A Dog Trap.

Letters are often being received at this office asking how the present statute relates to sheep-killing dogs—the question being asked if a flock-master is justified in destroying dogs prowling around his premises. In spite of legislation sheep worrying continues as briskly as ever, and generally by half starved brutes whose owners know nothing and care less as to their whereabouts. This scourge is likely to continue to militate against a most profitable department in stock keeping. The Southern Planter gives a good plan of a trap that answers the purpose of holding the stray dog when he makes his visits in search of meals that he fails to get at home. And those who value the well being of their flocks can gain a point by the advice thus given. The correspondent in the journal alluded to advises the building of a pen six feet square at the bottom and narrowing to the top in order to allow sides to slant so that the dog can easily mount to the top. The sides having been smeared with broiled meat, some of which is placed inside, the dog climbs up the outside and jumps down, but is unable to get out, and is held as a prisoner until shot or released, as the attendant of the trap sees fit This plan has the advantage over poison, which is always more or less unsafe to use, and is far in advance of the shotgun, as the trap is always ready, set night and day, to receive the first trespassing dog.

The Cattle Trade.

The export trade in cattle from Canada to Britain showed a very large increase during the year 1890—the largest increase the trade has ever seen since its inception. The total export for 1889 was slightly over 80,000 head, while that for 1890 went over 123,000 head. The difference in numbers was made up by large cargoes of lean cattle for feeding in Britain. Many of these "stores" were of fairly good quality, but a considerable number were only scrub stock which reflected no credit on our breeding. There has been a great outcry against this trade of exporting lean cattle, and it has been shown up by exporters, by leading agriculturists, and by the press generally as very much opposed to the best interests of Canada. It has been urged that we should keep them here, and feed them ourselves, thus securing the manure for the enriching our land, and the extra profit for the feeder. If this can be secured it certainly would be to the advantage of Canada; but it has not always been done. Prices for feeding cattle have during the past year been good, and much steadier than the prices for fat cattle, which were sometimes run down if a number of vessels arrived together, causing an oversupply. Steers and heifers, from thoroughbred sires, and of good quality, were selling in England at 8c. and over, live weight. The highest price for the best beeves has not reached that point yet on this side of the Atlantic. The best quality of shipping steers are worth $6.15 per 100 lbs. in Chicago; the third quality are worth from $5.25 to $5.60. Chicago buyers are not paying these prices for fun, but are exporting from 10,000 to 12,000 head per week direct to England. The advance in price has been going on for months, and Canadians have not reaped an equal benefit. One reason alleged is that ocean freights are much higher from Canada. Why should this be? The St. Lawrence route is much shorter, has a long stretch of river navigation, and has other manifest advantages. The feeders in the United have been doing well, getting good prices, and while the prices for food have been very high they have been getting an advance on cattle which will pay for good feeding. The outlook for cattle men is decidedly good. There is a large shortage, and one it is said that it will take years to fill. The turn has come, and they are receiving the benefit. Our duty seems to be to increase our stock of good cattle. Prospects are very good, and if breeders will use only the best of thoroughbred sires, there is a good market and good prices ahead for all well-bred stock.

Veterinary.

Domestic Veterinary Treatment of the Animals of the Farm.

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In the course of these articles on domestic veterinary treatment we shall have to refer to the farmer's medicine chest very frequently, which should contain the following articles and drugs ready mixed for immediate use. Domestic measures of capacity are not always to be relied on for accuracy, therefore a two-ounce measure glass should be procured, which is not a very great item of expense; but for the purpose of giving some general idea of the capacity of ordinary vessels, the following table will be found of service:—

A quart is		40	fluid ounces
A pint		20	" "
A tumbler		8 to 10	" "
A breakfastcupful		6 to 8	" "
A teacupful		5 to 6	" "
A wineglassful		1 to 2	" "
A tablespoonful	4 drachms,	½	" ounce
A dessertspoonful	2 "	¼	" "
A teaspoonful	1 "	⅛	" "
An armful or bundle, about		6	ounces
A handful, about		3	"
A pinch, about		2	drachms
As much as can be put on the end of a knife, about		20	grains

No. 1 Aconite Mixture.—Fleming's tincture of aconite, 1 oz.; spirits of wine, 9 oz. This should be labelled "Aconite Fatigue Medicine—*Poison*," for the following diseases:—Fevers, colds, coughs, loss of appetite, over driving, team work, or chill.

