

Poles Used in Canada, 1911

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has lately finished the compilation of statistics dealing with the poles purchased in Canada during 1911. The total number of poles purchased was 585,708, a decrease of 25 per cent. from 1910. The total value of these poles at point of purchase was \$1,056,277, and the average price of poles was \$1.80, greater by 47 cents than the price per pole in 1910. Steam railways, telephone and telegraph companies, used almost ninety per cent. of these poles, the remaining ten per cent. being used by electric railway, power and light companies. Over ninety per cent. of the total consumption were cedar poles, which, for their cost, give better service than any other wood. At present, practically none of these poles are treated or preserved by any method, in which respect Canada is far behind the United States. The United States, using in 1910, 3,870,694 poles, found that it paid them to use preservative methods. During the last four years, the treatment of poles has advanced rapidly; in 1910 over 21 per cent. of the total number were treated by the creosote or other methods. This is an increase of some 45 per cent. over the number treated in 1909. At present, the United States have a large number of timber-treating plants, while Canadian pole-users are only now beginning to treat their poles. It is to be hoped that this great inequality will soon be done away with, and that pole-users in Canada may take up this cheap and rational method of securing greater service from the poles used, and thus lessen the drain on the forest.

Fire Insurance Decision.

Chief Justice Mulock has entered judgment for \$2,951.70 in favor of George Patterson, of East Zorra, against the Oxford Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. The plaintiff's barn and implement shed was destroyed by fire a year ago, and the company refused to meet his claim on the ground of non-disclosure of an incumbrance upon his property in favor of his mother. The declaration that there was no incumbrance was in the agent's writing, and there was no proof as to what authority he had for it. Chief Justice Mulock holds that the probability is that the company would have accepted the risk even had the incumbrance been known.

GOSSIP.

BIG SHIPMENT OF HIGH-GRADE AYRSHIRE COWS.

Tuesday was a red-letter day for Ayrshire-breeders in Howick and the adjoining district. The occasion was the shipment of the largest lot of high-grade Ayrshire cows ever exported from Canada. The 217 cows, similar in color and type, together in one herd, was a sight not often seen in Eastern Canada, and a number of spectators were on hand to see this large herd, which is being taken to the Brier Cliff Manor Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., where certified milk is produced for the New York trade. The cows, ninety of which are in milk, the others due to freshen in the near future, together with a registered Ayrshire bull, Burnside White Cocade, purchased from Robert McNeil, Ormstown, were loaded on twelve cars, and were taken through by Grand Trunk and New York Central Railways, by special train, to their destination, expecting to make the journey in twenty-six or twenty-eight hours.

While D. T. Ness was commissioned to make the purchases, the President of the Company, Geo. W. Tuttle, or the Manager, Mr. Sackett, personally inspected the animals before purchasing, and supervised the testing with tuberculin, and loading of the animals. To save delay at Malone, the port of entry, Dr. Main and U. S. Customs Officer Harman, came to Howick to inspect the animals as they were loaded. A clean health bill was given with the animals, as there is no contagious disease in the district. Of 222 cows tested, only one reacted to the tuberculin test, which is a record any district may be proud of, as these cows were selected from the many choice herds in the Counties of

Chateaufort, Beauharnois, and Huntingdon. The sellers were principally dairymen who produce milk for the Montreal market, and the going out of so many winter milkers will have a tendency to cut down the city supply. Many who sold cows, did so reluctantly, but were desirous of helping to institute what may be a big trade in the future, as city milk companies in New York find the milk from Ayrshire cows quite suitable for their customers.

Israel Groff, Elmira, G. T. R., Waterloo Co., Ont., in a change of advertisement in this issue, offers for sale choice young Shorthorn bulls, cows, and heifers, of show material, some of the cows having calves at foot. His herd ranks among the very best in breeding and character.

ON THEIR HONEYMOON.

It was their honeymoon; the happy pair had gone to the Lakes for their trip, and spent the first day boating. "Oh, George," exclaimed the bride, "isn't it heavenly; let's send a telegram to pa and ma telling them what a glorious time we're having." An hour later a telegram was laid on the breakfast table of the parents. The old man read it and sadly shook his head. "Ah," he said dolefully, "they've begun already, my dear." "What is it?" inquired the fond mother. "Listen to this, dear: 'Grand row before breakfast.' Well, well, I suppose it had to come some time or other."

SCOTTISH SHORTHORN SALES.

