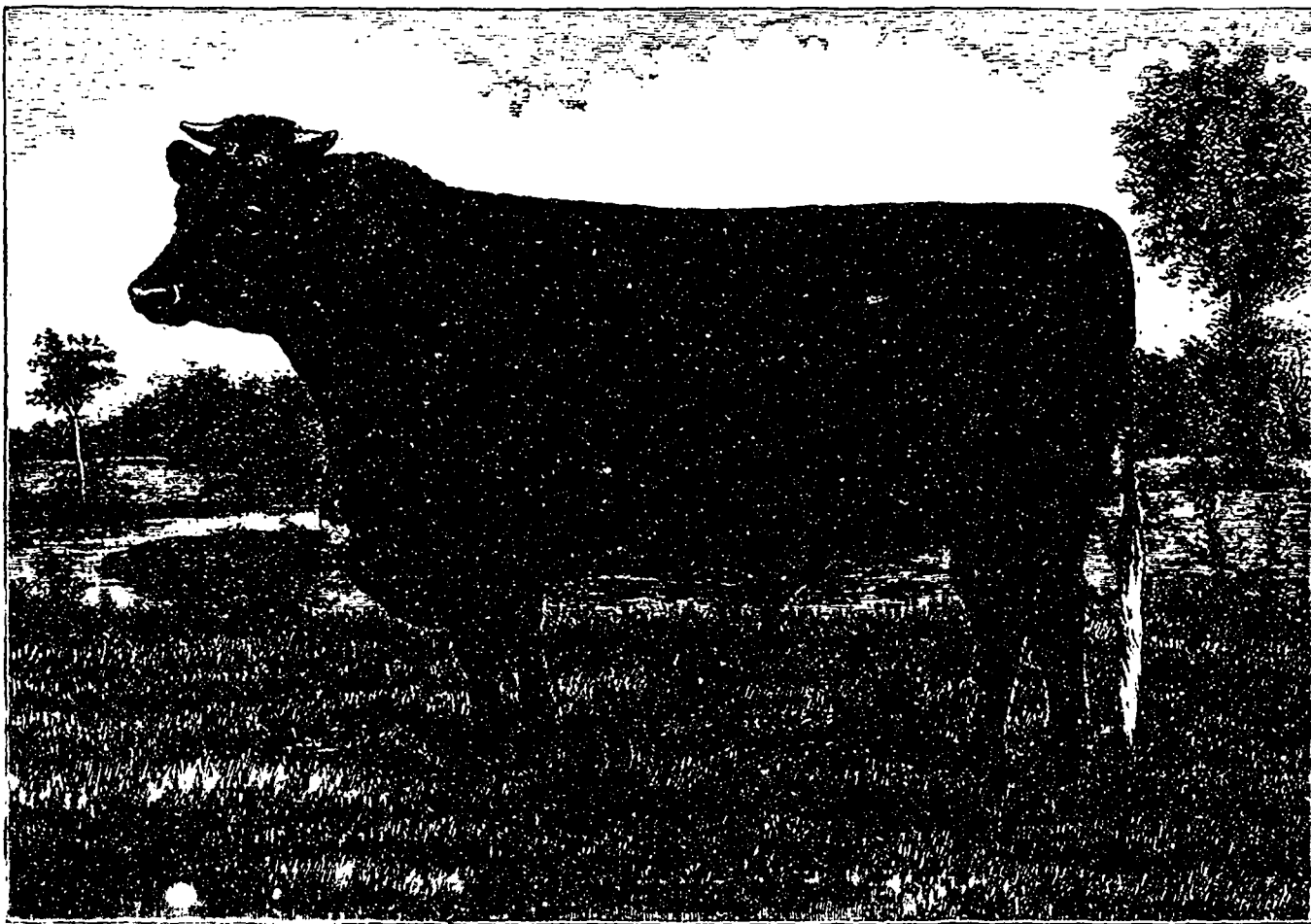


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SHORT-HORN BULL "DUKE OF OXFORD 6th 55733." Bred by the Duke of Devonshire; imported and owned by Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont., Canada.

GOOD WATER.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

The importance of good water is far better appreciated in theory than in practice—this perhaps is largely due to the fact that, provided water seems to be clear and possesses no offensive odor, it is deemed good for internal use. It is not generally known that water, exceptionally clear and untainted in any manner perceptible to taste or smell, may contain, in solution, most deleterious substances. In the very excellent paper read by Prof. Erastus Smith, of Beloit, before the farmers' convention at Madison, he called attention to the importance in locating wells, with reference to privies and barns, of taking into account the character of soil and subsoil, some soils being better absorbents than others. As to the distance of wells from the privy vault, it was well to remember, he said, that a surface well will drain the land

around it for a radius four times greater than its depth. Surface wells were much more liable to impurity than driven wells. Wells in the immediate vicinity of barns the professor regarded as always open to strong suspicion. He would have none of them. From the accumulation of manure and the other contents of the barn-yard there would be constantly drained into the soil impure liquid secretions containing germs of disease, and no cattle should be allowed to drink water so tainted. The professor spoke strongly against the use of lead pipe for conducting water for drinking purposes and the construction of small house cisterns out of sheet lead. Whatever people might say to the contrary, the water would become tainted from the lead, and it had been proved that it only required one grain of lead per gallon to produce lead poison. He recommended the following simple test for water that seemed clear and betrayed no bad taste or odor: Filte-

a pint of it through a flannel cloth into a clear glass bottle; add a tablespoonful of pure sugar—granulated or lump sugar was usually pure—to the water. Cork it up tightly and let it stand in a warm room for the space of forty-eight hours. If, at the end of that time, any opacity or odor is perceptible, the water should be at once abandoned and chemically analyzed.

Mr. F. M. Wilson, of Selma, O., is quoted by the *National Stockman* as believing that the prevailing idea that sheep require more ventilation than other stock is largely erroneous. He especially cautions against such ventilation as will produce a draught. "They had better be out of doors than in a house with a draught through it." And he believes that such exposure is what produces "snuffles" in sheep that are housed at night.