

DAIRY.

Marketing Cheese in Western Ontario.

The cheese season for 1893 is about over. The year is closed completely for the manufacturing of cheese; but the business of the year is not over yet, and many of the factories in the west have their fall makes still unsold. The cold weather of the past fortnight is having the effect, however, of making the factorymen anxious to get rid of their stocks. Consequently they are ready to do business and to dispose of the balance of the season at reasonable prices. All the cheese boarded on the London market on Saturday was sold at eleven cents. This is considerably less than the factorymen were looking for a month ago. At that time none would have sold less than twelve cents, and many would have been very loath to let the fall make go at that figure, as the great shortage in the makes of August, September and October led many to believe that fall cheese would command an exceptionally high figure. However, 11 cents is a good figure for cheese at the factories, and will return the farmers a good profit. The bulk of the fall goods in the Listowel and Oxford District is still held by factorymen. In all probability they will be sold at the markets this week, and by Christmas will be *en transit* to the consumer in Great Britain.

As usual towards the close of the season, preparations are made for the next year's work. There will probably be some changes in the operation of the markets next season regarding the selling of cheese. At present there is an agreement among the members of each local Cheese Board of Trade, that no one be allowed to sell his cheese except by the regular call system on the day the market is held. This regulation is very good as far as it goes, and enables each member to keep track of the factories sold and the prices received. There are some disadvantages, however. A great many of the factorymen only use the market as a kind of "feeler" to find out how things are going, and dispose of their goods between markets to the buyers who do considerable business by telegraph or telephone. It is a very common thing for the factorymen to give the buyers the refusal of their cheese at a certain figure at a definite hour on the day following the market. In fact, it often occurs that one salesman will give four buyers the refusal of his cheese for the following day. The change proposed is to compel everyone who joins the market not to sell his cheese between the markets at all, but to dispose of them only at the regular markets. To carry out this scheme committees have been, or will be, appointed at all the markets to meet in conjunction during the Dairymen's Convention in Ingersoll, in January, and draw up rules and regulations to govern the markets in Western Ontario with this end in view.

This new regulation will have many advantages. It will enable the members to know at each market what cheese are sold and the prices received. It will also be of considerable benefit to the buyers, as it will enable them to buy all their cheese on the market, and will do away with the expense and worry of looking up salesmen between markets, when they are anxious to sell. There will be some opposition, no doubt, on the part of factorymen who have the buyers in easy reach. In these sections they are more inclined to withhold the sale of their cheese on the markets, and prefer to "button-hole" the buyer in his office, thinking they will get a little more than they would on the market. It often happens, too, that the buyer is quite willing to give a shade over the prices offered at the preceding market, for the sake of securing the cheese. It is hoped, however, that these parties will agree to the proposed change, and assist in adopting such regulations in our Western markets as will be beneficial to both buyers and sellers.

Another change was proposed some time ago in regard to the weighing of cheese sold on the markets, but did not meet with the same degree of success. At present, the regulation in regard to weight is that every cheese shall hold out good up-beam weight at the point of shipment. The proposed change was that every cheese be weighed so as to give one-half pound up-beam weight over the weight marked on the box at the point of shipment. A great many salesmen strongly opposed this, on the ground that it was not legal, and was only a scheme of the buyers to get a little more cheese. Such an opinion is erroneous, however. Nearly all the buyers in the west are buying on commission for English houses, and consequently, any change that will lessen the quantity of cheese bought will lessen their profit in the transaction. The motive for advocating this new method of weighing is to place the shipper in the West on the same footing as the shipper in the East. All the cheese east of Toronto are sold subject to holding out good up-beam weight in Montreal. This gives the Eastern men a considerable advantage over the Western men, and the English houses, who buy their cheese subject to the weight at the point of shipment, prefer to send their orders where they can get the best weight. A few years ago the quality of the Western cheese, or "Ingersoll's," was much superior to the Eastern goods, and

orders would come this way in preference to remaining in the East. But there has been a great improvement in the quality of the cheese manufactured in Eastern Ontario and Quebec during the past decade. The dealers, therefore, prefer to send their orders East, as they can get goods of as good quality and better weights than in the West. The Western men are, therefore, at a decided disadvantage as compared with their competitors in the East, and, as they have no longer the superior quality of their cheese to fall back on, will either have to be content with about one-eighth of a cent per pound less for their cheese, or adopt some plan, similar to the one discussed, in reference to the weights of cheese, that will place their goods on a par with Eastern goods, and enable them to overcome the serious disadvantage to which they are put in being so far from the seaboard.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

