

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies by Auction

30 Fillies & Mares 30

From 1 to 6 Years of Age

THE PROPERTY OF

MR. T. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT.,

IN THE VILLAGE OF MARKDALE, ON

Thursday, Mar. 7, '07

Representing Scotland's richest blood, many of them winners last year. A big, flashy, quality lot. Part of them bred in Scotland, and safe in foal. Several matched pairs.

TERMS—Cash, or 12 months on bankable paper, with 5% interest.

Capt. T. E. Robson, } Auctioneers.
Rudd Mathews, }

CATALOGUES.

Markdale is on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R. Morning trains leaving Toronto reach there at 11:30. Sale will be held at the Revere House.

ESTABLISHED 1867. **BY AUCTION** DISPERSED 1907.

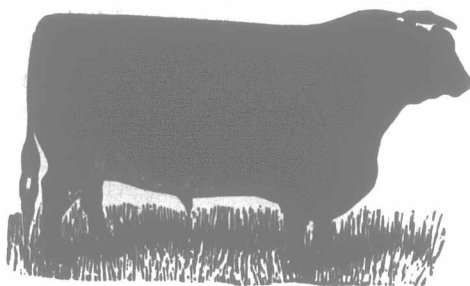
THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED

Shorthorn Herd

IN CANADA, THE PROPERTY OF

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONT.,
At the Farm, 7th Con. Pickering Tp., on

Wed., March 6th, 1907



Positively without reserve, the whole herd of **65 HEAD** of imported and the get of imported Scotch Shorthorns, representing the Cruickshank Nonpareils, Lavenders, Duchess of Glosters, Village Maids, Marr Princess Royals, Emmas, Claras, Bruce Mayflowers and Fames, Campbell Minas, Kilblean Beauties, Kinellar Bessies, Miss Ramsdens, Bridesmaids, etc. Also the Imp. Bruce Mayflower and the Marr Clara stock bulls. The whole, without doubt, making the choicest lot ever sold by auction in Canada.

Terms: 6 months' credit on bankable paper; 5% per annum off for cash.

Conveyances will meet the east and west bound trains at Pickering, G. T. R., and Claremont, C. P. R., the evening before and morning of the sale. The sale will be held under cover in case of bad weather.

Catalogues on application.

Capt. T. E. Robson, } Auctioneers.
Geo. Jackson, }

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

STUBBLE GROUND FOR CORN.

Would it be advisable to put corn on stubble ground manured? P. M.

Ans.—We would not put corn on stubble ground if we had a suitable piece of sod; otherwise, we should manure the stubble and make the best of it.

PROBABLY BLACKHEAD.

Hens are dying of disease. On examination find they are very thin, and liver spotted with white spots. Some are worse than others. C. S. K.

Ans.—From such meagre description of symptoms, we can only guess at the cause. The whitish spots indicate blackhead. For a more positive diagnosis examine the calca, or elongated blind pouches, at the lower end of the small intestines. Normally, these are of uniform diameter throughout, the walls thin, and the mucous membrane pale, and they are filled with a rather dry, greenish excrement. In cases of blackhead, one or both calca have the walls greatly thickened, either throughout or in spots. The mucous membrane is deeply reddened and eroded, and from the inflamed surface there is poured into the calca a quantity of creamy material or exudate, more or less tinted with blood. The disease was formerly considered a turkey ailment, but chickens are liable to it also. Destroy and burn the sick, and thoroughly disinfect the houses of the healthy. Guard especially the young birds, which are more susceptible to the contagion. If at all possible, remove the healthy birds to new quarters, as it is difficult, if not impossible, to be sufficiently thorough in disinfecting the old runs. Authorities believe that the runs of infected birds are not safe for yarding fowl for a year or more after the diseased birds have been removed. Of course, as we said at the outset, our diagnosis may be wrong. We, therefore, described the symptoms of blackhead in order to help our inquirer and others to a conclusion.

IDENTIFYING A STEER.

A and B are neighbors, living on adjoining farms, the line fence dividing. In the fall, when they brought in their cattle off of their pasture farms, they both claimed the same steer—a pure white one. A had a mark upon it, and claimed it was rising three years old this spring; while B has no mark on his that he knew of, but his was rising four years old this spring, and he claims the steer on the ground that the teeth of the steer in dispute prove that it is his, and that it is four years old.

1. Will A have to register his mark to stand law, or is it necessary to have a mark registered in order to go to court to stand law?

