

with a case (bull) that has entirely recovered after two months' treatment. The lump in this case suppurated, and I removed one tooth that was loose.

N. B.—You can make the limewater yourself. Procure four ounces unslaked lime, one ounce coarse sugar; add to two quarts water; shake up every day for three or four days; pour off the clear solution.

DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto, Ont.]

SORE SHOULDER AND RUPTURE.

SUBSCRIBER:—"I have a colt with a sore shoulder; it was lanced two months ago, and the wound is about half an inch in. It runs matter and smells badly, but there is no signs of healing. What could I do for it, and what shall I use?"

"2. I have also a colt two years old, with a rupture about a foot back from elbow, near the lower end of the ribs. I tried a tight bandage, but could not get it to keep in the place. Could you tell me what to do?"

[1. From your description, it appears that the wound on shoulder proceeds from injury to the bone. It would be better for you to obtain the services of your veterinary surgeon and get him to lay the wound open, remove the piece of dead bone, then treat as an ordinary wound, with carbolic oil—one part of carbolic acid to ten parts of cottonseed oil. This should be applied by means of a pledget of cotton wool pressed well to the bottom of the wound; recovery might be expected in about two weeks. Another way might be tried by injecting a solution of chloride of zinc (one to eight of water) into the wound twice a day, but this would be a longer period of time.

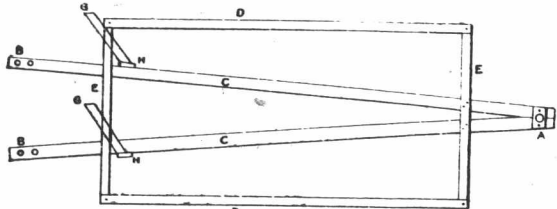
2. From description, it appears that you have a rupture of the intercostal muscles, allowing a portion of the omentum to escape beneath the skin. Blisters are often applied over the swelling, and as the skin hardens and contracts by the formation of scabs, an artificial bandage is produced, and cure is effected. Provided this is not successful, the outer skin should be cut through, and the underneath muscles should be drawn together with wire sutures, the wound kept open until they have firmly united, keeping the animal quiet, and only a very limited amount of food; the operation is uniformly successful. Probably one of the most frequent causes of hernia in foals is the practice of keeping them too long from their dams, causing them to worry and neigh by the hour. The contraction of the abdominal muscles and pressure of the intestines during neighing seems to open up the ribs and induce hernia. You might report progress in two weeks.

DR. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.]

Miscellaneous.

A RACK FOR HAULING CORN.

G. W. A., Prince Edward Co., Ont.:—"I intend building a silo. Could I trouble you to give a cut of how I should arrange my wagons for drawing in the corn, and greatly oblige?"



[Rack for Hauling Corn to Silo.]

[We submit herewith a sketch of a homemade rack for drawing corn, used by a good many silo men in connection with ordinary wagon wheels, the reach and front bolster being removed. The two main pieces (C C) of one we have used a couple of seasons are almost 18 ft. long and 8 in. wide by 3 in. thick. The point A rests on the front axle, the kingbolt going through a hole bored where the two pieces come together. B B are bored holes through which the clips (F F), made of 1-in. round iron, pass. These go over the hind axle, and extending down through the planks, are fastened below with nuts, thus holding them to the under side of the axle. The side pieces of flat rack (D D) are nearly 11 ft. long, and the cross pieces (E E) 6 ft. long and 2 in. thick—all made of hard wood and securely bolted together. G G are two upright pieces of scantling, 5 or 6 ft. long, slanting back and upward from (H H) two iron clips fastened through C and bolted at H H. These act like stakes to keep the corn from pressing against the hind wheels. If thought necessary, the whole frame could be covered with pine boards. The corn is laid on crosswise.]

OAT RUST AND CORN SMUT.

