

The unregistered sire can stand at home at a low fee, and cut well into the trade in that section, so that a mere inspection and license to travel would not cover the whole difficulty. They say we have a lot of unsound stallions; we certainly have some, but farmers are not compelled to patronize them, even under the present system. A stallion does not travel far before all his faults are known by those who need to know them, because we have many men in every community both able and willing to advise all customers as to any weak spots in this or that stallion.

Then, what about all the unsound mares which are bred every year? Will an inspection act stop this cause of trouble? Decidedly not. It looks as though importers and dealers in stallions have found farmers wary of the syndicate business, and are adopting this method to enlarge their field of labor—a kind of protection at the farmer's expense, as their aim certainly is to limit competition, and thereby be enabled to put up the price of fees to whatever extent they might see fit, without any corresponding benefit to the farmer.

As the lien act has little or nothing to do with the improvement of horse-breeding, little need be said in regard to it, any more than it is also entirely in the interest of the stallion owner, and, whether he, as a creditor, would be entitled to the advantage which such an act would give to him, is open to question, inasmuch as he has the same law to collect a debt with as any other creditor. Many stallion owners are entirely to blame for many of the losses of which they complain, in the many outlandish risks they take and the bargains they offer in the shape of a galloping foal, a foal ten days old, a living foal, a foal without white markings, or no pay. Then, again, he deals with everyone, irrespective of ability to pay, and, when he loses, howls for a special act in his favor. I see no reason for any lien act, and I have been in the stallion business for the last twenty-seven years.

At first sight the inspection act looks very simple, but, upon closer examination, we find many more difficulties than at first appear upon the surface, and until some better scheme is devised, the whole question should be shelved.

Peel Co., Ont.

W. C. BROWN.

LIVE STOCK.

Cures for Ringworm.

Many inquiries are made at this season of the year for a remedy for ringworm on cattle. The disease is caused by a vegetable parasite, and shows itself generally on the eyelids or other parts of the head, or on the neck, and is liable to spread over all parts of the body. It may be known by the loss of the hair on the part affected and the formation of a white scale or scurf which spreads to larger surface, and to other cattle in the same stable, and is supposed to lurk in the walls and partitions of the stable. Numerous remedies are prescribed by veterinary authorities, such as tincture of iodine, nitrate of mercury ointment, acetic acid, coal-tar preparations, etc., but a simple and sure cure is sulphur ointment, made by mixing powdered sulphur in oil, lard or grease of any kind, well rubbed into the affected part. The cure will be more quickly and effectually completed if the scales are first softened by washing with warm soapsuds, and partially or wholly removed by gentle scraping with the finger nails. A little coal oil in the mixture applied will also make the cure more certain, though we have known very satisfactory cures from the use of sulphur and lard, repeated once or twice after a lapse of two or three days.

Handling a Vicious Bull.

If a bull has once shown the least disposition to be vicious, he should never again be taken out of his stall without a ring in his nose and a staff of first-class tough wood, with a strong, safe, spring snap, or, better, a jointed connection with a turn-screw, as spring snaps are liable to get out of order. Indeed, it is not absolutely safe to trust even a mild-tempered bull that has never shown a tendency to be cross, as many cases have occurred where such an animal has suddenly and surprisingly turned vicious, owing to some unknown cause, and done his caretaker to death. A very vicious bull cannot be safely taken out, even with a staff, and the simply safe way to handle such is to blindfold him by securely fastening a sack or something of the kind on his head so that he cannot see either in front or sideways. This device is equally effective in quieting an excited or nervous cow, heifer or steer that one wishes to lead. The writer recalls the case of a nervous heifer, shipped alone in a freight car, being so excited on arrival at her destination that it was impossible to untie her in the car, as she would jump at a person, and would have impaled him upon her horns. A horse blanket was thrown over her head, then a sack fastened over her eyes, and she was led out quietly and tied behind a wagon, where she followed as quietly as could be desired.

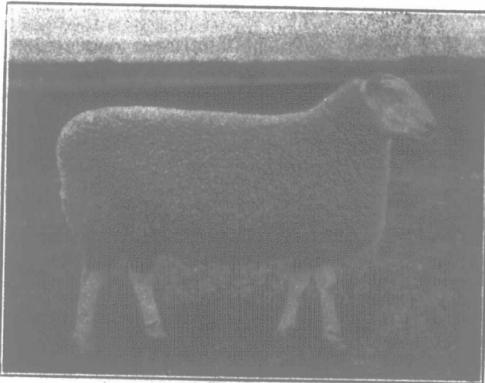
The Dog and Sheep Problems in Nova Scotia.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The subject of the protection of sheep from the ravages of dogs is of even more importance to the farmers of Nova Scotia than those of almost any other part of the Dominion. We have large areas of lands, essentially adapted to sheep. The climate is temperate and moist. Roots and fine, succulent grass, when given a chance, grow to perfection. We have little trouble with contagious disease, and, moreover, the quality of wool and mutton produced under these conditions is unexcelled.

At the same time, Nova Scotia is not essentially an agricultural country in the sense that Ontario is, and it is difficult to create a large public sentiment in favor of measures to exterminate worthless dogs, and thus give the valuable sheep a chance. Our present statutes in regard to the protection of sheep are almost identical with those of the second part of the Ontario law, being, briefly, to the effect that anyone may shoot a dog (a) when actually worrying, (b) when terrifying or giving tongue to sheep, and (c) when found on a farm on which sheep are kept between sunset and sunrise, unless the dog is the property of the neighbor whose farm adjoins. Further provision is made by which, on resort to Common Law, a man can secure damages for sheep destroyed from the owner of the dog that has done the damage, provided, of course, that he is known.

