

is cooling. At this trough the horses are also watered.

I have never had any trouble with the pipes freezing up, as I guard against it by packing around those most subjected to the cold with felt paper and sawdust.

What I consider the greatest convenience is that one can go on with his work about the buildings while the cattle are being watered, taking an occasional look at the water troughs to see that they do not overflow. There is never a time that a person need be out of water, if he takes advantage of the wind and keeps the tank full.

The cost of installation was much, but now, after five years' experience, I am perfectly satisfied with my investment. Hoping that this will prove as valuable to someone interested as it has to me.

RICHARD KIDD.
Carleton Co., Ont.

WATER TO FIRE AND LEAD TO DOGS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am pleased to acknowledge my appreciation of Sandy Fraser's illuminating article in regard to the dog question, which appeared in your issue of March 21st. Alex. McCaig seems to be still of the opinion that sheep-owners should insure their own sheep. He must respect those cur-keeping neighbors of his a great deal if he thinks it unjust for them to contribute to the sheep-insurance fund. In reference to his comparison with fire insurance, I would say if we restrained fire as little from doing harm as some dogs are restrained, we would soon break through the insurance companies. If Mr. McCaig wishes to advance or protect the dog industry, he had better not start a sheep-insurance company, based on a fire-insurance principle. Insurance companies are all conditional, and the conditions of a sheep-insurance company, supported by sheepmen only, are for all sheepmen to have a gun, and endeavor to shoot every dog he deems a menace to the sheep industry. You will agree, Mr. Editor, that a great many farmers are not skilled marksmen, and the dogs that escape the shot are the dogs they should insure their sheep against. Fire has its place, and dogs have their place, and the sheepman that joins the sheep-insurance company that is designed on the fire-insurance basis will have a perfect right to put the dogs in their place if they interfere with his sheep.

I believe in sheepmen insuring their sheep and paying insurance, if they will form a company and have every one that becomes a member of this company bind himself that he will have a gun, and keep it in a convenient place, and exercise as much zeal and activity when he sees a dog after his sheep as he would if he saw his house catching fire. Then they could afford to pay insurance to cover the loss caused by dogs without doing themselves injustice. I consider sheepmen marked with insanity, if they think they should pay into a fund to insure the sheep of the country against dogs owned by every Tom, Dick and Harry. As to our taxes on other things being lighter on account of paying a goodly sum to dog tax, if we shoot our dogs the general fund will be insufficient. Our taxes on other things would get heavy again in order to meet municipality requirements. We might as well keep our dogs.

In reference to Jas. A. Russell's article, I would caution you, Mr. Editor, and your readers, about paying any attention to this soft talk about dogs at the present time, when there is fear of a dog tax. If we let every man give his dogs a pedigree, where will we find the men that own the sheep-killers? From what I know of dog nature, I do not think that his dog being a friend of his own sheep is any guarantee that he is a friend of his neighbor's sheep. I suppose Mr. Russell thought giving his dog the title of collie would exempt him from the sheep-killing class. If dog owners refuse to pay a dog tax, I think sheepmen should be allowed to insure their sheep as far as possible by using lead. It is much cheaper to prevent sheep losses by the use of a little lead than it is to pay them with silver. My apology for writing this is to tell Alex. McCaig he cannot become a member of the sheep-insurance company on a fire-insurance principle till he gets a gun. Every man becoming a member of the company has to come under the rules, that he will apply lead to any dogs endangering his sheep, the same as he applies water to any fire that might endanger his house. Wishing your paper all success, I hope we may have something done to protect our most profitable animal, the sheep.

