

one round the body just in front of the udder, and the other round the chest immediately behind the shoulders. The truss should be applied for at least forty-eight hours, and the animal should be made stand with its hind parts considerably higher than its fore parts. If violent expulsive efforts continue give the following dose:—Raw linseed oil, one quart; tincture of opium, three ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, three drachms; feed on sloppy and easily digested food. Various causes have been assigned for inversion of the womb, among which are lymphatic temperament, debilitated system from disease or insufficient food, prolonged and difficult parturition, retention of the after-birth beyond the usual period, relaxed state of the uterine ligaments, weak and flaccid condition of the neck of the womb, predisposition, and anything that will unduly irritate the womb during or soon after parturition. It will be seen from the many causes which are said to operate in the production of this accident that it is very difficult to recommend a preventive, and the only thing that can be done will be to remove or avoid, as far as possible, the causes mentioned. In all cases of inversion of the womb the services of a qualified person, if available, should be employed.

I have a valuable 1,500-pound mare, heavy in foal. I drove her to town lately and noticed her slightly lame on going down a hill, the snow being very deep. It is the hind foot. I can find no tenderness in the sole of her foot. I pared and poulticed it for two or three days, but it did no good, and hammered it all over with a small hammer. The only place she feels pain is right above the hoof, in front of the coronet. There is no swelling about the leg or foot, unless where the pain is at the coronet. It looks but very little larger than the other foot, and for the last two weeks I have used Clark's White Liniment, but she is still very lame, although I think a little better than she was. Will it do her any harm standing so long in the stable without exercise, as she is in good condition and heavy in foal? Would like to know what your V. S. thinks is the cause of the lameness and what can be done for it.

WM. GIBSON, Wolseley, N. W. T.  
I think from your description of the case that it is *Coronitis* (inflammation of the coronary substance), probably caused by a tread or otherwise bruised. The treatment will consist of cutting away the hoof from the coronet at the point where the swelling and soreness appear. This is done for the purpose of relieving the part from the pressure of the hoof. In addition to this, cut the hair closely from the sore part, and rub in with the fingers the following ointment:—Cantharides, pulv., and biniodide of mercury, of each one drachm; vaseline, one and a-half ounce. Mix; let it remain for forty-eight hours, wash off and apply vaseline or lard. Put the animal, if possible, in a comfortable and roomy loose box. It will, however, be necessary to keep her mouth from the blister while it is acting, say for the space of twelve hours after applying it.

Since the beginning of winter I have lost three cattle, two years old, through the following symptoms:—The calf lies down, not to rise again, due to extreme weakness in the legs; although it does not seem to make them suffer, they nevertheless die inside of a couple of days. It might be due to the cold, also bad grub and the want of water, but I'm supplied with good stables, clear water and first-class hay, and my cattle are all in the best possible condition, but to my utmost wonder I have seen a calf, an hour before lying down, run and jump, being full of life, and then inside of a couple of days die as if it were due to pure exhaustion. Quite a number of farmers have lost cattle in a similar way, and the disease seems only to affect young cattle, generally those which are strong and well fed. I will feel greatly obliged for an answer to my inquiries, either in French or English, as I read both languages.

L. ACAR, Tupper, Man.  
Your description of the disease is not sufficiently extensive to warrant me in giving a decided opinion as to its nature. It is probably anthrax (charbon), and if you lose another animal in the same way I would advise you to have the carcass examined by a qualified person.

Could you answer through your valuable paper what effect blinding would be likely to have on the temper of a vicious, unmanageable stallion; would also like to know if any electrical appliance is made for use in taming animals?

"EQUITES," Dewdney, Alberta.  
[We would advise you to procure "Art of Taming and Educating the Horse," by D. Magaer. The work contains the latest and most reliable information on the subject of your enquiry, and may be ordered through Williamson & Co., No. 5 King street W., Toronto. Price, \$5.00.]

ANSWERED BY J. H. TENNENT, V. S., LONDON, ONT.

I have a well-bred mare, rising two years old, which has small ulcers coming on inside of nostrils and on lips. Rubs her tail and hips on sides of stall. Has good life and is in fair condition. Fed during the winter on two quarts oats twice a day and all the oat straw she would eat. Also have a thoroughbred Yorkshire boar which I want to castrate. Is there any way of administering chloroform for that purpose? If so, please explain how.

