

water as hot as the hand can bear, with a little turpentine in solution, is often effective. Massaging should always be done with the use of goose-oil or vaseline freely rubbed in, but this is not nearly so effective as the hot-water bathing. The milk should be drawn frequently, being careful to get the last drop each time. With this treatment, the affected quarter or quarters may be expected to remain caked for just a short time. But, if only a slight improvement is realized, by continued milking and massaging, the end of the lactation period will in many cases find the quarter or quarters in normal condition. In other cases no cure can be effected, and the parts remain useless for life.

The retention of the placenta, or afterbirth, very frequently occurs. This condition is sometimes brought about by a chill, and the practice of moving the cow just before calving to another stable should be discouraged, for, aside from the great danger of lower temperature, new surroundings tend to agitate or excite the animal unduly, and this nervous state often gives rise to this trouble. A draft of cold air, even in her own stable should by all means be avoided. With every condition favorable, the afterbirth occasionally refuses to come, having become fastened naturally, so to speak, during the period of gestation. Many practice the removal of this by hand in some instances, by those who know something of the internal organs of the animal; in many other instances by those who know absolutely nothing of this. Unquestionably, from this cause alone many good cows are ruined. Personally, I consider these organs too delicate, too vital, for any but qualified men to tamper with. In our own herd, nature is allowed to take its course, assisted by three 25-drop doses of carbolic acid on alternate days for the first week, using plenty of disinfectant around the animal, and, after the removal, which will not be later than the ninth day, treating her with some good reliable anti-septic and tonic for three weeks. We find this method protects our cows against sterility, and eliminates danger of blood poison. Don't, under any circumstances, be so brutal as to pull the afterbirth, or hang weights on it.

We always give each cow a roomy, comfortable, well-bedded box stall of the same temperature as the stable for a few days before calving and a few days after. A man should be present at the critical time to render any assistance needed and repress any attempt at inversion of the uterus, in which case careful watching will be necessary for a little time. The calf is allowed to remain with its dam for twenty-four hours; this is only nature's way. Exercise is essential at this time; it aids digestion and tends very materially to allay inflammation of the udder, but should be taken indoors.

C. HAMILTON.

Dundas Co., Ont.

Would License Only Sound Pure-breds.

Since 1893 the Province of Manitoba has had a Stallion Licensing Act, which stood practically without amendment until 1906, when a fairly comprehensive measure was adopted, embodying most of the provisions of the old bill. Stallion legislation has also been in force in what used to be the North-west Territories, and in British Columbia. At the last session of the Provincial Legislature, the Horse-breeders' Association of Manitoba presented a more radical bill than the Act hitherto in force. This was introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier and Minister of Agriculture, and was received and read a first time. This bill proposed to license none but pure-bred registered horses that passed an official veterinary inspection certifying them to be free from certain infectious, contagious or transmissible diseases or unsoundnesses. The Act would make provision for the stallion owner to file a lien for service fee upon any colt got by his horse, but it was expressly provided in the bill that no grade stallion travelling should have any bills or cards printed or posted up setting forth his breeding, nor should the owner be able to charge or collect a fee.

The bill was most thoroughly discussed by the Legislature in committee, but the committee as a whole thought the request of the Horse-breeders' Association was a little too advanced in asking for the virtual elimination of all grade stallions, and insisting upon a license as an absolute condition of license. A compromise bill has been deferred for twelve months, to give the agricultural societies of the Province an opportunity of expression for or against the bill. The Horse-breeders' Association could not get a majority in favor of the bill, and the Premier has appointed a Board of Veterinary Inspection, to be empowered to send the veterinarians to the district of another. Protests to be settled by three arbitrators appointed by the stallion register, and by the owner of the stallion, and by the other two.

