

the new thoughts in human and comparative medicine, discoveries in other walks of science, all that the better. The above reasons advanced for the existence of the professional journal, and its support by the practitioner, cannot be denied. It may not, however, be as readily evident the reasons why a veterinarian should subscribe for and read an agricultural paper. The following succinct statement on the matter will suffice: "The agricultural journal will familiarize the veterinarian with the aims, trials and successes of his clients; such a knowledge must make him more acceptable to them. From his rural mentor he will glean the results of experiments in animal nutrition and farm hygiene, the outcome of treatment as the stockman sees it in actual practice; will be able to follow the shows, and be posted on the latest transactions in pure-bred stock, as also be able to feel the pulse of the laity, especially the reading and thinking element, and thus be enabled to diagnose quickly any change in the attitude of the farming community to the profession. In order to keep in touch with the great live stock fraternity and agriculturists generally, the veterinarian will find in the agricultural press his greatest ally. The constant study of the best text-books will aid in keeping the practitioner in touch with many phases of disease that through lack of opportunity he may be unfamiliar with; in the realm of disease, however, one never knows the time when such an immunity may disappear. The public press it is not necessary to recommend to the veterinarian—news is so eagerly sought after that few deprive themselves of a daily paper. Choice, however, should be made of a paper whose editorials show breadth of thought and honesty of purpose; such papers will invariably have reliable news. In all matters affecting the profession, the professional man should persistently endeavor to see that only reliable information is given to the public.

VETERINARIAN.

Perth Show and Sale of Shorthorns.

BY JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

One looks forward with interest and expectation to Perth annual show and sale of Shorthorns. The Fair City of Perth, as it is generally called, has become the greatest center in the world for pure-bred Shorthorns and Polled Angus cattle. Centrally situated, and easy of access from all points of the British Isles, one can readily understand why Perth is favored as the sale center of pure-bred cattle.

Perth sale has another interest to pure-bred cattle men, and that is, to a Canadian at least, the pleasure of meeting with so many notable Shorthorn men. I might mention such names as Marr and Duthie; Dawson, manager for His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Bruce, of Byres Farm, Fochabers; Merson, of Craigwillie, Huntly, N.B., the gentleman who bought out and used in his herd for one year the famous Choice Goods; and last, but not least, Mr. Durno, of Jackston, the man who bred Choice Goods. I had the pleasure of an introduction to this estimable gentleman, and had quite a conversation with him. He is a fine specimen of the sturdy Scottish farmers who have and are doing so much to improve the Shorthorn, and with what success we all know. At Perth sale Mr. Durno had just sold a bull calf from his herd that made the nice figure of \$1,050. For a man who has made such a name for himself as a breeder, he takes things very modestly, and does not impress one as having done anything out of the common.

But to the show and sale. The animals catalogued were cows and heifers, 71; bulls, 311, and most of them were very good. The cows and heifers were a secondary lot, and looked like the culls from the leading herds. Any who were prizewinners brought good figures, the second-prize heifer, under one year, nearly reaching \$500, while fourth-prize heifer, over a year, brought \$400. All animals in the prize list made from \$200 upwards. The bulls were a fine display, and composed, in most cases, the entire offerings from all the leading herds in the north. The prize lists in the bull as well as in the heifer classes were divided between animals over and under a year. First prize in the senior yearling bull class went to Golden Arrow, bred by Mr. Drow, Criefvechter, near Perth. This was by common consent considered the best bull in the sale, and this was borne out by the price he commanded, \$1,250, the highest price of the day. He is a rich roan in color, with good top and underline, and a great wealth of flesh carried down on his quarters. Prizes two and three were won by two red bulls of Lord Lovat's breeding, two useful animals, sired by "Sittyton Seal" and Royal Star, respectively. They both made the same figure, \$500; the second-prize one going to the Prime Minister, the third-prize one to

Buenos Ayres. Fourth prize went to the roan, "Champion," bred by Mr. Ferguson, Dalcapon. He was purchased by Sir John Gilmour, at \$550. Fifth place went to Victor, of Huntingtower, roan, bred by Messrs. Lumsden & McKenzie; he was withdrawn at \$325. Sixth place was allotted to the red bull, Union Jack; sire Challenger. Although only allotted sixth place, this bull excited keen competition in the ring; he was knocked down to Wm. Duthie, Collynie, at \$900. In the class for bulls under a year, the judges had a large and excellent class to draw from, but soon reduced them to a workable number. They appeared to have considerable difficulty in finding an outstanding winner, but ultimately selected the dark roan, Royal Prince, by Mercury. There existed considerable diversity of opinion in regard to this decision, and the verdict in the sale-ring later did not tally with that of the judges, the first-prize animal bringing less money than others below him. For my part, I picked out the first-prize animal as winner before the judges placed him, and have not as yet changed my opinion, notwithstanding the subsequent verdict of the sale-ring. Royal Prince I consider is more of a future than present winner; his rivals were by far the best models of beef-form, but I have so often seen a perfect yearling turn out a very indifferent aged bull, and taking the first-prize animal in the light of what his future promised, he is, by common consent, well entitled to his place. He is just a trifle narrow at the tail-root, and might be better at the shoulder, but altogether looks like a bull with great outcome. He was bred by Mr. Adams, Baads, Peterculter, and purchased for Ireland by Mr. Aylward, Kilkenny, at \$750. Second place went to Mr. Hume, Barrowell, Brechin, for Marquis, a light roan, sired by Trophy.



