

GOSSIP.

A BIG SHORTHORN PURCHASE.

As announced in one of our former issues, A. F. & G. Auld, of Eden Mills, Ont., have purchased the entire herd of Shorthorn cattle known as the Moffat herd, from Geo. Amos & Son, of Moffat, Ont. This great herd is too well known on both sides of the line to need any introducing. A review appeared in these columns a few issues ago. For many years one of the leading show herds of Ontario, their remarkable series of winnings, including many championships and grand championships, have stamped the herd as one of the best, bred on the most modern and fashionable lines of Scotch breeding; the individuality is strictly high-class. This herd, in combination with the high-class herd of Scotch Shorthorns for many years owned by the Messrs. Auld, places the firm in a particularly favorable position to supply the trade and breeders of Canada with breeding stock, both bulls and heifers, of a quality excelled by none. The herd is now one of the largest in the country, a fact that should be remembered by intending purchasers, as the wide scope for selection is a guarantee of visitors finding what they are looking for, no matter how high the standard desired. A letter to A. F. & G. Auld will bring a conveyance to meet visitors at either Guelph or Rockwood Stations.

A SPLENDID LOT OF BIG CLYDESDALES.

For the betterment of the draft-horse industry of Canada, an importation just arrived cannot fail to have a more impressive draft character on our horses for a number of years to come than any importation of Clydesdales made in recent years. We refer to the 1912 importation of Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont. Despite the many high-class importations made in the past by this firm, the lot they have just landed is away the best they have ever selected and landed. Their many years' experience has taught them that the day of the pony draft horse is past; the country, the trade, and the people, are demanding more size and more draft character. This firm has risen to the occasion, and in the lot of ten stallions just arrived is not one that will not reach the ton when developed, and some of them will go considerably over, and what is most pleasing is the fact that to get this big size they have not sacrificed either style of top nor quality of bottom. Outstanding in the lot is the great breeding and popular premium horse, Majestic Baron, the beautiful brown seven-year-old son of the world-renowned Baron's Pride, dam the famous prizewinning mare, Glendale Queen, by the Kilmarnock and Glasgow first-prize horse, Knight of Cowal, and grandam by the first Cawdor Cup champion, Prince Alexander. With such illustrious breeding as this, he has seven registered dams, and the fact of his holding the same premium in Scotland for four years, shows him to be one of the greatest sires available in Scotland. He is the ideal of a draft horse, and his underpinning is faultless. Another of the great horses of this importation is the bay four-year-old, Lascar, sired by the popular Craigend Prince, dam by the H. & A. S. second-prize horse, Royal Carrick, grandam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Gallant Prince. This is a horse of outstanding excellence, combining big size with style, character and quality, a grand type of horse for this country. A three-year-old that will easily reach the ton, and with a particularly stylish top and a flashy quality of underpinning, is Scalpsie Hero, a brown son of the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Ruby Pride, dam by the renowned Pride of Blacon, who was four times first at the H. & A. S. Show, grandam by the Royal and Highland first-prize horse, Prince Shapely. This is surely illustrious breeding, and it certainly shows itself in this great three-year-old. In two-year-olds, a top-per is the bay-roan, Corinthian, a son of the Cawdor Cup champion, Memento, dam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Moncrieffe Marquis, grandam by the big prize stallion, Belted Knight. This is a colt of great scale that will go to the ton or over when developed, and has

quality to spare. He is one of the great two-year-olds of the year, and a credit to his royal breeding. Other three-year-olds in the shipment are of the same high standard in the matter of breeding, size, draft type, and superb quality of underpinning. The same can be said of the two-year-olds. In the lot was a particularly good yearling, Anagram, sired by the H. & A. S. champion, Benedict, dam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Acme, grandam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Montrave Sentinel. As his breeding would indicate, he was one of the best yearlings at this year's Scottish shows, where he won many prizes. The fillies, in common with the high-class breed character and quality of the many past importations of fillies made by this firm, measure up to the usual high standard. They are a particularly well-bred lot, having for sires such well-known and popular horses as the noted H. & A. S. first prize, Pride of Blacon, the renowned Baron's Pride, the Highland and Edinburgh first prize, Baron Hopetoun, the ever popular Baron Ruby, and others of equal fame.

