

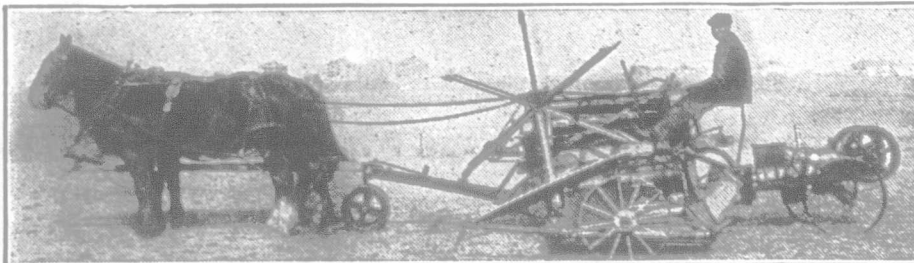
A Tip Worth Knowing, Landseekers PORT HAMMOND, B.C.

is the best place to get off at, if you are looking for either Fruit or Dairy Farms.

EDWARD W. POWELL, PT. HAMMOND, B. C.
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EXCURSIONS TO EXPERIMENTAL FARM, LACOMBE

Under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, excursions will be run to the Lacombe Experimental Farm on July 29th, as follows:—Calgary to Lacombe return, Strathcona to Lacombe return, Castor to Lacombe return. Special rates will be given on the Wetaskiwin branch and passengers will be picked up by the Strathcona special.

Time schedule and rates will be advertised at all local stations.

H. A. CRAIG,

Supt. of Fairs and Institutes

law, any right to put a lien on crop or work done for wages?—F. L.

Ans.—1. If the engagement is for a year and nothing is said about payment, the law would require that the work should be fully performed before payment could be demanded.

2. The same principle will be applied to this question unless it was stipulated that payment for board should be made in advance.

3. No. The proper method to recover wages is by action either under "The Master and Servants Act," before a justice of the peace, or by bringing an action in the county court or king's bench.

FARE TO ENGLAND

Intend returning to England next November and would like to know the full return fare from Winnipeg to Liverpool or London. Is it cheaper to get a return or a single, as I intend to stay three months; or could I apply for a job looking after cattle, and to whom should I apply?—S. A.

Ans.—You could get definite information as to the fare to England by applying to your nearest railway agent. There is a difference in cost by different steamers and different routes. However, these figures will give an approximate idea: Winnipeg to Liverpool, return, first class, \$200 up; second class, \$148 up; third class, \$107 up. It is somewhat cheaper to buy return transportation. As to getting over with cattle, your best plan would be to come to Winnipeg and arrange with some shipper at the stock yards to work your passage. At times in the fall more men offer for this work than are required, but, as a rule, there is little difficulty in getting a job. Sometimes accommodation this way can be secured only to Montreal or Toronto, but if a man is willing to take chances, and is not in too much of a hurry he can work right through to British ports.

PROPERTY OF ELM WOOD

Is the wood of elm trees hard or soft?—J. B.

Ans.—The hardness of elm woods varies with the variety of tree. Generally speaking elm wood is hard. However, there are soft varieties. Ulmus Americana, or American elm, has wood that is very tough in young trees, light and moderately strong in old trees, difficult to split, and rather coarse grained. This variety is found in the Canadian Northwest. Ulmus racemosa, rock elm or cork elm, has a hard, close grained, strong, tough wood.

ALFALFA INOCULATION

Is soil from a 1907 alfalfa plot of any use for inoculating now?—SUBSCRIBER, Man.

Ans.—The soil from the plot that grew alfalfa in 1907 would be of use for inoculating another piece of land only if the 1907 crop was inoculated with the necessary bacteria. The presence of small nodules on the roots of the alfalfa is evidence that the bacteria are present in the soil. If these were noticed when the previous crop was growing, or if there still remains an occasional plant on which they can be detected, the soil may safely be used for inoculation purposes. It is impossible to determine whether the bacteria are present from an examination of the soil, so that unless their presence can be determined from examination of the plants it would not be advisable to risk using the soil for the new piece. If any of your neighbors have any alfalfa growing you might get sufficient soil from them, or you may get 100 lbs. of soil from either the Experimental Farm, Brandon, or the Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

JAS. MURRAY.

