

TATTOOING PUNCH.

Representatives Required.

We want a good representative—farmer or farmer's son—at every fall fair in Canada this season to secure new subscriptions for the "Farmer's Advocate," the great agricultural paper of the Dominion. Write us for terms, outfit and sample copies. State at what fair or fairs you can represent us, and the dates. It is easy to canvass for a popular paper.

A Beautiful Bible.

I wish to thank you for the beautiful and useful Bible. It is far beyond what I expected it would be. Wishing you every success, and thanking you again for your promptness and kindness, I am,
 Lincoln Co., Ont. CHAS. McGLASHAN.
 P. S.—I hope to do some more work this fall for you. C. McG.

The Tattooing Machine.

Often among breeders of pure-bred registered animals, no little difficulty is experienced in so marking the individual as to insure its identity at any future date. In the Northwest on the range, where danger of straying renders some practically unremovable or ineffaceable and easily discernible mark necessary, the branding iron does the work, but even this, which frequently leaves an unsightly and disfiguring scar, fails to serve every purpose, since it indicates the owner rather than particularly identifies the animal.

The tag and button devices commonly used in the ear are usually a source of annoyance, due to the aptitude they display for attaching themselves to everything they may be brushed against.

Various live-stock associations have devised at one time or another various more or less ingenious and less or more satisfactory devices to ensure identification, but nearly all are open to the objection that for one reason or another they fail in a short time to serve the end in view.

The method open to the fewest objections, where it can be used, and one that has been adopted by certain breeders' associations, and which is practiced by many breeders of various classes of live stock in Great Britain, is the tattooing of characters in the ear. The operation is simple and practically painless. The mark is legible and fairly durable. But unless some white fluid for use in tattooing black-skinned animals is available this method would be useless for certain breeds of cattle and swine.

The instrument used is simple and easily manipulated. It consists, as shown in the cut, of a pair of pincers or forceps so constructed as to permit of changing the marking teeth or stamps. With the forceps come two or more sets of numbers from 1 to 0. These may be arranged into many combinations, and so serve, when tattooed on the ear, to effectually distinguish the individual. Besides figures, letters may be secured, and so initials or whole words tattooed. The tattooing process is simple. The ear of the animal should be thoroughly cleansed. India ink should then be applied with a brush to the hairless or inner side of the ear, so as to cover the surface where it is desired the characters should appear. The jaws of the forceps being so placed on the ear as to bring the piercing device over the ink, a sufficient pressure should be exerted to cause the points to pierce the epidermis and true skin, but not the cartilage of the ear. The ink should then be rubbed into the punctures, although, generally speaking, the mere piercing operation drives enough coloring matter into the skin to leave a good mark.

The wound soon heals, and a mark that cannot be easily removed or tampered with is left. The above cut, from an actual photograph, showing the letters C. E. F., will indicate quite clearly the appearance of the tattoo marks.

The machines most commonly used are manufactured by Messrs. Krohne & Sesemann, 37 Duke St., Manchester Square, London, W., England.