READER:—"My crop of oats this season, particularly the last sown and the slowest ripening variety, suffered very severely from rust. I thought of saving the bulk of my next year's seed from this field. Would you advise me to do so, or do you think there is danger of the rust being reproduced more extensively next season? In the event of sowing this grain, what treatment would you advise giving it? Judging from the prevalence of rust, I am fearing that my large corn crop may be affected with smut, and though a little early to speak definitely, I would like to know if there is any danger in feeding corn, where smut balls are

found, to stock? What precautions would you advise, and would it be advisable to treat the grain in any way that is safe for corn planting next season?"

[Yes. You may use the oats for seed even though rust has appeared. But if the sample is inferior, I would not use the oats for seed. Much smut on corn which is fed abundantly to stock is not good, particularly when fed to pregnant animals. Corn slightly smutty, or even containing considerable smut, but not fed abundantly, appears safe to feed. In cutting the corn, break off as much smut as possible and burn it. Where smut is suspected, seed grain, even corn, may be subjected to the hot water treatment, which consists in steeping the seed for five minutes in hot water at a temperature of 135° F.

A. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Prof. of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College.]

RYE GROWING.

W. C. W., New York State:—"Will you please to inform me, through the ADVOCATE, what effect rye has on the soil, compared to oats and wheat; which takes the most out of the ground? 2. Being informed that timothy does not do well after rye, how far is this of being true?"

[1. Rye appears to be able to extract the elements necessary to its growth where other grains fail. So it is often found on the poorest soils (a light, dry soil suits it best) where few, if any, other grains would thrive to equal advantage. It has probably got a worse name than it really deserves. The following table, prepared by Prof. Atwater, shows the amount of the three principal elements of value removed by the three crops named:—

	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Rye—Grain, 25 bushels; straw, 3,500 pounds...	38.6	19.1	35.1
Oats—Grain, 30 bushels; straw, 2,000 pounds...	29.6	9.8	22.0
Wheat—Grain, 20 bush.; straw, 3,000 pounds...	39.4	16.1	25.3

The experience of readers is invited regarding question No. 2.]

SHOWS AND SHOWING.

Origin of Agricultural Fairs.

Agricultural shows were first held in Holland, and were introduced into England by King William of Orange. He made popular in England the idea of a periodical festival, which was made largely agricultural. The idea was followed up and elaborated by Sir William Temple, in England, and Dean Swift, in Ireland. At that time they had three-day shows. The first day was for athletics. The young folk were to run, wrestle, and dance for prizes. The second day was for manufactures, and the third day for live stock.

How to Win.

Lord de Ramsay told a good joke in proposing "The Judges," at the Hunts. Show, at Ramsay, Eng., recently. He was alluding to the impartiality of the judges, and said it reminded him of the conversation of two rustics. A was leading a bull from the show-ground. B accosted him, "Wal, Bill, beint thee got no prize?" A (despondently)—"No." B—"How's that?" A—"Waal, we ain't; we ougter, and we coulder and shoulder, if meister had been the judge!"

Toronto's Great Industrial Fair.

The number of entries of live stock, dairy products, and manufactures for Toronto's great Exhibition, to be held from Aug. 31st to Sept. 12th, exceed by several hundreds the largest aggregate number recorded in any previous year. Of live stock, in all its branches, there will be an extra strong display, several breeders of New York State and New Jersey having sent in entries. Poultry will also be abundant in numbers, while the vegetables will be graced by an unique exhibit of 83 varieties of potato by one grower, a New Jersey man. Dairy products will form another gigantic department, several Maritime Province (including Prince Edward Island) makers having decided to send in both cheese and butter.

Owing to the fact that the live stock will be on the grounds the first week, the railways have decided to give single fares for the round trip during the entire Exhibition from all points in Canada, and from all points in the State of Michigan, from Sept. 1 to 7, both dates inclusive, good to return Sept. 14. From points in New York State the rate is a fare and a third.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier will open the Exhibition, and among the distinguished guests will probably be Lord Chief Justice Russell, of England, and His Excellency Li Hung Chang, of China.