GRASS ON FLAT LAND

There is a flat on my place which has a good fall to the south, so that no water lies on it, but it is quite springy and wet up until about midsummer. On parts of it there is quite a lot of hay growing; other parts seem too dry. Would you advise me to break it and disc it up well the same season, and in the fall sow some of the cultivated grasses on it? There is a lot of alkali in the soil. What sort of hay would grow best? There is about thirty acres in the flat, but only about one-half of it is fit to cut. Would there be any

danger of causing swamp fever by feeding hay grown on such land, where alkali abounds?—HOMESTEADER.

Ans.—Flats similar to the one mentioned can be made productive providing the alkali is not too plentiful. In treating such spots I have always plowed the land, as soon as dry, let it lie for a few weeks; then backset and disk. When well pulverized sow either Western rye grass or brome grass. Brome resists alkali better than rye grass, but is difficult to exterminate should you ever wish to use the land for grain. I have grown cultivated hay on such land for many years and never had a case of swamp fever in the stables, so I think there is little danger from it.

M. A. C.

S. A. BEDFORD.

PAYING FOR THRESHER

I purchased a threshing outfit, the company guaranteeing to be up to date and well built. On shipment and trial of machine, if not satisfactory, they would make it so, or accept back. They had no machines in stock at time of sale to me. Later the rig arrived and I would not accept it, as I did not consider it as good as they represented. They sent a representative and I arranged to accept rig, and he gave me a contract calling for certain things to be furnished extra, and he claimed the company's guarantee would hold good on rig as to being satisfactory both for quantity and quality of work, also as to durability of machine. Later, the company ignored his contract with me for extras, and I, after moving only four miles, found disk on crank loose, and both rear drive axles badly sprung. I notified the company. They sent me a new crank shaft, and told me to charge up changing same to them. They said the axles were probably not set square in the castings. I commenced threshing, and inside of two weeks the flues were all leaking. They sent me a few new flues and told me I had been using dirty water. The result was I had to fight with the flues the balance of season.

Now, they say unless I pay up they will sue and collect balance due them. I tell them that when they furnish me with an up-to-date rig I am willing to pay. Can they collect unless they make good on axles, flues, etc.?—SAS-KATCHEWAN THRESHER.

Ans.—Your whole case stands or falls with the contract which you signed at the time of the purchase of the machinery, so that it is impossible for us to advise you intelligently without seeing this contract. The company would not be bound by any statement made by the agent at the time the contract was entered into, if these statements were in any way contradictory to the terms of the contract. You had better lay the whole matter before your nearest solicitor.

CEMENT BRIDGE AND CELLAR TOP

Please give best plan for root cellar under driveway into barn, to be built up to a ten-foot wall under barn, but to be independent of barn wall. The cellar to be eighteen feet wide, and running back twenty-four feet, outside measurements. There will be two manholes about eight feet apart in center of driveway for filling in the roots, and these to be about eighteen inches in diameter.

1. Could I not get iron casings, with heavy covers, that would be safe for driving over, such as they have in the cities for openings to sewers, etc., the cover to slope one inch in ten?

2. Would a flat top be safe and satisfactory, or would an arch be better?

3. What ventilation should be put in, if any? And give me any suggestions that would be helpful.—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There will need to be, of course, a cement wall around the cellar.

1. The iron casings and covers mentioned could no doubt be obtained by applying through some city official. Wooden covers could be made, however, which would be satisfactory.

2. A flat top would be perfectly safe, if properly built and supported. If old railroad rails can be got they answer very well for joists, but if neither these nor suitable timbers are available, it will be well to get what are called I beams of steel, which are used for just such work. For a span of twelve feet, six-inch beams placed three feet apart