contraction is thought to be the cause of the Jameness, when in reality it is the result of it. Discase in the lower part of the limb, particularly the foot, causing lameness that persists for a length of time, results in the hoof shrinking, due to the comparative inaction of the lame limb and the resulting diminished blood supply. Navicular disease and ring-bone are always followed by contraction of the hoof, of the affected limb.

Contracted hooves, although often the result of lameness, are doubtless sometimes the immediate cause of more or less tenderness and stilted gait. The compression on the quick of the foot, although the soft structures show a great tendency to accommodate themselves to the cramped condition, interferes with the circulation and causes more or less nervous irritation and soreness, particularly when an animal so affected is first moved out.

Contraction of the feet that is not the result of lameness, if not of too long standing, can frequently be cured by subjecting the hooves to favorable conditions. A run in the straw yard during the winter with the shoes removed, and the wall kept rasped down to its proper length, so as to give frog pressure, will often accomplish much. A run at grass, with light tips that pass about two-thirds of the way back from the toe to the heel, is benedicial. Shoeing at intervals of four pass about (wo-thirds of the way back from the toe to the heel, is benchicial. Shoeing at intervals of four weeks, with flat shoes that admit of frog pressure, often brings about a gradual restoration to the normal size and form of the foot. We have found the daily application upon the clear wall of the hoof of a thin coating of raw linseed oil, tend to conserve the natural moisture of the hoof, and keep it tough.

Questions and Answers.

This feature of our Veterinary Department is for the free use of our subscribers. Answers to all questions sent us coming within the scope of this department, will be given by Dr. Gren-side, of Guehh, Ont., a sterinary surgeon with a large practice and professor of Veterinary Science at the Ontario Agricultural College. Address all queries on paper separate from all matters of business, and write only on one side of the sheet. Give symptoms as fully and clearly as possible.

Veterinary Work, -J. O. Munson, N.S. ; Willyou kindly recommend to me a good standard work on the care and treatment of horses and other live stock in sickness? [Law's Veterinary Adviser.]

Thrush .- Sub-criber, Homer, Ont. : I would like to know through your veterinary department what I had better do for a e wo-year-old colt that has thrush in his hind feet? [The colt stall should be kept clean, so that he dosen't stand on any filth. Clean the frog well once a day, and dust in powdered calomel until there is improvement.]

Chronic Catarrh in Sheep .- W. R., Cannington, Ont. : Twenty of my nicest Cotswold ewes are troubled with running at the nose, and have been so ever since I got them. Through last winter I treated them with tar and salt, thinking that the summer would see them alrightagain. But they are now worse, and my lambs are getting the same complaint. They have all been well cared for, and are a very prime lot, in good condition, some of the lambs weighing over toolhs. When I turn them out in the mornings into the yard, it is distressing to see them. They can hardly breathe, as their nostrils are stuffed up with mucous, Kindly let me know of a remedy. [Chronic Catarrh is an obstinate disease to treat. Get a puffer, such as is used for puffing powder of various kinds on animals. They car be got at a druggist's. With this instrument puff a small quantity of indoform into the no-trils of each sheep every couple of days for two weeks. After that, once every five days, until there are signs of amendment.]

Mare Gnawing Wood .- A. W. P., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.: My "Clear Grit " mare, five years old, has recently taken to gnawing any wood that may happen to be within reach. She is apparently in good health, but will, in course of a day, gnaw and chew through a 2×4 pole or scantling which is sus ended between her and her next neighbor. Please give cause of trouble, and if aused by any physical derangemen, what steps should be taken to remeily. Local Vet. says teeth are the cause, but he has not been able to suggest any means of cure [Many horses get into the habit of gnawing freely at available pieces of wood, particularly if they are kept in the stable. It results from nervous irritability, il result of insufficient work, in many cases. In some instances indigestion is the cause. Rational feeding, in addition to sufficient work, and the removal, as much as possible, of all gnawable objects from the animal's reach, allowing the mare to run in a loove box will make her less inclined to gnaw, than being kept in a constrained position, as when tied. It soon becomes a confirmed habit like waring or wind-sucking, if not controlled.]

The Farm.

Agricultural Representation in the Cabinet.

The appointment of Mr. John Dryden, M.P.P., to the portfolio of agriculture, has given universal satisfaction in all quarters. A more representative person could not have been selected, as he is a foremost stockman, a leading farmer, and a man of broad and practical mind. Through this appointment, and that also of Mr. Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P., to the Speakership, our agriculture has been justly honored. With such active and earnest friends at headquarters, we have every assurance that our agricultural interests shall be looked after attentively, and guarded well.

Destroying the Wheat Midge.

