

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

RE RENTED FARM

Saskatoon, Sask.—I rented my farm last year, there being no agreement how the land was to be left. There was part stable and part new breaking. The breaking not being done can I claim any plowed land in return?

Ans.—In absence of agreement you can make no claim. If land was rented in half crop payment and at time tenant went in there was plowed land, landlord might have claim to have land returned to him in same condition.

HAVE LIEN ON RAY

I. K. L., Sask.—I have B. C. D. E. F. G. to work for me making hay, and when finished cannot pay wages. B. C. D. and E. want money before I. F. G. who were paid and orders to be sold. In what position should money be divided? Should F and G receive anything or H a merchant who supplied provisions until B. C. D. and E. claims are satisfied? The costs of the suit, and in event of the J. P. making unfair division to whom should B. C. D. and E. apply for justice?

Ans.—H. F. and G. make claim it would have to be recognized equally with that of B. C. D. and E. Costs constitute first charge. H. has no claim that can rank ahead or together with that of B. C. D. and E. as they have a direct lien on the produce of their work.

SNOW FENCES

J. E. K., Sask.—Does the law permit the C. P. R. to erect snow fences on my plowed land, and if not am I liable if I remove them as I have suffered loss through grain being frozen spring to excavate mounds from snow fences? Thanking you in anticipation.

Ans.—The Railway Act provides that the company may on and after Nov. 1st in each year enter into and upon any land lying along the route or line of the railway and erect and maintain snow fences, subject to the payment of such land damages, if any, actually suffered.

R. T. Sack.—Are the railroads allowed by law to put up snow fences on my plowed land, and collect such costs of snow as to prevent its tillage for a month or so after it would otherwise be? My neighbor had collected what I feared through this last year and the railway refused to give any recompense for same. Yet they insisted on setting them up again this year. Can he claim damages or can he know the fences down again as they are on his property?

Ans.—Under Railway Act, railway is liable for any land damage caused. Where damages in the above mentioned case come within the words, "land damages" we cannot say in the absence of a "defined case. There would have to be a test case.

CROP FOR BREAKING

E. T. Sack.—A filed on a homestead and was to give B two crops off the land if B would break it.

New A cannot be found, and the land was cancelled and thrown open for filing. C filed on it and there was a growing crop on it at the time being the second crop B had put in on the land. C was compelled to pay the government for the breaking which was done by B two years ago. Can C get part of the crop as the land will have to be plowed again before it can be cropped again? Can C collect part of the crop from B? Please state what steps to take to cover same. Now after C filed on the homestead he notified B not to cut any hay on it. But B afterwards did and baled part of the hay house and left the rest on the ground in small bunches which the rain spoiled. Can C collect damages from B for same?

Ans.—Yes, C takes crop, paying government for improvements and B looks to government for compensation. Yes, C can get part of the crop as B can get his money for breaking from government. B has no right to take crop.

FLAY ON BREAKING

E. C. Clelland, Sask.—(1) Does flay do well on breaking worked down in the fall? Does it do as well on spring breaking? (2) I have a piece of land which is rather heavy and flat. It was plowed and well worked down last spring. I raised wheat on it this summer but did not grow in the fall, too dry, did not burn stubble either. What is the best way to work it in the spring, and would you advise sowing wheat or flax?

Ans.—(1) Yes, flax will do well on breaking well worked in the fall and will also give a fair crop on spring breaking. (2) I have a piece of land which is rather heavy and flat. It was plowed and well worked down last spring. I raised wheat on it this summer but did not grow in the fall, too dry, did not burn stubble either. What is the best way to work it in the spring, and would you advise sowing wheat or flax?

(3) You did not want to burn the stubble since you did not grow the land in the fall, as it will be in holding for winter. If the stubble is long, burn it in the spring, give the land a stroke with the harrow or the light cultivator so as to retain the moisture, plow the land, parking immediately to avoid churning and evaporation. Harrow twice, then drill with wheat, flax or any grain you wish. Flax ought to do well on this kind of year. After the crop is up burn two to three inches, give a stroke with the light harrow.

IMPORTED STALLIONS

W. L. DeLore of Cedar Rapids writes:—I left for Europe in September and spent three months visiting the French and Belgian breeding farms in both France and Belgium, bringing there through the month of November, which month is the one in which the government inspects the stallions throughout the country and chooses and lists the ones worthy of being imported. This gave me an opportunity to see all the stallions in the different localities brought out for examination. I selected from these 45 and brought with me. Those together with the ones I imported late last season, in March and April, make 70 head which I now have on sale.

S. G. L. Sack.—I gave a mortgage on my farm two and one-half years ago. The mortgage is paid off by annual instalments extending over a period of five years. I am now desirous of paying off this mortgage in full, and I wish to know if the loan company are bound to accept payment when so desired, by giving a reasonable notice. The following is an answer to my letter to the company regarding payment: "Dear Sir: We beg to say that funds have been provided for this mortgage until Nov. 1915, and do not care to accept." Please advise me in this matter.