A BREEZY SUNDAY AT SPRINGLAKE FARM, NICH.

of Minmore. This was, all together, a finely-topped and superior animal in every respect, but, in my opinion, a little too finished to leave much room for outcome in future. He brought the satisfactory price of \$850. Third place went to Illustrious Champion, a rich roan, bred by Mr. Durno, of Jackston, breeder of the famous "Choice Goods." He is a good bull, younger than his more successful rivals, and, accordingly, was at a disadvantage. He was purchased for Ireland by Mr. Gordon, at \$1,050. Fourth place went to Douglas' Conqueror, a dark roan, bred by Messrs. Peterkin, Dunglass; Canonbridge; he sold for \$775. Fifth place was won by Knight of Strathearn, and was sold to Mr. Maston Graham, of Redgorton, at \$770. The Royal Star bull, Orion, bred by Lord Lovat, got sixth place; he was purchased by Sir James Miller, of Manderstore, at \$860.

Taking the bulls all over, they were a really excellent lot, but there were a few culls on hand that brought little more than beef prices. One thing that strikes a Canadian is the way the breeders here bring out their stock, "ale an' in the best of flesh" to show to good advantage, and are fitted up by the herdsman to appear in the most attractive form possible. Then, again, anything that showed any Bates or Booth breeding was sadly discriminated against, especially those of Booth extraction. The animal in demand is the modern Cruickshank Shorthorn, which is so well known to all your readers that I will not take time to discuss here.

The day following, Aberdeen held a sale at the Agricultural Hall, but it was evident that all the best animals had gone to Perth, as the quality of the stock was very indifferent; still there were quite a few good animals on hand, and the \$500 mark was reached by one animal.

An Uncommon Cow.

One day last week the calf of a young heifer, owned by Mr. H. R. Sharp, of Oak Lake, died, and for some time the young mother was disconsolate. After a while she was observed to be much quieter, and on entering the stable she was discovered to have made an attempt to repair her loss by the adoption of four young pigs. These young porkers were eagerly helping themselves to their new-found mother's milk, and were thoroughly enjoying the situation, while the foster-mother herself appeared as contented with them and as tender toward them as if they were her own progeny.—[Free Press.]

Horses.

Some Horse Pointers.

Horses accustomed to work side by side should not be given other mates, except when absolutely necessary. They work with more ease when hooked up with each other. That acquaintance and habit affect horses, we know. Habit is their chief guide in all their work, and is even stronger, many claim, with the lower animals than with man.

HOW TO FIT COLLARS.—A collar should fit snugly, and when it has been fitted it should not be used temporarily on another horse. Such use changes its shape. When a new collar of proper size does not exactly fit the shoulders of the animal for which it is intended, it can often be put right by soaking in water, and fitted to the neck closely by means of tightening the harness. The hames have much to do in making the fit. More

collars are worn too wide than too narrow.

DIET INCREASES WORK.—A little bran mixed with the horses' oats is a fine thing for keeping the digestive organs at their best. Horses that digest their food properly, naturally can stand a longer day's work, and that's what is needed these times. If bran cannot be got, try boiling or steaming barley or oats, and feeding three times a week at night in place of regular grain ration. Give the faithful animal a chance; keep his bowels right. He is one of your best money-makers.

SPRAIN AND BRUISE REMEDY.

—For sprains and bruises a good home remedy is strong vinegar and salt, brought to the boiling point and applied as hot as the animal will permit. Before applying this, the injured part should be well fomented with hot water cloths. If it is a limb that is injured, a good plan is to bind the hot cloths around it, allowing them to steam the wounded part, but be careful that they do not burn; then, after drying the hair, apply the hot vinegar and salt, rubbing thoroughly into the skin.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.—Cleanliness is one of the first principles which should be observed when dealing with any wound. Thoroughly clean the injured parts, so that no foreign matter of any kind, that can reasonably be got out, is left in the wound. This is the best of all safeguards against subsequent suppuration, and also one of the first essentials to rapid repair of the injured parts. The next thing with clean-cut wounds is to bring the parts together, so as to facilitate the natural fusion which must take place ere effective repair can be accomplished. With deep wounds, stitches are often necessary, while with others bandages generally suffice. Sometimes sticking-plasters are used, but it should ever be remembered that these have no healing action in themselves. They are simply used to keep the edges of the wound together, in order to facilitate the union of the injured parts. A weak solution of carbolic acid or some other standard disinfectant should be used as a preventative against suppuration and blood-poisoning. If the animal is in average health, and the above simple methods adhered to, little trouble will be experienced with ordinary wounds.