

RAISING CLOVER SEED.

Let me know, through the "Farmer's Advocate," the right way to raise clover seed.

Chicoutimi Co., P. Q.

H. P. HEBERT.

Ans.—Having secured a good "catch" of clover by seeding early in spring on fall wheat or barley, the next season the first crop is cut as early as practicable, say from June 15th to 25th. It is from the second-growth red clover that the seed is secured, the young bumblebees not being sufficiently developed to fertilize the blossoms of the first growth. Large yields of seed are obtained by pasturing the first growth till about June 15th. If any stalks or weeds stand up, run the mower over at that time and then the second growth will come on strong and rapidly. Most of the heads should be allowed to turn brown before cutting, but it is not advisable to wait till every little head is ripe. For cutting, an old self-rake harvester is a good machine, as it is difficult to gather from the ordinary mower swath, though many harvest it in that way. Some use a mower with table attachment. Take into the barn when well dried. It may be necessary to turn the bunches over to the sun. The threshing is done usually with a special mill for the purpose, though some ordinary grain threshing machines can be adjusted to thresh clover. A first-rate crop will yield as much as four bushels per acre. Alsike clover seed matures in the first growth, and we understand that some who make a specialty of growing it for sale find that enough shells out to re-seed the ground for the next season's crop, but that process could not be wisely continued for any length of time.

SUBSTITUTING STUMP FOR RAIL FENCING.

Our farms here are nearly square. In 1872 I built, with pine stumps, a fence 220 yards at south end. About that time my neighbor east built 120 yards with the same material, joining close to mine, going north. There is 30 yards old rail fence. The following year, 1873, I built 144 yards more stump fence, going still towards the north, which leaves about 125 yards old rail fence in the extreme north. I do not know who put up the different parts of the old rail fence, but I find that I put up nearly 100 yards more than half way between the lots. My neighbor east claims that the agreement between my father and his father was that his father take the south end and my father the north end. I never remember the slightest differences or dispute before in regard to said line. Please let me know, through "Advocate," who should build north end, or give me any light on the situation.

Peterboro Co., Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We think that your neighbor, after standing by and quietly allowing you to replace with stump fencing the portion of the old rail fence which he now says, in effect, is the part he should maintain, cannot fairly or legally insist upon your building the other part too, and that, under the circumstances, the agreement he alleges was made between his father and yours—even if he could prove it by proper evidence—would not be sufficient to sustain the claim he makes.

TILING NATURAL WATER COURSE.

A has two underdrains in his field which have at present for an outlet an open ditch in B's field. This is the natural course of the water. Now these ditches have become almost filled up, and A wishes to have them opened up, or, at least, an outlet for the water some way. Can A compel B to open the ditch up again or put in an underdrain through his (B's) land. B wants to put in a drain, but will only furnish tile large enough to take water off his own land, and wants A to pay the balance to make them large enough to drain A's land. Can B do this, or has he to put in tile large enough to drain his land and A's also.

Poole, Ont.

Ans.—B may be right in claiming that A ought to be at the extra expense which would be incurred by B's putting in tile larger than is required for his own purposes. That, however, is a question to be decided by the engineer appointed by the township council pursuant to the Ditches and Water Courses Act. But B would certainly be in the wrong were he to insist upon and to proceed with the laying of tile such as would not be of sufficient capacity for the surface and other water from your lands as well as his own.

MILLING WHEAT.

Would you kindly inform me in your next issue of the "Advocate" how many pounds of flour an average bushel of wheat is supposed to mill; also the by-products that come from the same, with cost of milling total? 2nd. What is gluten or gluten meal the product of—wheat or corn? A friend of mine says corn, and I say wheat.

DAIMENY.

Ans.—Gluten flour is a product of wheat germ called germ meal. Manitoba wheat produces the best sample. Sixty pounds of good wheat will make 40 pounds of flour. By-products: bran, 6 lbs.; shorts, 8 lbs.; screenings, 2 lbs.; low grade, 2½ lbs.; waste, 1½ lbs. Cost of milling, 2½c. per bush. in good merchant mill of 100 bbls. capacity per day. If smaller quantity ground, the cost would be greater.

ROUP IN TURKEYS.

We have a few sick turkeys with swelling like a blister filled with watery substance on each side of head, extending from the ear to upper part of bill; they also have a rattle in the head or upper throat. They eat well and are quite fat, but don't grow much. They have been in this same condition about six weeks, and are shut up by themselves.