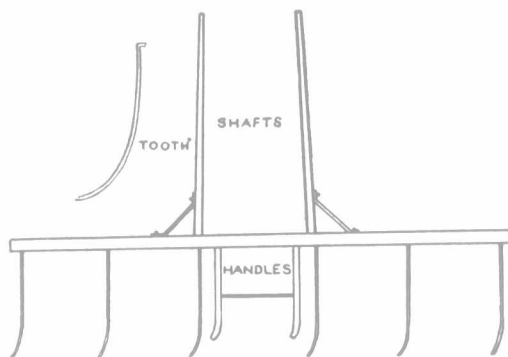
As Manitoba has many sound pure-bred stallions, it has been prepared for the more radical bill, and a milder enrollment law, and was not prepared for a bill that came into force till 1914, by which the owners of grade horses would have appeared

dispose of them, it would seem that public opinion should sanction the proposal. Hereditary unsoundness should disqualify any stallion, and rarely, indeed, should a grade sire be used if a decent pure-bred is available. Some grades are good specimens, and an occasional one gets good stock, but the chances are strongly against it, as a rule. We may well consider whether a farmer who would deliberately choose grade horses to save a few dollars in service fees should not be protected from his own folly.

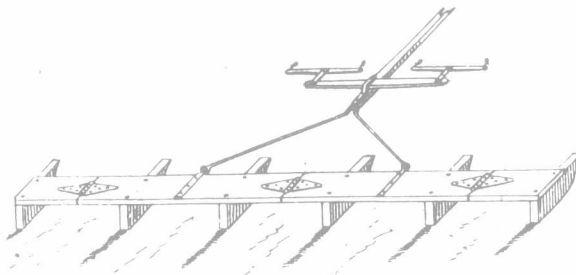
THE FARM.

Corn Markers.

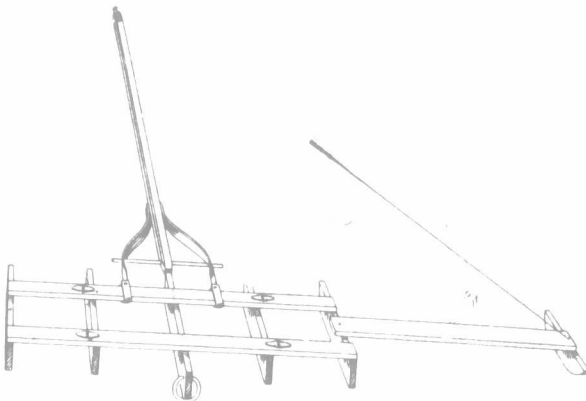
A request has come in from a correspondent for a cut and description of a four-horse corn-marker. Descriptions and illustrations of different styles have from time to time appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate." We give at this time three illustrations. If any of our readers have a marker which they consider better than any of these, we should be pleased to have a



No. 1.—Handy One-horse Marker.



No. 2.—Folding Two-horse Marker.



No. 3.—Two-horse Sled Marker, with Guide-board.

sketch and description of it for publication. No. 1 is light, and, though not so steady-running as the sled style, is more easily handled. Two decided improvements might be suggested for this implement. The teeth, presumably, are of steel, and could make at best but an indistinct mark. If—as is done by one of our subscribers—short wooden blocks, two or three inches in diameter, had a hole of the proper size bored in the center of one end, and one block were driven firmly on to each tooth, the marks made would be easily seen; and, the teeth being springy, the implement would accommodate itself somewhat to furrows or ridges. The other improvement would be to have one or, better still, two handles placed at each end, instead of in the center. If that were done, with one man to lead the horse, and another to guide the marker, with the inner tooth on the last mark, and holler at the other fellow when he doesn't lead the horse straight, the marks could be kept right across the field almost absolutely straight.

No. 2 can be folded when not in use, and the outer runners may be folded up when turning. In either of these, only five rows will be marked, as the marker will follow the outside mark already made.

No. 3, an improvement on No. 2, is a style much used in Elgin Co., Ont. This sled marker has rows, with man standing on center, and a line made by the tracer or guide-board drops on pin on either side and the width of three rows, and is drawn by one man.

Fair Building with Circular Roof.

