corn. The land should be rich and clean. He put them 20 inches apart. Had raised 2,000 bushels carrots to the acre, proving very large, their average weight being $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each, while some weighed as high as $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. He had raised another crop, on heavier ground, planting 16 inches apart, which proved not so large. It was a very great crop nevertheless. Manure the land well, and make it clean, and a successful crop will be the result.

Mr. W. Nangekivi—In root culture he had quite a limited experience. The carrots he thought were the best to harass the Canada thistles. He knew of no land too firm for mangolds. Preferred the Yellow Intermediate. Turnips require a lightish, sharp soil. They cannot succeed in farming for a number of years without going from the farm for other manure. Put artificial manure on crops and the result will be very remunerative. They should expend \$20 an acre in artificial