

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Sweet Clover.

Three acres to sweet clover give me two years' year? W. C.

Will be a fair amount of and the main crop next biennial plant similar

Waxy Teat.

For a cow that leaks G. M.

Can be done to stop the the cow is dry. Then a veterinarian to operate lose the opening. The tube is due to too large to a weak muscle.

in Cattle.

A number of cattle to a es to deliver the cattle drover paying \$25 down purchase. The farmer out in the barnyard the intention of delivering r. One of them happens t and breaks its leg. ful way for the farmer this animal? Who is loss? G. S.

the above circumstances, be responsible until the delivered to the drover. of a broken leg there be very great loss if the animal and dressed it for demand for meat would him a price almost if e as the drover would d be the extra trouble

Miscellaneous.

and of sweet clover which atch. I would like to When is the right time Is it like red clover? crop for hay and thresh is the crop cured for

corn should be sown y 37 feet? How thick sown and what kind silage corn? Would strawy manure and or let the manure rot top dressing on new

w which was due to ay. We put rings in st the pigs a few hours ringing cause abor- rise to keep her? are which got kicked was quite lame for a swelling. Would a e it? H. S.

first crops of sweet for hay which will dle of June, and in leaves it is well to re must be exercised et clover too close to some new shoots are here plant is cut, s reason many recom- st crop for seed. How- to get both hay and eason. It should be e pods become brown, the binder.

corn going 10 tons fill the silo of the Sowing in rows three feet apart and using seed per acre should If the land is weedy ed both ways, if the hills. On clay soil, awy manure adds to loosen the soil. e well-rotted manure able. White Cap, ow, Bailey and Wis- among the varie ties e good satisfaction

that the sow was ngs were being put would consider it r again. absorbent liniment oving the swelling. th smart friction, 4 drams each of f potassium and 2 hol and glycerine ive.

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Fixing a Lawn.

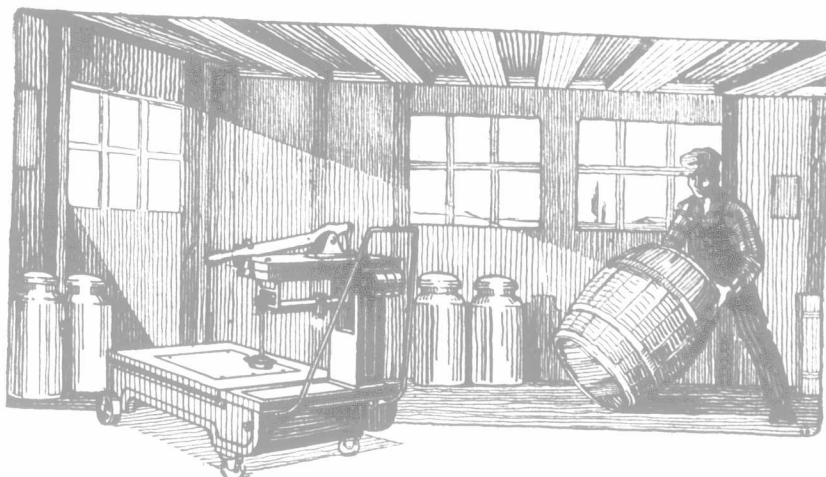
We have a new house about finished. It is 10 or 12 rods from the road. I would like to know how best to lay out the grounds. L. M.

Ans.—Without seeing the location it is more or less difficult to give a definite idea as to how to do the work to best effect. We believe that you could secure the services of A. H. Tomlinson, Landscape Gardener, O. A. C., Guelph. He would give you a blue print on which would be marked the location for planting the various kinds of shrubs. A distance of 10 or 12 rods is a considerable area to keep cut; however, it would make excellent grounds for tennis, croquet, or some of the other outdoor games. A perennial border along one side, in which was a variety of shrubs and plants which flower at different seasons of the year, would give a pleasing effect. Mock Orange, Spirea, Snowball, Flowering Almond, Flowering Currant, Hydrangea, etc., are some of the shrubs which look very nice in the lawn. Then there might be beds of roses, pansies, etc., and other beds for setting out annual plants, like asters and geraniums. Care should be taken to level up the ground and have sufficient rich, loamy earth on top in which to sow the grass seed. Lawn-grass mixtures are on the market, or a mixture of Kentucky blue grass, timothy and White Dutch clover makes a very nice lawn.

Testing Cream.

Could you give me instructions regarding the running of a Babcock test? What could I put in my cream to preserve it so I will only need to test once a week? W. W. T.

Ans.—It is not difficult to test the cream but accuracy is essential. The sample to be tested must be taken from the bulk after it has been well stirred, and it should be between 60 and 70 degrees in temperature. The scales are the most accurate method of measuring samples, but for testing on the farm the 17.6 cubic centimetre pipette is most generally used for milk. The pipette is filled by drawing the milk up through it and it is held there by placing the finger over the top. As the finger is released, admitting air, the milk will run out. For testing cream an 18 c. c. pipette is used or if the scales are used 18 grams of cream are taken. Test bottles graduated to read 30, 40 or 50 per cent. fat are made for cream, while test bottles graduated to read up to 10 per cent. are used for milk. Deliver the cream into the test tube and then slowly add the acid. Be careful with this material as it will burn clothing or practically any substance with which it comes in contact. For both milk and cream 17.5 c. c. of the sulphuric acid is used. This should be allowed to flow gently down the side of the bottle, then thoroughly mix the acid and cream by giving the bottle a gently rotary motion. Keep the neck of the bottle pointed away from your face and that of anyone else. The bottles will get very warm by the action of the acid. The acid dissolves the constituents of the milk except the fat. After the cream and acid are thoroughly mixed the bottles are put in the tester, care being taken that it is balanced. It is then whirled for five minutes at the speed designated on the tester, after which water at a temperature of 140 degrees is poured into the bottle to raise the fat in the neck of the tester. The bottles are again put in the machine and rotated for two minutes, then the amount of fat is ascertained by the amount in the neck of the tester. One should have little difficulty in reading the percentage of fat on the neck of the bottle. To keep the cream for a week or ten days for testing, corrosive sublimate tablets can be purchased at dairy supply houses or drug stores for putting in cream sample. If the powder is used, as much as can be fitted on a ten-cent piece is sufficient for each bottle. This composite sample should be kept in a tightly-stoppered bottle, and it should be remembered that this material is poison. In taking the cream for the composite sample be sure to have it thoroughly mixed.



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