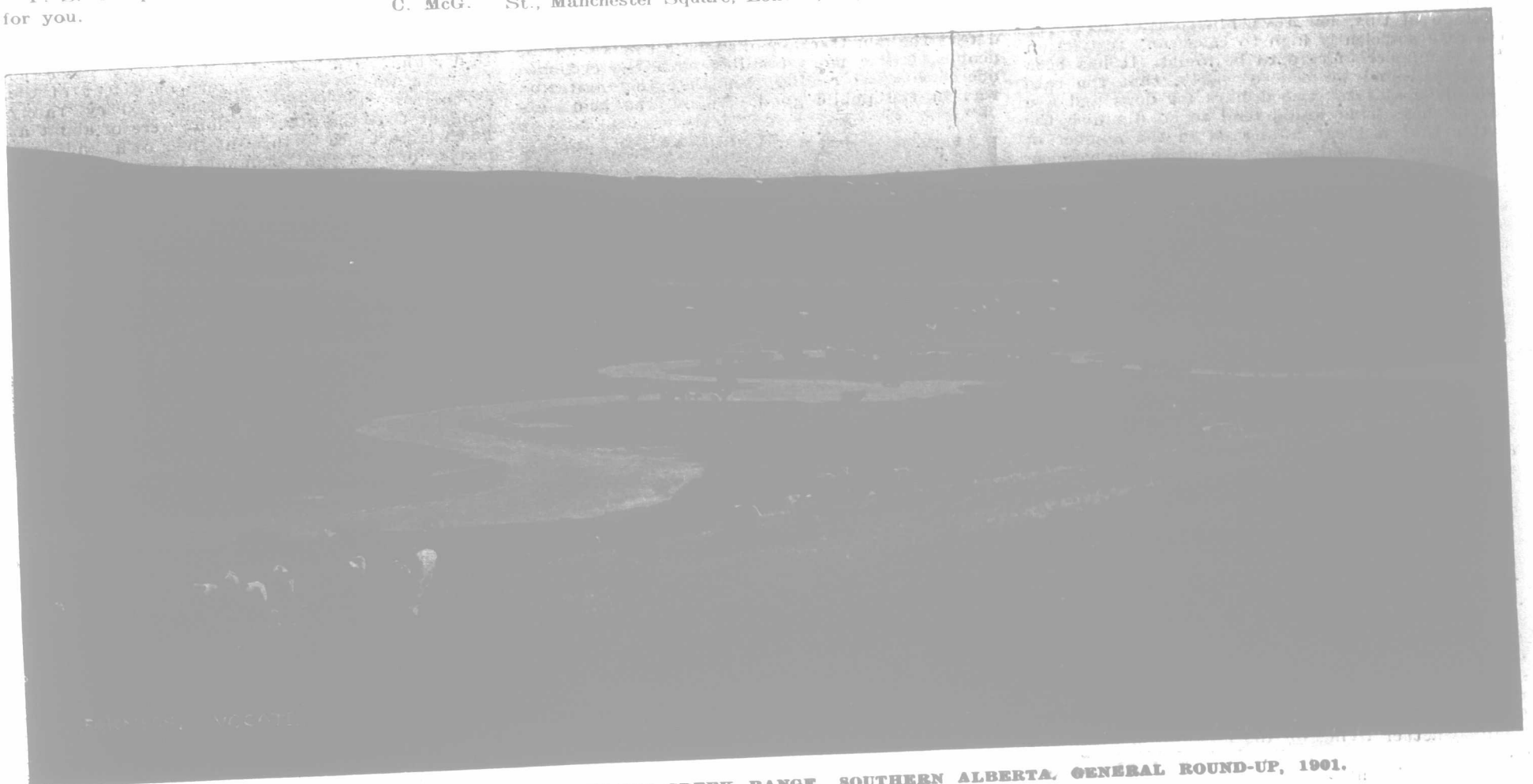
TATTOO MARKS.

Sheep or Dogs, Which?

This is a question in the mind of many who know the value of sheep on a farm. That dogs are a serious menace to our sheep-raising industry, no well-informed person will deny. Hundreds of farmers are without a representative of the ovine tribe on their property solely because no restriction has been placed upon the number of howling curs that may be kept in a community. Why law-makers, and even the agricultural classes who should be interested, have not awakened to a better understanding of the situation is still a mystery. For years the "Farmer's Advocate" has been pointing out the need of action in this matter, with but little response.

No country in the world, unless it be Britain herself, is better adapted to sheep-raising than Canada. This has been attested time and again at international shows and elsewhere, and to have the production of an important class of live stock so endangered at a time when farm animals of all kinds are bringing such remunerative prices is no inconsiderable matter.

Sheep occupy a position on the farm which no other stock can replace. They are comparatively inexpensive to keep; little feed is required in summer and but little care in winter; noxious weeds are nipped to the crown and forever vanish from their feeding-ground; grass is eaten which no other animals desire, and the forage in their winter bill-of-fare is often without a selling price. Few farmers but would enjoy seeing a flock of these harmless creatures within the limits



RANGE CATTLE AT PINE COULEE, WILLOW CREEK RANGE, SOUTHERN ALBERTA, GENERAL ROUND-UP, 1901.