At the present time there is a strong agitation in Nova Scotia to add to this law and make it more effective. A committee, of which the writer was chairman, was appointed, and we have gone carefully into the question. Our greatest difficulty, by way of having a measure passed to tax dogs, lies in the objection taken to a universal law by the inhabitants of incorporated towns and cities. We are strongly of the opinion that a



Border-Leicester Yearling Ram.

Winner of numerous prizes in Scotland in 1906.

compulsory law for all unincorporated municipalities be passed, putting a \$1.00 tax on dogs and \$3.00 on bitches. We would like to see the incorporation laws so amended that this law would be made compulsory in the incorporated municipalities. But, provided the opposition to this were too strong, we would be temporarily satisfied with a measure which could be subsequently amended, making this tax compulsory in the unincorporated municipalities. Were it possible to have this measure carried for incorporated towns and cities, I would be inclined to borrow a clause from the optional New Brunswick law, according to which 15 per cent. of the dog taxes collected in the incorporated towns and cities should be pooled with the whole tax collected from the unincorporated municipalities. This would constitute the fund from which losses could be paid in the case where damage is done to sheep by dogs, the owner or owners of which are not known.

In regard to the steps to be taken in order to secure compensation for sheep destroyed under the above-mentioned circumstances, we would suggest that the owner of any sheep or lamb killed or injured by any dog, the owner or keeper of which is not known, may, within five days after the killing or injury is known, go before a magistrate to secure a judgment for compensation for the killing or injury; and if the magistrate, after due examination, is satisfied that the aggrieved party has made diligent search and inquiry to ascertain the owner or keeper of such dog, and that such owner or keeper cannot be found, he shall award to the aggrieved party a judgment for compensation of a sum not exceeding two-thirds of the amount of the damage sustained by him; and the said justice shall forward to the clerk of the municipality his finding in the matter, and the said clerk shall bring it before the council at its first meeting, and, if in their judgment the award is fair and equitable, then the said council shall instruct the treasurer to pay the sum forthwith, or an amount that they may deem fair.

Since writing the above, it appears to me that,

in accordance with the recommendation made at the Dominion Sheep-breeders' annual meeting at Toronto, the clause requiring not more than two-thirds compensation should be changed to read, "not less than two-thirds."

If it were clearly represented to the writer that it were better to make this law, as it is now in Ontario, optional with the various municipalities, I would be inclined to recommend that such a law can be repealed for only one year, and must be annually repealed by the municipal council in order to remain non-effective. Such an amendment would be effective, at least, in regularly calling to the attention of the municipal councillors the importance of the measure, and would, moreover, prove a strong incentive to the working up of a growing sentiment in favor of this law, so essential to the welfare of the sheep industry.

In conclusion, I am pleased that this matter is to be fully discussed in the columns of your paper. While each Province must have laws adapted to its own conditions, yet the common principles of the law cannot be very different. Provided the discussion is as full as I hope it will be, I would like to make arrangements by which I can have placed in the hands of all our local legislators copies of your paper in which the discussion occurs.

M. CUMMING, Principal.

Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

Waters from Barrels in Stable.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In our system of watering stock, the water is pumped from a drilled well, located just outside the stable wall, by a power windmill. A belt from the line shaft operates a pumping jack in the stable, and from that a jerk-rod and angle drives the pump. The water is driven through a pipe under the stable wall and up into a wooden tank, holding 925 gallons, in the barn above. From this tank, three lines of inch pipe lead to three barrels, and as our cattle are all in loose pens, except the cows, the cattle from two pens drink out of each barrel. As water is always kept in the barrels, they drink when they please. The cows are watered twice a day in pails, the water being dipped from one of these barrels which is at the edge of the feed alley in front of them. With three or four pails, the cows can be watered in 10 to 15 minutes. The horses are watered from one of the other barrels which is beside their feed alley. One of the lines of pipe is extended out at the top of the stable wall, and below is a large trough. This is used only in summer, and is very convenient for horses and cows. These lines of pipe are all overhead in the stable, and have a fall from the tank, so that when the weather is very frosty the pipes may be drained by shutting off the water at the tank and opening the globe valves at the barrels.

We have had this system in operation for seven years, and the cost has been about as follows: Drilling and casing well, 110 feet, 5-inch casing, \$160; iron pump, \$9; tank, \$10; pump jack, jerk-rod, etc., \$3.50; piping all around, check valves, etc., \$12.50; four Globe valves, \$3.80. Besides the foregoing cost, there were the barrels, which were machine-oil empties, and the trough. Measurements were taken, and the pipes were all cut and threaded at the shop, and we put them together ourselves.

The advantages of this system are: Cheapness to instal, the ease with which pipes can be reached when blocked up, facility with which barrels can be cleaned out if they become dirty or slimy, and the convenience and great saving of time over having to let stock out to water. The chief disadvantage we have so far found is that barrels are apt to overflow if not watched when filling. Considering cost of installing and ease of cleaning, I have not seen any plan I like better.

Huron Co., Ont.

Importance of Ventilation Not Discounted.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am in receipt of a copy of "The Farmer's Advocate," containing editorial reference to and a review of our bulletin on "Stable Ventilation." The caution and the urgent advice given in your editorial is altogether appropriate, and I think it very wisely done. We realize that this is a somewhat dangerous subject, or at least one very difficult to publish without doing a great deal of harm. Please bear in mind that we are endeavoring to make very plain that there is no reason to doubt the general necessity of ventilation, and that if future work supports the work which we have done this far, ventilation will still be as important as it ever was; but that we may have been very badly mistaken in the past concerning some points in the explanation of the necessity, and that some things which have been considered very important are perhaps not seriously important at all.

The second bulletin in this series will probably be out during the early spring.

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