

Ayrshires at Riverside.

Between Ilwaco and Huntington lies the village of Ormstown, and, after a short run on the morning train, we arrived at the Ormstown station, from which we were driven to the farm of Mr. James Cottingham, who lives a short distance south of the village. Here we found a splendidly appointed farm, equipped with buildings conveniently laid out for work, as well as for the comfortable housing of stock. "A place for everything, and everything in its place," is evidently a maxim that Mr. Cottingham has written down in his directory and put in practice ever since. In the implement house, stables, and each department of the building, every convenience is right at hand, which not only materially lessens the labor, but adds much to the appearance, while labor, under such circumstances, is a pleasure instead of an arduous task. As there was a heavy coat of snow on the fields, we had no opportunity of judging of the capabilities of the farm itself, but we were shown a medal that Mr. Cottingham won in the competition among the farms of Quebec in 1894, which speaks more loudly than any words of ours. The herd of Ayrshires was founded twenty-five years ago, from selections made from the best of the earlier importations, the first cows having been purchased from Mr. Andrew Allan, their dams having been imported by that gentleman. Among these was a daughter of Lily, bred by Mr. Mitchell, of Glasgow, in early days, whose dam won first at the Royal Agricultural Show at Glasgow, as well as other exhibitions. The descendants of the above, and also those of Lady Theresa (also from the Allan importation), comprise the excellent foundation on which the herd has been built up.

Mr. Cottingham has been particularly careful in the selection of sires, with the result that he has a herd that has not only been successful at such shows as those at which he exhibited, but the cows, one and all, give evidence of being especially large milk producers. Most of the young things were sired by Sir James of Parkhill, bred by Mr. James Drummond, of Petite Côte, whose herd has supplied so many stock bulls. Sir James has been used for several years, and with very good results, as several young bulls and heifers from him amply prove. A bull, just about a year old, that has carried the red tick wherever exhibited, is especially fine, and is deserving of a place at the head of some good herd.

The most recent purchase is White Prince, bred by Mr. Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue. This is a most promising young bull. He will keep on improving all the time, and bids fair to make a bull of great substance, while he is also very handsome. He was sired by Glencairn, a bull of Mr. Thomas Brown's breeding, whose sire was Robby Dick and his dam Nellie of Barcheskie (imp.). White Prince himself is out of Annie of Barcheskie (imp.), a cow that won second in Montreal and Ottawa in 1892.

Altogether, Mr. Cottingham has a farm and stock that are in a most flourishing condition, and he is likely to keep on improving them, as he is one of those men who never do things by halves. Of Mr. Cottingham and his fine herd we hope to have more to say later on.

Ayrshires at St. Anne de Bellevue.

One of the good signs of the times for the future of agriculture is the number of wealthy business men and gentlemen of means who are taking an interest and gaining a taste for fine stock breeding and high-class farming. Not only do we find this the case in Canada, but across the line in the adjoining republic numbers of men engaged in commercial pursuits are taking up one or more of the departments of purebred stock-breeding. In fact, the best buyers, the most enthusiastic and enterprising breeders are often to be found among men of this class. This is as it should be, for it is these men that encourage the professional breeders, who have often invested all their capital in this way.

Business men can find no more wholesome recreation or fascinating vocation than breeding fine stock, and by bringing in business methods they generally contrive to make it pay, while they find it a profitable means of investing their surplus capital.

Close to the station of St. Anne de Bellevue, where runs on both the G.T.R. and C.P.R. are hourly driving from Montreal and departing to Montreal. Mr. Reford, of Montreal, has acquired a farm containing nearly 300 acres, 80 acres of which lie along the St. Lawrence river. Doubtless, later on, this beautifully situated property will be found covered with gentlemen's summer residences, for which it is in every way suitable.

The farm proper lies north and south of the railway tracks, and almost within a stone's throw of the station are the handsome and commodious new farm buildings which Mr. Boden, the farm manager, informed us were erected two years ago. The buildings

are the finest and most finished that we have yet seen, and we hope to give a full description of them in a future issue. To Mr. Boden was entrusted the choice of what breed of cattle the farm was to be stocked with, and, doubtless, it was through his influence that Mr. Reford was induced to start the grand herd that now adorns the handsome quarters with which the farm is provided. The foundation of the herd was laid by purchasing several choice individuals at the dispersion sale of the late Mr. Thomas Brown, at Petite Côte, and later eight head were selected from the long-established herd of Mr. David Benning, Glenhurst, while several other additions have been made from time to time, until the present stock bull and a heifer were imported during the autumn of 1893.