Ans.—Loan company cannot be compelled to accept payment of mortgage money until expiration of mortgage, where the mortgage does not run more than five years.

necessary to put the colt under chloroform before the operation can be successfully performed.

WOUND ON FLY'S KNEE

T. M. Allen.—I have a yearling filly that was hurt about two months ago, the hurt was to the inward side of the leg about the back of the knee. There have been no signs of healing since then, and she is unable to walk. The wound is still swollen and contains a little matter. Please prescribe a cure for the same.

Ans.—Have the wound opened up and scraped out. Keep the parts clean by syringing with a thirty per cent. solution of carbolic.

FORMER POWERS OF THE PEERS

In order to fully realize the revolution that has peacefully accomplished itself in Great Britain, it is necessary to remember that the control of the House of Commons, previous to the reform bill of 1832, rested in the hands of the peers, through their control of the rotten boroughs then abolished. It is also necessary to remember that after 1832 the peers still continued to have a strong control over the House of Commons, through their social and territorial influence. After 1832 the people elected, but down to the present time it has been the fact that the influence of the titled aristocracy has had a good deal to do with nominating. Here and there a man ready to defy the peers would get into the House of Commons; but it is only of recent years that such men have achieved places on the ministerial benches.

A young man of family can still have a seat in the House of Commons when he chooses. There are no more pocket boroughs, but such a man will have no trouble in finding a constituency where the prestige of his family name and the activity of his family will make his calling and election practically sure. Formerly the younger sons of peers used to sit in the House of Commons when they were mere boys. For instance, Lord Torrington, afterward the Duke of Albemarle, was a member of the House in 1667, as a boy of fourteen, and in that year took part in the debate on the subject of Lord Clarendon's impeachment. When someone urged that Lord Falkland, aged sixteen, was too young to be for ward in the speaking of the house, as he had not yet worn his wild oats, that spirited young nobleman replied that he could imagine no more suitable place for sowing them than the House of Commons, where there were so many geese to pick them up.

It was by the act of 1695 that minors were formally excluded from parliament, though for many years subsequently they continued to sit in the House of Commons. Both Fox and Philip Stanhope, afterwards Lord Chesterfield, made their maiden speeches before they came of age, and Lord John Russell was elected to the Commons while he was still a minor. In those days there was none to dispute class rule. It was absolute. The peers owned parliament, but sat in a separate chamber of their own. Seats in the Commons, owned by individuals, sold openly and at good figures, in the hey-day of the peers.

Sir Samuel Romilly, the great reformer of the harshness of the criminal laws, complained that in 1807 although he desired a seat in the house he could hear of no seats to be disposed of. "After a parliament," he grumbles, "that has lived little more than four months, one would naturally suppose that those seats are regularly sold by the proprietors of them would be very cheap; they are, in fact, sold now at a higher price than was ever given for them before." The illustrious Mr. Ricardo, one of the creators of the science of political economy, had to pay £2,500 for his seat in the House of Commons to his "owner." In like manner the famous Mr. Gibson, of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," had to purchase a seat in the Commons. It was the regular procedure. Mr. Aubrey, M.P., let it be known that though he paid £1,000 a year to the "owner" of his seat for the right to sit in the Commons as the member for Alderborough, he was allowed to vote as he pleased.

Of Lord Orford we read that "being asked who should be returned for one of his boroughs, named a waiter at White's Club, but as he did not know the man's Christian name, the election was declared void, and a fresh election was held, when, the name having been ascertained, the waiter was duly elected." The waiter at White's referred to was Macreath, who used to lend money to the bloods who frequented the place. On one occasion Lord Orford owed him £2,000. "Would you like to sit in parliament?" he asked the waiter. Macreath nodded assent. "Well, then," said Lord Orford, "strike off what I owe you and I will elect you, and I will elect you for my borough of

"Castle Rising." The bargain was struck and Macreath duly elected, after the little delay occasioned by the fact that the noble lord did not know the fellow's first name.

All that is ancient history of course. Still, it is necessary to keep those times in mind, in order to realize rightly how great a change has come about in regard to the power of the peers in Great Britain. Those times may seem remote to us, but some of the utterances during the last two general election campaigns in Great Britain would indicate that the minds of some at least of the privileged order which has its control of parliament wrested from it still give harborage to ideas belonging to that forever vanished past.—Free Press.

CO-OPERATION PAYS

Taken from the "Scottish Co-operation" the following article indicates very clearly the progress co-operation is making in the old land and that the system undoubtedly pays:

From what could be seen of it in the course of an hour's stroll on a foggy November afternoon, West Calder seems to be a nice little town, but cold—oh, so cold! Situated on the main Edinburgh road, the town extends for something like a mile along both sides of the road, and contains some buildings of interest. Notable among these is the Polytechnic hall, where the East of Scotland Conference Association held their quarterly meeting on Saturday, a handsome structure surmounted with a flagstaff and a figure in uniform and helmet. There is also at the end of the town a handsome cottage library of recent date; while in the centre of the town the most notable building is the handsome and substantial drapery warehouse of the West Calder Society.