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS.

The great Orchard Grove herd of American and Canadian-bred Hereford cattle have returned home from a tour of the Western shows with their colors flying at high-mast, and their owner, L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, Ont., is certainly wearing one of his broadest smiles these days. At Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, and Edmonton, in the strongest kind of company—and out in the Western Provinces is where this wonderfully good-doing breed of English beefers are to be found in all their pristine perfection—this great herd practically swept the boards, winning all the herd prizes, all the championships, with the exception of the junior championship in bulls, and in the female classes every first prize, from calves up, went to this herd. This is a remarkable showing, and one never before equalled by any one breed. The famous 2,500-lb. stock bull, Refiner, that has proven invincible from Toronto to Edmonton, being decked with championship honors on every occasion he was ever shown, is in beautiful bloom. He is a grandson of the renowned Lamplighter, and carries a strong infusion of the blood of the great Lord Wilton, the greatest bulls of the breed America ever knew. With such a bull as Refiner at the head of the herd of such noted cows as Princess, the 1911 Toronto champion, and this year's first-prize cow all through the West, Miss Brae 26th, and Miss Brae 38th, that divided the championship honors between them this year, and many others equally as good, strengthened with the ten mature cows whose average weight is 1,400 lbs., all of them due to freshen in the spring, the several choice showing quality heifers from eight to ten months of age, and ten young bulls from ten to fifteen months of age which Mr. Clifford has lately selected and imported from the leading herds of Illinois, combined with the several young sons of the present stock bull and a number of his daughters, Mr. Clifford is in a particularly enviable position just now to supply the Hereford breeders of Canada with breeding or show stock. Let him know your wants. He will be sure to please you.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS QUERIES.

1. Have bred mare several times to different stallions for two years and she has not conceived. The grooms have examined her, and say that she is all right, but very loose. She has a discharge, and a veterinarian who saw her says she has "the whites."
2. Mare went off her feed three weeks ago and acute diarrhea commenced. She drank large quantities of water, but would not eat. She died. Then another took the disease, but got better. Several horses in this section have suffered from the same trouble; some got better, and some died. Some call it swamp fever, some mud fever, some typhoid fever.
3. Three-year-old colt is lame in hind leg. There is a lump on stifle joint

which is hard when the colt stands on foot, but soft when he rests the leg.

H. S.

Ans.—1. No doubt the mare has leucorrhoea, or whites, and it is not probable she will breed while this continues, and even though she should, it is not probable she would carry the fetus to full term. The disease is very hard and tedious to treat. The uterus should be flushed out daily with about a gallon of warm one-per-cent. solution of carbolic, introduced with an injection pump, or syringe with a long nozzle, and she should be given about 40 drops carbolic acid mixed with a pint of cold water as a drench, or sprinkled on food three times daily, until the discharge ceases, after which she should conceive.

2. This is acute diarrhea due, no doubt, to something irritant in the food. At the first symptoms, give a pint of raw linseed oil, and, commencing about 12 hours after this, give 2 ounces laudanum and 6 drams each of catechu and prepared chalk in a pint of cold water as a drench every four hours until diarrhea ceases. In the meantime, add to the drinking water one-fifth of its bulk of lime water, and give often and in small quantities, say, about a gallon at a time. See that the food eaten is of first-class quality. Endeavor to find the cause of the trouble, and remove it.

3. This is partial dislocation of the patella (stifle bone), and a perfect cure cannot be effected. Repeated blistering will help. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip hair off front and inside of joint. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil and turn loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the hair has grown again. Repeat the blister once every month all fall and winter. V.

Miscellaneous.

CUSTODY OF CHILD.

Can a boy over fourteen years of age, who leaves his home in Canada and goes to the United States, be compelled to return to his home in Canada?

Ontario.

Ans.—Yes. In so answering, we assume that he is not much more than the fourteen years old, say, not over sixteen.

LUMP-JAW LINIMENT.

