

parts comprising the conditioner may have gone up slightly in price on account of the war.

Correctives, such as the one mentioned, are extremely useful, but it is possible to pay too much for them. A mixture of common salt, charcoal, sulphur and wood ashes, is an inexpensive preparation and one extensively used. Common Epsom salts may be added where the effect of such a medicine is desired. More common still is the practice of throwing freshly-cut sods to the pigs, and this augmented with some charcoal and sulphur seems to be very effective treatment. We recently visited a large piggery run in connection with a cheese factory. There 500 pigs were fed annually, being confined all the while on cement floors. The caretaker said they would leave their meal to root and devour sods. Charcoal and sulphur were given as well.

When worms give trouble there should be a general clean-up, and the stock should be fed in clean quarters. Many recommend access to a mixture of charcoal and salt or charcoal, wood ashes and salt. These seem to be quite effective in driving out the round worms. Turpentine also is frequently used, especially for the thorn-headed worm. The dose is a teaspoonful for every 80 or 100 pounds of live weight. The pigs should be fasted for 12 hours and then turpentine can be given in the feed. A dose each day for three days is the practice in vogue. Experiment stations in Canada and United States advise calomel and santolin, and recommend it in the proportion of 5 grains of calomel to 8 grains of santolin for every 100 pounds of live weight of hogs. This too can be given in the feed. It is generally advisable to give a physic after treatment for worms.

### The Choice Between Sheep and Dogs

There is a persistent complaint throughout the country that dogs are chiefly to blame for more sheep not being bred. Useless curs have destroyed many good flocks, and discouraged thousands of farmers who have had in mind keeping a few sheep. On the other hand, much of this fear of dogs is unwarranted, for if it were not how could the good sheep farms continue to prosper? There are shepherds aplenty, in this country who, through taking a few precautions, manage a flock successfully. Year in and year out they reap the profits that sheep breeders are now obtaining, while others refrain from fear of dogs. We desire not to minimize the dog danger below its actual importance, as it relates to sheep rearing. When once a canine or a bunch of them worries or terrifies a flock of sheep and perhaps kills or maims a few, that flock is of little more value on the farm. They might as well go to the shambles. The owner too, is very likely to become discouraged and go out of the business, for up to the present he would only be able (in Ontario) to recover, as damages from the municipality, two-thirds the value of his stock destroyed or injured. The clause of the Act governing this phase of the matter was wisely amended during the last Session of the Ontario Legislature, so the owner of killed or injured sheep may now recover damages to the full extent of the value of the animals. Even this improvement in the Statutes will not clear away all obstacles. There will be a loss for which the shepherd will not be compensated, there will be trouble for which he will receive no remuneration. If he restocks, it will be found expensive. If he gives up the idea of keeping sheep, then the equipment, buildings, and sheep pens must be made over for other kinds of live stock, and the latter will be increased in numbers in order to stock the farm properly.

It is not our intention to paint a gloomy picture for the shepherd in this regard. What we wish to do is to bring to the attention of municipal officers actual conditions that they may give the farmer keeping sheep every consideration. While the dog evil has considerable influence in limiting the number of sheep bred, it is apparent that the complaint is exaggerated and given too much credence by farmers generally. At the Sheep Breeders' annual meetings

in Toronto, both Provincial and Dominion, the matter is brought up almost yearly. Strangely enough the extensive breeders have few complaints based on personal experience. Most frequently they are giving voice to the grievances of others. Of late years an effort has been made at the sessions to cease grumbling about the "pestiferous dog," and rejoice over the high price of wool and sheep products. This should have a beneficial effect, for the feeling is altogether too prevalent that a few town curs in company with a bad country dog or two can keep hundreds of farmers from making profits which are due them. The trouble usually begins when a pack of poorly-fed, ill-bred town or village mongrels start racing across the country. Sometimes farmers' dogs, whose owners have neglected to tie them or shut them up at night, join this motley band and injury to some flock results. Country dogs are not always innocent, but in them the chief source of injury is not to be found. However, if farmers would exercise greater care as to the whereabouts of their own dogs at all times the matter could be more effectively dealt with. A dog that is worth keeping on a farm is worth training, is worth tying or housing at night, and is worth watching.