A. H. SMITH.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your turkeys have the symptoms of roup, but being sick six weeks is rather long for not to be getting better or worse. Roup is caused by drafts, wet, over-crowding on roosts, or introducing sick birds into a healthy flock. Remove the cause if possible. Generally speaking, turkeys are better out of doors than housed. Feed a liberal supply of raw onions. If birds will not eat them, catch each one and give about quarter of an ordinary onion daily. We would also suggest the use of one of roup cures advertised in the "Advocate."

SEEDING DOWN A HILLSIDE.

Have a field on the side of a very steep hill, and am anxious to get it well laid down to grass, but find it hard to keep manure on it. Please give an idea of how to plow it, and say the best and most lasting manure to use, and when to top-dress, if in fall or spring?

A.

Newfoundland.

Ans.—It would be better to plow it all one way, turning the furrows down hill. Top-dress with barnyard or stable manure in the fall or winter, preferably in the fall before snow comes to stay. Give surface cultivation and harrowing as early in spring as the land is dry enough to work well without poaching, and seed lightly with barley, cover with the harrow, and seed liberally with a mixture of the grasses which succeed best in the locality. The barley need not be cut, but may be left as a mulch and will help to hold the snow the following winter for protection to the young grass.

BARLEY FOR PIGS—PLOWING AND MANURING ROOT LAND.

1. Does it pay to feed barley to pigs if pork is \$5.50 a hundred and barley worth 45 cents a bushel? 2. Is it better to manure root land in the fall and plow it under shallow or manure it in the spring? 3. Is root land better plowed in the fall for wheat or barley or ganged over shallow in the spring?

J. W. WELLMAN.

York Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Yes, providing it is ground, soaked, and judiciously mixed with other grains and roots.

2. Yes, and especially when quality of roots is considered.

3. Fall plowing is preferable.

DIVIDING LINE FENCE.

A man sells fifty acres of his farm; there was a division fence in center. How should fence be divided? Part of fence is not exactly on line.

Holstein, Ont.

Ans.—The particulars given are hardly sufficient to enable us to give a definite answer. It is probable, however, that each would be entitled to one-half, and that each should be at half the expense and work of removing and establishing the fence upon the true boundary line. In case of the parties failing to agree, it is a matter for reference to the fence-viewers.

Let every reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" study carefully and take advantage of the rare offers made in our premium announcements on pages 788 and 789.

MARKETS.

FARM GOSSIP.

Nova Scotia.

We had a very dry, hot summer and autumn; no rain from middle of July until 20th of September; a few light showers since.

The hay crop of N. S. is over an average one, and the quality No. 1. Price of hay, \$10. f. o. b., with prospect of higher prices before the New Year. We will have plenty of hay to supply the market in N. S. this year.

The grain crop will not exceed 75 per cent. of an average crop. Oats are worth 50c. f. o. b.; barley, 60c. No wheat for export here. Potatoes a very good crop on clay soil, and excellent quality. Price 50c. bushel, f. o. b. Turnips also good on clay soil; light on sandy. There is a large quantity grown here to feed to stock. We think them worth about 10c. per bushel for that. Ensilage corn is a fine crop this year. The dry, hot summer favored its maturing. Stock in a general way is in a poor condition. The pastures began to fail about the first of August, and have been very poor since. There was very little after-dried on the marshes this season, which makes store cattle for winter feeding in poor condition. Good beef cattle of 1,200 lbs. and upwards are worth 1c. down to 2½c. live weight. Good stock steers of 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. are scarce and hard to get at any price.

Taking the past year as a whole, it has been a fair average year for the farmers of N. S. The transport facilities is the great question for the farmer. Lower freight rates for short hauls by land and lower insurance rates by water, down with combines wherever found.

GEO. W. F.

Kent Co., Ont.

We have been favored with a grand fall: fine, even weather, with an occasional rain; just enough, in fact, to lay the dust and keep the late-sown fall wheat growing nicely. We experienced the first hard freeze of the season Nov. 15th. All crops, excepting corn, are safely garnered and considerable fall plowing done, and farmers are well up with their work. The wheat crop was below the average and a very poor sample, largely attributed to the Hessian fly, which got in its work last fall in early-sown grain. Consequently, hundreds of acres was sown this fall, after Oct. 1st, with the hope of escaping the fly. Oats and barley were both fair. Beans away below the average, owing to extreme dry weather and excessive heat during the podding season. Corn is a splendid yield and a large acreage. Husking and shredding machines are being used altogether instead of the old-fashioned way of husking by hand. The machine does the work much easier, quicker and cheaper, with the additional advantage of leaving the fodder in excellent condition for stock feeding. About the only failures were the apple crop and potatoes in some sections. The light apple crop was not altogether unexpected after the extremely heavy one of last year. Occasional orchards were heavily loaded, for which from \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel was paid.