I noticed in a column of Questions and Answers, page 1338, of issue June 25, about a cow with lump jaw, signed R. M. In my experience of farming, I have had several different cattle that showed signs of lump jaw, and every one was cured successfully in a very short time, and I have given the recipe to a number of my neighbors and have never known it to fail, providing it was rubbed on before the lump had been on too long and had got far advanced. One ounce of iodine, 3 ounces of turpentine, 3 ounces of ammonia. Rub on with the hand once or twice a day. It costs about thirty-five or forty cents. I hope my brother farmers will copy and save this recipe, as I have always found it a very cheap, yet effective, cure for lump jaw. It was given to me some years ago. It has been so successful I want to pass it on. T. P. L.

[Note.—We always appreciate the spirit which prompts the sending of prescriptions such as this. At the same time, we receive a good many which will not do what their sponsors think and honestly claim they will. Sometimes the disease is wrongly diagnosed. In the present instance, for example, it is doubtful whether our correspondent ever had a real case of lump jaw (actinomycosis). There may have been real or fancied swellings which he has treated as lump jaw. It is to be noted that he says the cases must be treated early. It is hard to see how the treatment could be effective in the disease known as lump jaw, which is caused by a fungus working through the tissues. Perhaps the lumps were like one we observed recently on a calf of our own and were about to treat for lump jaw, when it disappeared of its own accord, without even rubbing.]

COLLECTING AN ACCOUNT.

A bought some shingles three years ago from B. A promised to pay for same in a month or so, but did not do so. B has asked A several times to pay him for same, but he never pays. What steps can B take to get payment from A, he being a laborer, and with no property as far as B knows? The house on which the shingles were used belongs to his wife. But A makes some pulpwood, and has now three carloads made, and sells the wood to the agent here. Could B not get a hold on the wood, and how? F. W. S.

Ontario.

Ans.—We think that if you were to hand your account to a solicitor he could collect the amount of it for you by Division Court proceedings, or, perhaps, even without suit.

A NEIGHBOR'S WEEDS.

My neighbor sowed some alfalfa last spring and did not cut it all summer, and in the fall there was a lot of tumble weed matured which was blown over two or three of my fields this spring; and as I have seeded one down to alsike, we had to pull a lot of this weed out, and it is still coming. There is more of it growing in his field now, and if it is not pulled soon it will repeat the process.

1. Can I compel him to pull it?

2. Can I collect damages for what has been done?

Ontario.

Ans.—The weed in question is not one of those mentioned in The Noxious Weed Act. But the Act may have been extended by by-law of your local municipality to include such weed as being noxious to husbandry or gardening. The municipal council may also have appointed an inspector to enforce the provisions of the Act in the municipality. You should accordingly see the municipal clerk as to your statutory rights in the matter. The Act mentioned is in the Ontario Statutes of 1912 (Chap. 68). If you find that there has been no extending by-law, you should then see a lawyer and have him write your neighbor proposing an action for a mandatory injunction and damages.

CATTLE ON RAILWAY.

A train (Province Quebec), on May 20th, 1912, killed one cow and broke a leg of another cow, which we slaughtered for beef, securing less than one-half its value. We put in a claim, and had the animals valued the day of killing. Claim was put in with the section foreman, and later to Mr. ———, claims agent for ——— Railway, Montreal. Evidently the company do not intend to pay. The railroad gate was closed at 7.30 p. m., and in the morning was open, and those cattle, with others, were on the railroad, and two more hurt, but recovered. The gate was an iron pipe and wire one. On examining the gate after the accident it was found that by pushing the gate it would cause it to rise, thereby lifting the chain from the hook on the post which was the means used to keep the gate closed, and it seems probable that the cattle were around the gate and opened it in that manner. The company might possibly bring evidence to show that tramps had left other gates open. The gate has since been repaired.

1. What is the best course to pursue to receive payment for cattle?
2. If company were sued and were condemned to pay, could they appeal the case?

3. What height from the ground to the top of the gate should a railroad gate be?

4. Should a railroad company have a fastening on their gates that could be locked, and supply locks for same?

Quebec.

REX.

Ans.—1. Place the claim in the hands of a lawyer with instructions to sue, if necessary.

2. We cannot say.

3. At least four feet six inches.

4. While the company are obliged by statute to provide proper and sufficient fastenings, we hardly think they could be compelled to make such elaborate provision as is suggested.—See Sec. 254 of the Railway Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, Chap. 37). But see also the amending Act of 1911 (1-2 Geo. V., Chap. 22, Sec. 9).