There is a feeling also throughout the country against that part of The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act that obliges the farmer to pay a tax annually and still compensate the owner of sheep injured or destroyed by his dog. The complaint is that the municipality has collected taxes and has them stored up against any such contingency. Why then, it is felt, should one pay the tax and compensate besides? Without entering into a discussion of this phase of the subject it would be well to say that all country dogs should be tied or housed at night so there will be no possibility of their transgressing. In the daytime a well-behaved dog will not likely give trouble. If it is not well-behaved it has no business living.

Under the new provisions of the Act there should be an increase in the sheep census of Ontario, for wool and all sheep products are high in price, and if any injury by dogs should result the loss to the shepherd will not be great, he can recover damages in full. However, if the Law is not severe enough to inspire confidence in the farmers of this province we should have the Statutes so amended as to put a great number of these town and village curs under the ground. In times like these when it comes to a choice between dogs and sheep, let it be sheep.

One Middlesex farmer clipped 330 pounds of wool from 18 ewes this spring. The average value per fleece was \$5.86. Even the wool of one sheep is worth more than a thousand of these half-starved, mongrel curs that roam at large.

## THE FARM.

### A United Canada.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

There never was a time probably in the history of Canada when the call for men from all ranks, professions and occupations to work together in one common cause was so apparent as at the present. The son of the millionaire and the son of the laborer march together to the same music. What is the cause all this throwing aside of caste and distinction—this great levelling up of differences? Is it not the impending danger that threatens our fair Dominion—that black cloud of aggression and oppression that would roll over us if it were not for the stalwart defence of Great Britain and her Allies? Yes, it is the great war that we are taking part in that is binding the people of this glorious North Country closer together.

But it is not war that I would specialize in this article, I introduce it more particularly to show you what it is doing in uniting the people of Canada, in bringing about that sympathetic feeling amongst the inhabitants of our country. It is proving a big

factor in this respect. But while this much may be said of the war, there is that overwhelming evidence of misery, suffering, pain and death, together with many brutalizing influences, that the hearts of the nations cry out, "How long?"

But to return to our subject, what about the unifying influences that have been set going? We will not always have the impetus of a great war to keep them going. We must go deeper than this; we must catch the vision of the beauty of these principles. We must see that in them, apart from their bearing on military strength, lies power, peace—in a word—Ideal Nationhood. There has been and is yet too much independence of the masses for the benefit of the few. Do not forget that we are all dependent one upon another. Our cities could not exist without our rural population; neither could the country prosper independent of the urban population. Our seats of learning should so work out their great system of education, that their beneficial and educative influences might be felt and appreciated by the poorest of our land.

The rural class, probably because of its interests and location, stands out more conspicuously by itself than any other one class, and for this reason the gulf of differences has ever widened and deepened. The farmer has thought, and not without reason, that his more influential city cousin has been taking undue advantages, eager to fill his own coffers with the hard-earned money of the farmer. But, on the other hand, is it not true that the city's impression of the country folk is that they are hard and close, ready if the opportunity offers to make the city man pay his last dollar for the produce they offer? Now, there may be exaggerated notions on both sides, but one thing is certain, there are misunderstandings—ignorance of conditions that prevail on both sides. Now, much of this antagonistic spirit could be averted if the spirit of unity and brotherly love prevailed.