Grain prices are: Wheat, 66c.; oats, 45c.; barley, \$1 per cwt.; beans, primes, \$1.10; corn, 53c. per bushel. Millfeed has gone clean out of sight. Bran \$18 and shorts \$20 per ton. Farmers are buying as little as possible of either, by substituting other feed.

Hog cholera broke out in one section of this county, but by using stringent measures the inspector has it under control, at a cost of thousands of dollars to farmers interested and the Government.

The price of pork has declined from \$7 a month ago to \$5.25 per cwt. at the present time. Dairy butter retails at 20c. per lb., and creamery at 25c. per lb. Eggs 15c. per dozen.

Our Government Poultry Experimental Station, which, by the way, carried off the palm for largest and best-dressed poultry shipped to the Old Country last year, has made its annual shipment again last week. The managers report the birds larger and better than ever.

Nearly all the young men who went from these parts to aid in taking off the Northwest's harvest have returned. They all report a tremendous yield of wheat and a splendid trip, but seem delighted to get back home again.

Nearly everyone around here tried to cut down that enormous Pan-American deficit by attending the Exposition in person. We were all proud of the distinguished position held by Canadian exhibits, particularly the brilliant way in which Canadian stockmen swept everything before them.

Kent Co., Ont.

W. A. McGEACHY.

J. R. Alexander, Brant Co., Ont., writes: "I take several papers, but would give up any of them before the 'Farmer's Advocate'."

Prince Edward Island.

At this date of writing, Nov. 22nd, the ground is frozen for the first time to stop the plow. Still the weather continues dry, and wells and springs are giving out, and it is becoming difficult in some localities to get the stock watered. Water mills through the country that do all our grinding are almost idle for want of water, the streams are so low. If winter sets in without rain, stock will suffer. Fall plowing has been pretty well done, and shipping will soon be over. Quite a lot of potatoes have been shipped this fall to provincial markets, and some cargoes to Boston. Shipments of oats have not been heavy, as the crop was not a heavy one. S. H. Jones, of Sabrevois, Que., has shipped this fall to the American markets 12,000 sheep and lambs, and 8,000 live geese. Other shippers have forwarded to provincial markets quite a large number also. John Richards, of Bideford, Prince County, has imported several Polled Angus cattle from Scotland this season, and also a Shorthorn bull that weighs 2,800 lbs. This is the heaviest Shorthorn ever brought to the Island. These cattle were personally selected by Mr. Richards during a visit to the Old Country a few months ago. They will be a great addition to the breeding stock of the country.

A large steamer will be due here from Liverpool about the first of December to load farm produce for the British market. She will carry a deck-load of cattle and sheep.

Prices: Oats, 40c. to 42c.; potatoes, 24c.; hay, \$10 to \$11 a ton; lambs, 3c. to 3½c. per lb.; live weight; fat sheep, \$4 each; beef, 5c. to 6c. dead weight; horses, \$100 to \$150 for best drivers; chickens, \$80 to \$100. Hogs, live weight, 5c. to 6c.; dead, 6c. to 6½c.

A large number of chickens have been sent forward from the Government and other fattening stations to English markets, but we have not yet heard what they realized. This fattening business is growing fast here, and is quite profitable.

W. S.

See that your subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate" is paid up for another year.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Up to the last ten days we had remarkably fine weather. The roots were all got in in good shape during the first ten days of the month. The turnips generally did not turn out as well as their appearance warranted us in expecting. Still, they are a fair crop. Neither were the mangolds quite up to the average. Our corn was very good, about the best we ever had, and considering the long period that the seed lay dormant in the ground, during the cold, wet season immediately after planting, it is really astonishing that the corn did so well, and then it grew so fast during the showery weather just about the time that it was getting too high to cultivate, that we did not get ours cultivated as often as we should.

The weather lately has been unfavorable for outdoor work. We had quite a snowstorm in this locality, which prevented the plowing, and the snow has hung on, and now it is freezing too hard to plow even if the snow were gone, and there is considerable plowing to do yet.

The price of hogs has come down until now we are only getting 5½c. The difference on the hogs, between 5½c. and 7c., would make up the taxes on a 100-acre farm, even when there is the debentures for a new school-house to pay. But the live hogs are getting pretty well cleaned out of the country, and those who had little pigs to sell, and were asking \$3 each, are now glad to take \$2 and even less. Oats and barley have gone away up to an unprecedentedly high price, and peas and corn cannot be bought at all, so it is going to take very careful management and close figuring to make it pay to fatten hogs or anything else this winter, unless the prices also will go up. The cheese market has also been dull, and several of the factories have commenced to make butter instead of cheese. Wheat shows some signs of rising in price, but the majority of our farmers have not much of it fit for market, so that the price does not matter so much.

D. L.