

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

AN OIL LEASE.

Have leased our farm to an oil company. The lease expired the 26th of April, and the agent claims that he can hold it for another year without paying the rental. The lease reads as follows: "This lease to be null and void, and no longer binding on either party, if operations for drilling are not commenced on the premises within one year from this date, unless the lessee shall thereafter pay yearly to lessor twenty-five cents per acre for delay."

They have not started drilling yet, nor have they paid the rental. We did not notify them that the lease had expired. What should we do?

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The lessee so retaining the oil privileges for the further year becomes liable to the stipulated rate, but apparently not to payment thereof until the expiration of such second year.

LIFE TENANT AND TIMBER.

The following is a clause taken from a will: "I devise the west half of lot number 39, in the 5th concession of the township of A, to my son H, for his sole use and benefit during his life, and after his death to be sold, and the proceeds of sale to be divided amongst his children, or as many of them as are living at the time of his death, but subject to the condition that the bush is not to be cut down by my son H, nor any other person or persons on his behalf during his life."

The son cut down some timber, knowing that according to the will he was not to do so, and has been notified not to do so.

1. Who is the proper person to stop him cutting the bush, the executors or his children? Two of them are over 21 years of age.

2. Would the executors be personally responsible for the worth of the timber taken?

3. In case executors are responsible, how would be right way to proceed against said son?

4. Or could it be settled by arbitration?

EXECUTOR.
Ontario.

Ans.—1. Either of the children who are of age, or the official guardian, on behalf of those who have not yet attained their majority.

2. We think not.

3. See answer to question 2.

4. Probably not effectively.

RAISING A FOAL BY HAND.

Have draft colt, born April 28, and mare refuses to own it. Am feeding it cow's milk, and water, equal parts, sweetened with brown sugar.

Is this the proper food?

How often should the colt be fed during the day, and how often during the night?

Would "black-strap" molasses be better than the sugar? If so, what would be proper quantity to feed at one time?

A. G. E.

Ans.—The instructions in the latest treatise on horse-breeding and management, regarding raising a foal by hand, state that the milk of a mare has more sugar and less fat than that of a cow, but the difference is not so great that there is danger of killing the foal by feeding it cow's milk intelligently. Get the milk of as fresh a cow as possible, and the poorer in butter-fat the better. Do not use Jersey milk for this purpose. Take a dessert-spoonful of the best granulated white sugar and add enough warm water to dissolve it. Then add three tablespoonfuls of lime water, and enough new milk to make a pint. Warm the milk to blood heat and let him have half a tablespoonful every hour at first. If scours occur, give two ounces of castor oil, and discontinue the milk for a couple of days, giving the sugar and lime water as before, or feed nothing at all. As the foal grows older, day by day, the quantity of milk may be increased, and the number of feeds decreased, until, according to his thrift, he may be fed six times a day, and then four times. Treat him of too laxative a nature for so young a foal, unless used very carefully, in very small quantity. A foal should begin to nibble at grain when a month old. His first food should be oatmeal, in such

trifling quantity as he will eat. When six weeks old a little bran should be added. At two months, some sweet skin milk may be substituted for part of the new milk, and so on, until at three months old, he may have all the sweet skin milk he wants.

AN EASEMENT.

A and his family cross B's farm for twenty-five years and over, to and from another farm, and did so long before B owned the place. Now B notifies him not to cross, or he will come at him for trespass. Can he do so, if A crosses?

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We do not see that he is in a position to do so effectively.

LENDING IN MANITOBA.

1. When a private party, living in Ontario, wishes to loan money on Manitoba real estate, secured by first mortgage, what is the proper course to pursue?

2. Should mortgage papers be drawn up there or here?

3. Should party loaning the money receive the mortgage before advancing any funds?

A.
Ontario.

Ans.—1. He should instruct a solicitor of his own locality to attend to the matter for him.

2. Here.

3. Yes; the mortgage should be executed and registered, and the title examined and usual searches made, before the money, or any portion of it, is paid over to the borrower.

LUXATION OF PATELLA.

I have a colt, five weeks old. The past ten days the stifles slip out of place. It does not seem to be painful, either when it walks or when rubbed. It runs in box stall, with clay floor, and lots of good clean straw. Will the colt grow out of the trouble, or had I better treat it? If so, would be pleased to know remedy.

NOVICE.

Ans.—The colt may, and probably will, grow out of the trouble. The litter used for bedding should be short, such as chaff or cut straw, or sawdust. The treatment for this ailment is blistering the joint at the point and inside surface, to be repeated monthly till cured, but we do not advise blistering a colt at so young an age. Give nature a chance to correct itself. Keep the colt quiet until stronger.

A CHOICE OF NAMES.

Will you kindly solve the following question and oblige:

Why, when, and by whom, was the name of that best of fodder plants to be changed from lucern and alfalfa substituted? Lucern is the old and proper name. I remember the name lucern in Britain fifty years ago, and never heard of anyone wishing to change it until reading it in your paper. The best seedsmen in Ontario still retain the old name, lucern. I love to call a spade a spade.

D. M.
Ans.—Usage has fairly well established the use of the name alfalfa throughout America, and bids fair in a few years more to supplant the name lucern almost entirely. "Alfalfa" is probably of Arabic origin, and has followed the crop into Spain and South America, thence into the United States, and finally into Canada. Either is correct, and anyone may use whichever he chooses. For the sake of simplicity, "The Farmer's Advocate" employs only one term, and has selected the one that is coming into more common use.

Donald had returned from a visit to the country and was full of reminiscences of persons and things that had interested him. "I met a boy, mamma," he said, "that had the queerest name I ever heard. He said his folks found it in the Old Testament. It was—it was—let me see—Y S, it was Father William, or William Father; I've forgotten just now which but it was one or the other."
"But, Donald," said his mother, "there is no such name as Father William or William Father in the Old Testament."
"Are you sure, mamma?"
"I certainly am, dear. I have read it through several times. William is a comparatively modern name. It isn't anywhere in the Bible."
"Well, but—oh, I remember now," exclaimed Donald. "It was Bildad!"



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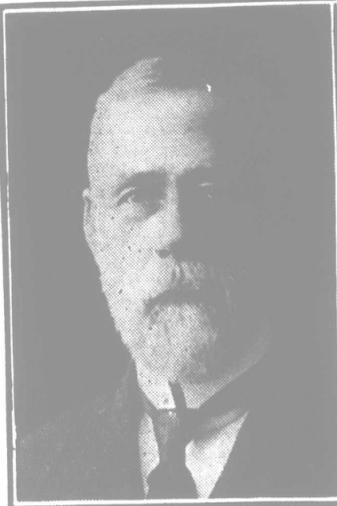
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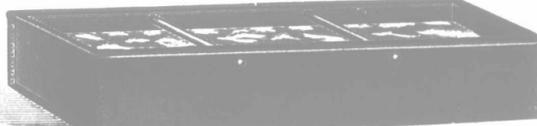
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