J. W. SMILEY.
Russell Co., Ont.

"FARMER'S" METHODS ALL RIGHT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

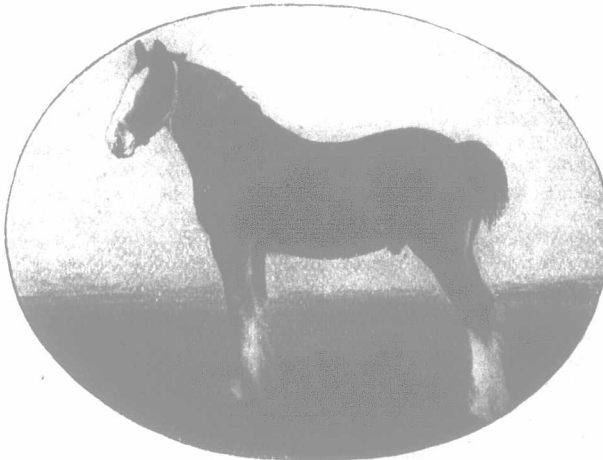
Have just read your editorial, "The Happy Medium," page 517, and while thanking you for the kind words referring to "Farmer" contained therein, I must hasten to say that what I meant to urge in my letter of March 7th was the useless time and money spent in following extremes. My cattle get good sweet clover hay, mangels and turnips, with some bran, my aim being to give as good wholesome feed as possible without going outside of the farm to purchase much of it. My barn is rarely below 30 degrees F. in winter. I consider that mangels, bran and clover hay, while

perhaps not the best ration, approximates at least the best for my conditions compatible with economy. Your issue for March 21st, containing, as it did, "Uses of Formalin in Agriculture," "Index for 1906," "Varieties of Apples to Plant," with the many other good articles, constituted the best of the many good numbers you are giving us this year.

FARMER.
Nova Scotia.

THE COLLEGE COLT.

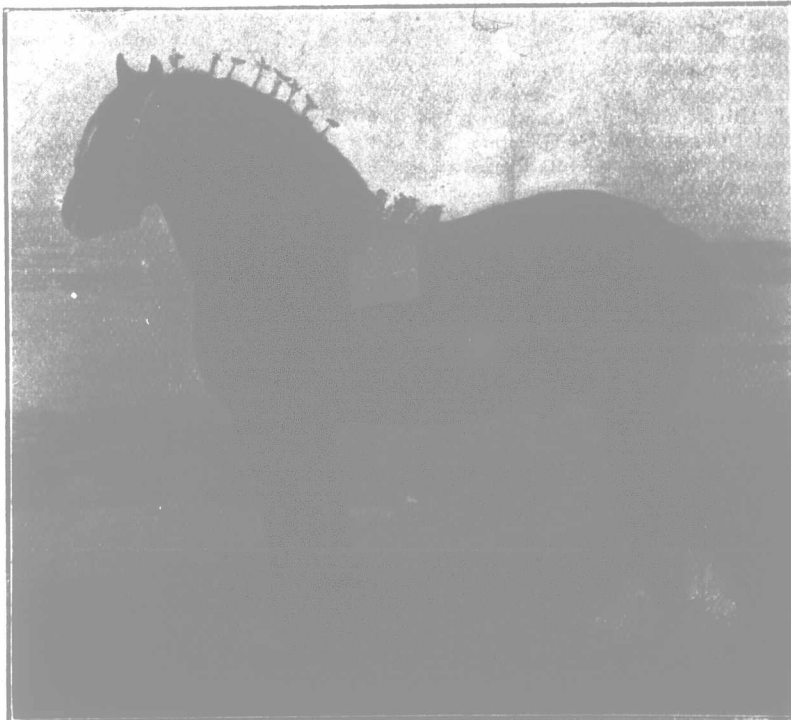
The Clydesdale colt whose portrait appears on this page, and which was born at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in June, 1906, was sired by Right Forward (imp.) [4363] (12310), bay, foaled in 1901; winner of first prize in his



Pioneer.

Clydesdale colt. Age 9 months; weight 950 lbs. Owned by Ontario Agricultural College. Sire Right Forward (imp.) (12310); dam Her Pretty Sel [5394], by Cedric (1087), by Prince of Wales (673).

class and the championship as best Clydesdale stallion, any age, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1906, where he was exhibited by Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ont., having been purchased by them at the dispersion sale of the Thorncliffe stud of Mr. Robert Davies, Toronto, in Feb., 1906, for \$2,400. The sire of Right Forward was Prince Thomas, whose dam, Lady Lawrence, was by Prince of Wales (673). The dam of the colt, Her Pretty Sel [5394], bay, foaled



Royal Chattan (11489).