In closing this article I cannot afford to leave out the principal actors who should be in a marked degree responsible for the new and higher national life, viz., our representatives who sit in our legislative halls, by whose yeas and nays we have to submit to laws which may prove beneficial or detrimental to us. How can we ever expect to attain to our ideals when men at the head of affairs trifle with the country's money, the country's faith, in short, with the country's best interests? But, are these men all to blame? I say "No." Who put them in the responsible positions they hold? Was it not the people? Most assuredly so. Then why is our faith and confidence so often betrayed? Just because in our narrow minds we put party before anything else. It seems absurd to think of two men, both apparently intelligent, who come to such a difference in politics that the one sees everything good on his side and everything bad on the other side, while with the other it is vice versa. Why not take an independent stand, always ready to favor that which will result in the best interest to the country in general?

There ever will be positions of trust to fill, but may they be filled by men who realize that their call to such positions is a call to a higher and broader service, a place where they can more effectually serve the people who have placed them there.

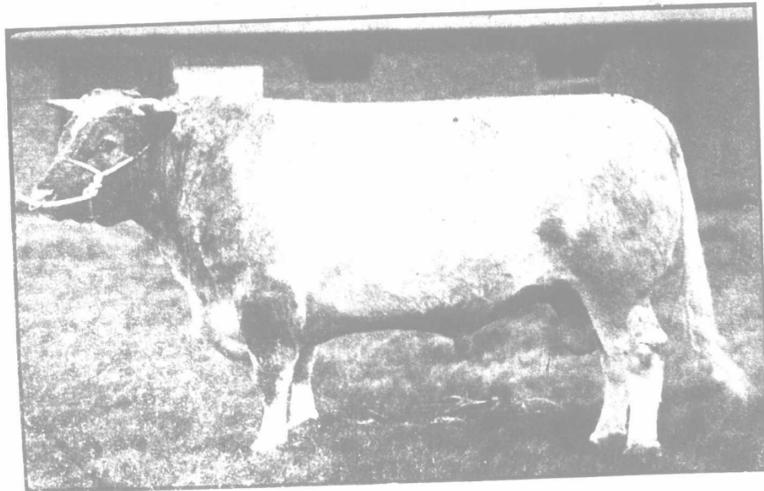
Not taking into account the positive evils that face us in our national life, we want something more than the bare "strictly business" machinery by which our country is run. We want the lubricating oil of good will and fellowship amongst all the classes, so that from the least to the greatest we may be all doing our "bit" for the general good of the country of which we are citizens.

To bring home the point of emphasis, I will sum it up in a quotation from Lord Macaulay's ballad "Horatius":

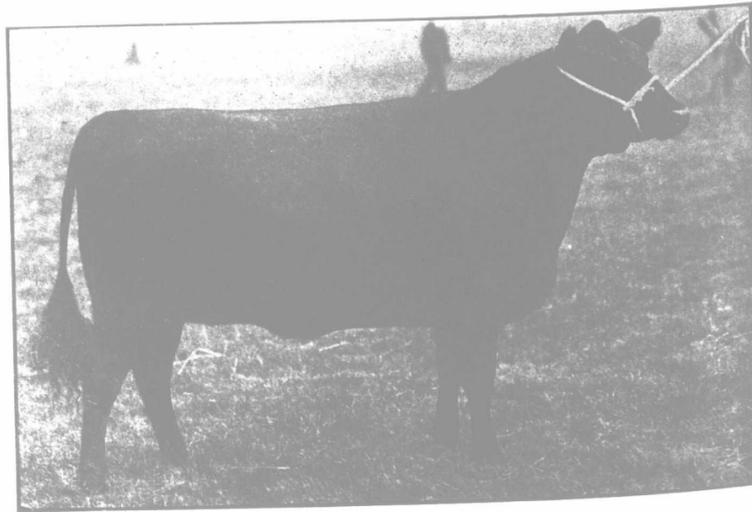
"Then none was for a party;  
Then all were for the state,  
The Romans were like brothers  
In the brave days of old."

Huron Co., Ont.

COLIN CAMPRELL.



Scottish Gift.  
A noted Scottish short-horn sire.



Juanisca Erica.  
A Royal Show Angus winner.

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The session concluded on little legislation were no new Departmentment to is of interest

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