Following the annual Collynie sale of 24 Shorthorn bull calves for an average of \$1,890, and 12 heifers for an average of \$360 as reported in our last week's issue, were the usual consignment sales in the Aberdeen and adjacent districts. On October 9th at Loanhead, Inch, were sold 50 head from the herds of A. M. Gordon, of Newton and A. T. Gordon, Loanhead. The top price of the sale was \$2,000 paid by Captain Ogilby of Dungiven for A. M. Gordon's roan heifer calf Charity 15th, by Newton Crystal. The second highest was \$1,000 for the red Loanhead bull calf Sittytton Marquis purchased by R. Copland, Ardlethen. Four others sold for prices ranging from \$500 to \$950. The average for the 36 head from the Newton herd was \$375, and for the 11 head from the Loanhead herd \$290.

At the Aberdeen joint sale the following day, 172 head consigned by 37 breeders brought an average price of \$245. The highest price was 290 guineas (\$1,450) paid by the Edgecote Co., Banbury, for the yearling roan heifer Pride of Rothes V., bred by Lord Lovat, and got by Cherry Victor, bred by Mr. Parkin-Moore, and out of a Beaufort Pride cow. The next best price was 260 guineas, about \$1,300, paid by the same company for the red heifer calf Nonpareil Blossom VIII, bred by lady Gordon Cathcart, Cluny Castle, and got by Dunglass Commodore, out of a Bapton Senator Cow. Mr. Anderson, Saphock, got \$1,000 for the red heifer calf Nonpareil Lily, by the Duthie bull Proud Emblein, purchased by Mr. Cornelius, from Cheshire. The highest price for a bull was \$1,000 for the roan yearling Woodend Stamp, consigned by Alex. Crombie, and purchased by George Campbell, Harthill, who also paid the highest price for a bull calf, \$375 for the roan First Lord, from Geo. Watson, Old Craig, Wartle.

The following conversation once took place between two Quakers:

"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ah, Martha, but does thee regard me with the feeling the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have greatly feared that thy heart is an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all, but I may have sometimes thought perhaps that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

CAT AND RAT SKINS.

A very good satire on wild-cat-investment prospectuses is the following circular letter received by a Canadian banker from a friend in England. The proposition outlined is only a trifle more absurd than many that are gravely designed to separate fools from coin. Imagination is a splendid asset in certain lines of business. The letter reads: Dear Sir,—Knowing that you are always interested and open for an investment in a good, live, business proposition, I take the liberty of presenting to you what seems to me to be a most wonderful business in which, no doubt, you will take a lively interest, and perhaps write me by return mail the amount of stock that you wish to subscribe towards the formation of the company.

"The object of this company is to operate a large cat ranch in or near Golden, Colorado, where land can be purchased cheap for the purpose.

"To start with, we will collect about, say, one hundred thousand (100,000) cats. Each cat will average about twelve kittens a year. The skins run from 10c. each for the white ones, to seventy-five cents (75c.) for the pure black. This will give us twelve million (12,000,000) skins a year, to sell at an average of 30 cents apiece, making our revenue about ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) a day gross.

"A man can skin fifty (50) cats per day for two dollars (\$2.00). It will take 100 to operate the ranch, and therefore the net profit will be about nine thousand eight hundred dollars (\$9,800) per day.

"We will feed the cats on rats, and will start a rat ranch on an adjacent farm. The rats multiply four-times as fast as the cats. If we start one million rats, we will have, therefore, four rats per day for each cat.

"We will feed the rats on the carcasses of the cats, from which the skins have been taken, giving each rat a fourth of a cat.

"It will thus be seen that the business will be self-acting and automatic all the way through. The cats will eat the rats, and the rats will eat the cats, and we will get the skins.

"Awaiting your prompt reply, and trusting that you appreciate this opportunity to get you rich very quickly, I remain, Very truly yours."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated; otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

COW WITH COUGH.

I bought a cow from a farmer for feeding purposes about two months ago. I paid a good stiff price for her. A few days after I had her I noticed a cough, which has grown rapidly worse. I asked the man about it soon after, and he said the cow had the cough for some time, but he had no anxiety about her.

1. Was he liable in selling me the cow in this condition, as I now believe her to have tubercular trouble?

2. If, after veterinary examination, I find her with tubercular trouble, what redress can I get from a legal aspect?

3. Supposing her to be affected, could I legally sell to drovers?

Ontario.

Ans.—1. We think so; but you should have promptly tendered a return of the cow to the vendor and demanded a refund of the money paid for her. This should have been done at least immediately upon your receiving from the vendor his admission that he knew of the cough at the time he sold you the cow.

