

HORNLESS CATTLE.

Southern Live Stock Journal.

There are many reasons why horns should be bred out of cattle intended for beef. The main reason is owing to the wounds inflicted one upon another when closely penned or crowded in cars and upon steamboats on their way to market. It is also argued that horns are useless appendages and have no marketable value. In cattle bred wholly or partially for ornamental purposes, it would detract from their beauty to do away with their horns, as in the case of the Jersey. The Jersey deprived of its horns would lose half its attractiveness to the eye, and might be likened to a sheep shorn of its wool. But in cattle raised solely for beef purposes and nothing else, and where beauty has no practical value, we think a hornless breed preferable. This subject is now attracting comment through the agricultural press both here in America and in Europe. J. J. Mechi, the famous scientific farmer of Great Britain, has the following to say on the subject:—

"I hate cruelty, but it is real humanity to remove the horns of cattle, and at the cost of temporary suffering to secure to them a peaceful enjoyment of the rest of their lives. Those who have seen the constant fear and disturbance to which horned cattle are exposed in a limited space, such as a covered or open farm-yard, and the injuries inflicted by horns, must come to the conclusion, that without horns the animals can feed and rest in peace—with horns, much of the farmer's profit must disappear."

One of our contemporaries advocates the dis-horning of calves when three or four months old, claiming that the cruelty (?) of such a practice is more than counterbalanced by the good results to be achieved. In England, it is stated, a heavy pair of shears are used for the above purpose.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

English Live Stock Journal.

A well-directed attempt is being made to introduce Galloway cattle into Canada. Mr. James Biggar, of Grange Farm, Kirkcudbright, who was sent as a delegate from the tenant farmers in that district in 1879, to report on the Canadian North-West as a field for settlement, is one of the most prominent breeders of this class of cattle. He has of late been using his best endeavors to bring it into higher favor in the Dominion in competition with the more fashionable Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle. With a view of furthering the interests of Galloway breeders, Mr. Biggar has visited the Dominion in the course of the past autumn, and as the result of this visit he has within the past few days shipped some 86 head of cattle to Quebec by the Dominion Line. The rival claims of these two black hornless breeds of cattle have, says the *Canadian Gazette*, been very freely and fully discussed in both English and American agricultural papers. Although apparently the Galloway cattle are very hardy and well adapted for the ranches of the North-West, the Polled Aberdeens have gained a firm footing in the Dominion, largely in consequence of the importations made by the Hon. J. H. Pope, lately Minister of Agriculture, and by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, and other prominent stock-breeders. The general impression in Canada, indeed, says our contemporary, is that the Polled Aberdeens mature at least a year earlier than the Galloways, and breeders both here and on the other side of the Atlantic will await with some interest the results of the test to which the relative merits of the two breeds will now be put in the Dominion. We may add that Sir Charles Tupper has a small but valuable herd of Polled Aberdeens on his farm in Nova Scotia.

TRANSFERS OF THOROUGHbred STOCK.

American Berkshire Record.

Duchess XXVI., 12925. N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to Newton, Bird & Son, Avenue City, Mo.
 Hopeful Duchess, 14552 N. H. Gentry to Geo. Hibler, Hume, Mo.
 Sovereign Duke XIX., 14555. N. H. Gentry to Cass & Burns, Buffalo Hart, Ill.
 Sovereign Duke XX., 14562. N. H. Gentry to O. K. Mills, Pinckneyville, Ill.
 Royal Derby, 4177. T. R. Procter, Utica, N. Y., to W. T. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky.
 Bob Tombs, 13457. and Miss Crown, 13693. W. T. Miller, Bowling Green, Ky., to T. R. Procter.
 Lee Bowling, 13691, and Young Surprise, 14597. W. T. Miller to Jas. Rogers, Jr., Ninety Six, S. C.
 Braw Lassie VI., 14599. D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., to W. B. Chapman, Stirrup Grove, Ill.
 Lowland Mary III., 14600. D. W. Smith to W. F. Nevins, Modesta, Ill.
 Royal Prince, 14537. C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington, Mich., to J. Cummings, West Le Roy, Mich.
 Sallie R., 12123. John T. Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo. to Jas. H. Tinsley, Smithville, Mo.
 Jessie Hopeful, 13225. A. G. Epler, Virginia, Ill., to W. L. Propst, Plattsburgh, Neb.