2. Can the age of the steer in question be proven by the teeth, or in any other way, it being dehorned?

3. Describe, if possible, the growth of the teeth as to represent the age.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No.

2 and 3. Following are the specifications adopted as a basis for determining ages of cattle by the International Livestock Exposition Association, of Chicago:

At 12 months.—An animal of this age shall have all of its milk (calf) incisor teeth in place.

At 15 months.—Center pair of incisor milk teeth may be replaced by center pair of permanent incisors (pinchers), the latter teeth being through the gums but not yet in wear.

At 18 months.—The middle pair of permanent incisors should be fully up and in wear, but the next pair (first intermediate) not yet cut through gums.

At 24 months.—The mouth will show two middle permanent (broad) incisors fully up and in wear, and next pair (first intermediate) well up, but not in wear.

At 30 months.—The mouth may show six broad permanent incisors, the middle and first intermediate pairs fully up and in wear, and the next pair (second intermediate) well up, but not in wear.

At 36 months.—Three pairs of broad teeth should be fully up and in wear, and the corner milk teeth may be shed or shedding, with the corner permanent teeth just appearing through gums.

At 39 months.—Three pairs of broad teeth will be fully up and in wear, and corner teeth (incisors) through gums, but not in wear.

A TAXPAYER.

The schoolhouse in this section has just been rebuilt. Do I, a tenant farmer, have to pay the debenture tax to pay for same? In my lease it says I am to pay all taxes that may arise, but there is no special clause to the effect that I am to pay taxes for local improvements. Ontario.

Ans.—Judging from your statement of case alone, we would say that you are liable to pay such tax.

CAUSING A MARE TO BREED.

I wrote you last summer, telling how I got my mare (20 years old) in foal, and asked others to try the same and report results. As I never heard anything more, I presume it was not tried. My mare raised a colt a year ago last summer, and I tried her the season through, and could not get her in foal again. Last year I bred her several times, and the last time I bred her and she caught all right. I know of two other cases just the same. I wish parties having such mares would try it, and report results through "The Farmer's Advocate."

P. M.

SICK SHEEP.

Will you kindly tell me what you think is wrong with my ram? He became very dull, and would lie with his front part higher than his hind part. He seemed to want to cough, but made no noise; he only passes a few drops of water—a sort of dribble; he eats and chews his cud; of late, he got lame on a hind leg. He has no cold in his head; he keeps his head downward, and seems to breathe harder when urinating.

Ans.—The symptoms appear to be those of urethral calculi (a calcareous deposit in the urinary canal, setting up inflammation). This trouble is liable to occur if rams are fed mangels freely, or it may be due to an excess of lime in the drinking water, but may come from some other cause. Relief in the case of horses and bulls is sometimes effected by means of a surgical operation. It is doubtful whether any treatment will give relief in the case of a sheep. The animal should be allowed free access to salt, and a purgative of two ounces of Epsom salts will do no harm, and may be helpful.

DISPOSAL OF WASTE HOUSE WATER.

I would be thankful for any information you would give me, through your valuable paper, regarding the disposal of dirty waste water from the house. About one hundred yards from the house is a drop in the land of about thirty feet. The soil is clay for a considerable depth. We would like a system as cheap as possible that would work satisfactorily both summer and winter. J. R. W.

Ans.—A sink can be placed in kitchen or wash-room, where most convenient, with a trap in water pipe underneath to hinder escape of offensive odors from drain. If there is no handy place in the house, where it can be kept from freezing in winter, then have at most convenient point outside, instead of sink, a large funnel over vertical pipe, without trap. A trap is but a crook in a pipe, the shape of an S set upright, a portion of which is always full of water to check any air or gas from arising. From lower end of vertical pipe, below funnel or sink, a drain laid with glazed tile, with cemented joints, should extend 100 feet or more to a cess pit. The cess pit should be about eight feet deep and six in diameter, either square or round, and the sides lined with plank, brick or cement. The top should be finished as outdoor cisterns are to keep out frost. Leading from cess pit, there should be an overflow drain of ordinary tile to a good surface outlet, such as you have. We believe such a system would give good satisfaction. The settling in cess pit would remove most of the offensive matter from water, and once a year or so the cess pit can be opened and the contents dipped up and poured over the manure pile. All drains should be below frost line, and, of course, care should be taken to have all ground soakage at a safe distance from well. To hinder contamination from that source is the reason that glazed tile, with cemented joints, should be used in first part of drain. If there should be trouble with open mouth of drain in winter, a heap of straw over it would remedy matters.

T. B.