

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### THE WIRE TARIFF.

Is there any duty on fence wire or woven fencing coming from the United States?  
SUBSCRIBER.  
Bruce Co.

Ans.—Yes; on Nos. 9, 12 and 13 galvanized-iron wire, 5 per cent., other gauges, 20 per cent.; woven wire, 15 per cent. Barbed wire is free.

#### REGISTERING CLYDESDALES.

I have a filly with four crosses of Clydesdale breeding. Would like to know, through your valuable paper, if she can be registered. How am I to go about it, and where can I get the forms?  
OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Write to the Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, asking for the number of entry forms you need. On the forms are printed the rules and requirements for registration. When forms are filled, mail to the address above. Postage is free.

#### LIVE-STOCK REGISTRATION.

Who is the Dominion registrar of live stock? What is cost of registration? What is charge for getting a transfer? Can blank forms be had from the Department?  
YOUNG SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There are several registrars in connection with the National Records at Ottawa. All correspondence should be addressed to the Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Ask him to mail you blank forms of entry for the breed of stock you wish to register. The rules and requirements, and the fees for registry and transfer are printed on these forms. When forms are filled, mail them, enclosing fees, to the address of the accountant as above.

#### REGISTERING SHORTHORNS.

Two years ago my father bought a pure-bred Shorthorn cow. She has a bull calf, sixteen months old, and a heifer calf, three months old. Neither calves are registered, although eligible. What must I do to register them? Do I give the names I wish them called? Do they send blanks to be filled? What is the fee, and to whom must I write? I wish them transferred also.

#### NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Write the Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, asking him to mail you the number of blank forms of entry for registry and transfer you need. On these forms are printed the rules and the fees required. When forms are filled, mail to the accountant as above, enclosing the necessary fees. If you don't clearly understand the requirements, write the same officer for fuller information.

#### HOG TROUGHS.

I am preparing to build a hogpen. Please tell me:

1. What kind of trough would you recommend, so they cannot eat them? Also, how to fix them so they cannot get their feet in trough?

2. Do you recommend the self-feeding box, where it slips down as fast as they eat?

3. What kind of ventilators do you recommend for hogpen, the one that comes down within six inches of floor, or the one that just opens through the roof?  
F. J. W.

Ans.—1. An experienced hog feeder tells us that the best and cheapest trough is made of cement concrete, the surface finish to be of one part cement to two parts sand, while the body of trough may be of cement and gravel, with the big stones picked out, one to eight. A swinging front over trough, slightly overhanging when in position, tends somewhat to keep pigs from getting lengthwise and with their feet in trough. Bars across to keep each pig in his place are also a help.

2. We prefer trough.

3. If the draft is good in the ventilators coming down nearly to the floor they are to be preferred, as the place would be warmer. We would, however, be afraid of the draft being sluggish, and would prefer ventilating flues coming down from ridge through a straw-covered loft, ending a little below ceiling. If practicable, a second shaft might run down to near the floor.  
T.

#### WEED SEEDS IN SAMPLE.

I am sending a sample of clover seed to you. Will you please tell me what kinds of foul seed are in the enclosed sample of clover seed?  
A. M.

Ans.—We find in the sample pigweed, ragweed, lamb's-quarters, blue vervain, in addition to some timothy seed. You will note that the ragweed is hulled. It may or may not be vital.

GEO. H. CLARK,  
Seed Commissioner.

#### WELL-DRILLING POWER.

Seeing, in "The Farmer's Advocate," an illustration of a homemade drainage level, would you please give an illustration of a well-drilling machine to be operated by horse-power?  
A. D.

Ans.—Several well-drilling outfits have been advertised, with illustrations, but we presume our correspondent wants a simple horse-power design. Perhaps some reader can furnish a good pen-and-ink sketch.

#### MISPLACED LINE FENCE.

I bought a farm a year ago, and after buying it I discovered that the line fence, for a short distance, is over on my neighbor's property, on account of a bend in the river.

1. Can he move the fence over to the line?

2. Can he prevent me from taking timber off over the line, where the fence should have been?  
ONTARIO.

FARMER BROWN.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. Yes.