It is of the highest value in chill or exhaustion, a state of the animal which, unless promptly relieved, terminates in inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, laminitis, or more commonly known as founders. Alcohol in the form of whisky, brandy or strong ale, usually to be found on every farm, is useful in many cases that require a good, rousing stimulant to relieve the system from a state of depression. Doses:—Horse or ox, whisky or brandy, 4 to 8 tablespoonfuls; sheep, 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls; strong ale, horse and ox, 1 pint to 1 quart; sheep, quarter of a pint, repeated two or three times a a day.

Aloes.—A purgative for a horse or ox. The ordinary aloetic mass is composed of Barbadoes aloes, 8 oz.; glycerine, 1 oz., melted in a water bath. Dose for horse, 5 to 8 drachms. Solution of aloes for cattle, 5 drachms in a quart of warm beer or gruel. It is usually given with a little ginger in continued and obstinate constipation.

Ammonia Liniment is made by adding a strong solution of ammonia and oil of turpentine, to soap liniment. A pint bottle of the liniment should always be kept at hand, well and securely stoppered. It is useful for all complaints that can be got at externally and where the skin is not broken. Sore throat, rheumatism, sprains of tendons, bruises, etc.; must be well rubbed in with the hand until absorbed by the skin; gad fly, warbles and maggots in horses, oxen and sheep.

Calves Cordial.—A form of chalk mixture for calves and sheep:—Prepared chalk, 2 oz.; powdered catechu, 1 oz.; ginger, ½ oz.; opium, 1 drachm; peppermint water, 1 pint. Dose—Calves, 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls; sheep, 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls.

Carbolic Acid.—A powerful caustic and antiseptic as a dressing for wounds, for disinfecting purposes, etc. As a dressing for wounds:—Pure carbolic acid, 1 oz.; olive oil, 16 oz. Should be kept securely stoppered and labelled, "Poison—Carbolic Liniment." As a lotion for wounds:—Pure carbolic acid, 1 oz.; glycerine, 4 oz.; water 50 oz. Should be further diluted for disinfecting purposes.

Castor and Linseed Oils.—Purgatives. Doses—Horse or ox, 1 to 2 pints; sheep, 4 tablespoonfuls. Never give more than two pints, or there is great danger of causing peritonitis or inflammation of the bowels.

Colic Mixture, for Fret or Gripes.—Tincture of opium, 2 oz.; nitre ether (spirit) and sweet spirits of nitre, 2 oz.; chloric ether, 1 oz. A half pint bottle of this mixture should always be on hand. Dose—Horse, 1 to 2 ounces in half a pint of water every hour until relieved.

Electuary.—A soft mass composed of honey or treacle, useful in colds, sore throat, influenza, husking in cattle or sheep:—Lum. camphor, 2 oz.; powdered myrrh, 8 oz.; liquorice root, 8 oz.; powdered nitre, 3 oz.; extract belladonna, 2 oz. Dose—Horse or ox, a portion the size of a nut to be rubbed on the back teeth with a piece of stick twice a day.

Ginger, cloves, carraway seeds, pepper, etc., are all stimulants and form an essential part of all cordial for exciting appetite or removing pain. They may be given in combination with strong ale in cases of exhaustion or prostration from pain. Dose—Horse or ox, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls of each; sheep, one-fourth of the quantity.

Nitre (nitre of potash).—Dietetic and fever medicine. Dose—Horse or ox, 2 tablespoonfuls daily in the drinking water, or half the quantity in the food; sheep, 1 teaspoonful in the food.

Salts (Epsom or Glauber's).—Common purgatives for cattle or sheep. Epsom salts are to be preferred as the medicine is more certain in its action. Dose—Ox, 12 to 16 ounces dissolved in a quart of warm water or gruel; a tablespoonful of ginger should be added. Sheep, 4 to 6 ounces.

Sulphur (flowers of sulphur).—A very valuable alterative for horses and cattle; should be combined with nitre, ginger, cloves and carraway seeds. As alterative powders, a tablespoonful of this mixture added to the food every day will promote digestion and relieve the system. Sheep, a teaspoonful in the chopped food.

Turpentine Oil.—Stimulant to the skin and may be given internally to calves for husk, combined with milk and eggs. Dose—Horse, 1 oz.; ox, a tablespoonful; sheep, a teaspoonful.

Vaseline or Petrolatum. — Emollient to the skin. If mixed with oxide of zinc useful for chapped heels, scratches, mud fever, sore teats or calks.

One set of cotton bandages, which should be 3½ yards long and 4 inches wide, a bundle of cotton wool-batting or tow, about two dozen large size pins 1¼ inches long, a suture needle and quantity of thread.

Wounds and injuries are constantly met with in the stable and field from a variety of causes, one of the most prolific is the barbed-wire fence. In fact since this form of fencing has been introduced we see more lacerated wounds than was formerly the case. Wounds are now so common among the animals of the farm as to