An unique feature will be a cat show—the first ever held in Canada; while among the special attractions will be F. M. Bell-Smith's large pictures illustrating incidents connected with the death at Windsor Castle of Sir John Thompson, for which the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and members of the royal household gave special sittings; Edison's very latest invention, the Eidoloscope; Sosman & Landi's electric theatre; Lockhart's wonderful troupe of performing elephants—the reigning sensation in Europe two years ago; the historical spectacles, Feast of All Nations and Taking of the Bastille—and one other things that cannot be here set out.

Upwards of 900 entries of horses have been made, 700 of cattle, 450 sheep, and 350 pigs. Poultry do not close until Saturday, August 15th, but it can be stated that a New York State fancier will make an exhibit on an extra extensive scale.

Mention should be made of the fact that both the British Columbia Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway propose to make extensive displays of the products and resources of the far-west Province, while the C. P. R. will also show cereals, vegetables, and minerals from Manitoba and the Northwest. The Ontario Government will make a special exhibit of the resources and products of the Temiscamingue and Algoma districts, and the Dominion Experimental Farms will be well to the fore. Altogether, Toronto's Exhibition of 1896 will be memorable in its magnitude and attractiveness.

The Glory of the West.

We announce with pleasure the presence at the Western Fair of 1896 (Sept. 10-19) of the distinguished Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, who will be accorded a fitting public reception, at which the former will deliver an address.

The \$30,000 improvements to the grounds and buildings are now all complete, the housing for the live stock being veritable palaces of comfort and convenience. The new track is in superb condition.

This year Canada's choicest live stock will be witnessed at the Western, under the most favorable conditions possible, both for animals, exhibitors, and visitors. The management is to be congratulated on what they have accomplished. In the new agricultural machinery hall more space is already taken up than ever before, and the same may be said of the main building, which will be crowded with many new and unique exhibits.

The ring, grounds, and grandstand will be brilliantly illuminated with the arc electric light, and all the buildings with the incandescent light.

The official programme of special features, etc., has been issued, and copies may be had from the secretary, Mr. Thos. A. Browne. Every day seems to be a big day.

Excursion rates will be given, and special rates for express and freight on all the roads running into London. Western Ontario will, to a greater extent than ever before, turn out *en fete* to greet the Governor and the Exhibition in its new garb.

Montreal to the Fore.

The Montreal Exposition, which will be held from Sept. 11th to 19th, promises to surpass anything of the kind hitherto held in that great city. The Fair Grounds will be beautified by the erection of a splendid new building, to be known as the Industrial Building, which will take the place of the old Crystal Palace destroyed by fire on July 30th. A large force of men is now at work constructing the new building.

Its length will be 348 feet; height, 47 feet; and depth, 172 feet. The inside form will be like that of a nave, with three broad transepts or passages running from each side of it. There will be eight wide entrances, and the passages will be so simply connected that sightseers, without any difficulty, will be able to see all the exhibits. The building will be substantial, and the foundation laid upon solid rock.

At the back of the building men are busily at work constructing a bicycle track, which it is expected will be a great source of attraction to lovers of the wheel.

The list of entries, which will be closed Aug. 30th, already indicates that there will be a splendid display in all departments. The show of live stock will, as usual, be unequalled, and will alone be worth farmers coming hundreds of miles to see. There will also be a large and interesting display of products of the farm, dairy, forest, mines, and horticultural display. Special attractions will also be presented, such as the great Cycle Carnival, sports, races, and games, together with military and naval representations. Children's Day will be a great feature.

Arrangements have been made for reduced rates on all railways, so as to give the country people an opportunity to see the great fair. Montreal in September will be at its best; thousands will no doubt flock to the metropolis to see the sights.

Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, will open the Exhibition, and it will be kept open until the 19th. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and the members of the Dominion Cabinet will also attend.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

There are still too many poor cattle offering for the market to improve. Export cattle had a better call; butchers' cattle for Montreal rather slow; all together only ten carloads being taken. Live stock exporters have met better success with the last two shipments, cables showing an improvement in the British market. The competition of U. S. cattle has been severely felt earlier this season, but the English buyers appear to give Canadian animals a preference. For that reason it is suggested that our authorities ought to distinctly brand our animals as "Canadian." Prices are low, no doubt due to the poor quality of the stock offered. There were heavy receipts of cattle to-day—72 carloads of cattle, 1,367 sheep, 52 calves, 1,500 hogs.