2. We doubt if there is any for you. Such examination should have been had as soon as you noticed the cough. If after examination and report by veterinary to the effect mentioned, you were to make tender back of the animal with

demand of refund, and be refused same, then, in the event of your suing the vendor, it is just possible that the Court might give you a favorable judgment, but we doubt it very much.

3. No.

FENCING BUSH-LOT.

I have a stock farm, and my neighbor owns a bush-lot which is not fenced in. Can I compel him to keep his half of the line fence up, so that my cattle will be kept in?

Ontario.

Ans.—No.

MATERIAL FOR PLANK-FRAME BARN.

As I intend to build a barn in the near future, about 36 x 72 feet, I have been very much interested in discussions through "The Farmer's Advocate" about plank-frame barns, and believe I would build one, but have two difficulties in the way. First, no one around seems to know how to build one. They think they could, but never built one, so could not find a carpenter that really knew how. In the second place, we would have nearly all elm, which, of course, is more or less shakey, which would make good squared timber, but would hardly do to saw in plank. Under these circumstances, which would you advise? If you advise plank-frame, how much material would it take for a barn on a basement 36 x 72 ft., 16-ft. posts, and built with an 18-ft. straw mow, another 18-ft. straw mow, a 12-ft. drive floor, and a 24-ft. mow above granary?

SUBSCRIBER.

MATERIAL FOR PLANK-FRAME. 36 x 72 x 16 ft.

Material for one interior bent.

4 pieces 2 x 8-in. x 16-ft. side posts.
4 pieces 2 x 8-in. x 27-ft. 9-in. purlin posts.
2 pieces 2 x 8-in. x 27-ft. 6-in. roof supports.
2 pieces 2 x 6-in. x 10-ft. 6-in. sub. supports.
4 pieces 2 x 4-in. x 3-ft. struts.
2 pieces 2 x 8-in. x 4-ft. 10 in. main ties.
2 pieces 2 x 6-in. x 4-ft. 3-in. sub. ties.
2 pieces 2 x 6-in. x 3-ft. 3-in. minor ties.
2 pieces 2 x 12-in. x 3-ft. 4-in. collar ties.
2 pieces 2 x 6-in. x 5-ft. 8-in. braces.
2 pieces 2 x 8-in. x 36-ft. cross sills.
2 pieces 2 x 8-in. x 2-ft. short sills.
2 pieces 2 x 6-in. x 17-ft. roof-support stiffeners.
2 pieces 2 x 6-in. x 20-ft. 10-in. purlin post stiffeners.

4 bolts 11 ins. long, 1-in. diameter.

14 bolts 7 ins. long, 1-in. diameter.

24 lbs. 5-in. spikes.

6 lbs. 4-in. spikes.

Material for one end bent.

10 pieces 2 x 8-in. x 16-ft. posts.
4 pieces 2 x 8-in. x 27-ft. 9-in. purlin posts.
4 pieces 2 x 8-in. x 18-ft. cross sills.
4 pieces 2 x 8-in. x 18-ft. cross beams.
1 piece 2 x 10-in. x 24-ft. beam stiffener.
3 pieces 3 x 6-in. x 16-ft. post stiffeners.
2 pieces 2 x 6-in. x 12-ft. purlin braces.
2 pieces 2 x 8-in. x 18-ft. gable stiffeners.
14 pieces 2 x 6-in. x 16-ft. end girths.
2 pieces 2 x 6-in. x 18-ft. end braces.
4 pieces 2 x 6-in. x 17-ft. gable girths.
4 pieces 2 x 6-in. x 15-ft. gable girths.
4 pieces 2 x 6-in. x 13-ft. gable girths.
1 piece 2 x 6-in. x 20-ft. gable girths.
2 pieces 2 x 8-in. x 18-ft. end truss.
2 pieces 2 x 4-in. x 15-ft. post fillers.

8 bolts, 1-in. x 8-in.

30 lbs. 5-in. spikes.

10 lbs. 4-in. spikes.

To give each and every piece of timber in a plank-frame is unnecessary, so I now only give a list of one interior bent and one end one, from which the others can be calculated, and the side timbers are simply the length of the distance from centre to centre of posts, and are usually four feet apart.

The plates are made of two planks on top of the posts, and one down the outside.

The purlin is two planks on edge, as has been often shown in "The Farmer's Advocate," and must reach from bent to bent.

Use hemlock or spruce for the frame.

The lower rafter rises 18 inches in a run of 12 inches, and the upper 8 inches in the same run. The span of each lower is one-fifth the width of the barn, and the upper the remaining three-fifths.

A. A. G.