Clydesdale stallion; bay; foaled 1900. Sire Clan Chattan. Winner of Glasgow Stallion Show Premium, February, 1907.

1898, purchased for the O. A. C. at the Thorncliffe dispersion for \$1,525, was bred by the late Col. R. Holloway, Alexis, Ill., sired by Cedric (imp.) (1087), and he by Prince of Wales (673).

The colt and his mother were housed during the summer in a fairly large shed which opened out into a grass paddock. For a time both ran in and out at will, but later in the season, when the weather became hotter and the flies annoying, in the daytime they were shut within the shed, which was cool and comfortable, and then allowed out at night. The mare was fed hay in addition

to the pasture, and was allowed, besides, a liberal grain ration. Once a day she was given bran and crushed oats fed in the dry condition, and twice she was given boiled feed, consisting for the most part of oats and a little whole flaxseed mixed in. This boiled grain stimulated the milk flow, and the mare had an abundance of milk until the day of weaning. As soon as the colt would eat, the mother was tied during the meal hour, and in a separate box he was fed a little bran and crushed oats once a day, and twice a day a little of the boiled feed. A small quantity of molasses was also given to encourage him to eat.

In September the mare and foal were given the run of a pasture field, being brought in under cover during the heat of the day. Later, as the weather became cooler, they were given shelter at night, and allowed out during the day. This was continued during October, when both mare and foal were taken over to the main stable and placed in a roomy box stall. The colt was weaned about the first of December.

Immediately upon weaning, the colt was taught to take cow's milk. A little difficulty was experienced at first in getting him to take it, but he soon grew fond of it. The milk he has taken has assisted very materially in giving him his present weight and in keeping him in thriving condition. Besides hay, he has been getting a liberal allowance of grain, part of which has been boiled for him, as before, and given him once a day. He is now getting per day, at nine months old, what hay he will eat up clean, 4 pounds of oats, 2 pounds of bran, a little boiled flaxseed, 10 pounds of milk, a little molasses, and a small mangel or two.

The colt has been given regular exercise, having been turned out into a paddock for a couple of hours each day. Being of an active, energetic disposition, he has made good use of his time in the paddock, and the amount of exercise he has taken has made possible the liberal system of feeding that has been followed. He has probably not missed a meal since he was born. His development has been very uniform, and we think his photo will show his condition to be such as should give good promise for the future.

H. S. ARKELL.

PREVENTION OF CALF SCOURS AND NAVEL ILL.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has frequently warned its readers of the danger of germ infection of the navel of the newborn calf and foal, causing white scours in calves and navel ill and joint ill in foals, which carries off thousands of these young animals every year, entailing heavy loss to farmers. The prevention recommended has been the application of a disinfectant solution, such as formalin, carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate to the navel string two or three times daily, until it is dried up, and shrivelled and no raw spot remains. Now comes the opinion, backed by experience of Mr. James Peters, the English judge, who officiated at the Chicago International Show in 1901, that the danger of the entrance to the young animal's system of the germ that has caused all this mischief, may be made by the mouth as well as by the navel, and he is satisfied from observation that by washing the udder and teats of the dam with a solution of one of the coal-tar disinfectants or sheep dips, before the youngster is allowed to suck, and daily for a week or two, the danger from scours in the calf, and navel ill, joint ill and scours in the foal, is reduced to a minimum if not entirely avoided. The two precautions, disinfecting the mammae of the mother and the navel of the young, should be combined. The treatment costs but little in time or material, and is surely well worth attending to promptly and persistently. It is important to have the prescription on hand, ready for use, when occasion requires it.

A WEEKLY SURPRISE PARTY.

P. O. Collins, "Cedar Lodge Farm," Russell Co., Ont., writes: "I, like thousands of others, feel that I should like to congratulate you on the excellent work you are doing, and am surprised that you can fill a paper the size of 'The Farmer's Advocate' every week with such very valuable information, one item of which is often worth the yearly subscription price. Wishing you and your valuable journal continued prosperity."