We purpose erecting a building next summer for use at the fall fair. It will be what is called the "Main Building," for exhibiting everything excepting live stock. We have decided to build a building 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, and want to construct it without any center posts, the building to be supported on the foundation walls. Some of the committee have proposed to build a concrete wall 100 x 50 feet, by 10 feet high, and use a plank frame for the rest. We want a broken hip-roof. Whether would the cement or wood be cheaper for side walls, say, 10 feet high? Providing we build the wall as described, and the balance plank-frame, would you kindly give an estimate of the lumber required, and also a full estimate of the cement wall? We can get rough lumber at \$15 per M., and may say gravel at one-half mile distance. The openings will consist of two doors and twenty ordinary-sized windows. This building will also be needed for spring shows, judging classes, auction sales, etc.

ANDREW KNOX.

A building with circular roof and dome ends would meet your requirements, and cost less than any other, besides being strong and pleasing in appearance.

The inside being circular at each end, is of the best possible form for showing up horses, etc., at spring shows, auctions, etc.

The ribs are made of two thicknesses of 2-in. x 10-in. x 10-ft. plank, and are on 4-ft. centers, thus allowing of 12-ft. lumber being used in boarding in roof and sides. The end ribs set about 7 ft. apart at bottom, and all run to one point against side of end rib of main roof at very center, like a lot of large hip rafters from a circular-like plate.

The planks lap one-half on each other, thus breaking joints, and are bolted and spiked very securely together.

The sill is built of two thicknesses of 2 x 10-in. planks, which are bolted securely to cement or stone wall, or in some cases to concrete or wood piers.

The ribs and bents are tied and trussed with 3-in. cable in three points, and are very strong and cheap, considering the span they cover, giving an entire open space 50 x 100 feet, without a single obstruction from floor to roof, except these few truss wires.

The vault-like ceiling, being smooth and high, without corners, causes a band to sound at its very best, the height of this ceiling being 25 feet, if simple circle is used, but the sides can be raised to any height, and this roof thrown over it.

The work of framing is very simple, and quickly done; but, if convenient, it would be possibly money saved to employ an expert to instruct the builders for a day or so.

If the Exhibition Association decide to go on with this form of building, I will be pleased to submit drawings for publication, if the editor cares to give the space in "The Farmer's Advocate."

But, as this style of construction is not of much use for farm building, I do not think it advisable to take up valuable space with drawings until the Society have decided to build after this particular style.

The following is the bill of material, and I might add that anyone desiring to see one of these buildings can see the Ormstown skating rink and the Huntingdon skating rink, both of which I designed. Also, the Colosseum in Montreal is after this design, with an unobstructed span of 100 feet, by 50 feet high.

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR BUILDING 50 x 100 FEET.

14 main ribs, 16 pieces, each 2 in. x 10 in. x 10 ft.—224 pieces.....	3,808 ft.
20 half ribs, 8 pieces each, 2 in. x 10 in. x 10 ft.—160 pieces.....	2,720 ft.
Surfaced wall and roof boards, 1 in. x 12 ft.	9,512 ft.
40 pieces, 2 in. x 10 in. x 14 ft., end circle sills.....	920 ft.
18 pieces, 2 in. x 10 in. x 14 ft., side sills.....	360 ft.
	17,320 ft.
17,320 sq. ft., at \$15 per M.....	\$267.60
90 squares roofing iron, at \$5.....	450.00
1,600 lineal feet 2-in. wire cable, at 4c.....	64.00
768 1 x 1 in. bolts and washers.....	18.56
200 lbs. 4-in. nails, at \$2.70.....	5.40
100 lbs. 5-in. nails, at \$2.65.....	2.65
300 lbs. 3-in. nails, at \$2.80.....	8.40
Labor of building.....	280.00
	\$1,096.61

Cost of low wall or piers would be same for this as any kind of frame. The windows are set dormer-like, about 8 to 10 feet above the ground. Huntingdon Co., Que. A. F. A. GILMORE.