Export Cattle.—There was an improved tone in this market. Cables were quite encouraging. Trade in Glasgow and Liverpool was reported more satisfactory, consequently dealers were more active. Quite a few markets ago not a dealer was to be seen, but they were out in force, chasing drovers for the pick of their stock, there being a keen demand. Mr. DeLorme, of Montreal, took about twenty loads of mixed export and butchers' stuff. There were quite a few sales at \$3.40 to \$3.50 recorded. Good cattle were selling at from 3½c. to 3½c. per lb. for medium. Only choice cattle brought 3½c. per lb. One load of choice shippers fetched 4c. One carload cattle, 1,200 lbs. average, \$3.60 per cwt.; one carload of cattle, 1,200 lbs. average, \$3.75 per cwt., less \$8 on the deal. One bunch of 20 head, 24,320 lbs. weight, sold for \$3.85 per cwt. One load, 13 head, 1,320 lbs. average, brought 4c. per lb. Five cattle, 1,180 lbs. average, sold for \$3.75. These were some of the best deals for the day.

Butchers' Cattle.—Quality of cattle poor; not enough of good ones came in to satisfy outside buyers. Local demand slow. One carload of cattle, 1,000 lbs., 3c. per lb.; 22 cattle, 1,125 lbs. average, \$3.00 per head, less \$10 on the deal. Montreal buyers were here in force, and a good quantity of cattle went there, but the quality was poor. Common cattle were hard to sell and many were left over at the close of the day. The ruling figure was from 2c. to 3c. for best. Two carloads, including a few cows, 1,100 lbs. average, sold for 2½c. per lb. Another load, including two cows, 1,020 lbs. average, sold for \$2.60 per cwt.

Bulls.—There was a fair demand for good bulls, at from 2½c. to 3½c. per lb.; thin bulls not wanted; a few good exporters inquired for.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade was somewhat slow; prices sagged; lambs were hard to sell. They sold at from \$2.30 to \$2.50 per head, very choice only fetching \$3.00. Shipping sheep sold at 3c. per lb. Rams brought 2c. to 2½c. per lb., but found a slow demand. Butchers' sheep are quiet; those selling brought from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per head. Lambs are quoted at from 3c. to 3½c. per lb., or from \$2.25 to \$3 per head.

Calves.—There is very little change to record in this line. Prices rule from \$2 to \$3 per head. Choice veal sell and are wanted. We notice quite an improved quality offering; about 60 were taken for the Buffalo market, bought from Mr. Kinney by Mr. Sharpmiller.

Milk Cows.—There were about 20 on offer—all sold. Prices ruled from \$20 to \$30; more of this class wanted; \$20 cows hard to sell. Springers made money. We heard of two commissions being made over one lot.

Hogs.—Offerings light; trade quiet; prices steady to-day; prospects not good for next week. Prices for best selection of sangers weighed off cars, 4½c. to 4½c. per lb. Store hogs, \$3.50 to \$3.55. Thick fat, \$3.20 to \$3.25. Sows, \$2.75 to \$3.00.

Dressed Hogs.—A few lots came in; farmers' loads changed hands at \$5.50. It is estimated that in London, England, 1,000 hogs are eaten every day. The market is shaping for higher prices; a large clearing up of the warehouses has taken place in the last two weeks. Lard and meats have shared in a low degree, and there appears ground for the belief that the low point of the season has been passed.

Wheat.—One load of new white, selling at 65½c.; 100 bushels of new wheat changed hands at 65c. per bushel.

Oats.—Firm; 200 bushels selling at 23c. to 24c.; one load selling at 25c.; 300 bushels of oats sold on the street to-day at 25c. per bushel.