That the bull is half the herd is a pretty well established axiom among all cattle breeders, and it is evident that this principle was in view when Glencairn 3rd, the present stock bull, was selected from one of the best herds of Scotland, for no better individual, and certainly no better bred one, has been brought over. Glencairn 3rd is a bull of wonderful substance, straight and handsome on top, and well let down in the flank, while his full fore flank, wide chest, long, level hindquarters, beautifully finished shoulders and chine, and, above all, his grand character and superb quality stamp him as one of the best bulls we have yet seen, and, should his proprietor see fit to enter the arena for showyard honors, no safer candidate could be chosen than he. Glencairn 3rd (802) is a bull of royal breeding, as he comes from such a long line of illustrious showyard winners as the herdbook can hardly duplicate. He, as a yearling, in Scotland, was first at Stewarston, also gaining sweepstakes as the best bull at the show. The same year he won second at Stane and Coyline. As a two-year-old he won third at Ayr, first at Coyline, and at Galtoun won first and sweepstakes at the best bull at the show. His sire, Glencairn of Bonshaw (1890), was first at Stewarston both as a two-year-old and as a three-year-old. His sire, Lord Glencairn (1818), was first at Cumock, Ochiltree, Ayr, and the Windsor Royal, and the year following won first at Ochiltree and Glasgow and second at the Highland Society's show at Dundee, while his ancestors further down the line were equally successful. Such is the breeding of Glencairn 3rd, now at the head of the herd.

The cows have been selected to answer the purpose of good performers at the pail and high producers of cream, while breeding is at the same time the chief aim, for no cow is retained unless she is a first-class breeder.

Among the prominent cows in the herd are Jessie Osborne (imp.), that was a winner before leaving Scotland, and Annie Barcheskie, imported by the late Mr. Thomas Brown, that won second prize at the Montreal and Ottawa shows in 1891.

Imported Derby of Hogshead, another of Mr. Brown's importations, is a grand type of a breeding cow. She is very large, with great substance, and like most of her stable companions, is a deep milker.

The young things by Glencairn 3rd are showing up remarkably well; they show excellent growth and character. We were also shown several capital young bulls and heifers by that noted bull and celebrated Chicago winner, Tom Brown; these are also very choice. Mr. Boden is evidently after size and substance, and it is determined that there shall be no lack of these essentials, when he has anything to do with introducing fresh blood, as he very properly contends that constitution is a necessity in the dairy cow if she is to produce milk and cream to advantage from a given amount of food. To make this farm pay as an investment is evidently something kept in view by the manager, and when, on consulting the books, we found nine cows credited with nearly \$100 per month for cream shipped to Montreal, it looked to us as though an Ayrshire man might be excused for boasting of what his pets could do, and we came to the conclusion that they were regular business cows.

We also found a nice herd of Yorkshire pigs in the neatly arranged piggery, while horses and other lines of stock, including the poultry, all gave evidence of good and careful feeding.

Veterinary.

How to Prevent Abortion.

Some of our British exchanges give the experience of Mr. James Peter, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, England, with carbolic acid administered internally to cattle to prevent abortion. His method of treatment is as follows: "Commence by mixing with sufficient hot water to make a bran mash $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. or

ordinary carbolic acid, then add the bran, gradually increasing the carbolic acid up to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., which is the maximum quantity I can get a cow to take in a bran mash. For a number of cows I measure out the requisite number of half-ounce doses, and mix with the water and bran in a fodder barrow, and then give a good broad shovelful to each animal.

"Before I got rid of the disease I administered the carbolic washes three times a week. I find it equally safe to give an animal a half-ounce dose daily."

Mr. Peter adds: "I have regularly used carbolic acid in this herd for the last three years as a preventive against bacterial diseases, and in all my experience I never had animals keep so healthy and well as they have since I have done so. My opinion is that its use internally is a valuable remedy, and a preventive against microbic diseases."

It is worthy of mention that carbolic acid, given internally, has also been found a preventive in cases of anthrax in cattle and of tuberculosis in the human race.

Foot Puncture in Horses.

One of the most common causes of lameness is puncture of the sole of the foot. It is caused by the animal stepping on a nail or other sharp object. The puncture is most likely to occur in the neighborhood of the frog, or where the sole and the wall of the foot join, but it may occur in any part of the sole. When the nail comes in contact with the horn of the sole, it is likely to glance until it meets the projection of the wall, or the softer tough frog; hence the greater frequency of puncture in these localities.

