

COMBINATION AUCTION SALE

OF

Clydesdale Fillies ^A_D Stallions

THURSDAY, JUNE 27th, 1907

There will be sold an unsurpassed collection of FILLIES bred in the purple. Among these are show mares, and, taken all together, they constitute one of the most sensational collections of CLYDESDALES ever offered to the public at their own prices. They will be sold at

Elora, Commercial Hotel Stables

Arrange to attend the sale. For full particulars and catalogues address—

ANDREW AITCHISON,
GUELPH, ONT.

R. A. & J. A. WATT,
ELORA, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Veterinary.

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

Calf, six weeks old and doing well, has breathed like a heavy horse for a week. Its lungs do not appear to be affected.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Give it five grains digitalis in a little new milk as a drench, twice daily. If the throat appears sore, apply mustard mixed with water.

ASCITES.

Year-old calf took sick. I called a veterinarian, and he said it would die. It died, and I opened it, and found not less than three pails of water in the abdominal cavity. The bladder was inflamed. Is this contagious?

R. G.

Ans.—This was a case of dropsy, or abdominal ascites. It is not contagious. Your veterinarian was right, as the case proved, and he should have credit for not putting you to useless expense for a hopeless case. In the very early stages of the disease, the administration of iodide of potassium and tonics may do good, but in an advanced case, like yours, medicinal treatment is useless. An operation in some cases gives temporary relief, but the fluid forms again. It is not possible to say what caused the trouble.

V.

Miscellaneous.

A DOG SHOT.

Two days ago, early in the morning, as

my brother was going for the cows, there were a number of stray cattle on the road. He set my dog on them, not thinking but the dog would just run them a little piece and come back, but he followed them right into my neighbor's yard. He (neighbor) called to him to leave them alone, so he ran back into the field and brought one that had strayed away from the others. Then, when called off from that one, he went back across the field again and brought my neighbor's own cows, and, while doing so, my neighbor took his gun and shot the dog. This is his own story as to what occurred at his place, told to me that same afternoon as I was passing his place on my way home from town that night. The dog did none of the cattle any harm, and he said he would do nothing towards making good my loss. He was a young dog, 1½ years old; was getting pretty good at driving; was not cross, and had never given anyone any trouble. Was he (he knew it was my dog) justified in what he did? I told him I did not want my dog to do anyone any damage, but I would like if he had tried to send him home. He said he was not going to run after him.

Ontario.
Ans.—We think not.

WARTS.

Have a young cow whose teats are covered with small warts, and a few large ones coming on since first season's milking. They hurt when she is being milked. Can anything be done to remove them, or make them so they will not hurt?

A. M. F.

Ans.—These could be best removed when the cow is dry. If warts have long slim necks, they may safely be clipped off with scissors, and a little carbolic-acid solution, one part of the acid to 20 of water, used on the wounds will deaden and heal them. Larger-based warts may be touched daily with a pencil of silver nitrate, or with butter of antimony, carefully applied with a feather in small quantity, always being careful to not overdo it, making a troublesome sore.

POULTS WITH THICK NECKS.

I had a hatch of 15 turkeys come off yesterday. The most of them have a thick neck. The head is all right, then just from the root of the neck to the shoulder is quite a raise on the upper side. The flesh seems to be thick, or some other substance that causes the raise. What can it be owing to? I have two young hens I kept last year, and a young gobbler I got from Ayr this spring. I don't think it can be inbred. The two old hens I had four years; that is, the mothers of the ones I am now using.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—I have never had young turkeys coming from the shell afflicted in such a manner, nor have I ever read of such a condition immediately after hatching. Can offer no explanation. You might send a specimen to the Poultry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

W. J. BELL.

JUDGING CLYDESDALES.

A stallion show was held in our township this spring, and, among others, there were three Imp. Clydesdale horses; we shall call them A, B and C. An expert did the judging, and awarded prizes, first, second and third, to A, B and C, respectively. A few days later another show was held in a near-by village. The same three horses were shown. A different judge was on the scene, and awarded prizes, first, second and third to C, B and A, respectively. Now, what I would like to know is, was there a possibility of those judges both being justified in making the awards the way they did, or, in other words, is there more than one class of Clydesdales? I have heard it stated that there are two distinct classes of Clydesdales. If so, please explain to us how we may distinguish the one from the other. If no explanation can be given, a case of this kind gives the public a very poor opinion of expert judging.

J. R. P.

Ans.—We know of no two classes of Clydesdales, but there may be two classes of judges, those who know a good horse when they see one, and those who

do not, or those who attach more importance to size and weight than to quality and action, and those who appreciate the latter qualities more than the former. This being the case, there need be little surprise if they reverse each other's ruling in the placing of three horses, and do it honestly. Good judges do not always agree in their preferences between two good horses, and some allowance should be made for this difference of opinion, taste or preference, whichever one chooses to call it.

GOSSIP.

The entries for the International Horse Show, at Olympia, London, England, June 7-13, totalled over 2,000, and the show is regarded as the greatest event of its kind ever held. Half a score of American exhibitors, including several multimillionaires, were among the competitors, and won a large share of the best prizes, the champion Hackney stallion, Sir Humphrey, bred in England, and sired by Rosador, being shown by Fred Pabst, of Milwaukee, Wis. Hon. Adam Beck, London, Ont., represented Canada with a very creditable string, which scored well in the competition, getting to the head of the list in at least one class, and well up in several others.

SHORTHORNS SELLING HIGH.

At the sale, on June 4th, of a selection from the herd of Milton E. Jones, at Williamsville, Ill., the roan yearling bull, Scotch Goods, by Imp. Choice Goods, sold for \$2,520. The two-year-old bull, Cherry Grove Banff 18th, by Imp. Lord Banff, brought \$650. Half a dozen females sold for \$400 to \$980 each. And the whole 41 head for an average of \$314. These records were, however, heavily discounted at the great sale, on June 11th, at Chicago, when Col. F. O. Lowden, of Oregon, Ill., sold 61 head from his herd at an average of \$633, the bull, Cumberland's Last, bringing \$3,000; the cow, Lavinia 2nd, and bull calf, \$2,000. Half a dozen cows sold for \$1,000 or over. The females averaged nearly \$600, and the bulls over \$1,300.