In various parts of the country the wheat midge has been very destructive during the past season. In one instance within our observation, owing to the attacks of this insect the yield of a good field of wheat was brought down to the unusually low average of ten bushels per acre. In this case the saying that prevention is better than cure has a force beyond its customary application, for there are known and effective means of preventing the ravages of this insect, but the remedies are lacking woefully in numbers and utility. It is well to remember that besides attacking the kernels, many of these insects instead of going into the ground to tide over the winter season find a refuge 1 in the chaff and screenings from the wheat crop. After the threshing of an affected crop the best object lesson that can be taught may be given by turning over the chaff and dust that is left. Any number of the grubs may be found. This being so, it is of the first importance to burn such, for if left in heaps, the and next June the developed flies come out in clouds, after pairing, the female seeks the flowering wheat on which to deposit her eggs. The chaff may be used for bedding, as the grubs are sure to be killed, or it may be deposited in the bottom of the manure pile. It is imperative that the chaff from threshing be treated in some such manner, and not left undisturbed to prove a prolific breeding ground for one of the worst insect enemies that the farmer has to cope with.

The Sequence of Rotation.

The wisdom of some sort of rotation is recognized by tillers of the soil in all lands where agriculture has received much attention at the hands of the people. Science has taught us many things that relate to the rotation of crops, and much has been gleaned from the experiments of individuals, but there is yet very much to learn in reference to this highly important subject.

The most perplexing thing in rotation is, perhaps, the frequency with which any crop should be repeated in order to get the very best possible results from its growth, owing to the many conditions which bear upon it.

These are such as the nature of the soil, the state of its fertility, the nature of the subsoil upon which it rests, the habits of growth of the crops feeding upon it, thes tate of the fertilizer when applied and the mode of applying it, and many others which we do not now wait to mention.

The materials of some soils exist naturally in forms much less available than those in others. They unlock more slowly and therefore demand less frequency in the growth of the crops which feed upon them, periment. This is but one of the facts regarding

nature. The style of the cultivation adopted has a particular influence on these soils, particularly that portion of it which is done in autumn.

The present condition of fertility has much to do with the sequence of rotation. Some soils, owing to their accumulated stores, can sustain successive crops of one kind for a term of years more or less limited, while others cannot produce two good crops of the same variety in close succession.

The nature of the subsoil has a most important bearing on the question of rotation. Where a subsoil is open, thus affording good drainage to the soil, the and above it is kept in a porous condition. This aids the ready percolation of water and air through the interstices of the soil, and these conduce to the transformation of plant food from unavailable into available forms. It follows, then, in a soil of this character, suitable rotations may be more frequent than in those which are less porous. But it should not be forgotten at the same time that the drain upon them is more rapid, and final exhaustion arrives sooner where they are not liberally fed.

The habits of growth of the crop or crops grown, have much to do with the sequence of rotation. Some draw more heavily on the soil than others, as wheat and turnips. Some get their supplies largely from the air, as the various legumes, and some draw heavily from the subsoil, as various kinds of trees. The difficulty of manuring the subsoil is very great compared with that of manuring the surface soil, hence long years should generally transpire after one crop of old orchard fruit trees is 'removed before another crop of the same is planted.

The nature of the fertilizer has much to do with the sequence of rotation, since some fertilizers are quick in their action and others are the reverse. When barnyard manures are applied, some are in condensed forms, and therefore tend more directly to feed the plant, others are more bulky and therefore exercise a greater effect on the mechanical condition of the land. The way in which humus is conveyed to the land has an important influence on the question in hand, as it so much affects the mechanical condition of the soil, not to speak of its chemical influences. Because of this it is doubtful if some rotations can be successfully maintained without applying humus frequently in the form of inverted sod surfaces.

From the above it is apparent that no cast iron rules can be laid down which will govern rotation. The frequency with which any crop may be grown must be determined by reference to the conditions named. It may be possible in some instances to grow one crop every second year for a long term of years ; in others the same crop should not be again repeated in an ordinary lifetime.

The affirmation, however, that there are some crops which should never be grown twice upon the same soil, is not well founded, for such are the restorative powers of nature that she can in time restore to soils the fertility of which they have been robbed by an imprudent cultivation. Nature may take a very long time to accomplish this, but she will succeed in the end.

The farmer, then, must draw largely from his own experience and that of his neighbours in regard to the form of rotation which he will adopt. He must not, however, ignore the couclusions already established by abundance of concurrent testimony. To grow an apple orchard on the same piece of ground in immediate sequence from which an old orchard had been removed would be at once a costly and a foolish ex-Such are certain kinds of clay impervious in their rotation which is established and of general applica-