Since the nail usually pulls out and the horn springs back to its former position so as to close the opening the nail made, there is sometimes difficulty in locating exactly the seat of the wound. As a result of this many an animal has been made to stand on a lame foot by a stiff shoe having been put on the well foot. Locating this sort of lameness in the stiffler joint is a common but inexcusable error, as the action resulting from lameness in the two parts is entirely different. The so-called "gravel" which is said to enter the sole of the foot and then "work out" at the heel is usually the "working out" of the pus or the matter resulting from a nail puncture or a bruise. If an animal becomes suddenly and severely lame, and there be no evidence of anything in any other part of the leg, such as swelling, heat, and pain upon pressure, it is always well to look for puncture in the foot. If the animal stands with the lame foot extended, and, when walking, places the lame foot well forward and brings the well foot up to it, the evidence of puncture is still stronger. To examine the foot properly the shoe should be removed. It is not sufficient to merely scrape the bottom of the foot clean, for, if the nail has pulled out and the horn sprung back in position, all trace of its entrance may have been obliterated. To examine the foot properly a pair of large pincers or a hammer is necessary. The former is the better, as, by compressing the hoof, the exact spot may be found, while tapping the sole with a hammer may cause the animal to evince pain, even though the tapping is not directly over the injury; but, with a little care, the spot may be definitely located with either instrument. If the injury is of a few days' standing, additional heat in the hoof and, perhaps, slight swelling in the pastern may also be present.

When the point of the puncture has been ascertained, the horn should be pared out so

as to leave an opening for the escape of all matter. This opening need not be larger than an ordinary-sized lead pencil. The practice of burning out this hole with a hot iron, or by the use of caustics, is very objectionable and useless. A solution of carbolic acid (one part of acid to twenty-five of water) may be used to wash the wound. If the animal be kept in a clean place, and the wound washed once a day with the same solution, a rapid recovery is usually the result. In cases where the lameness is severe, a poultice of wheat bran or linseed meal may be applied for a day or two, but should not be kept up for a longer period.

In those cases where the lameness subsides, but luxuriant granulations of "proud flesh" spring up and fill the opening in the horn, they may be cut down by a hot iron to a point level with the inner or deeper surface of the horny sole. Then the cavity should be filled with balsam of fir, a pad of cotton placed over it, and over all a piece of good, firm leather, which may be held in place by a shoe. The main point in the treatment of nail puncture of the foot is to give free exit to all matter that may collect, and keep the part as clean as possible. If this be done, the matter will not be compelled to work out at the heel, and no separation or loss of hoof will occur. — *Bulletin Mississippi Experiment Station.*

Questions and Answers.

Lame Cow.—G. H. K., Rodney, Ont.: I have a fine Jersey cow which, before Christmas, had a swelling in her left hind leg at the thigh. She was lame for two weeks, and then got better, but about three weeks ago she got bad again. She seems stiff all over, and cannot get up without help. I have her in a sling, and have to lift her up every time in order to milk her. She eats well, and seems to be healthy in every other respect. Her water is all right, and so are her bowels. Kindly let me know what to do for her, as she hardly gives any milk now.

Ans.—We should advise your seeing a veterinary surgeon, if one is near you, as at this distance we could not tell for certain what is the matter with the cow. It may be a direct injury to the leg, rheumatism, dislocation of the stifle, or injury to the hip joint.

Pigs Suffer in the Legs.—J. F., Arthur. I have some pigs that are crippled in the legs. First they get stiff in all four legs, and draw their hind legs under them. They refuse to eat, and lie down most of the time, and do not make any growth. Their feed is a mixture of four parts barley, two of oats, and one of peas ground together. We feed it partly wet and partly dry. Can you tell me the reason why they get stiff and give me a remedy?

Ans.—As all four legs are affected we should say that your pigs are suffering from rheumatism, caused either by their sleeping in damp or cold quarters, or on account of their having been penned up too closely. Give them doses of a tablespoonful of baking soda in milk three or four times a day for a few days. If it should physic them too much give less of the soda. Any liniment, such as turpentine, can be applied to the joints affected.

If only the hind legs had been affected, the causes might have been cold, damaged food, or kidney worms. When this is the case, a teaspoonful of turpentine given in milk is often effective, also rubbing of liniment on the loins. The best way to prevent such diseases is to give the pigs plenty of exercise, to keep the pens clean and well littered with bedding, to feed once a week in the food a little sulphur and saltpetre, and to let the pigs have access to ashes.

The Farm.

A Correction.

In our report of the Good Roads' Convention, in our last issue, we inadvertently misrepresented some remarks made by the Hon. John Dryden on the subject of broad tires, making it appear that he favored legislation abolishing narrow tires. What Mr. Dryden said was that the legislature had always objected to passing such a law, which would practically compel farmers to dispose of their