GEO. M. SHEPARDSON.

Give your mare a dose of purgative medicine, composed of Barbadoes aloes, six drachms; ginger, two drachms; carbonate of soda, two drachms; water, one pint. Give this as a drench. Follow up this treatment by giving every night in the feed, one drachm saltpetre and two drachms sulphur. Bathe the ulcers night and morning with wash composed of the following:—Alum, two drachms; acetate of lead, two drachms; sulphate of zinc, two drachms; water, ten ounces. We could not recommend the administration of chloroform to the boar, as he would have to be thrown and tied before being chloroformed, while an expert hand would have the operation performed long before the drug had taken effect.

1. Can you inform me of the best way to remove a naval rupture? 2. Also a good remedy to grow a new frog in the foot of a horse which has had the thrush?

SUBSCRIBER.

1. It can be operated on safely and successfully by any skilful veterinary surgeon. We would advise having the animal cast, and return the bowel; take the skin well up and apply a strong wooden clamp right over it, taking care not to encase the bowel in the clamp. Leave the clamp on until it drops off with the skin enclosed in it. Others recommend passing skewers through the skin in place of the clamp, and pass a strong twine tightly over the skewer in the shape of a figure eight; allow it to remain on until it drops off. Others recommend puckering up the skin, drawing well up, and tie a strong twine tightly around it. In this case, it would be necessary to pass one skewer through it to keep the ligature from slipping off. Others recommend cutting through the skin, expose and scarify the abdominal walls; bring the parts together by means of sutures. This is the most surgical way. 2. Mix equal parts of pine tar and lard by warming over the stove and stirring thoroughly. Apply to the foot every night.

I have a cow four years old. Last fall I noticed a small lump come in her teat. It got larger till I could not get any milk, and she went dry. This spring, when she calved, her bag filled up all right, but I could not get any milk out of the teat with the lump in, so I punched it with a small needle. I got some milk for a few days, but it closed up again, and I can't get any milk at all. Also a two-year-old heifer which has gone just the same way and has gone dry. What is the cause, and what is the cure, if any?

WM. C. WATSON.

We cannot advise anything better than leaving her alone. Treatment is liable to make matters worse, and the cow will give nearly as much milk out of the three teats as she did before. In case of much soreness or inflammation, foment with hot water and apply lard. Try rubbing on a liniment made as follows:—Put say four ounces alcohol in a bottle and add as much gum camphor as it will absorb; then add one part common turpentine to three of this mixture.

I have a two-year-old heifer of Holstein breed, which calved February; had twins. Have noticed milk on the floor under her. I think she loses it when lying down. Cannot say from which teat it comes. Is there anything I can do to prevent it? J. L. A.

We can only give the same advice as above—to leave the heifer alone. Some recommend searing with a hot iron or using nitrate of silver, but in the hands of any but an experienced person it is as liable to make the opening larger as otherwise. As the heifer gets older and stronger, the weakness will doubtless disappear.

#### Miscellaneous.

What is the most cleanly and satisfactory way of tying cattle in their stalls? Is the "swinging stanchion" a good fastening? R. K. J., Innisville.

We prefer the common chain, with swivel and large ring sliding on a bar at side of stall, though the swinging stanchion is used by some good men; still, the greatest number give their verdict in favor of the chain as being more convenient and giving the animal more freedom.

Suppose I build a silo and fill it (say) four feet deep about the 1st of June with rye, and four feet about the 1st of July with clover, and fill the balance the latter part of August with corn, and cover each part with cut straw, will it give as good satisfaction as if it was all filled at the same time?

R. H. H., Thorndale.

ANSWER BY PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

1. There would not be enough weight in rye ensilage of a depth of four feet to make it compact without the application of heavy weighting or some other pressure. If it lay loose it would become mouldy or musty, and be partly or wholly spoiled.  
2. The same applies to clover.  
3. The risk of loss would be reduced to a minimum by putting the rye and clover into the silo while quite green and without any wilting. The fine stalks of these plants would then settle more closely and exclude the air after the mass commenced to heat.