The break up of Lord Lovelace's stud is much to be deprecated, in the interests of the breeding world, for it had been formed with great judgment, as may be inferred from the fact that six mares purchased when the stud was started for 3,800 gs. were sold on Saturday for 3,200 gs. This represents far less than what may be regarded as the average depreciation in value of brood mares, and considering that their yearlings have sold well in the interval, they must have yielded a handsome profit to Lord Lovelace, who started this stud when the neighboring one at Cobham, in which he was interested, had to be sold off. He purchased, together with these, among other mares, the stallion Blair Athol, whose sudden death soon afterwards was a great loss both to Lord Lovelace and breeders generally. Still, some good horses have been bred at the Pound Stud during its too brief existence, and a total of 6,690 gs. for 25 colts, including 17 mares, seven foals and a yearling, is equivalent to the very respectable average of 267 gs. each.—*London Live Stock Journal*.

Veterinary Department.

F. A. CAMPBELL, V. S., EDITOR.

[All communications desired to be answered through this column should be addressed to the "Veterinary Editor, CANADIAN BREEDER, corner of Front and Church Streets, Toronto."]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. A. B.—A three-year-old filly of mine turned out in the hop-yard got frightened at something, and ran with such great force against a slack wire used for the hop-vines to run on, that it lifted her right off her feet and threw her on her rump. She was not able to get up, so we had to draw her into the stable on a stoneboat, and she has lain there ever since—about three weeks. Her appetite is not very good, and she is getting thinner every day, and the side she lies on is all raw from lying on it. She has no power in her hind parts. A neighbor of mine, who is somewhat of a horse-doctor, has been looking after her, and he says she has sprained the muscles of her back. If you will tell me what the matter is and what I can do for her, you will greatly oblige. **ANS.**—From the nature of the accident and the symptoms, I am inclined to think your filly has fractured one or more of the bones of her back.

The most humane thing to do would be to put her out of her misery by a bullet, or a blow on the head with an axe.

J. R.—I wish your opinion on a horse of mine. He is a very promising four-year-old. Last spring his right eye was very much swollen and inflamed. I bathed it with salt and water and he got over it in a few days, but his eye is bad again, much worse than it was in the spring, and a film of a yellowish tinge has come over it. Will he go blind? Can I do anything to save his eye? **ANS.**—Your colt has got specific or periodic ophthalmia. It might be caused by keeping him in a badly drained and ill-ventilated stable, or it may be hereditary. Give a mild cathartic, such as a pint of linseed oil; bathe the eye twice a day with hot water, and put in between the lids, after each bathing, a few drops of the following:—Atropine, two grains; water, two ounces. Give internally, night and morning, a teaspoonful of the tincture of belladonna. Keep the stable dark and well ventilated, and feed on soft food, such as bran mash, carrots.

W. J. T.—Unfortunately we have no regular veterinary surgeon in our neighborhood, and when any of our horses get sick we generally have to treat our own horses. I have a four-year-old stallion colt that is very well bred, and showed signs of trotting fast. I broke him to harness last spring, but he hurt his leg, so I let him run this summer and have done nothing with him since. A large lump, about twice the size of a goose egg, has come on his breast, just where the bottom of the collar comes, and it keeps getting larger by degrees. I have rubbed on different oils and liniments till I have taken all the hair off his breast. Can you tell me what it is and what to do to remove it? **ANS.**—It is a tumour of some kind, probably an aneurism of one of the arteries of the chest. No matter what it is, you will have to have it cut out, and to have it done properly take him to a good qualified veterinary surgeon.

G. W.—Will you kindly give me your opinion on the following cases:—1st. I have a well bred cow that has a large hard lump on her lower jaw; it is getting larger every day. Is there any cure for it? 2nd. A horse that has a very offensive discharge from his left nostril. The smell that comes from it is so bad that no one likes to go near him. My neighbors say that he has got the glanders. **ANS.**—1st. Your cow has got osteosarcoma. You might try a blister, composed of biniodide of mercury, two drachms; lard or vasoline, two ounces; clip the hair off, and rub on a little twice a week. If that does not stop the growth you had better fatten and kill her. 2nd. The horse has not got glanders. The discharge is caused by a decayed molar, or the bones of the upper jaw are injured; it is most likely the former. Consult a veterinary surgeon, and have the offending tooth extracted.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

TORONTO, Dec. 16th, 1885.

The better tone noted in the British live stock trade for several weeks back has been more than sustained since the date of our last cables, and to-day cattle are cabled half a cent higher than on last Monday, with the demand weak, however, at the advance. The cold weather prevailing for the past week has materially strengthened the meat markets, which are cabled considerably higher, but the sudden change to mild weather to-day may check the improvement. The advance, however, has helped