

TRESPASS—SPEARING FISH—NEIGHBORING FARMERS.

1. A farmer, owning in Ontario 400 acres of land in a square block, with a small river running across it and no public highway leading to the river or the banks thereof, wishes to know: (a) Can fishing parties cross over enclosed land to said river without committing trespass? (b) Can parties from adjoining lands, boating on said river, go on and along the shores of said river? (c) If so, how far can they go from the river's edge before committing trespass?

2. Is spearing fish prohibited?

3. A and B own enclosed adjoining lands. There has never been any dispute about the title-line, or fence; and each party built his share of fence (20 years ago or more). B makes an opening in the portion of fence he built and drives his stock to water at a ditch on A's side, some distance from the fence. A has on several occasions laid up the fence and forbidden B from letting it down or entering upon his land. B appears to ignore A's notice and continues to let down the fence and come on A's side to water his stock. A goes to a justice of the peace and states his case as above. The justice tells him that B is a friend of his and he does not wish to act, and, at all events, he believed that if B would say that he thought he had a right to do the act complained of, his (the justice's) jurisdiction would be ousted. The justice did not seem to think the above offence would come under the Ontario Petty Trespass Act. A (being a justice himself) referred the justice to the Criminal Code, 1892, section 507. The justice did not think the case would come under the above-mentioned section, and said to let the matter drop, if the grievance was not too great, or take it to the Division Court for adjustment. (d) Can the above case be tried under the Ontario Petty Trespass Act? (e) Could B be successfully prosecuted under sections 207 or 507 of the Criminal Code for damaging the fence? (f) Is the nearest justice (the one complained to) justified in his course pursued, or in declining to act?

Ans.—1. (a) No. (b) and (c) No.
2. It is as to some; for instance, trout, bass, pickerel, etc.
3. (d) Yes. (e) No. (f) No.

GIRDLED TREES.

1. How can mice be kept from the orchard trees in winter? 2. What should be done to trees that are found, when the snow is gone, to be eaten by these creatures? My orchard is much damaged.

Ans.—1. Before winter, bank up the clay like a small mound about the foot of the trees, and after the snow falls tramp it down firmly about the foot of the trees occasionally.
2. Wounds or girdles may be bridged by cions. Trim the edges of the girdle to the fresh, firm bark tissue, insert cions (which are whittled wedge-shape at each end), draw bandages around the trunk so as to hold the free edges of the bark and the ends of the cions, which are slipped in under the bark, and pour melted wax over the work. This is done in spring with dormant cions. Prevent the buds from throwing out shoots. If cions are placed close together they will soon unite along their sides and make a continuous covering of the wound. One of our staff treated a young Russet tree in this way, some years ago, the latter part of March or early in April, and though only three cions were used, the girdle was healed and the tree is still healthy and bearing.

SOWING BEANS.

What quantity of beans does it take to seed an acre, and how is the best way to sow them? Could they be sown with the grain drill, and should it be set to sow them? There is no table for beans with the drill. Could one sow three rows with an eleven-tube drill?

Ans.—Beans can be drilled by a grain drill, and three tubes used, easily on an eleven-tube drill. About 28 or 30 inches apart make a very good distance. One bushel per acre is plenty. Can set drill about same as for peas, or a little more open. Your better way would be to try an acre, as difference in size of beans would cause them to run out slow or fast. Drill on some soils does better than a regular planter. Don't put in too deep, and if ground is very dry, better run a land roller over after drilling, to retain moisture around the bean. Work land well before planting and you will have little difficulty in growing a good crop. Cultivate freely until beans begin to blossom.

DYSPEPSIA CURE WANTED.

Mr. H. J. Fry, Wellington Co., Ont., writes, asking for a recipe to cure dyspepsia, given in the "Farmer's Advocate" some time ago. We are unable to find it in our files, but possibly some reader can supply the information.

ORNAMENTAL TREES ON CLAY SOIL—BASTARD SPRUCE.

1. What kind of ornamental trees will grow in good clay soil, but shallow, being between one and four feet deep in different places?

2. I planted a spruce hedge two years ago; a few died the first year. Last year I planted others in place of these, but they are evidently a different variety from the first, and I have been told are what are called bastard spruce. Do you think they will grow equal to the others, or should I take them out and plant others this year?

Ontario Co., Ont. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—1. Your question is so indefinite that it is difficult to give a satisfactory answer. In saying that the soil is from one to four feet deep, you do not state whether it is lying upon rock or subsoil. If the soil is only from one to four feet deep and lying upon hard rock, it would be difficult to grow most any kind of tree satisfactorily, as this depth of soil would not hold moisture enough to supply the tree in case of severe drought. If the underlying soil is not impervious to water, but would hold a supply that could be drawn upon by the trees, this would answer in times of drought. With reference to the nature of the soil, I may say that, although trees differ much in their habit of growth upon different kinds of soil, yet most trees have wonderful powers of adapting themselves to different kinds of soil, if other conditions, such as climate and surroundings, are favorable. If the soil is in good condition and is not too shallow to hold soil moisture for growth, an endless variety of both deciduous trees and evergreens might be grown. To give anything like an extended list of these would probably take more space than is necessary. Of the large deciduous trees, we might mention the different varieties of maples, birches, elms, ash, oaks, basswoods, etc. Of the evergreen trees, the different varieties of pine, spruce, arbor vitae.

2. There are a number of varieties of spruce. The one most planted is the Norway spruce, which is a more rapid and stronger grower than any of the native varieties, such as the White or Black spruce. I cannot say that I have ever heard the term "bastard" applied to any of these, and perhaps this term is a local one, probably applied to a less vigorous growing tree. In making a spruce hedge, it is of course advisable to plant all of the one kind, for if the White or Black spruce should be mixed in the row with the Norway spruce, they would never be able to keep pace with it, and would eventually be crowded out. If, then, the trees of the second planting were of some other variety than the first, it would be better to replace them so that they may all be alike. This would make a more uniform hedge.