ANSWERED BY W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., WINNIPEG.

JOHN CLARK, Baldur:—"My mare had her shoulder rubbed by the collar a few days after fall work was done, and while resting a swelling the size of a man's fist came on. I have it reduced now to a lump the size of a walnut, but cannot get that away; it is hard and hurts her when pressed; it is on the point of the shoulder. Please tell me how to treat it."

The most expeditious way of removing the lump is to dissect it out with a knife, and apply daily to the wound until healed the following ointment: Sulphate of zinc and carbolic acid, of each three drachms; vaseline, four ounces. If you are not within reach of a veterinary surgeon, and do not feel disposed to use the knife yourself, we would advise you to use a strong tincture of iodine: Iodine, one and one-half drachms; iodide of potass., one drachm; alcohol, one ounce; mix. Paint the lump with the tincture once a day for three days, and then allow one week to elapse before next application. Repeat until the lump disappears.

SUBSCRIBER, Langrubby, Assa:—"I have a cow with a lump in her throat; she has a very distressing cough; her appetite is good, but she does not thrive at all, but gets thinner. I have also a three-year-old steer that has had a bad cough all summer; he is also very thin."

The few symptoms you have mentioned are strongly indicative of tuberculous disease, a disease that has so far resisted curative measures. We would advise you to separate the two affected animals from the rest of your stock, and if possible have them examined by a competent veterinary surgeon.

E. J. H., Carduff, Assa:—"Some weeks ago I had a horse go lame in the off hind leg. He has been running out all fall, and we concluded that it was simply a slight sprain and left him out. Last week we noticed that the horse had failed terribly, also that a large, hard lump had formed to the right of tail. We lanced same, and it discharged a quantity of matter, since then the whole leg has swollen up terribly to hock, and although I lanced it twice lower down there is no discharge. What is the best treatment?"

It will be advisable to make, if possible, a dependent outlet for the matter. Keep the parts soft by frequent fomentation with tepid water, and inject the pus cavities twice a day with lotion composed of carbolic acid and sulphate of zinc, of each four drachms; water, one pint. Give internally in bran mash every night for two weeks, hyposulphite of soda, half an ounce.

H. E. CHURCH, Dewdney, N. W. T.:—"A two-year-old gelding is very much swelled in the belly, with his coat rough and staring; the colt is very poor also. He has been this way for twelve months now. He eats well and does not seem in any pain. Last winter he was fed hay, and was running on the grass all summer. What is likely to be the matter, and is there any chance of curing it? His belly looks to be full of wind; his legs and head are perfectly free from any swelling; he passes dung freely."

The symptoms indicate that the unthrifty condition of your colt is due to worms in the stomach and intestines. Give, when the stomach is empty, in one dose, raw linseed oil, ten ounces; turpentine, six drachms; fluid extract of male fern, four drachms. Follow this up by giving morning and evening in small bran mash for ten days: Sulphate of iron, nux vomica and nitrate of potass., of each half a drachm.

ANSWERED BY DR. MOLE, 290 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO.

BARRENESS IN SHEEP.

JAMES DAWSON, Odessa, Ont.:—"Can you advise me how to cause my high-bred Shropshire ewe to breed? She slipped her lamb last year, and since that I have never seen any period. Will you please inform me what will bring about the desired end?"

No doubt that in your case the slipping of the lamb has caused her miss breeding. This animal being so small very little mechanical aid can be given, but almost any veterinary surgeon can prepare a good "uterine stimulant," which will often produce the desired effect.

