

first attacked, she might have got over it entirely and been as good as ever, but now it is too late to expect to cure her. All that can be done is to relieve the soreness as much as possible by local applications. Hot poultices to the feet will be useful at first, then after the symptoms have subsided apply broad flat bar shoes with leather beneath, so fitted as to take pressure from the central, sore part of the sole and support the weight on the wall and frog. She will be very little use on hard roads, but should be able to plow and harrow, and in winter could travel on snow.

Signs of Pregnancy

1. How can I be sure whether a cow is with calf after four or five months? 2. A cow is in oestrus regularly every month, but will not take bull; why not?—O. R.

1. Up to the fifth month there is only one sure way of ascertaining, and that is by the examination of the womb through the bowel. There are, of course, certain indications of pregnancy, such as cessation of heat, increased size of the abdomen, and in heifers, enlargement of the udder, which are helpful in deciding a case, but examination by hand is the only sure way. During and after the fifth month the fetus can be detected by watching for its movement when the cow has drunk cold water, or by feeling it with the hand or closed fist applied against the cow's flank on the right side.

2. If the cow is really in oestrus, this is unusual, but can generally be overcome by letting the bull and cow run together in a yard.

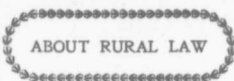
Flatulent Colic.

An aged mare, while plowing, suddenly fell down and stretched out. A few hours previous she commenced to bloat and appeared to be suffering severe pain apparently in the abdomen. She perspired freely and at intervals of a few minutes large quantities of wind escaped from her bowels. Shortly before taking ill her bowels moved. She gradually became more bloated and died after an illness of about seven hours. I fed this mare three gallons of oats per day together with hay. She was always a poor eater and sometimes did not clean up her oats.—J. W. K.

Your mare has evidently been a sufferer from indigestion occasionally for some time, and recently it culminated in this attack of flatulent (windy) colic. Such cases are apt to die suddenly, either from heart failure caused by pressure of the distended bowels on the diaphragm and heart, or from rupture of the stomach or bowels. Prompt relief must be given or there is great danger of a fatal termination. Of home remedies turpentine is the best. Give two ounces well shaken up in a pint of milk. Follow with whiskey or other spirits in half an hour if relief is not given.

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Deposited with Dominion Govern-
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holders 328,378
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In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

Cow Killed by Train

One night last summer, after we had milked our cows, we left them on the road for a few minutes to eat grass before taking them to the pasture field. We had done this frequently before, but on this occasion they strayed away and were lost. Next morning we hunted for them but could not find them, and after hunting for over a week, we got trace one night of where they had been seen. The following morning we drove to where we heard they had been seen, but about an hour before we got there one of them had been killed by a train. I got on the railway track and when the train came along it started along the track ahead of the train, walked over the cattle guard and was struck and killed about sixty yards down the company's track. The train was a freight, going up a grade, and might easily have been stopped. Can we recover damages from the company?—J. B. (Malvern).

The Railway Act provides that horses, sheep, swine and other cattle are not permitted to be at large upon a highway within half a mile of the intersection of it by a railway or railway crossing, and that any person in charge of some competent person or persons to prevent their loitering or stopping on the highway at the intersection or straying upon the railway. A subsection is added to the section containing the above provision which enacts as follows: "When any cattle" or other animals at large upon the highway or otherwise get upon the property of the company and are "killed or injured by a train, the owner of any such animal so killed" or injured shall be entitled to recover the amount of such loss or injury against the company in any action in any court of competent jurisdiction, unless the company, in the opinion of the court or judge trying the case establishes that such animal got at large through the negligence or wilful act or omission of the owner or his agent, or of the custodian of such animal or his agent; but the fact that such animal was not in charge of some competent person or persons shall not be for the purposes of this subsection a deprivation of the owner of his right to recover."

The concluding words of the subsection would appear to mean "not in charge of some competent person within half a mile of the railway crossing." Where questions of negligence arise it is almost impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion without hearing the evidence of all parties to the action. As cattle are liable to stray if left alone on the highway, it might be said that you were guilty of some negligence in the first instance. We have given you above the provisions of the statute bearing on the matter, which show what the law is and when the owner

can recover. It is then a question of evidence. Considering your statement alone, it would, however, seem that you would have a fair chance of recovering the damage you have suffered in an action against the company.

Dumped Carcass in Field

Last spring A was obliged to kill a beast affected with cancer. B offered to dispose of the carcass in consideration of the hide. Without my consent or knowledge B dragged the carcass to the back of my farm, which lies across the road from his own, and dumped it into a hole on my land, leaving it exposed. I first found it out this fall, when B made a boast of having done the job without me finding it out. My cattle ran in this same field all summer. Had he any right to do this without my knowledge and consent, and can I claim any damages from him, and how?—Inquirer (Ontario).

B had no right to leave the carcass of the dead animal on your land without your consent or knowledge, and so doing he was guilty of a trespass. If you can show that you have suffered any damage or loss by his act, he is responsible to you for same. Such, for instance, as if any of your cattle contracted the disease therefrom or were otherwise injured. To recover damages for any such loss you would have to bring an action against B.

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