This society, which, in point of trade, is the second largest in the East of Scotland, has been making marvellous strides in recent years, as was evidenced by the figures quoted by the chairman of the society on Saturday, covers a wide area, its trading area extending as far as Linlithgow. In its method of government, too, it is different from most other societies, carrying on its work by means of local committees at the different branches, members of these local committees being elected to form the general management board of the society, which is the supreme management authority—the proposals of the various district committees having to be homologated by the board before coming into operation. This method of government owes its origin to the fact that the society is not confined to one town or village, but extends over a wide area, and embraces several branches, one of which—Pumphreston—is as large as West Calder itself. The society has a total membership of almost five thousand—4,978—and this year the trade done amounted to £262,210, or an average of £52, 13s 5½d per member. The total share capital is £100,045, and the profits for the year amounted to £4,603; while the reserve fund stands at £13,333, or over 13 per cent. of the capital. At the same time investments amount to £72,869, and the property amounts to £33,818. Since 1906, when the East of Scotland Conference last met under the auspices of the society, the membership has increased by 937, the capital by £27,184, the trade by £51,349, the profits by £8,626, and the reserves by £3,076; while investments have been increased by £25,111, and a new bakery built at a total cost of £8,875. These figures show better than any words can the progress which the society has been making under an efficient board and the able and far-sighted management of Managing Secretary Pratt.

NOT QUITE THERE

Washington, Dec. 11.—The house committee on naval affairs completed the examination of Capt. R. E. Peary to-day on his claim to attainment of the north pole. Hugh C. Mitchell, a skilled computer of coast survey, testified that he handled Peary's observations. Mr. Mitchell said that he had figured that Peary, When he made his furthestmost camp, was less than five miles from the pole and that in his marches on the day of the climax of his trip, he passed within one and one-sixteenth miles of the actual pole. He did not fix Peary actually at the pole.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

SWOLLEN ROCKS

A. W. P., Balldur, Man.—I have a pure-bred Clydesdale stallion, four years old. Last spring he took or formed a habit of kicking his hock joints against the wall of his box stall and both hock joints became swollen and still remain lumps about half the size of a goose egg. Could a veterinary surgeon cut out these lumps?

Ans.—I would strongly advise you to call in a veterinary surgeon as the animal is valuable.

HORSE WITH MANGE

D. W. Hildesburgh, Redvers, Sask.—I saw in the veterinary columns that a person who signs himself as J. J. T. Drinkwater, Sask., is asking for a mange cure. If he will write me I will tell him how I cured my horse with this application. I have had wide experience with this terrible disease as I came from the far south where this disease originated.

PARALYZED SOW

J. M. C., Whitewood, Sask.—I have a sow that got paralyzed in the hind legs about a month ago. She is in good condition and eats well, but has no use of her hind legs whatever. I lost two former pigs the same way. What is the cure?

Ans.—Keep your sow in a warm, comfortable, dry place and apply the following once daily: Lignum ammoniac fort, 1 ounce. Oil of turpentine, 1 ounce. Raw linseed oil, 6 ounces. Water, 4 ounces. Mix well and have the following made up: Nux vomica, 3 drams. Iodid of potassium, 6 drams. Divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

MARE THAT SWEATS

P. S. Ogilvie, Sask.—An old brood mare that has raised twelve colts is in good health but sweats nearly all the time, even in the coldest of weather. Could you tell me what is the trouble?

Ans.—Have the following powders made up and give one in feed three times daily: Nux vomica, 3 ounces. Sulphate of iron, 3 ounces. Mix well and divide into 24 powders.

HORSE WITH LUMP ON KNEE

C. S. Sack.—Horse has a lump on the knee, which is hard like a bone. It has been there about three years. I have blistered it three times. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.—Have your horse seen by a veterinary surgeon.

HORSE WITH SPRAIN

A. C. D. Sack.—Horse has bone sprain on hind leg. Would you kindly send me receipt for a good strong blister?

Ans.—Apply the following blister: Bismuth of mercury, 2 drams. Vaniline, 1 ounce. Rub well in, leave on 48 hours, wash off and grease. Repeat in three weeks.

LUMPS ON COLTS SHOULDER

E. E. A., Man.—Three-year-old colt has developed blind lumps on his shoulders. Although he has been given light work for the past two months, the lumps show no sign of decreasing. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.—Have the lumps cut out by a veterinary surgeon.

COLT WITH LUMP ON JAW

J. L. Man.—Four-year-old colt has a large lump on under jaw. The lump breaks quite often and runs matter. The veterinary surgeon has been treating him for over a year, and tried to pull out one of his teeth but broke it. I would be pleased if you would prescribe a remedy.

Ans.—The remains of the tooth must be extracted before a cure can be effected. It may be