JOHN CAIRNS:—"Will you be kind enough to inform me what can be done for an old sore on my horse's shoulder. Every few weeks it gathers, breaks and discharges matter, and I would like to have it cured."

There is no doubt that your horse's shoulder has been bruised very deeply and severely, causing a small fibrous tumor to form; this, acting as a foreign agent, sets up the inflammation as you say periodically. Your best plan will be to consult a qualified veterinary surgeon, and allow him to make a deep incision and remove the small piece of fibrous tissue; this will allow of complete recovery in about fourteen days.

Legal.

A MANITOBA SUBSCRIBER:—"A number of German settlers in our vicinity some years ago received money from the 'Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust Co.," for which they gave a mortgage on homestead, stock and implements. Now they cannot return the money and are willing to throw up everything the Company have any claim upon, take another homestead and make a fresh start, providing they can get clear of the company. Can the company take anything from them upon which they hold no claim? If they can, the men say that they will throw up everything and leave the country; if otherwise, they will stay here. This company has sent a good many settlers from here. Please answer this in next paper if possible, as our neighbors are anxious to know whether they have any more show in this country or not."

We cannot answer the question with certainty without better particulars of the company's claim. Generally speaking, the company would be entitled to have their claim settled out of everything covered by their mortgage, and anything else the settlers may have over and above their exemptions, but they would be entitled only to the amount of their claim. The settlers, too, are entitled to any exemptions they have which are not covered by the mortgage. We would advise the settlers to endeavor to make some arrangement with the company before doing anything else. Employ some one who is capable of seeing that they get their rights in the settlement.

Please answer in your legal column the following question:—"I leased a house and lot to a tenant by the month, who was to pay rent monthly and to pay the taxes. The tenant recently left the premises without paying his rent up to date, and without paying this year's taxes. Also he left the premises very much out of repair, having let his cow run loose for some nights in the garden, thereby badly injuring some of the fruit trees and small fruit shrubs, etc.; and besides, he knocked the cellar door off its hinges and burnt part of the back porch, and left some windows with the glass broken out. What are my rights, and how can I enforce them?"

Your rights are to have your rent, and to have the tenant pay his share of the taxes for the current year, and to have damages from the tenant for the injury done to the garden caused by the cow, if the tenant did not take reasonable precaution to prevent the cow from getting into the garden. And you are entitled to damages for the injury to your house to the extent of what it would cost to put it in a reasonable state of repair, compared with its state of repair at the time of renting it to the tenant. You can only proceed against the tenant now by action for the rent and damages. Any right you had to distrain for the rent is lost by you having allowed the tenant to move his goods away, which he appears to have done openly and deliberately, and not secretly for the purpose of depriving you of your right to distrain. The collector cannot, either, in this case, now distrain for the taxes by following the goods. As before said your remedy is by action, but as you say the tenant is worth nothing, and works for a small salary, we are very strongly of the opinion that the best thing to be done in the case is "do nothing."

A. S. JOHNSON, Willowdale:—"Kindly let me know through your legal column what the law is in Ontario as to hogs running at large. 1. If hogs escape from their owners field and do damage, is the owner liable for the damage? 2. Are hogs allowed to run on the highway?"

An owner of hogs and other animals must take care to see that they do not escape from his property to any other person's property, and he must keep up such fences as will prevent them from trespassing; and no matter whether the animals get into a neighbor's property through the owner's or the neighbor's line fence the rule is the same, and the owner must make good the loss, providing the neighbor's line fence is the lawful fence. The municipalities have power to pass by-laws declaring what sort of fence is a lawful fence, and there is probably such a by-law in your township. 2. As to hogs or other animals running at large upon the highway, the municipalities also have power to pass a by-law to restrain them being allowed to run there, and probably there is a by-law also as to this in your township; but whether there is such a by-law as last mentioned or not, the owner of animals who lets them stray or run upon the highway in Ontario is liable for damage done by such animals straying from the highway upon another's land and doing damage there.