#### SUBSOIL PLOWING—ROLLING.

1. Do you approve of subsoil plowing? If so, how often should a person subsoil plow?

2. Do you approve of rolling a field just after sowing it? If not, when should it be rolled?  
J. D.

Ans.—1. Faith in the benefit of deep plowing and subsoil plowing has been waning since the gospel of surface cultivation and surface manuring has been preached and practiced so satisfactorily in recent years. It is probable that in some soils subsoiling will pay, and we should prefer it to deep plowing, which throws cold clay up to the surface.

2. Rolling just after sowing is advisable, if the surface is lightly harrowed immediately after the rolling, otherwise we should prefer rolling after the plants are up. Crops need air to aid germination, and rolling fresh-worked land tends to exclude air, and causes the formation of a crust after rain, preventing the free growth of the plants.

#### PIGS AILING—PIG PASTURE, ETC.

1. I have young pigs, about four months old, which were doing well. All at once, they became stiff on their legs—could not walk—lasted about two weeks, and got piles. Are on plank floor, with good straw bedding; floor about 12 inches from surface of ground. Fed on scalded shorts and oats and corn. I feed slop warm. What is cause? What would prevent, or cure?

2. A portion of land, which I used for a pig pasture last year, was seeded with red clover, which is all dead, and, needing pasture for pigs, I was going to sow alfalfa this spring. Could I sow alfalfa this spring and pasture this summer? How many pounds of seed should I put to the acre? If alfalfa cannot be pastured this summer, what had I better plant in this field; is it of a heavy soil?

3. How many pounds of rape seed should be sown per acre?

4. What will kill lice on pigs? I have 12 brood sows, which will start to farrow about 15th of March, and they are lousy. I would like to kill the lice before the young pigs come.  
SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The cause is probably constipation. Give laxative food, as bran and roots, and, if need be, raw linseed oil to relax the bowels.

2. Alfalfa, sown at the rate of 20 pounds an acre, early in April, on well-prepared ground, should give good pig pasture this summer, if given a good start, and pigs are ringed to prevent rooting. A mixture of peas, oats, vetches and red clover makes a good pig pasture.

3. Two pounds if sown in drills, or five pounds if sown broadcast.

4. A mixture of coal oil and lard, or any kind of grease or oil, with about one-third coal oil.

#### ZOOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION.

Into which class, order, family and genus would a zoologist place the following animals: The horse, cow, sheep, pig, elephant, lion, tiger, fox, rabbit, squirrel, cat, dog, ground hog, skunk, and deer.

Ans.—

Horse.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Ungulata.  
Family—Equidae.  
Genus—Equus.  
Species—Caballus.

Cow.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Ungulata.  
Family—Bovidae.  
Genus—Bos.  
Species—Taurus.

Sheep.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Ungulata.  
Family—Bovidae.  
Genus—Ovis.  
Species—Aries.

Pig.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Ungulata.  
Family—Suidae.  
Genus—Sus.  
Species—Scrofa.

Elephant (Indian).—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Ungulata.  
Family—Elephantidae.  
Genus—Elephas.  
Species—Indicus.

Elephant (African).—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Ungulata.  
Family—Elephantidae.  
Genus—Elephas.  
Species—Africanus.

Lion.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Carnivora.  
Family—Felidae.  
Genus—Felis.  
Species—Leo.

Tiger.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Carnivora.  
Family—Felidae.  
Genus—Felis.  
Species—Tigris.

Red Fox.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Carnivora.  
Family—Canidae.  
Genus—Vulpes.  
Species—Pennsylvanicus.

Rabbit.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Rodentia.  
Family—Leporidae.  
Genus—Lepus.  
Species—Cuniculus.

Red Squirrel.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Rodentia.  
Family—Sciuridae.  
Genus—Sciurus.  
Species—Hudsonianus.

Chipmunk.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Rodentia.  
Family—Sciuridae.  
Genus—Tamias.  
Species—Striatus.

Flying Squirrel.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Rodentia.  
Family—Sciuridae.  
Genus—Sciuropterus.  
Species—Volucella.

Cat.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Carnivora.  
Family—Felidae.  
Genus—Felis.  
Species—Domestica.