## DAIRY.

### Canadian Cows at Chicago.

To the Editor of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Thinking your readers would be interested in our dairy exhibit, I send you the results of the last three days' dairy test at the barns. Your readers will be aware that Ontario has sent five Shorthorn cows to take part in the battle of the breeds in these great tests. The first, which commences on Thursday, May the 11th, is for making cheese. Unfortunately two of our cows, Fair Maid of Hullett, owned by Mr. Wm. Grainger, Londresboro, and Lady Bright, owned by H. Wright, of Guelph, have not as yet dropped their calves, although we were told by the owners that they were due before this date. If the rules for the three tests as laid down and printed were carried out this would prevent them coming in for the second test of butter and general products, but fortunately at a meeting of the Dairy Test Committee this morning, which I attended, having been invited by the Hon. H. H. Hinds, Shorthorn Dairy Commissioner, they changed the rules so as to admit our two tardy cows, and one Guernsey sent under the same circumstances. This is an important concession, and I am sure will be appreciated by our Canadian people. This committee was attended by W. I. Buchanan, Chairman; Prof. Babcock, Prof. Scovell, Val. E. Fuller, Supt. of Jersey cattle; W. Caldwell, Supt. of Guernsey, and H. H. Hinds, Supt. of Shorthorn cattle.

The unofficial test of the three cows that are milking for the last three days is as follows:—Waterloo Daisy, owned by F. Martindale, of York, on the 6th gave 49½ lbs. of milk, on the 7th 51 lbs., and on the 8th 51½ lbs., topping the Shorthorn record in the barn; Royal Duchess, owned by J. F. Davis, of Glanworth, on the 6th gave 41 lbs., on the 7th 41 lbs., and on the 8th 42½ lbs. of milk; Marchioness 6th, owned by Thos. Ballantyne & Son, of Stratford, on the 6th gave 35 lbs., on the 7th 39 lbs., and on the 8th 40 lbs. of milk, all averaging over 4 per cent. of butterfat. They are all improving, though they get nothing but dry feed and grain.

Yours truly, H. WADE, Sec. D. S. H. B. A. Chicago, Ill., May 9th.

### Canadian Dairy Products for the World's Columbian Exposition.

DAIRY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Ottawa, 28th April, 1893.

I have been directed by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to make such arrangements as may be necessary to assist the dairymen of the Dominion to make a truly representative and creditable display of butter and cheese at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

The following extracts from the rules of the Department of Agriculture of the World's Columbian Exposition set forth the particulars in reference to the classes for Butter and Cheese.

Canadians may be exhibitors in any or all of them.

#### BUTTER.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

"11. Dairy products will be received for exhibition only between the first and tenth of the following months: June, July, September and October, 1893.

"12. The arrangement of all dairy exhibits will be under the control of this Department.

"13. Exhibits of butter will be classified and limited, as follows:

- Class 1. *Dairy*,—butter made by exhibitor on the farm from a mixed herd. Exhibit to consist of not more than one package, weight to be not less than 10 nor more than 20 pounds.
- Class 2. *Dairy*,—butter made by exhibitor on the farm from a herd of *one breed*. Exhibit to consist of not more than one package, weight to be not less than 10 nor more than 20 pounds.
- Class 3. *Prints and fancy packages*,—butter must be manufactured by exhibitor. Exhibit to occupy space not exceeding 18 inches square. Total weight of exhibit not to exceed 20 pounds.
- Class 4. *Creamery*,—butter made by the exhibitor from the milk of *mixed herds* from cream separated from the milk in the creamery where the butter is made. Exhibit to consist of one commercial package, to weigh not less than 55 pounds.
- Class 5. *Creamery*,—butter made by exhibitor from gathered cream. Exhibit to consist of one commercial package to weigh not less than 55 pounds.

"19. Butter will be judged on the following points, the figures set opposite indicating the maximum per cent., the total of all such maximums being 100:

Flavor.....	45
Grain.....	25
Color.....	15
Salting.....	10
Packing.....	5

Total.....100

"The general standard of color for butter will be "June Grass Butter."