Ontario Agricultural College. H. L. HUTT.

LAWN AND HEDGES.

We are thinking of leveling our lawn and planting some hedges. 1. There are some trees on lawn, would it be advisable to plow up lawn or draw earth and level over the top of old sod? What kinds and what quantity of seeds should be sown on a lawn? 2. What kind of nursery evergreens make the best hedge? 3. If cedars are used, does it make any difference whether taken off dry or swampy ground? What size should cedars be when planted for hedge? When may hedges be planted?

Ans.—1. It is purely a question of convenience. You would be more likely, however, to make a good job by plowing up. Places that are bared should be enriched. Kentucky blue grass, red-top and white clover seed mixed are sown on lawns, about a pound for 1,000 square feet. Some lawns nowadays are sown with white clover alone, but after a few years our native June grass (which is blue grass) will displace it or anything else that may be sown.

2. Norway spruce.
3. From experience we can say that cedars, and pines also, are more certain to grow if taken from swampy than from high land. The reason, we suppose, is that as the roots are nearer the surface, more of them are taken with the tree when lifted. In choosing cedars for a hedge, take those from 2 to 3 feet high; cut back to 18 inches on planting, rather than smaller. Evergreens can be planted any time from 1st of May till the middle of June, though early planting is safest. The ground on either side a hedge should be hoed for the first year at least. It is well, the year a hedge is planted, to put some extra trees in a clump in good garden soil, where they will develop fibrous roots and be in fine shape the next year to replace any that may have failed to grow.

"CREAMERY" BUTTER.

I notice, in your February 15th issue, the question if it was lawful for farmers using cream separator and making up their butter on the modern system, and having their name and "creamery" butter printed on the wrapping paper? 1. On what authority does the answer of the question condemn us for so doing? We never heard of it being a criminal act. 2. Why is it that farmers cannot make their own butter on the same principle as they do at the factories, and put their own stamp on it, and call it "creamery" butter? The storekeepers here insist on us doing it, and they give us the same price as they do for butter made in factories.

Waterloo Co., Ont. READER.

Ans.—1. We would refer you to the Criminal Code, 1892, and especially to sections 443, 446, 448 and 450 thereof. Knowledge of the law is presumed, and ignorance of it is not regarded, legally, as affording a valid excuse. 2. It is the use of the word "creamery" that is objectionable, as it is so as being calculated to deceive the public. If the package were marked "private creamery," or by some such designation, the objection would be removed. The common understanding is that "dairy butter" is that made on the farm by a private dairyman, while "creamery butter" is that made at a creamery or factory. In this latter case it is done on a larger scale and the product is usually, though not necessarily, of a more uniform character. A private dairy, properly equipped and conducted, can turn out butter equal in quality to a creamery, and some city customers, as a matter of fact, prefer it. To get the best results in either case, the same principles governing the process of butter-making must be observed. It is not a question of having a cream separator at all, but simply that of the customer being led to believe that he is getting butter from what is known as a "creamery," when it is from a private dairy.

RE LUMP JAW IN CATTLE.

I noticed in your issue of January 1st an enquiry re cattle infected with lump jaw; also your answer, which I must say a little surprised me, for I have been told by several vets. of repute that sub-section 5 of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act" exactly suits the case in point. If not, what does it mean? Surely, to allow an animal with a rotten open sore to run at large would be a wrong and a violation of the Act, as good authorities claim that this is a speedy way of spreading the disease known as actinomycosis or lump jaw in cattle?

Ans.—The Act referred to (R. S. O., chap. 273) does not apply to the case of cattle having lump jaw. By section 1 (a) the word "disease" used in the section referred to (5) must be construed as meaning "glanders or farcy."

HOW TO USE NIGHT SOIL?

I would like, through the columns of the "Advocate," the experience of those who have used "night soil" on their farms, as gathered from the system known as the "dry-earth" system. Dry earth or ashes are ordered by the board of health to be used in each closet, and the closets emptied every month or six weeks. The crop that will give best results from this kind of fertilizer on a sandy soil, and best method of applying it? Does it depreciate in value rapidly if allowed to remain in piles in the field and not covered with soil? Any information will be appreciated.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

SICK HENS—CONGESTION OF THE LIVER.
Hens go around and seem blind for a few days and then die. On opening, find the liver very large and charged with blood; in some so large that it entirely filled the fowl. Birds are Plymouth Rocks. Fed on wheat, barley, meat scraps, cabbage, potatoes, etc. Younger birds seem to be the ones affected. Please give cause and cure?
SUBSCRIBER.
Keyes, Man.

Ans.—You have been too good to these hens, and have not made them work hard enough for their living. You might try giving half a teaspoonful (not heaped) of Epsom salts to each bird and thus purge them. You can increase or decrease the dose slightly, depending on the size of the bird. Medical treatment in poultry is generally of little use. Feed less. Don't feed any meat scraps, and make them work hard by scratching in straw or fine litter for what grain they get. Grain, only a little at night, besides what they work for in the straw. Plymouth Rocks seem predisposed to this trouble.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP.

1. Are there any breeders of Hampshire sheep in Canada? 2. Would it be a good cross to cross a longwool ram with Shropshire or Oxford ewes? 3. What breed of sheep is best for wool and mutton combined?
Ans.—1. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec, and John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., are breeders of Hampshire. 2. No. 3. It is a matter of opinion and of choice; most of the breeds are good for both purposes.