Dog.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Carnivora.  
Family—Canidae.  
Genus—Canis.  
Species—Familiaris.

Ground Hog.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Rodentia.  
Family—Sciuridae.  
Genus—Arctomys.  
Species—Monax.

Skunk.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Carnivora.  
Family—Mustelidae.  
Genus—Mephitis.  
Species—Mephitis.

Deer.—Class—Mammalia.  
Order—Ungulata.  
Family—Cervidae.  
Genus—Odocoileus.  
Species—Americanus.

CHAS. J. S. BETHUNE,  
Prof. of Entomology and Zoology,  
O. A. C.

#### BOOK ON SHEEP.

Which is the best book on sheep-raising, and where can I get it?

Ans.—"The Domestic Sheep," by Henry Steward, price, \$1.50. "Sheep Farming in America," by J. E. Wing, price, \$1. Either may be ordered from this office.

#### ALFALFA SEEDING ON CLAY.

1. Would it be advisable to sow alfalfa on fall-wheat ground this spring? What is the best time to sow alfalfa, and how much per acre?

2. If not advisable to sow on fall-wheat land, what is the best crop to sow alfalfa with?

3. Is it hard to get a catch of alfalfa on clay land?  
H. P.

Ans.—1 and 2. Alfalfa seeding on fall wheat is not to be depended upon. It does better sown alone, or with a light seeding of spring grain—barley preferred. While seeding should not be left too late, we believe it is wise not to sow until the last of April or first of May, or until a warm, mellow seed-bed can be prepared. If sowing on fall wheat, it would probably be best to wait till the ground were dry enough for harrow or weeder to be used after the seed is sown. Use not less than 20 pounds of good alfalfa seed per acres.

3. It is somewhat easier to get a catch of any kind of seeds on mellow loam than on heavy clay soil, but the chances of a successful alfalfa seeding on clay are as good as the chances of a successful clover catch, provided the soil contains the necessary bacteria and is not acid. A second seeding of alfalfa is almost invariably better than the results of the first attempt, as each seeding inoculates the ground with more of the necessary bacteria. It pays when seeding alfalfa on a farm where it has never grown before to scatter over the field a load per acre of surface soil from an old-established alfalfa field, if there be such in the neighborhood. If not, write to the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., for some of their nitro-culture. We should not omit to add that once alfalfa becomes established on clay it holds the ground better than on lighter soil.

#### HEAVES—CURB—ROUP.

1. Mare, seven years old, has a short cough, and has had it for a year. What is the cause of it, and what will cure it?

2. What would cure a curb that has just started to come on a horse about two weeks ago?

3. Will you please give me a cure for turkeys that have swelled cheeks and head? Their eyes would fill with foam, and their nose run with matter. It was about October.  
J. W. L.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate heaves, cause, over-distension of stomach by too heavy eating of hay. Dust aggravates the trouble. There is no cure for heaves, but the disease may be prevented, or, if established, the symptoms alleviated by feeding lightly on hay and moistening same with lime water.

2. Get the horse shod three-quarters of an inch higher at the heel than at the toe. Blister once every month, until enlargement disappears. Take 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the part; rub well with the blister; tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours, rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer rub off and apply sweet oil. Let his head loose now, and oil every day. It will be better if you can let him rest. Repeated blistering will be necessary.

3. The trouble was roup, a very infectious disease, most frequently communicated by means of the drinking trough. Kill badly-affected birds; isolate the less severely affected. Wherever they have been, disinfect all roosts, nests and houses. Destroy or thoroughly cleanse with some disinfectant fluid, all drinking and feeding utensils, and for some time afterward add a little Stockholm tar to the drinking water of the well birds. The affected fowl might have been treated, using some good roup cure, such as Morgan's, and by pouring into the nostrils and throat a small quantity of glycerine into which has been put a couple of drops of essence of wintergreen. F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne, Que., recommends this particular local treatment for cases where the eyes have been swollen or closed. In any case of roup, use lime on the dropping-boards. Keep grit and charcoal where they can get plenty. A little ginger in the food is good. It is understood that unless one is willing to treat patiently he had better destroy all birds in the least degree ailing from this disease.