

ling out of the enclosure or immediate care of its owner or keeper, within forty-eight hours of such assault or finding, makes oath thereof before a justice of the peace or police court for the county, or before the clerk of the city or town where the owner of the dog dwells, and further swears that he suspects the dog to be dangerous or mischievous, and gives notice thereof to its owner or keeper, by delivering to him a certificate of such oath signed by such justice or clerk, the owner or keeper shall forthwith kill or confine such a dog; and if he neglects so to do for twenty four hours after such notice, he shall forfeit ten dollars.

SECT. 96. A person owning or keeping a licensed dog who has received such notice, and does not kill the dog or keep it thereafter from ever going at large, shall forfeit ten dollars if it is proved that the dog is mischievous, or dangerous; and any person may kill the dog if it is again found strolling out of the enclosure or immediate care of its owner or keeper.

SECT. 97. If a dog, after such notice to its owner or keeper, by such assault wounds or causes to be wounded any person, or worries, wounds, or kills any neat cattle, sheep, or lambs, or does any other mischief the owner or keeper shall be liable to pay the person injured treble damage, to be covered in an action of tort.

SECT. 98. Whoever suffers loss by the worrying, maiming, or killing of his sheep, lambs, fowl, or other domestic animals by dogs, may inform the mayor of the city or the chairman of the selectmen of the town wherein the damage was done, and determine whether the same was inflicted by dogs, and, if so, appraise the amount thereof not exceeding twenty dollars. If, in the opinion of said mayor or chairman, the amount of said damage exceeds twenty dollars, he shall appoint two disinterested persons who, with himself, shall appraise the amount thereof; and in either case, he shall return a certificate of the same, except in the County of Suffolk, on or before the first day of December, to the county commissioners, who during the month of December shall examine all such bills, and if any doubt exist, may summon the appraisers of all parties interested, and make such examination as they think proper, and shall issue an order upon the treasurer of the county in which the damage was done, for all or any part thereof, as justice and equity may require.

The treasurer shall annually, on the first Wednesday of January, pay all such orders in full, if the gross amount received by him for dog licenses, and not previously paid out under the provisions of this chapter relating to dogs, is sufficient therefore. Otherwise, he shall pay such amount *pro rata* upon such orders, in full discharge thereof.

The appraisers shall receive from the county or in the county of Suffolk from the city or town treasurer, out of the moneys received under the provisions of this chapter relating to dogs, one dollar each for every such examination made by them, and the Mayor or the chairman of the selectmen acting in the case shall receive twenty cents per mile one way for his necessary travel;

SECT. 106. Every owner or keeper of a dog engaged in doing damage to sheep, lambs, or other domestic animals shall be liable to an action of tort to the county for all damages so done, which the County Commissioners thereof have ordered to be paid, as provided in the chapter. The treasurer of the county may, and, if so ordered by the County Commissioners, shall bring such action. In Suffolk County such owner or keeper shall be liable in like manner to the city or town for damages so done therein which the Board of Aldermen to Selectmen respectfully have so ordered to be paid, and the treasurer of such city or town, may, and, if so ordered by the Board of Aldermen or Selectmen, shall bring such action.

The laws of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont and of

the remaining, New England States are almost equally as stringent, and are also those of Ohio and many other wool-growing States of the East.

New York State Station Bulletin No. 28 (New Series), April, 1891 (pp. 9).

**PIG FEEDING EXPERIMENTS WITH COARSE FOODS, P. COLLIER, PH. D. (436-445).**—"At different times during the year 1890 and the following winter feeding trials have been made with various coarse foods that are commonly grown on the farm of the State, many of which are often recommended for swine."

**Prickly-comfrey.**—Two pens of Cheshire pigs, each pen containing two sows and a barrow, were fed from June 27 to July 18 "all the prickly-comfrey they would eat, and a little corn meal. The comfrey formed over 90 per cent of the total food consumed in both pens." The tabulated results show "a steady loss in weight with each lot for the period during which prickly comfrey was fed."

**Oat and pea forage and red clover.**—The same pigs were fed from July 18 to August 8, one lot with oat-and-pea forage, and the other with fresh second-growth clover, a small quantity of corn meal being added in each case. The clover formed 89.6 per cent of the total food of one lot, and the oat and-pea forage 89.3 per cent of that of the other. The composition of each of the coarse fodders, average consumption of food, and gain in live weight, are tabulated. The lot receiving clover gained 0.09 pound per day for each 100 pounds of live weight, consuming 31.39 pounds of dry matter per pound of gain; and the lot receiving oat-and-pea forage averaged 0.45 pounds of gain daily per 100 pounds live weight, consuming 7.37 pounds of dry matter per pound of gain.

At the current prices oat-and-pea forage "would only be profitable with the forage at about \$2 per ton. The pigs receiving clover made so small a gain that there would be a loss from the corn meal fed, even if the clover was considered as representing no value."

**Clover with and without salt.**—The same pigs were fed clover for 28 days longer, salt ( $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce per 100 pounds live weight daily being added to the ration of one lot. Those receiving salt made a better gain than in the preceding experiment, or than the lot receiving no salt.

In another experiment with two pens of Duroc-Jerseys, each pen containing three sows and two barrows, averaging 33 pounds each, a ration was fed consisting of clover (about 86.5 per cent) and corn meal, one lot receiving in addition 0.28 ounce of salt per 100 pounds of live weight daily. The results, as tabulated, show that from August 25 to September 29 the lot receiving salt averaged 0.34 pound of gain per 100 pounds of live weight daily, and the lot without salt 0.08 pound; the former consumed 10.97 pounds and the latter 48 pounds of dry matter per pound of gain in weight. "As with the other lots, those having salt made the better gain, the contrast being somewhat greater than before. The meager increase without salt was at a loss, and the gain made by those pigs having salt, without considering the manure was unprofitable even with the clover rated at less than \$1 per ton."

**Sorghum.**—The two lots of Duroc-Jerseys, were changed to sorghum September 29, this coarse fodder forming 85 per cent of the food and a mixed grain ration being fed until October 20. One lot received in addition 0.24 ounce of salt per 100 pounds of live weight daily. The tabulated data show that the lot receiving salt gained 1.12 pounds and the other lot 0.7 pound per 100 pounds of live weight daily, the